

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 6-K

Report of Foreign Private Issuer

**Pursuant to Rules 13a-16 or 15d-16 under
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

Dated 15 August 2019

Commission File Number: 001-31318

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 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): _____



GOLD FIELDS

2019

MEDIA RELEASE

UNAUDITED RESULTS

Six months ended 30 June 2019

Salient features

US\$49 million
cash inflow
from operating activities*

1,083
million ounces of
attributable gold production

US\$1,106
per ounce of
All-in costs

Gruyere commissioned

Successful debt refinancing

**Group returns to cash flow positive after a
two-year reinvestment period**

**US\$88 million realised from disposal of
non-core investments**

Net debt reduced

On track to achieve guidance

Note: *Cash flow from operating activities less net capital expenditure, environmental payments and finance lease payments.

JOHANNESBURG. 15 August 2019: Gold Fields Limited (NYSE & JSE: GFI) today announced profit attributable to owners of the parent for the six months to 30 June 2019 of US\$71m (US\$0.09 per share). This compared with losses of US\$367m (US\$0.45 per share) for the six months to 30 June 2018. Normalised profit of US\$126m for the six months to 30 June 2019 compared with US\$43m for the six months to 30 June 2018.

An interim dividend of 60 SA cents per share (gross) is payable on 9 September 2019.

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

Safety is our first value

It is with deep sadness that we have to report that Maria Ramela, an employee at South Deep, lost her life in a mining incident on 2 June 2019. The 38-year old trackless crew leader was fatally injured after being struck by a rock ejected from the rockface following a series of four seismic events in close proximity and quick succession.

In addition, three serious injuries were reported for H1 2019, compared with two in H1 2018. These incidents serve as a stark reminder that our focus on safety

has to be relentless. In this regard, in 2017 our Executive team initiated a Safety Leadership Group, which is chaired by Stuart Mathews, Executive Vice President Australia. One of the key strategic objectives of this group, is to develop a culture of safety leadership within the organisation and firmly embed safety management through systems, behaviour and leadership.

A workshop was held in July 2019, where a dedicated safety leadership training package called Courageous Safety Leadership was launched. The training will be rolled out across the organisation and will be standard for all new employees. We will also be extending our Australian behaviour-based programme, Vital Behaviours, to entrench safe

behaviours and choices within every activity across the entire business.

Turning net cash flow positive in H1 2019

We are pleased to report that after a two-year reinvestment period (2017 and 2018), Gold Fields turned net cash flow positive in H1 2019, earlier than originally anticipated, generating US\$49m for the six month period (after taking into account all costs in the business including debt service costs and all project capex), which compares to the net cash outflow of US\$79m in H1 2018. We expect the Group's cash generating ability to increase in H2 2019 and into 2020 as the project capex reduces and contribution from the new projects increases.

Looking at the core operations (excluding project spending on Gruyere), the group generated net cash flow of US\$198m in H1 2019 compared with US\$128m generated in Q2 2019.

As reported in Q1 2019, Gold Fields adopted the new lease accounting standard (IFRS 16) on 1 January 2019, which has impacted the reporting of net debt and the net debt to EBITDA ratio. On the new classification, the net debt balance at the end of June 2019 was US\$1.79bn, with a net debt to EBITDA ratio of 1.59x. Using the old classification (pre-IFRS 16), the net debt balance at the end of June 2019 was US\$1.50bn, which is an improvement on that reported at the end of December 2018 of US\$1.61bn. The net debt to EBITDA also improved over the six month period to 1.36x at the end of H1 2019 from 1.45x at the end of FY 2018.

As reported in the recent trading statement, attributable gold equivalent production for the six months ended 30 June 2019 increased by 9% YoY to 1,083koz (H1 2018: 994koz), mainly due to the inclusion of the contribution from Asanko in H1 2019.

On 14 November 2018, the World Gold Council (WGC) published an update to its guidance on the interpretation of all-in sustaining costs (AISC) and all-in costs (AIC). Gold Fields has adopted the revision prospectively from 1 January 2019. Based on the revised WGC guidance, AISC for the Group is US\$891/oz for H1 2019. On the previous interpretation, AISC for the period was US\$973/oz (H1 2018: US\$965/oz), marginally higher YoY.

Whilst cognisant that Gold Fields has been funding two major projects (Damang and Gruyere) over the past two years, AIC for H1 2019 was 5% lower YoY at US\$1,106/oz (H1 2018: US\$1,169/oz) as project capital started to decrease. AIC reporting was not affected by the revised WGC guidance.

Normalised earnings for the six months ended June 2019 were US\$126m or US\$0.15 per share, compared with US\$43m or US\$0.05 per share in for the six months ended June 2018.

In line with our dividend policy of paying out between 25% and 35% of normalised profit as dividends, we have declared an interim dividend of 60 SA cents per share, which compared with the 2018 interim dividend of 20 SA cents per share.

Update on projects

Gruyere

Gruyere reached the milestone of pouring first gold just post the close of the June 2019 quarter, with three dore gold bars totalling 1,139oz being produced from the Carbon-in-Leach (CIL) and elution circuits. With delivery of first gold, focus shifted to commissioning of the final components of the processing plant, in particular the ball mill was completed and brought into production in July - August.

Mining activity has delivered 2.5 million tonnes of ore mined year-to-date and is ahead of plan. Ore delivery comprised 1.3 million tonnes of ore at a grade of 1.04g/t for 43koz, and a further 1.2 million tonnes of low grade at 0.61g/t for 22koz (100% basis). Low grade ore has been used for initial plant feed during commissioning, final construction and sheeting of the Run-of-Mine stockpile platform, reclaim stockpile, and planned building of low grade stockpiles for the longer term.

Practical completion (plant running uninterrupted for 96 hours) was achieved on 10 August and the ramp-up to steady state is progressing well.

As previously announced, production for FY 2019 is now expected to be between 75koz to 100koz (100% basis), while

the Final Forecast Capital Cost estimate remains unchanged at A\$621m (100% basis).

AIC for FY 2019 is expected to be A\$4,450/oz (previously A\$3,178/oz), based on gold sold (associated with the upper end of production guidance) and assuming commercial levels of production are achieved at the end of Q3 2019.

Damang

Damang put in another solid performance during H1 2019, beating plan on both production and costs, and is on track to meet full year guidance of 218koz. The mine produced 112koz during the first half (Q2 2019: 55koz) at AISC of US\$652/oz (Q2 2019: US\$673/oz), based on the original WGC interpretation, and AIC of US\$1,061/oz (Q2 2019: US\$1,097/oz). Encouragingly, Damang generated free cash after all capital for H1 2019.

At the end of the June 2019 quarter, and 30 months into the Damang Reinvestment Project (DRP), total material mined amounted to 103Mt, 19% ahead of the project schedule. Gold produced during the same period was 436koz, 27% above the DRP ounces of 344koz. The project capital spent to date is US\$320m versus the original DRP budget to-date of US\$275m, largely driven by the additional capital waste tonnes mined, which has generated additional production and got the project ahead of schedule.

Salares Norte

The focus at Salares Norte during H1 2019 was responding to queries related to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as well as progressing detailed engineering, which was at 33% completed at the end of the period. We expect the EIA to be granted within the next 12 months.

District exploration continued at Horizonte, a concession near the proposed processing plant site, with further encouraging results.

Regional performance in H1 2019

Australia

Gold production for the Australia region for the six months ended June 2019 was 2% lower YoY at 435koz from 442koz in H1 2018, due to lower production at all operations. AISC (based on the original WGC interpretation) and AIC for the region (excluding Gruyere) increased by 26% YoY to A\$1,465/oz (US\$1,035/oz) from A\$1,166/oz (US\$900/oz). The increase in AIC during the period was mainly due to the net gold-in-process movement at St Ives of US\$42m (reflects the change from a build-up in the previous year to a drawdown in the current year of stockpiled ore) and the extraordinary one-off capital of US\$22m at Agnew that related to the construction of the new accommodation village. The GIP build-up at St Ives in 2018 related to mining significantly more material in the open pits than what could be processed (due to capacity and blending constraints) and in line with the mining plan that was optimised given that the Invincible open pit is nearing completion.

Based on the revised WGC interpretation guidance, AISC for the Australia region was A\$1,191/oz (US\$841/oz) for H1 2019. The region remains on track to meet cost and production guidance provided in February 2019.

Net cash inflow from the region for the six months ended June 2019, excluding the US\$65m spent on Gruyere, was US\$92m (compared with US\$86m in H1 2018).

During the six months ended June 2019, A\$44m of the exploration budget was spent, with 190,512 metres drilled during

the period. The Invincible complex at St Ives continues to grow laterally and at depth and is expected to be a key ore source for years to come. At Agnew, drilling at Waroonga North continued to yield positive results with indications of being open laterally and at depth. Similarly, Redeemer along with Barren Lands are emerging as likely new ore sources for the future. Resource and reserve delineation is underway and is expected to be completed by the next declaration, early in 2020.

On the back of the increased prospectivity at Agnew, Gold Fields has invested in two key projects at the mine:

- The construction of a new accommodation village, which was completed during H1 2019, at a total cost of A\$40m (US\$28m) which is expected to be recouped within five years through lower operating costs; and
- Gold Fields and global energy group EDL announced a A\$112m investment in a world-leading energy microgrid combining wind, solar, gas and battery storage. The microgrid will be owned and operated by EDL, which will recoup its investment via a 10-year electricity supply agreement with Agnew. This will provide incremental power supply beyond the base at a lower cost.

Granny Smith has materially increased resources (4x) and reserves (3x) since acquisition. The mine is now operating at a depth approaching 1.2 kilometres. As mining is getting deeper there has been changing geotechnical conditions and risk as well as increased haulage distances to surface. Mineral reserves have been defined to Zone 135 level at a depth of approximately 1.4 kilometres and exploration has defined mineralisation extending to a potential Zone 150 level at a depth of up to 1.9 kilometres. The mine has committed to an in-depth mining method and haulage study which is expected to be completed over the next 18 months, including a possible shaft haulage option, to set up the mine for the longer term and realise the full value potential of the existing and future mineral resources.

West Africa

Attributable gold production at the West African operations (including Asanko), increased by 25% to 400koz in H1 2019 from 319koz in H1 2018 due to the inclusion of 55koz (45% basis) from Asanko for the six months ended 30 June 2019 as well as increased production at Tarkwa and Damang.

AISC (based on the original WGC interpretation) and AIC for the region (including Asanko) decreased 10% YoY to US\$1,007/oz from US\$1,114/oz due to higher gold sold, lower sustaining capital and lower expenditure on the Damang reinvestment project. Capex for the Damang reinvestment project was US\$46m for the six months ended June 2019, compared with US\$66m for the six months ended June 2018. The AISC for the Ghana region (which excludes the project capex for Damang) decreased 3% YoY to US\$892/oz.

The region (excluding Asanko) generated net cash inflow of US\$72m for H1 2019 from an outflow of US\$2m for the six months to June 2018.

South America

Attributable equivalent gold production at Cerro Corona increased 14% YoY to 156koz from 137koz in H1 2018 mainly due to mining of higher grade areas, in line with the mining sequence. AISC (based on the original WGC interpretation) and AIC decreased by 5% YoY to US\$698 per equivalent ounce from US\$737 per equivalent ounce in H1 2018, due to higher equivalent ounces sold, partially offset by higher capital expenditure and higher cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation. Based on the revised WGC interpretation, AISC was US\$684/oz for H1 2019. The mine generated net cash flow

of US\$52m, compared to US\$41m for the six months ended June 2018.

South Deep

After an expected slow start in Q1 2019 following the restructuring at the end of 2018, South Deep continued to make positive progress on most of the performance metrics during the second quarter. Gold production increased by 67% to 1,782kg (57koz) in the June quarter from 1,069kg (34koz) in the March quarter and production performance was in line with expectations, supporting production guidance for the year.

Destress mining increased by 63% to 6,310 square metres in the June quarter from 3,881 square metres in the March quarter. This improvement was due to enhanced operational performance and an increase in the number of destress cuts available. Longhole stoping increased by 34% to 137,500 tonnes from 102,500 tonnes.

AISC (based on the original WGC interpretation) and AIC decreased by 34% to R590,492/kg (US\$1,275/oz) in the June quarter from R900,408/kg (US\$1,992/oz) in the March quarter, mainly due to higher gold sold and lower sustaining capex. Encouragingly, net cash flow for the quarter was a positive R71m.

For the six months to 30 June 2019, production at South Deep decreased by 5% YoY to 2,851kg (92koz) from 3,003kg (97koz) for the six months ended June 2018. Underground reef yield increased by 24% YoY to 6.5g/t mainly due to loading of previously mined ore in higher grade areas which was inaccessible due to ramp rehabilitation work and higher grade ore mined from the proximal portion of the orebody (the proximal section of the orebody is generally associated with higher in-situ grade), in line with the geotechnical mining sequence.

As part of the restructuring in 2018, the mobile underground production fleet was rationalised. The drill rig fleet was reduced by 29% from 21 rigs to 15 rigs. Coupled with the reduced fleet and in line with the productivity interventions introduced, the average metres per rig (development and destress) have increased by 49% YoY to 55 metres per rig per month for the six months ending June 2019 from 37 metres per rig per month for the six months ending June 2018. Similarly, there was a significant increase in stoping tonnes per rig (long hole stoping and benching) to 10,253 tonnes per rig per month in H1 2019 from 5,518 tonnes per rig per month in H1 2018.

AISC (based on the original WGC interpretation) and AIC for the six months ended June 2019 decreased 2% YoY to R698,982/kg (US\$1,529/oz) (H1 2018: R715,373/kg or US\$1,816/oz). Net cash outflow for the six months ended 30 June 2019 was R238m (US\$17m) compared to an outflow of R656m (US\$54m) in H1 2018.

The focus at South Deep remains on optimising the entire value chain to open, mine and fill voids as efficiently as possible along with enabling factors around fleet management, training and coaching, all underpinned by a commitment to safety and health.

Successful debt refinancing

New bonds issued

On 9 May 2019 Gold Fields successfully concluded the raising of two new bonds – a US\$500m 5-year bond with a coupon of 5.125% and a US\$500m 10-year bond with a coupon of 6.125% – raising a total of US\$1 billion at an average coupon of 5.625%.

The proceeds of the bond raising were used to repay amounts outstanding under the US\$1,290m Credit Facilities Agreement

and to buyback US\$250m of the outstanding 2020 notes at 102% of par.

US\$1,200 million revolving credit facility

On 25 July 2019, Gold Fields Orogen Holding (BVI) Limited and Gold Fields Ghana Holdings (BVI) Limited entered into a US\$1,200 million revolving credit facilities agreement, with a syndicate of international banks and financial institutions. The new facilities which became effective on the same day comprise two tranches:

- US\$600m 3+1+1 (upfront extension option subject to bank consent) year revolving credit facility (RCF) – at a margin of 1.45% over Libor; and
- US\$600m 5+1+1 (upfront extension option subject to bank consent) year revolving credit facility (RCF) – at a margin of 1.70% over Libor.

Gold Fields was upgraded to Baa3 by Moody's on 26 June 2018 and the new transaction allowed the Company to align the documentation to Investment Grade terms and conditions. Gold Fields has also adopted IFRS 16 and improved its financial covenants to accommodate the treatment of operating leases as follows:

- Net Debt to EBITDA covenant has moved from ≤ 2.5 times to ≤ 3.5 times; and
- Consolidated EBITDA to Consolidated Net Finance Charges covenant has been reduced from ≥ 5 times to ≥ 4 times

The purpose of the new facilities is:

- to refinance the US\$1,290m credit facilities agreement dated 6 June 2016;
- to repay the Gold Fields bonds maturing in 2020; and
- to fund general corporate and working capital requirements of the Gold Fields group.

Sale of non-core assets

During H1 2019, in-line with its key strategic objective of paying down its debt, Gold Fields sold its shareholdings in two of its non-core investments, Maverix Metals and Red 5, for combined proceeds of US\$88m, which were used to retire debt. Both positions were sold at a significant premium to the look-through acquisition costs.

2019 outlook and guidance – unchanged

Attributable equivalent gold production for the Group for 2019 is expected to be between 2.13Moz and 2.18Moz. AISC is expected to be between US\$980/oz and US\$995/oz based on the original WGC interpretation. AIC is planned to be between US\$1,075/oz and US\$1,095/oz. These expectations assume exchange rates of R/US\$:13.80 and A\$/US\$:0.75.

Production for South Deep is expected to be 6,000kg (193koz), with AIC of R610,000/kg (US\$1,394/oz).

For 2019, Gold Fields has undertaken certain gold price hedging, in order to secure short-term cash flow and protect the balance sheet from the volatility of the gold price as we complete our investment phase and ramp up the projects.

Post H1 2019 events

STOCK DATA FOR THE 6 MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Number of shares in issue		NYSE – (GFI)	
– at 30 June 2019	828,632,707	Range – Quarter	US\$3.61 – US\$5.57
– average for the six months	826,499,428	Average Volume – six months	6,495,354 shares/day
Free Float	100 per cent	JSE LIMITED – (GFI)	
ADR Ratio	1:1	Range – Quarter	ZAR50.83 – ZAR84.11
Bloomberg/Reuters	GFISJ/GFLJ.J	Average Volume – six months	2,626,012 shares/day

Tarkwa-Damang road

On 9 July 2019, Gold Fields officially commissioned the reconstructed 33km road in Ghana's Western Region linking the Tarkwa and Damang mines. The asphalt road, which cost approximately GHS145m (US\$27m) and has a life span of over 20 years, cuts travel times by more than half and reduces safety risks significantly. It also serves several communities along the road and is expected to ease transportation of people, goods and services as well as boost economic activities. Ghanaian contractors undertook the construction, with the Ghana Highway Authority responsible for managing and maintaining the road. It is the largest-ever public infrastructure project funded by Gold Fields and a notable example of our philosophy of shared value working in practice.

Silicosis settlement

On 26 July 2019, the Johannesburg High Court approved the R5.2bn settlement of the silicosis and tuberculosis class action suit between the Occupational Lung Disease Working Group – representing Gold Fields, African Rainbow Minerals, Anglo American SA, AngloGold Ashanti, Harmony and Sibanye Stillwater – and lawyers representing affected mineworkers. After a mandatory three-month period, during which potential beneficiaries can opt out of the settlement agreement, the settlement funds will be used to establish the Thiamiso Trust. The trust will track and trace class members, process all submitted claims, including the undertaking of benefit medical examinations, and pay benefits to eligible claimants. Gold Fields has provided R384m for its share of the settlement cost.

Asanko update

Asanko and Gold Fields have agreed to a way forward on a revised life of mine plan. The updated Mineral Resources and Reserves are expected to be released in Q1 2020 and will be based on the following key assumptions:

- Mine plan based on the open pit mineral reserves at Esaase and Nkran (reflecting Cut 2 with stripping now nearing completion and a further Cut 3 pushback) as well as mineral resources from satellite pits at Akwasiso, Adubiaso, Abore and Asuadai;
- Production based on the existing processing plant and infrastructure treating 5.4 million tonnes per annum of ore;
- Targeting a remaining life of mine of 8-10 years with gold production of 225koz to 250koz per year;
- Ore will continue to be transported from the Esaase pit to the processing facility via road trucks. The existing 27km haul road will be upgraded as required to support higher haulage rates in the future;
- Significant capital expenditure is expected to be limited to the relocation of the Tetrem village (commencing in Q3 2019), an upgrade to the Esaase ore haul road (anticipated in 2022), waste stripping of Nkran Cut 3 and ongoing Tailing Storage Facility capital.

In addition, the JV partners are progressing an updated exploration strategy over the entire land package.

Nick Holland

Chief Executive Officer

15 August 2019

Key Statistics

		United States Dollars					
		Quarter			Six months ended		
Figures in millions unless otherwise stated		June 2019	March 2019	June 2018		June 2019	June 2018
Gold produced*	oz (000)	541	542	504		1,083	994
Tonnes milled/treated	000	9,037	8,879	8,314		17,915	16,686
Revenue (excluding Asanko)	US\$/oz	1,297	1,300	1,297		1,298	1,306
Cost of sales before gold inventory change and amortisation and depreciation (excluding Asanko)	US\$/tonne	42	41	42		42	42
All-in sustaining costs [#] (original interpretation)	US\$/oz	985	963	973		973	965
All-in sustaining costs (revised interpretation guidance – WGC)	US\$/oz	910	871	–		891	–
Total all-in cost [#]	US\$/oz	1,132	1,080	1,187		1,106	1,169
Net debt (pre IFRS 16)	US\$m	1,498	1,614	1,393		1,498	1,393
Net debt to EBITDA ratio (pre IFRS 16)						1.36	1.07
Net debt (IFRS 16 impact included)	US\$m	1,794	1,913	–		1,794	–
Net debt to EBITDA ratio (IFRS 16 impact included)						1.59	–
Cash flow from operating activities**	US\$					49	(79)
Profit/(loss)	US\$m					70.5	(366.6)
Profit/(loss)	US c.p.s.					9	(45)
Headline earnings	US\$m					39.9	66.7
Headline earnings	US c.p.s.					5	8
Normalised profit	US\$m					126.2	42.8
Normalised profit	US c.p.s.					15	5

* Gold produced in this table is attributable and includes Gold Fields share of 45 per cent in Asanko.

**Cash flow from operating activities (net of tax) less net capital expenditure, environmental payments and finance lease payments.

[#] Refer to page 31 and 32.

All operations are wholly owned except for Tarkwa and Damang in Ghana (90.0 per cent), Cerro Corona in Peru (99.5 per cent) and Asanko JV (45 per cent equity share).

Gold produced (and sold) throughout this report includes copper gold equivalents of approximately 7 per cent of Group production.

Figures may not add as they are rounded independently.

Certain forward looking statements

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, with respect to Gold Fields' financial condition, results of operations, business strategies, operating efficiencies, competitive position, growth opportunities for existing services, plans and objectives of management, markets for stock and other matters. Such forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, including the terms "believes", "estimates", "plans", "anticipates", "aims", "continues", "expects", "hopes", "may", "will", "would" or "could" or, in each case, their negative or other various or comparable terminology.

These forward-looking statements, including, among others, those relating to the future business prospects, revenues and income of Gold Fields, wherever they may occur in this report, are necessarily estimates reflecting the best judgment of the senior management of Gold Fields and involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. As a consequence, these forward-looking statements should be considered in light of various important factors, including those set forth in this report. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from estimates or projections contained in the forward-looking statements include, without limitation:

- overall economic and business conditions in South Africa, Ghana, Australia, Peru and elsewhere;
- changes in assumptions underlying Gold Fields' mineral reserve estimates;
- the ability of the Group to achieve anticipated efficiencies and other cost savings in connection with past and future acquisitions or joint ventures;
- the ability of the Group to achieve anticipated efficiencies and other cost savings as a result of measures such as retrenchments;
- the ability of the Group to achieve anticipated production cost estimates at existing operations, projects or joint ventures as outlined in this report or as otherwise disclosed;
- the success of the Group's business strategy, development activities and other initiatives;
- the ability of the Group to comply with requirements that it operate in a sustainable manner and provide benefits to affected communities;
- decreases in the market price of gold or copper;
- the occurrence of hazards associated with underground and surface gold mining or contagious diseases at Gold Fields' operations, projects or joint ventures;
- the occurrence of work stoppages related to health and safety incidents at Gold Fields' operations, projects or joint ventures;
- the Group's loss of senior management or inability to hire or retain employees;
- fluctuations in exchange rates, currency devaluations and other macro-economic monetary policies;
- ongoing or future labour disruptions and industrial actions at Gold Fields' operations, projects or joint ventures;
- power cost increases as well as power stoppages, fluctuations and usage constraints;
- supply chain shortages and increases in the prices of production imports;
- the ability to manage and maintain access to current and future sources of liquidity, capital and credit, including the terms and conditions of Gold Fields' facilities and Gold Fields' overall cost of funding;
- the adequacy of the Group's insurance coverage;
- the manner, amount and timing of capital expenditures made by Gold Fields on both existing and new mines, mining projects, exploration project or other initiatives;
- changes in relevant government regulations, particularly labour, environmental, tax, royalty, health and safety, water, regulations and potential new legislation affecting Gold Fields' mining and mineral rights;
- fraud, bribery or corruption at Gold Fields' operations, projects or joint ventures that leads to censure, penalties or negative reputational impacts; and
- political instability in South Africa, Ghana, Peru or regionally in Africa or South America.

Gold Fields 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 report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Results for the Group

Safety

It is with deep sadness that we have to report that Maria Ramela, an employee at South Deep, lost her life in a mining incident on 2 June 2019. The 38-year old trackless crew leader was fatally injured after being struck by a rock ejected from the rockface following a series of four seismic events in quick succession.

As a result the Group's fatal injury frequency rate regressed from 0.00 for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 0.04 for the six months ended 30 June 2019. The total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) for the Group regressed by 3 per cent from 2.10 for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 2.17 for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Three serious injuries were reported for the six months ended 30 June 2019, compared with two serious injuries for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

These incidents serve as a stark reminder that our focus on safety has to be relentless. In this regard, in 2017 a Safety Leadership Group was initiated by our Executive Committee, now chaired by Stuart Mathews, Executive Vice President Australia. This group has developed the following strategic objectives:

- Develop a culture of safety leadership within the organisation and firmly embed safety management as a line management responsibility;
- Provide appropriate mechanisms to engage employees on safety and equip them with the necessary skills to achieve safe outcomes consistently; and
- Ensure the deployment of fit for purpose management systems that are aligned to a Critical Control Management approach and are certified to the ISO 45001 standard.

A follow-up workshop was held during the second half of 2019 where a dedicated safety leadership training package in support of these objectives will be launched. The training will be rolled out across the organisation from the Board of Directors to operational staff and will be standard for all new employees. We will also be extending our Australian behaviour-based programme, Vital Behaviours, to entrench safe behaviours and choices within every activity across the entire business.

Safety	Six months			Year	
	H1 2019	H2 2018	H1 2018	2018	2017
Fatalities	1	1	0	1	3
Serious Injuries	3	15	2	17	26
TRIFR ¹	2.17	1.52	2.10	1.83	2.42

¹ Total Recordable Injury Frequency rate (TRIFR). (TRIFR) = (Fatalities + Lost Time Injuries² + Restricted Work Injuries³ + Medically Treated Injuries⁴) x 1,000,000/number of hours worked.

² A Lost Time Injury (LT) is a work-related injury resulting in the employee or contractor being unable to attend work for a period of one or more days after the day of the injury. The employee or contractor is unable to perform any functions.

³ A Restricted Work Injury (RWI) is a work-related injury sustained by an employee or contractor which results in the employee or contractor being unable to perform one or more of their routine functions for a full working day, from the day after the injury occurred. The employee or contractor can still perform some of his duties.

⁴ A Medically Treated Injury (MTI) is a work-related injury sustained by an employee or contractor which does not incapacitate that employee and who, after having received medical treatment, is deemed fit to immediately resume his/her normal duties on the next calendar day, immediately following the treatment/re-treatment.

Environmental

No Level 3 – 5 environmental incidents were reported for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with two for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

On 7 June 2019, Gold Fields responded to a request from the Church of England Pensions Board and the Swedish Council on Ethics for information on mining companies' tailings storage facilities (TSFs). A report on Gold Fields' 34 tailings facilities (of which two are managed by joint ventures) was submitted to the institutions and published on our website. Gold Fields manages the safety of its TSFs through, amongst others, compliance with the International Council on Mining and Metals' (ICMM) Tailings Governance Position Statement.

Fresh water withdrawal was 7.67 gigalitres for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with 8.12 gigalitres for the six months ended 30 June 2018 mainly due to a decrease in water withdrawal at Damang and Tarkwa as a result of increased recycling/reuse at both operations. Water recycled/reused was 68 per cent of total water usage for the six months ended 30 June 2019, above the annual ICMM-recommended target of 60 per cent, compared with 61 per cent for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

Group energy spend was US\$145 million (21 per cent of operating costs) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with US\$131 million (19 per cent of operating costs) for the six months ended 30 June 2018, driven by higher global oil prices and rising electricity tariffs – notably by 13 per cent for South Deep. Net realised gains from the oil price hedges totalled US\$4.3 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019. For the six months ended 30 June 2019 energy savings of 223 terajoules were achieved (43 per cent of the 2019 target of 523 terajoules).

CO₂ scope 1 and 2 emissions were 0.68 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with 0.70 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018, with CO₂ intensity commensurately lower at 0.64 tonnes per ounce produced compared with 0.68 tonnes per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

Installation of the underground pipelines to transport natural gas to Damang and Tarkwa was completed during the quarter and first gas was received by the mines' power plants in June 2019. Piped gas is inherently safer than road transportation of gas.

At the Granny Smith and Agnew mines in Australia, construction has begun on microgrid power systems, which include a combination of gas, solar renewable energy and battery storage. Commissioning is expected in the September quarter 2019 for Agnew and in the December quarter 2019 for Granny Smith (solar). Agnew's microgrid will be strengthened with the addition of five wind turbines to be commissioned in 2020, funded by the Australian government.

Gold Fields is the first JSE-listed mining company to support the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and plans to submit its first TCFD baseline in the September quarter 2019. The TCFD was established by the Financial Stability Board at the request of the G20 Group of Nations. The TCFD report will replace the annual submission on climate change under the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP).

Environmental	Six months			Year	
	H1 2019	H2 2018	H1 2018	2018	2017
Environmental Incidents – Level 3	–	1	1	2	2
Water Recycled/Reused (% of total)	68	69	63	66	57
Fresh Water Withdrawal (GL) ¹	7.67	6.35	8.12	14.47	14.83
Energy Consumption (TJ)	5,845	5,761	5,867	11,628	12,178
Energy Intensity (GJ/ounce)	5.48	5.58	5.70	5.64	5.46
CO ₂ Emissions (million tonnes) ²	0.68	0.67	0.70	1.37	1.47
CO ₂ Emissions (tonnes/ounces)	0.64	0.65	0.68	0.66	0.66

¹ Relates to operations only.

² CO₂ emissions comprise Scope 1 and 2 emissions³.

³ Scope 1 emissions arise directly from sources managed by the Company. Scope 2 are indirect emissions generated in the production of electricity used by the Company.

Social

Gold Fields continues to focus on maximising in-country and host community economic impact. The Group's value distribution to national economies was US\$1.26 billion for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with US\$1.40 billion for the six months ended 30 June 2018. Gold Fields procurement from in-country suppliers, excluding corporate procurement spend, was US\$866 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 (96 per cent of total procurement).

Gold Fields aims to sustain the value delivered to host communities through employment, procurement and social investments. Group host community employment was 9,563 employees – 57 per cent of the workforce for the six months ended 30 June 2019 (Year end 2018: 9,188 host community employees, or 56 per cent of workforce). Group host community procurement spend for the six months ended 30 June 2019 was US\$311 million – 35 per cent of total spend compared with 22 per cent spend for the six months ended 30 June 2018. The increase was mainly due to a widening of the host community definition at South Deep.

Gold Fields invested US\$13.1 million in socio-economic development (SED) projects in our host communities for the six months ended 30 June 2019, compared with US\$10.1 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018. The investments are funded through Gold Fields' foundations, trusts and operations. In July, after three years of construction, the 33 kilometre tarred Tarkwa-Damang road was opened. At US\$27 million this is Gold Fields' largest-ever SED project.

The Board approved a Sexual Harassment Policy and a Group Diversity and Inclusion strategy in 2019. The percentage of women in Gold Fields' workforce was 20 per cent at the end of H1 2019, compared with 19 per cent at end-2018. Of the 20 per cent, just over half work in core mining activities. Training spend for the six months ended 30 June 2019 was US\$7.8 million compared with US\$14 million for FY 2018.

Social	Six months			Year	
	H1 2019	H2 2018	H1 2018	2018	2017
Host Community procurement (% of total)	35 ¹	27	22	27 ²	45
Host Community workforce (% of total)	57 ¹	56	43	56	40
Socio-Economic Development Spending (\$m)	13.1	15.6	10.1	25.7	17.4
Women in Workforce (%)	20	19	19	19	16

¹ Includes Gruyere.

² 2018 performance is aligned with the Group's host community definition where communities are those living within an operation's direct area of influence. 2017 number has not been restated.

For the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with the six months ended 30 June 2018

Revenue

Attributable equivalent gold production, (including Asanko) increased by 9 per cent from 994,000 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 1,082,500 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Attributable equivalent gold production at Asanko for the six months ended 30 June 2019 was 55,100 ounces. Revenue from Asanko is not included in Group revenue as Asanko results are equity accounted.

Gold production at South Deep in South Africa, decreased by 5 per cent from 3,003 kilograms (96,500 ounces) for the six months ended for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 2,851 kilograms (91,700 ounces) for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

Attributable gold production at the West African operations (including Asanko), increased by 25 per cent from 318,500 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 399,500 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to increased production at Tarkwa and Damang, as well as the inclusion of 55,100 ounces (45 per cent basis) from Asanko for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Production at Asanko (not included in revenue) amounted to 55,100 ounces (45 per cent basis) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared to no ounces included for Asanko for the six months ended 30 June 2018. Asanko was acquired by Gold Fields in H2 of 2018.

Attributable equivalent gold production at Cerro Corona in Peru increased by 14 per cent from 136,900 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 156,400 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

Gold production at the Australian operations decreased by 2 per cent from 442,400 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 434,900 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to lower production at all the Australian operations.

At the South Africa region, production at South Deep decreased by 5 per cent from 3,003 kilograms (96,500 ounces) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 2,851 kilograms (91,700 ounces) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 the decrease was due to a slow production build-up period experienced post the restructuring to reorganise operations in the December quarter 2018. Gold sold decreased by 13 per cent from 3,240 kilograms (104,200 ounces) to 2,804 kilograms (90,100 ounces).

At the West Africa region, managed gold production at Tarkwa increased by 2 per cent from 264,400 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 270,900 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to higher head grade and recovery. At Damang, managed gold production increased by 25 per cent from 89,500 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 111,800 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to higher head grade and higher volumes processed. Gold produced and gold sold are the same for both Tarkwa and Damang. Production at Asanko amounted to 55,100 ounces (45 per cent basis) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared to no ounces included for Asanko for the six months ended 30 June 2018. Asanko was acquired by Gold Fields in H2 of 2018.

At the South America region, total managed gold equivalent production at Cerro Corona increased by 14 per cent from 137,600 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 157,100 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to mining of higher grade areas in line with the mining sequence. Gold equivalent ounces sold increased by 19 per cent from 131,700 ounces to 156,400 ounces.

At the Australia region, St Ives' gold production decreased by 1 per cent from 189,800 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 187,600 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Gold sold decreased by 4 per cent from 190,200 ounces to 183,200 ounces. At Agnew, gold production decreased by 2 per cent from 115,400 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 113,300 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Gold sold decreased by 1 per cent from 116,900 ounces to 115,400 ounces. At Granny Smith, gold production decreased by 2 per cent from 137,200 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 134,000 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to decreased tonnes mined and processed. Gold sold decreased by 2 per cent from 137,300 ounces to 133,900 ounces.

The average US dollar gold price achieved by the Group (excluding Asanko) decreased by 1 per cent from US\$1,306 per equivalent ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$1,298 per equivalent ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2019. The average rand gold price increased by 16 per cent from R518,504 per kilogram to R600,601 per kilogram. The average Australian dollar gold price increased by 8 per cent from A\$1,707 per ounce to A\$1,843 per ounce. The average US dollar gold price for the Ghanaian operations (excluding Asanko) decreased by 1 per cent from US\$1,318 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$1,304 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2019. The average equivalent US dollar gold price, net of treatment and refining charges, for Cerro Corona increased by 3 per cent from US\$1,228 per equivalent ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$1,268 per equivalent ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2019. The average US dollar/Rand exchange rate weakened by 16 per cent from R12.25 for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to R14.22 for the six months ended 30 June 2019. The average Australian/US dollar exchange rate weakened by 8 per cent from A\$1.00 = US\$0.77 to A\$1.00 = US\$0.71.

Gold equivalent ounces sold (excluding Asanko), increased by 3 per cent from 1.03 million ounces to 1.06 million ounces.

Revenue increased by 2 per cent from US\$1,351 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$1,379 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to the higher gold sold, partially offset by lower gold price.

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation increased by 1 per cent from US\$688 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$695 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

At the South Africa region, at South Deep, cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation decreased by 11 per cent from R1,882 million (US\$154 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to R1,669 million (US\$117 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to lower production and lower payroll costs due to restructuring in 2018, lower expenditure on consumables and a gold inventory credit of R17 million (US\$1 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with a charge of R36 million (US\$3 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

At the West Africa region, (excluding Asanko), cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation increased by 1 per cent from US\$213 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$216 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to higher operational tonnes mined, partially offset by a higher gold-in-process credit of US\$13 million compared with gold-in-process charge of US\$11 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 at Tarkwa. The net gold-in-process movement at Tarkwa was US\$24 million.

At the South America region, at Cerro Corona, cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation increased by 4 per cent from US\$78 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$81 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to higher workers participation in line with higher revenue and profit.

At the Australia region, cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation increased by 26 per cent from A\$316 million (US\$244 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to A\$397 million (US\$280 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to a higher gold inventory charge to cost at St Ives of A\$20 million (US\$14 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with a credit to cost of A\$36 million (US\$28 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018, resulting in a net movement of A\$56 million (US\$42 million).

Amortisation and depreciation

Amortisation and depreciation for the Group decreased by 16 per cent from US\$347 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$292 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019. The US\$55 million decrease in amortisation was due to lower amortisation of US\$39 million in local currencies and the exchange rate effect of US\$16 million on translation into US dollars at a 16 per cent weaker rand and an 8 per cent weaker Australian dollar. The lower amortisation in local currencies mainly related to a decrease at St Ives of A\$52 million (US\$44 million) due to higher ounces mined in the six months ended 30 June 2018 compared with the six months ended 30 June 2019.

Other

Net interest expense for the Group decreased by 6 per cent from US\$33 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$31 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Interest expense of US\$51 million, partially offset by interest income of US\$3 million and interest capitalised of US\$17 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with interest expense of US\$44 million, partially offset by interest income of US\$4 million and interest capitalised of US\$7 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

The share of results of equity accounted investees after taxation decreased from US\$6 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$1 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to sundry asset write-offs at Far Southeast project (FSE) for the six months ended June 2018. The impact of the equity accounted earnings of Asanko for the six months ended 30 June 2019 was US\$nil million due to Asanko breaking even for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

The gain on foreign exchange of US\$3 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 compared with US\$nil million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 and related to the conversion of offshore cash holdings into their functional currencies.

The loss on financial instruments of US\$109 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 comprises a loss on hedges of US\$114 million and a gain on valuation of shares and options of US\$5 million. The loss on hedges of US\$114 million includes realised gains/losses and the mark to market of the gold hedges taken out at the Australian operations (a loss of A\$137 million/US\$97 million), the Ghanaian operations (a loss of US\$8 million) and South Deep (a loss of R132 million/US\$10 million), the oil hedges taken out at the Ghanaian and Australian operations (a gain of US\$3 million and A\$4 million/US\$3 million, respectively) and the currency hedge taken out at the Australian operations (loss of A\$7 million/US\$5 million). The loss on the hedges included in financial instruments comprised US\$6 million realised losses and US\$108 million unrealised losses.

The gain on valuation of shares and options of US\$5 million comprises a gain of US\$2 million on the valuation of the Maverix options and US\$3 million on the valuation of the Maverix shares prior to their disposal.

This compared with a gain on financial instruments of US\$24 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018, which included realised gains/losses and the mark to market of the gold hedges taken out at the Australian operations (a gain of A\$1 million/US\$1 million), the Ghanaian operations (a gain of US\$10 million) and South Deep (a loss of US\$1 million/R14 million), the oil hedges taken out at the Ghanaian and Australian operations (a gain of US\$7 million and A\$5 million/US\$4 million, respectively), as well as the copper hedge taken out at Cerro Corona (gain of US\$4 million). In addition, a currency hedge taken out at the Australian operations resulted in a loss of US\$1 million (A\$1 million).

Share-based payments for the Group decreased from US\$20 million to US\$11 million and related to the current valuation of the share scheme. The long-term incentive plan increased from US\$1 million to US\$6 million due to the current valuation of the plan.

Other costs for the Group increased from US\$30 million to US\$36 million and mainly related to increased community spend in Peru.

Exploration expenses

Exploration expenses decreased by 21 per cent from US\$56 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$44 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to decreased costs at Salares Norte as we await the EIA approval on the project.

Non-recurring items

Non-recurring income of US\$19 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with expenses of US\$661 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

Non-recurring income of US\$19 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly includes:

- profit on sale of Maverix holding of US\$15 million;
- reversal of impairment of FSE of US\$10 million; and
- loss on the repurchase of 2020 bond of US\$5 million.

Non-recurring expenses of US\$661 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 mainly included:

- impairment of R6.471 billion (US\$482 million). The after tax impairment is R4.819 billion (US\$359 million) in respect of the South Deep cash-generating unit. The impairment calculation is based on the 2018 life of mine plan using the following assumptions:

- Gold price of R525,000 per kilogram;
- Resource price of US\$17 per ounce at a Rand/Dollar exchange rate of R13.44;
- Resource ounces of 29.0 million ounces;
- Life of mine: 77 years; and
- Discount rate: 13.5 per cent nominal.

The impairment is due to a deferral of production. The underperformance of the mine in 2018 and the resultant knock-on impact has necessitated a further impairment of South Deep. For the purpose of the impairment calculation, we have used a number equivalent to extrapolating the six months ended 30 June 2018 production for 2019 of 6,100 kilogram (196 kilogram per ounce). The carrying value after impairment is R20.7 billion (US\$1.5 billion). The information underlying the impairment calculation may be subject to further adjustments in the future. These adjustments could be as a result of further information becoming available to management during Gold Fields' production planning processes.

- restructuring costs at Tarkwa (US\$81 million) with the transition to contractor mining;
- restructuring costs at Damang (US\$15 million);
- restructuring costs at South Deep (US\$4 million/R53 million);
- losses on the sale of mining fleet and heavy machinery equipment and inventory at Tarkwa as part of the transition to contractor mining, amounted to US\$38 million and US\$9 million, respectively; and
- impairment of FSE amounted to US\$20 million and other losses on the sale of assets amounted to US\$16 million. The impairment of FSE was based on the fair value less cost of disposal of the investment which was directly derived from the market value of Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company.

Royalties

Government royalties for the Group increased by 3 per cent from US\$33 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$34 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 in line with higher revenue.

Taxation

The taxation charge for the Group of US\$62 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with a credit of US\$129 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018. Normal taxation increased by 12 per cent from US\$74 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$83 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019. The deferred tax credit of US\$21 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with US\$201 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018. The significant deferred tax credit for the six months ended 30 June 2018, arose due to the taxation credit of R1.652 billion (US\$123 million) on the impairment of South Deep, as well as the settlement of the South Deep tax dispute with SARS. GFIVH has recognised an additional R2,338 million (US\$191 million) of capital allowance with a tax effect on this amount of R701 million (US\$57 million).

Profit/(loss)

Net profit attributable to owners of the parent for the Group of US\$71 million or US\$0.09 per share for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with net loss of US\$367 million or US\$0.45 per share for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

Headline earnings attributable to owners of the parent for the Group of US\$40 million or US\$0.05 per share for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with headline earnings of US\$67 million or US\$0.08 per share for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

Normalised profit for the Group of US\$126 million or US\$0.15 per share for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with US\$43 million or US\$0.05 per share for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

Normalised profit

Normalised profit reconciliation for the Group is calculated as follows:

	Six months ended	
	June 2019	June 2018
Profit/(loss) for the period	70.5	(366.6)
Non-recurring items	(19.0)	661.2
Tax effect of non-recurring items	(0.1)	(166.6)
Non-controlling interest effect of non-recurring items	-	(9.7)
Loss/(gain) on foreign exchange	0.1	(2.8)
Tax effect of loss/(gain) on foreign exchange	-	0.1
Loss/(gain) on financial instruments	109.4	(23.9)
Tax effect of loss/(gain) on financial instruments	(34.2)	7.2
Non-controlling interest effect of loss/(gain) on financial instruments	(0.5)	1.1
South Deep tax settlement	-	(57.2)
Profit excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments and non-recurring items after taxation and non-controlling interest effect	126.2	42.8

Normalised profit is considered an important measure by Gold Fields of the profit realised by the Group in the ordinary course of operations. In addition, it forms the basis of the dividend pay-out policy. Non-IFRS measures such as normalised results are considered as pro forma financial information as per the JSE Listing Requirements. The pro forma financial information is the responsibility of the Group's Board of Directors and is presented for illustration purposes only and because of its nature, normalised profit should not be considered as a representation of earnings.

Cash flow

Cash inflow from operating activities of US\$426 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with US\$263 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018. The increase of 62 per cent was mainly due to an increase in the line item "profit before royalties, tax and non-recurring items". In addition, royalties and taxation paid decreased from US\$169 million to US\$99 million. This was partially offset by an investment into working capital of US\$25 million compared with a release of working capital of US\$6 million in 2018.

Dividends paid of US\$12 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with US\$35 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 and comprised dividends paid to owners of the parent related to the final dividends paid for 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Cash outflow from investing activities of US\$277 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with US\$320 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018. Capital expenditure decreased from US\$411 million to US\$356 million.

Sustaining capital expenditure (excluding Asanko), decreased by 3 per cent from US\$254 million to US\$246 million, while non-sustaining capital expenditure (excluding Asanko) decreased by 29 per cent from US\$157 million to US\$111 million. At South Deep, growth expenditure decreased from R149 million (US\$12 million) to Rnil million (US\$nil million). Growth expenditure on the reinvestment plan at Damang decreased from US\$66 million to US\$46 million and at Gruyere it decreased from US\$66 million (A\$86 million) to US\$65 million (A\$92 million), respectively.

Cash inflow from operating activities less net capital expenditure, environmental payments and finance lease payments of US\$49 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with an outflow US\$79 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 mainly due to lower taxation paid, higher inflow from operating activities and lower capital expenditure as planned.

In the South Africa region at South Deep, capital expenditure decreased by 34 per cent from R379 million (US\$31 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to R250 million (US\$18 million) for

the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to temporary suspension of new mine development in 2019.

At the West Africa region, (excluding Asanko), capital expenditure decreased by 24 per cent from US\$156 million to US\$118 million. At Tarkwa, capital expenditure decreased by 19 per cent from US\$84 million to US\$68 million due to lower capital waste stripping in line with the operational plan. Capital expenditure at Damang decreased by 32 per cent from US\$73 million to US\$50 million and included US\$46 million spent on the Damang re-investment project for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Capital expenditure at Asanko on a 100 per cent basis amounted to US\$36 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 and US\$nil million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 (prior to acquisition). The Asanko capital expenditure is not included in the Group capital expenditure.

At the South America region at Cerro Corona, capital expenditure increased by 60 per cent from US\$10 million to US\$16 million mainly due to the beginning of the infrastructure reallocation activities related to the extension of the life of mine to 2030.

At the Australia region, capital expenditure increased by 12 per cent from A\$174 million (US\$134 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to A\$195 million (US\$138 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019. At St Ives, capital expenditure decreased by 3 per cent from A\$74 million (US\$57 million) to A\$72 million (US\$51 million). At Agnew, capital expenditure increased by 70 per cent from A\$46 million (US\$35 million) to A\$78 million (US\$55 million) due to expenditure on the new accommodation village. At Granny Smith, capital expenditure decreased by 15 per cent from A\$54 million (US\$42 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to A\$46 million (US\$33 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to a reduction in capital development and exploration cost.

Proceeds on disposal of capital equipment of US\$1 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with US\$77 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018. The proceeds in 2018 related to Tarkwa's sale of fleet to the contractor as part of the conversion to contractor mining.

Purchase of investments of US\$6 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 related to Gold Fields subscription to a 16.1 per cent share interest in Chakana Copper Corporation. This compared with purchase of investments of US\$18 million related to Gold Fields subscription to a 9.9 per cent share interest in Asanko Gold by way of a private placement of 22,354,657 Asanko shares for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

Proceeds on the sale of Maverix amounted to US\$67 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 and related to the sale of the Group's 19.9 per cent holding in Toronto-listed gold and royalty streaming company Maverix.

Proceeds on disposal of assets held for sale for the six months ended 30 June 2018 comprised US\$40 million cash and royalty (2 per cent NSR (net smelter return)) on all metals and related to the disposal of APP.

Proceeds on disposal of investments for the six months ended 30 June 2019 amounted to US\$21 million and related to the sale of 247 million shares (19.9 per cent holding) in ASX-listed Company Red 5.

Environmental payments decreased from US\$8 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$4 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

The US\$49 million cash flow from operating activities less net capital expenditure and environmental payments and finance lease

payments for the six months ended 30 June 2019 comprised: US\$198 million net cash generated by the seven mining operations (after royalties, taxes, capital expenditure and environmental payments), less US\$39 million of net interest paid, US\$37 million at Salares Norte on exploration, US\$65 million (A\$92 million) at Gruyere with US\$65 million (A\$92 million) on capital expenditure and US\$nil million (A\$nil million) on working capital, as well as US\$8 million on non-mine based costs mainly due to working capital movements. Included in the US\$198 million above is US\$46 million capital expenditure on the Damang reinvestment project.

The US\$79 million outflow from operating activities less net capital expenditure and environmental payments and finance lease payments for the six months ended 30 June 2018 comprised: US\$71 million net cash generated by the seven mining operations (after royalties, taxes, capital expenditure and environmental payments), less US\$18 million of net interest paid, US\$35 million at Salares Norte on exploration, US\$79 million (A\$103 million) at Gruyere with US\$66 million (A\$86 million) on capital expenditure and US\$13 million (A\$17 million) on working capital, as well as US\$18 million on non-mine based costs mainly due to working capital movements. Included in the US\$71 million above is US\$66 million capital expenditure on the Damang reinvestment project and US\$12 million on South Deep growth capital expenditure.

Net cash flow from financing activities of US\$nil million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with US\$115 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018. The inflow for the six months ended 30 June 2019 related to a drawdown of US\$1,521 million, partially offset by the repayment of US\$1,503 million on offshore and local loans and payment of finance lease liabilities of US\$17 million. The inflow for the six months ended 30 June 2018 related to a drawdown of US\$358 million, partially offset by the repayment of US\$243 million on offshore and local loans.

The net cash inflow for the Group of US\$137 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with an inflow of US\$24 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018. After accounting for a negative translation adjustment of US\$2 million on non-US dollar cash balances, the cash inflow for the six months ended 30 June 2019 was US\$135 million. The cash balance at 30 June 2019 of US\$535 million compared with US\$498 million at 30 June 2018.

All-in sustaining and total all-in cost

The Group all-in sustaining costs increased by 1 per cent from US\$965 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$973 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to higher sustaining capital expenditure and higher cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation partially offset by higher gold sold.

On 14 November 2018 the World Gold Council published an update to its guidance note on the interpretation of all-in sustaining and all-in costs. The note provided additional clarity on what constitutes growth capital expenditure. Gold Fields has considered the new guidance note to ensure the interpretation of the guidelines is consistent with the additional guidance now available and has adopted it prospectively from 1 January 2019. Based on the revised World Gold Council interpretation guidance, all-in sustaining costs for the Group are US\$891 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2019. One of the benefits of adopting the new standard is closer alignment of our cost reporting with existing practices in our sector.

All-in sustaining cost revised reconciliation

US\$/oz		Total Group
AISC per ounce of gold sold (original WGC interpretation)	Year to date 2019	973

Development and infrastructure capital reclassified from sustaining to non-sustaining [#]	Year to date 2019	(58)
Exploration expenditure reclassified from sustaining to non-sustaining	Year to date 2019	(24)
AISC per ounce of gold sold (revised WGC interpretation)	Year to date 2019	891

[#] Comprising mainly Agnew accommodation village, Granny Smith Zone 110 and 120 lateral development and infrastructure and St Ives Invincible South development and infrastructure.

Total all-in cost decreased by 5 per cent from US\$1,169 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$1,106 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to higher gold sold, lower non-sustaining capital expenditure and lower exploration costs, partially offset by higher cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation and higher sustaining capital expenditure.

In the South Africa region, at South Deep, all-in sustaining costs increased by 4 per cent from R669,306 per kilogram (US\$1,699 per ounce) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to R698,982 per kilogram (US\$1,529 per ounce) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to lower gold sold, partially offset by lower cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation and lower sustaining capital expenditure.

Based on the revised World Gold Council interpretation guidance, all-in sustaining costs for the South Africa region are R698,982 per kilogram (US\$1,529 per ounce) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 i.e. no change.

Total all-in cost decreased by 2 per cent from R715,373 per kilogram (US\$1,816 per ounce) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to R698,982 per kilogram (US\$1,529 per ounce) due to the same reasons as for all-in sustaining costs as well as nil spend on non-sustaining capital expenditure for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

At the West Africa region, all-in sustaining costs decreased by 3 per cent from US\$924 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$892 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to higher gold sold and lower sustaining capital expenditure, partially offset by higher cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation. Asanko all-in sustaining costs at US\$1,155 per ounce is included for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

Based on the revised World Gold Council interpretation guidance, all-in sustaining costs for the West Africa region are US\$892 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Total all-in cost decreased by 10 per cent from US\$1,114 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$1,007 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to the same reasons as for all-in sustaining costs, as well as lower non-sustaining capital expenditure at the Damang reinvestment project.

At the South America region, all-in sustaining costs and total all-in cost increased by 47 per cent from US\$197 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$290 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to higher capital expenditure and higher cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation, partially offset by higher gold sold. All-in sustaining costs and total all-in cost per equivalent ounce decreased by 5 per cent from US\$737 per equivalent ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$698 per equivalent ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to higher equivalent ounces sold, partially offset by higher capital expenditure and higher cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation.

Based on the revised World Gold Council interpretation guidance, all-in sustaining costs for the South America region are US\$264 per ounce and US\$684 per equivalent ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

At the Australia region excluding the Gruyere project, all-in sustaining costs and total all-in costs increased by 26 per cent from A\$1,166 per ounce (US\$900 per ounce) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to A\$1,465 per ounce (US\$1,035 per ounce) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to lower gold sold, higher cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation due to a gold-in-process charge to cost of A\$22 million (US\$16 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with a gold-in-process credit to cost of A\$31 million (US\$24 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 and higher capital expenditure mainly relating to A\$31 million (US\$22 million) on the Agnew accommodation village.

Based on the revised World Gold Council interpretation guidance, all-in sustaining costs for the Australia region are A\$1,191 per ounce (US\$841 per ounce) for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

Statement of financial position

Net debt (borrowings plus the current portion of borrowings and finance lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents) increased from US\$1,612 million for the six months ended 31 December 2018 to US\$1,794 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

Net debt excluding the effect of IFRS 16 is US\$1,498 million at 30 June 2019 compared with US\$1,393 million at 30 June 2018.

The difference between the two methods of calculating net debt is the long and short term portion of lease liabilities identified as part of IFRS 16, comprising mainly the Genser power purchase agreement, Granny Smith power plant and Gruyere power plant and gas pipeline.

Net debt/EBITDA

The net debt/EBITDA ratio of 1.59 at 30 June 2019 compared with 1.07 at 30 June 2018. The ratio above includes the effect of adoption of IFRS 16 which marginally increased cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation and substantially increased the net debt due to the inclusion of lease liabilities.

The net debt/EBITDA ratio (excluding the effect of IFRS 16) of 1.36 at 30 June 2019 compared with 1.07 at 30 June 2018.

EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA for calculating net debt/EBITDA is based on the previous 12 months profit and takes into account the adoption of IFRS 16, which is determined as follows in US\$ million:

Reconciliation between operating profit and adjusted EBITDA for the 6 months ended:

US\$'m	June 2019	June 2018
Revenue	1,379	1,351
Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation	(695)	(688)
Environmental rehabilitation interest	6	6
Exploration and project costs	(44)	(56)
Other costs	(33)	(7)
	613	606

Reconciliation between operating profit and adjusted EBITDA for the 12 months ended:

US\$'m	June 2019	June 2018
Adjusted EBITDA for 6 months January to June	613	606

Adjusted EBITDA for 6 months July to December	517	701
Adjusted EBITDA for 12 months July to June	1,130	1,307

Non-IFRS measures such as adjusted EBITDA are considered as pro forma financial information as per the JSE Listing Requirements. The pro forma financial information is the responsibility of the Group's Board of Directors and is presented for illustration purposes only and because of its nature, adjusted EBITDA should not be considered a representation of earnings. Adjusted EBITDA is required to be determined in terms of the loan and revolving credit facilities agreements to evaluate compliance with covenants.

Adjusted EBITDA excluding the effect of IFRS 16 is US\$1,104 million for the 12 months ended 30 June 2019.

The difference between the two methods of calculating adjusted EBITDA is a net reduction in operating costs relating to contracts identified as leases under IFRS 16.

Free cash flow margin

The free cash flow (FCF) margin is revenue less cash outflow divided by revenue expressed as a percentage.

The FCF for the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2019 is calculated as follows:

	US\$'m	US\$/oz
Revenue*	1,291.4	1,309
Less: Cash outflow	(1,010.9)	(1,025)
AIC	(1,084.5)	(1,099)
Adjusted for:		
Share-based payments (non-cash)	11.2	11
Long-term incentive plan (non-cash)	5.8	6
Revenue hedge	(10.7)	(11)
Exploration, feasibility and evaluation costs outside of existing operations	22.8	23
Non-sustaining capital expenditure (Damang reinvestment and Gruyere)	110.6	112
Tax paid (excluding royalties which is included in AIC above)	(66.1)	(67)
Free cash flow**	280.5	284
FCF margin	22%	
Gold sold only – 000'ounces	986.6	

* Revenue from income statement at US\$1,378.5 million less revenue from by-products in AIC at US\$87.1 million equals US\$1,291.4 million.

** Free cash flow does not agree with cash flows from operating activities less capital expenditure in the statement of cash flows on page 27 mainly due to working capital adjustments and non-recurring items included in the statement of cash flows.

Non-IFRS measures such as free cash flow margin are considered as pro forma financial information as per the JSE Listing Requirements. The pro forma financial information is the responsibility of the Group's Board of Directors and is presented for illustration purposes only and because of its nature, free cash flow margin should not be considered a representation of earnings. The free cash flow margin is used as a key metric in the determination of the long-term incentive plan.

The FCF margin of 22 per cent for the six months ended 30 June 2019 at a gold price of US\$1,298 per ounce compared with 17 per cent for the six months ended 30 June 2018 at a gold price of US\$1,306 per ounce.

The higher FCF margin for the six months ended 30 June 2019 was mainly due to higher revenue and lower tax paid.

South Africa region

South Deep

		Six months ended	
		June 2019	June 2018
Gold produced	000'oz	91.7	96.5
	kg	2,851	3,003

Gold sold	000'oz	90.1	104.2
	kg	2,804	3,240
Yield – underground reef	g/t	6.50	5.24
AISC – original interpretation	R/kg	698,982	669,306
	US\$/oz	1,529	1,699
AISC – revised interpretation guidance (WGC November 2018)	R/kg	698,982	–
	US\$/oz	1,529	–
AIC	R/kg	698,982	715,373
	US\$/oz	1,529	1,816

Regrettably, a seismic related face ejection resulted in fatally injuring Mrs. Maria Ramela on 2 June 2019. In conjunction with the DMR, the Mine is conducting investigations into the accident in order to implement measures to mitigate the impact of similar events reoccurring. Face support (mesh) has been implemented as an immediate mitigation measure.

The mine finalised the restructuring in the December quarter 2018, this entailed suspending operations in lower grade and high cost areas and reducing the total number of mining equipment deployed as reported previously. A planned production build-up period was followed post the restructuring to re-organise operations, therefore total volume mined was expected to reduce, impacting most of the mining measures.

Gold production decreased by 5 per cent from 3,003 kilograms (96,500 ounces) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 2,851 kilograms (91,700 ounces) for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

Total underground tonnes mined decreased by 25 per cent from 639,000 tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 482,000 tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019. The average reef grade mined increased by 1 per cent from 6.18 grams per tonne to 6.27 grams per tonne due to greater portion of mining in the higher grade proximal areas and suspending mining activities in the lower grade loss making northern portions of current mine as part of the restructuring project.

Total tonnes milled decreased by 33 per cent from 0.80 million tonnes to 0.54 million tonnes, mainly due to less tonnes mined as a result of the reasons above. Underground reef tonnes milled decreased by 23 per cent from 0.57 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 0.44 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Total tonnes milled for the six months ended 30 June 2019 included 43,900 tonnes of underground waste mined and 61,000 tonnes of surface tailings material compared with 92,000 tonnes of underground waste mined and 139,000 tonnes of surface tailings material for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

Total waste mined reduced as a result of suspending growth capital and associated waste development together with low grade areas in the northern portion of the current mine area, as part of the restructuring, which included proportionally more waste development. The treatment of surface tailing material was halted in the June quarter 2019 to increase underground backfill availability, by sending TSF material directly to the backfill plant and bypassing the treatment plant. In addition, the suspension of surface treatment was required to facilitate modifications to the processing plant, which will enable separating treatment of surface tailings and underground ore, this will increase the mine's capacity to treat surface tailings material and thereby increasing the capacity to manufacture backfill. Underground reef yield increased by 24 per cent from 5.24 grams per tonne for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 6.50 grams per tonne for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Reef yield improved in the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to a higher mine call factor in the higher grade proximal areas mined.

Development decreased by 33 per cent from 3,406 metres for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 2,272 metres for the six months ended 30 June 2019. New mine capital development (NMD) (phase one, sub 95 level) decreased by 100 per cent from 828 metres to nil metres due to suspending growth capital development and re-allocation of resources to secondary support and backfill, in line with the restructuring strategy. Development in the current mine areas in 95 level and above decreased by 57 per cent from 1,670 metres to 719 metres, resulting from mining resources being allocated to develop the North of Wrench mine and suspension of mining activities in the northern portions of current mine. Consequently, reef horizon development North of Wrench increased by 71 per cent from 908 metres to 1,553 metres. Longhole stoping volume mined increased by 2 per cent from 236,000 tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 240,000 tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to improved backfill and secondary support performance, improving stope availability and turnaround.

Destress mining decreased by 22 per cent from 13,114 square metres for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 10,191 square metres for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to reduced number of active cuts in the March quarter 2019, production build-up post the restructuring and inclusion of shotcrete in the support requirements, which increases the mining cycle.

The current mine contributed 9 per cent less ore tonnes at 49 per cent of total tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019. The decrease in current mine tonnes is also due to the cessation of mining in low grade areas as part of the restructuring. North of Wrench increased by 9 per cent and contributed 51 per cent of total ore tonnes mined for the six months ended June 2019 in line with the strategy to build up North of Wrench.

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation, decreased by 11 per cent from R1,882 million (US\$154 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to R1,669 million (US\$117 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019. The decrease was mainly due to lower production, lower expenditure on consumable and payroll costs and by a gold inventory credit of R17 million (US\$1 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with a charge of R36 million (US\$3 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018. The net gold-in-process credit movement was R53 million (US\$4 million).

Capital expenditure decreased by 34 per cent from R379 million (US\$31 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to R250 million (US\$18 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019, as explained below.

Sustaining capital expenditure increased by 9 per cent from R230 million (US\$19 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to R250 million (US\$18 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to higher expenditure on surface infrastructure for the plant. Non-sustaining capital expenditure decreased by 100 per cent from R149 million (US\$12 million) to nil million. This decrease was mainly due to the temporary suspension of growth capital in 2019.

All-in sustaining costs increased by 4 per cent from R669,306 per kilogram (US\$1,699 per ounce) for the six months ended 30 June 2018) to R698,982 per kilogram (US\$1,529 per ounce) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to lower gold sold and higher sustaining capital expenditure, partially offset by lower cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation.

Total all-in cost decreased by 2 per cent from R715,373 per kilogram (US\$1,816 per ounce) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to R698,982 per kilogram (US\$1,529 per ounce) for the six

months ended 30 June 2019 due to the same reasons as for all-in-sustaining costs as well as a decrease in non-sustaining capital expenditure to Rnil million (US\$nil million).

In September 2018, the support standard was changed which resulted in a 63 per cent increase in the number of bolts that need to be installed in the development and destress areas, which resulted in a 70 per cent increase in support cost when comparing the six months ended 30 June 2019 and six months ended 30 June 2018. The support cost includes the contractors cost associated with the installation of support material.

The implementation of shotcreting in the development and destress areas was also implemented in the latter part of 2018, which resulted in further increases on support cost when comparing the six months ended 30 June 2019 and six months ended 30 June 2018. In December 2018, the contractor crews working on NMD were deployed to the backlog support and backfill activities to reduce backlog and improve stope turnover. This resulted in additional expenditure when comparing the six months ended 30 June 2019 and the six months ended 30 June 2018. The enhanced support protocol should be beneficial in the medium to long term by reducing relatively expensive rehabilitation.

The restructuring process initiated during 2018 was aimed at improving operational efficiency. Even though production output reduced from the previous period, resources deployed was reduced in a larger ratio, improving the unit cost and profitability of the operation. The build-up period, in the March quarter 2019, post the restructuring and related industrial action masked this effect to some extent.

West Africa region

Ghana Tarkwa

		Six months ended	
		June 2019	June 2018
Gold produced	000'oz	270.9	264.4
Gold sold	000'oz	270.9	264.4
Yield	g/t	1.22	1.19
AISC – original interpretation	US\$/oz	940	954
AISC – revised interpretation guidance (WGC November 2018)	US\$/oz	940	–
AIC	US\$/oz	940	954

Gold production increased by 2 per cent from 264,400 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 270,900 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to higher yield in line with the plan.

Total tonnes mined, including capital stripping, increased by 7 per cent from 45.2 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 48.5 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to improved contractor fleet performance. Ore tonnes mined increased by 19 per cent from 6.7 million tonnes to 8.0 million tonnes. Operational waste tonnes mined increased by 91 per cent from 10.8 million tonnes to 20.6 million tonnes due to higher operational waste stripping required to expose ore in line with the 2019 plan. Capital waste tonnes mined decreased by 28 per cent from 27.7 million tonnes to 19.9 million tonnes in line with the 2019 plan. Grade mined decreased by 3 per cent from 1.29 grams per tonne to 1.24 grams per tonne in line with the 2019 plan. The strip ratio decreased from 5.7 to 5.1.

The CIL plant throughput increased marginally from 6.88 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 6.89 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Realised yield from the CIL plant increased by 3 per cent from 1.19 grams per tonne to

1.22 grams per tonne due to higher grade ore fed from mining and stockpiles and improved plant recovery which increased from 96.6 per cent to 97.3 per cent.

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation, increased by 5 per cent from US\$150 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$157 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019 as a result of higher operational tonnes mined, partially offset by a higher gold-in-process credit. The six months ended 30 June 2019 resulted in a US\$13 million build-up of stockpiles compared with a drawdown of US\$11 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

At the end of June 2019, 5.6 million tonnes at 0.90 grams per tonne remained on the ROM stockpile and 6.0 million tonnes at 0.64 grams per tonne on the low grade stockpile. At the end of June 2018, 4.8 million tonnes at 0.86 grams per tonne remained on the ROM stockpile and 4.3 million at 0.64 grams per tonne on the low-grade stockpile.

Capital expenditure decreased by 19 per cent from US\$84 million to US\$68 million mainly due to lower capital waste stripping and increased operational waste mined.

All-in sustaining costs and total all-in cost decreased by 1 per cent from US\$954 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$940 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to higher gold sold and lower capital expenditure, partially offset by higher cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation.

Damang

		Six months ended	
		June 2019	June 2018
Gold produced	000'oz	111.8	89.5
Gold sold	000'oz	111.8	89.5
Yield	g/t	1.50	1.29
AISC – original interpretation	US\$/oz	652	829
AISC – revised interpretation guidance (WGC November 2018)	US\$/oz	652	–
AIC	US\$/oz	1,061	1,585

Gold production increased by 25 per cent from 89,500 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 111,800 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to higher head grade and higher volumes processed.

Total tonnes mined, including capital stripping, decreased by 28 per cent from 23.9 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 17.1 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019 in line with the 2019 operational plan as the Amoanda pit comes to completion.

Ore tonnes mined increased by 50 per cent from 1.8 million tonnes to 2.7 million tonnes. Operational waste tonnes mined decreased by 21 per cent from 3.4 million tonnes to 2.7 million tonnes as a result of the Amoanda pit getting deeper with its associated operational constraints. Total capital waste tonnes decreased by 37 per cent from 18.7 million tonnes to 11.7 million tonnes. Capital waste of 11.7 million tonnes was mined at the Damang DPCB complex for the six months ended 30 June 2019. This compared with 4.4 million tonnes mined at the Amoanda pit and 14.3 million tonnes at the Damang complex for the six months ended 30 June 2018, comprising 12.4 million tonnes from DPCB and 1.9 million tonnes from the Saddle area.

Head grade mined decreased by 12 per cent from 1.79 grams per tonne to 1.58 grams per tonne due to lower grade ore mined from Saddle pit. The strip ratio decreased from 12.7 to 5.4 in line with the 2019 operational plan.

Tonnes processed increased by 7 per cent from 2.16 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 2.32 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019 as a result of higher plant overall equipment effectiveness and optimisation work carried out at the crushing circuit. Yield increased by 16 per cent from 1.29 grams per tonne to 1.50 grams per tonne due to higher mined grade material treated from Amoanda pit. For the six months ended 30 June 2019, tonnes milled were sourced as follow: 1.92 million tonnes at 1.66 grams per tonne from the pits, 0.40 million tonnes at 1.78 grams per tonne from stockpiles. This compared with 1.52 million tonnes at 1.75 grams per tonne from the pits, 0.64 million tonnes at 0.63 grams per tonne from stockpiles for the six months ended 30 June 2018. The increase in yield notwithstanding the lower head grade mined is due to the processing of higher grade stockpiles previously mined at Amoanda pit.

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation, decreased by 6 per cent from US\$63 million to US\$59 million due to a gold-in-process credit to cost of US\$7 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019, compared with US\$5 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018, as well as lower cost.

Capital expenditure decreased by 32 per cent from US\$73 million to US\$50 million, with US\$45 million spent on capital waste stripping.

Sustaining capital expenditure decreased by 43 per cent from US\$7 million to US\$4 million due to the expenditure incurred on the SAG mill shell replacement in the six months ended 30 June 2018. Non-sustaining capital expenditure decreased by 30 per cent from US\$66 million to US\$46 million mainly due to lower capital waste tonnes mined.

All-in sustaining costs decreased by 21 per cent from US\$829 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$652 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to higher gold sold, lower cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation and lower sustaining capital.

All-in costs decreased by 33 per cent from US\$1,585 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$1,061 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to the same reasons above, as well as lower non-sustaining capital expenditure.

At the end of the June 2019 quarter, and 30 months into the Damang Reinvestment Project (DRP), total material mined amounted to 103 million tonnes, 19 per cent ahead of the project schedule. Gold produced during the same period was 436,185 ounces, 27 per cent above the DRP ounces of 344,332. The project capital spent to date is US\$320 million versus the original DRP budget to date of US\$275 million, largely driven by the additional capital waste tonnes mined.

Gold production was 122,500 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019. The following statistics are also shown for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

Total tonnes mined were 16.9 million tonnes. Ore tonnes mined were 2.6 million tonnes. Head grade mined was 1.48 grams per tonne.

Total waste tonnes mined were 14.3 million tonnes. The strip ratio was 5.6.

The plant throughput was 2.6 million tonnes. Yield was 1.47 grams per tonne.

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation was US\$94 million.

Total capital expenditure was US\$36 million.

Sustaining capital expenditure was US\$28 million and included deferred stripping of US\$23 million. Non-sustaining capital expenditure was US\$8 million and related to the Esaase business readiness and Tetrem relocation.

Gold Fields' 45 per cent share of gold produced and gold sold amounted to 55,100 ounces and 53,900 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019, respectively. Gold Fields' share of cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation was US\$42 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Gold Fields' share of sustaining capital expenditure was US\$13 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Gold Fields' share in non-sustaining capital expenditure for the six months ended 30 June 2019 was US\$3 million.

All-in sustaining costs and total all-in cost of US\$1,155 per ounce and US\$1,235 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

Asanko (Equity accounted Joint Venture)

		June 2019
Gold produced	000'oz	122.5
Gold sold	000'oz	119.8
Yield	g/t	1.47
AISC – original interpretation	US\$/oz	1,155
AISC – revised interpretation guidance (WGC November 2018)	US\$/oz	1,155
AIC	US\$/oz	1,235

All figures in table 100 per cent basis.

South America region

Peru

Cerro Corona

		Six months ended	
		June 2019	June 2018
Gold produced	000'oz	80.8	60.8
Copper produced	tonnes	16,122	14,678
Total equivalent gold produced	000'eq oz	157.1	137.6
Total equivalent gold sold	000'eq oz	156.4	131.7
Yield – gold	g/t	0.78	0.59
– copper	per cent	0.50	0.46
– combined	eq g/t	1.46	1.29
AISC – original interpretation	US\$/oz	290	197

AISC	US\$/eq oz	698	737
AISC – revised interpretation guidance (WGC November 2018)	US\$/oz	264	–
	US\$/eq oz	684	–
AIC	US\$/oz	290	197
AIC	US\$/eq oz	698	737
Gold price*	US\$/oz	1,301	1,321
Copper price*	US\$/t	6,165	6,929

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

Gold production increased by 33 per cent from 60,800 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 80,800 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Copper production increased by 10 per cent from 14,678 tonnes to 16,122 tonnes. Gold and copper production increased mainly due to mining of higher grade areas in line with the mining sequence. Equivalent gold production increased by 14 per cent from 137,600 ounces to 157,100 ounces.

Gold head grade increased from 0.85 grams per tonne to 1.18 grams per tonne and copper head grade increased from 0.52 per cent to 0.56 per cent. Gold recoveries decreased from 69.5 per cent to 66.5 per cent. Copper recoveries increased from 87.6 per cent to 89.3 per cent mainly due to higher head grade processed. As a result of the above, gold yield increased from 0.59 grams per tonne to 0.78 grams per tonne and copper yield increased from 0.46 per cent to 0.50 per cent.

For the six months ended 30 June 2019, concentrate with a payable content of 81,313 ounces of gold was sold at an average price of US\$1,294 per ounce and 15,869 tonnes of copper was sold at an average price of US\$5,444 per tonne, net of treatment and refining charges. This compared with 56,567 ounces of gold that was sold at an average price of US\$1,310 per ounce and 14,181 tonnes of copper that was sold at an average price of US\$6,217 per tonne, net of treatment and refining charges, for the six months ended 30 June 2018. Total equivalent gold sales increased by 19 per cent from 131,700 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 156,400 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to higher gold sold resulting from higher gold production as explained above.

Total tonnes mined decreased by 2 per cent from 11.09 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 10.82 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019 in line with the mine sequencing. Ore mined increased by 12 per cent from 3.29 million tonnes to 3.68 million tonnes. Waste tonnes mined decreased by 8 per cent from 7.80 million tonnes to 7.14 million tonnes mainly due to the new mine sequence resulting from the extension of the life of mine to 2030. The strip ratio decreased from 2.37 to 1.94 as a result of additional ore mined.

Ore processed increased by 1 per cent from 3.33 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 3.35 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to higher plant throughput (820 tonnes per hour for the six months ended 30 June 2019 versus 799 tonnes per hour for the six months ended 30 June 2018) resulting from initiatives implemented in drilling and blasting activities to reduce the impact of ore hardness.

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation, increased by 4 per cent from US\$78 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$81 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019. The higher cost was mainly due to higher workers participation resulting from higher revenues and profit for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

Capital expenditure increased by 60 per cent from US\$10 million to US\$16 million mainly due to increased expenditure on the TSF

construction as well as the commencement of the infrastructure relocation activities related to the expansion of the life of mine until 2030. This included relocation of roads, mine offices and the explosive storage facility.

All-in sustaining costs and total all-in cost increased by 47 per cent from US\$197 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to US\$290 per ounce for the six months ended 30 June 2019. This was mainly due to higher capital expenditure and higher cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation, partially offset by higher gold sold.

All-in sustaining costs and total all-in costs per equivalent ounce decreased by 5 per cent from US\$737 per equivalent ounce to US\$698 per equivalent ounce due to higher equivalent ounces sold, partially offset by higher capital expenditure and higher cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation.

Australia region

St Ives

		Six months ended	
		June 2019	June 2018
Gold produced	000'oz	187.6	189.8
Gold sold	000'oz	183.2	190.2
Yield	– underground	3.91	4.16
	– surface	1.99	2.61
	– combined	2.59	2.82
AISC – original interpretation	A\$/oz	1,427	988
	US\$/oz	1,008	763
AISC – revised interpretation guidance (WGC November 2018)	A\$/oz	1,217	–
	US\$/oz	859	–
AIC	A\$/oz	1,427	988
	US\$/oz	1,008	763

Gold production decreased by 1 per cent from 189,800 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 187,600 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

Total tonnes mined decreased by 39 per cent from 13.3 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 8.1 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019 as ore tonnes mined have been brought into line with mill capacity and strip ratios have reduced.

At the underground operations, ore mined increased by 110 per cent from 0.31 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 0.65 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019. At the Invincible underground mine ore production increased from 0.13 million tonnes to 0.48 million tonnes, following steady state production levels reached by mid-2018. Ore production from Hamlet underground mine decreased from 0.19 million tonnes to 0.04 million tonnes, with the mine reaching the end of its life. The remainder of underground ore was sourced from remnant mining at Cave Rocks. Total underground grade mined decreased by 11 per cent from 4.53 grams per tonne to 4.05 grams per tonne mainly due to the grade of ore mined from Invincible underground being lower than the grade of ore mined at Hamlet during the six months ended June 2018.

Operational waste tonnes mined from the underground operations decreased by 22 per cent from 0.23 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 0.18 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Capital waste tonnes mined increased by 1,300 per cent from 0.02 million tonnes to 0.28 million tonnes. The decrease in operational waste and increase in capital waste reflect the increased mining activity at Invincible underground mine.

At the open pit operations, total ore tonnes mined decreased by 33 per cent from 2.56 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 1.72 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Ore tonnes mined from Invincible pit decreased by 54 per cent from 1.54 million tonnes to 0.71 million tonnes. Ore tonnes mined from Neptune pit remained similar at 1.01 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Grade mined decreased by 41 per cent from 2.90 grams per tonne to 1.70 grams per tonne due to the mining of higher grade areas in the Neptune pit during the six months ended 30 June 2018 and the conclusion of high grade mining from the Invincible pit during 2018.

Operational waste tonnes mined from the open pit operations decreased by 55 per cent from 4.25 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 1.90 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Capital waste tonnes mined decreased by 43 per cent from 6.0 million tonnes to 3.4 million tonnes. The strip ratio decreased from 4.0 to 3.1. Total open pit material movement decreased by 45 per cent from 12.8 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 7.0 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019, with the Invincible pit becoming deeper and subsequently having a smaller area to mine and mining operations at Neptune pit scaled down to reduce ore tonnes mined to mill capacity.

At the consolidated St Ives mine, ounces mined decreased by 37 per cent from 283,500 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 177,600 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Underground gold mined increased by 84 per cent from 45,600 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 84,000 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Open pit gold mined decreased by 61 per cent from 237,900 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 93,600 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019, reflecting reduced ore tonnes mined at lower grades.

By 30 June 2019, Neptune high-grade oxide material stockpiled amounted to 26,300 ounces (663,000 tonnes at 1.23 grams per tonne), Invincible amounted to 13,500 ounces (191,900 tonnes at 2.91 grams per tonne) and A5 amounted to 7,900 ounces (174,000 tonnes at 1.46 grams per tonne). This compared with the 30 June 2018, Neptune high-grade oxide material stockpiled amounted to 77,600 ounces (1,142,000 tonnes at 2.34 grams per tonne), Invincible amounted to 44,500 ounces (375,000 tonnes at 2.81 grams per tonne) and A5 amounted to 7,900 ounces (174,000 tonnes at 1.46 grams per tonne).

Throughput at the Lefroy mill increased by 8 per cent from 2.09 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 2.25 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Yield decreased by 8 per cent from 2.82 grams per tonne to 2.59 grams per tonne due to the lower grade ore mined and processed.

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation, increased by 70 per cent from A\$102 million (US\$78 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to A\$173 million (US\$122 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019. The higher cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation was mainly due to increased underground mining costs associated with the ramp-up of ore production at Invincible underground of A\$16 million (US\$11 million) and a gold inventory charge of A\$20 million (US\$14 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with a gold inventory credit of A\$36 million (US\$28 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018. The net gold-in-process movement was A\$56 million (US\$42 million). The gold inventory movement reflects the change from a build-up in 2018 to a drawdown of ore stockpiles in 2019.

Capital expenditure decreased by 3 per cent from A\$74 million (US\$57 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to A\$72 million (US\$51 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

All-in cost increased by 44 per cent from A\$988 per ounce (US\$763 per ounce) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to A\$1,427 per ounce (US\$1,008 per ounce) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to higher cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation and lower gold sold, partially offset by lower capital expenditure.

Agnew

		Six months ended	
		June 2019	June 2018
Gold produced	000'oz	113.3	115.4
Gold sold	000'oz	115.4	116.9
Yield	g/t	6.02	6.11
AISC – original interpretation	A\$/oz	1,753	1,393
	US\$/oz	1,238	1,075
AISC – revised interpretation guidance (WGC November 2018)	A\$/oz	1,337	–
	US\$/oz	944	–
AIC	A\$/oz	1,753	1,393
	US\$/oz	1,238	1,075

Gold production decreased by 2 per cent from 115,400 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 113,300 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

Ore mined from underground decreased by 4 per cent from 616,600 tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 590,700 tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019 with reduced production from the New Holland mine. Head grade mined decreased by 1 per cent from 6.26 grams per tonne to 6.21 grams per tonne. In the six months ended 30 June 2019 117,900 ounces were mined and sourced as follows: 82,500 ounces from Waroonga (328,300 tonnes at 7.8 grams per tonne) and 35,400 ounces from New Holland (262,400 tonnes at 4.2 grams per tonne). This compared with 124,000 ounces mined and sourced as follows: 87,400 ounces from Waroonga (315,000 tonnes at 8.6 grams per tonne) and 36,600 ounces from New Holland (301,000 tonnes at 3.8 grams per tonne) in the six months ended 30 June 2018.

Operational waste tonnes mined from the underground operations decreased by 17 per cent from 0.12 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 0.10 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Capital waste tonnes mined increased by 11 per cent from 0.27 million tonnes to 0.30 million tonnes.

Tonnes processed decreased marginally from 587,800 tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 585,600 tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019. The combined yield decreased by 1 per cent from 6.11 grams per tonne to 6.02 grams per tonne in line with the decrease in head grade mined for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation, increased by 5 per cent from A\$110 million (US\$85 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to A\$116 million (US\$82 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to increased mining cost at Waroonga, associated with mining at deeper levels in the mine. The gold-in-process charge to cost of A\$3 million (US\$2 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with a charge to cost of A\$5 million (US\$4 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

Capital expenditure increased by 70 per cent from A\$46 million (US\$35 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to A\$78 million (US\$55 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Capital expenditure was higher due to A\$32 million (US\$22 million) expenditure on a new accommodation village in the six months ended June 2019. In total A\$40 million (US\$28 million) has been spent on the construction of the village and will result in an annual estimated cost saving of A\$10 million (US\$7 million). The village will also reduce commuting time for the Agnew workforce by 40 minutes per day.

All-in cost increased by 26 per cent from A\$1,393 per ounce (US\$1,075 per ounce) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to A\$1,753 per ounce (US\$1,238 per ounce) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to higher cost of sales before amortisation depreciation and higher expenditure on the constructing the Agnew accommodation village.

Granny Smith

		Six months ended	
		June 2019	June 2018
Gold produced	000'oz	134.0	137.2
Gold sold	000'oz	133.9	137.3
Yield	g/t	5.10	5.11
AISC – original interpretation	A\$/oz	1,268	1,219
	US\$/oz	895	942
AISC – revised interpretation guidance (WGC November 2018)	A\$/oz	1,029	–
	US\$/oz	727	–
AIC	A\$/oz	1,268	1,219
	US\$/oz	895	942

Gold production decreased by 2 per cent from 137,200 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 134,000 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to decreased tonnes mined and processed.

Ore mined from underground decreased by 1 per cent from 832,300 tonnes to 824,000 tonnes. Head grade mined decreased marginally from 5.47 grams per tonne for the six months ended June 2018 to 5.45 grams per tonne for the six months ended June 2019. Gold mined decreased by 1 per cent from 146,300 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 144,500 ounces for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

Operational waste tonnes mined from the underground operations increased by 100 per cent from 0.03 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 0.06 million tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019. Capital waste tonnes mined decreased by 14 per cent from 0.28 million tonnes to 0.24 million tonnes.

Tonnes processed decreased by 2 per cent from 835,700 tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to 818,000 tonnes for the six months ended 30 June 2019 due to the reduction in ore mined and timing of the campaign milling in the respective periods. Yield for the six months ended June 2019 at 5.10 grams per tonne compared to yield of 5.11 grams per tonne for the six months ended June 2018.

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation, increased by 3 per cent from A\$105 million (US\$81 million) to A\$108 million (US\$76 million) due to increased ore development cost of A\$3 million (US\$2 million) associated with accessing stopes in the lower levels of the Wallaby mine. Mining cost will remain at a higher level, with increased material being sourced from Z110 and Z120, the deepest parts of the mine. The higher cost is associated with longer haul and travel distances, increased percentage of ground support

requirements and increased tonnes of paste backfill. A gold inventory credit of A\$1 million (US\$1 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 compared with a charge of A\$nil million (US\$nil million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

Capital expenditure decreased by 15 per cent from A\$54 million (US\$42 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to A\$46 million (US\$33 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019. The decrease in capital expenditure was primarily due to a reduction in capital development cost of A\$4 million (US\$3 million) and a reduction in exploration costs of A\$2 million (US\$2 million).

All-in cost increased by 4 per cent from A\$1,219 per ounce (US\$942 per ounce) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 to A\$1,268 per ounce (US\$895 per ounce) for the six months ended 30 June 2019 mainly due to higher cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation and lower gold sold, partially offset by lower capital expenditure.

Gruyere

First gold was poured over the weekend of 29 and 30 June 2019. The gold was produced from the carbon-in-leach (CIL) and elution circuits.

With the delivery of first gold, the focus then turned to commissioning of the final components of the process plant, particularly the gravity gold circuit and ball mill, which were completed in July 2019. During the initial stages of ramp-up, lower grade stockpiled ore is being processed to reduce gold losses associated with lower recoveries anticipated as the plant operations are stabilised.

Commencement of the operation of the ball mill marked the start of an anticipated ramp-up period of six to seven months. Gruyere is expected to attain commercial production mid-way through the ramp-up period.

The final forecast capital (FFC) cost estimate remains at A\$621 million (level of accuracy range +2 per cent/-2 per cent) as reported by the joint venture partners on 30 July 2018.

In accordance with the Joint Venture agreement entered into at the time of the acquisition, Gold Fields will fund up to 10 per cent of costs overruns, excluding scope changes and force majeure costs. This translates to approximately A\$51 million. Consequently, Gold Fields' share of the FFC is A\$337 million.

Mining activity has delivered 2.5 million tonnes of ore mined year-to-date and is ahead of plan. Ore delivery comprised 1.3 million tonnes of ore at a grade of 1.04 grams per tonne for 43,000 ounces, and a further 1.2 million tonnes of low grade at 0.61 grams per tonne for 22,000 ounces (100 per cent basis).

Corporate

New bonds issued – US\$1 billion raised

On 9 May 2019 Gold Fields successfully concluded the raising of two new bonds – a US\$500 million 5-year bond with a coupon of 5.125 per cent and a US\$500 million 10-year bond with a coupon of 6.125 per cent – raising a total of US\$1 billion at an average coupon of 5.625 per cent. The final combined book for the bond issues was in excess of US\$3 billion, an oversubscription by three times.

The proceeds of the raising were used to repay amounts outstanding under the US\$1,290 million Credit Facilities Agreement and repurchase of a portion of the 2020 bond.

In conjunction with the issuance, and as part of the use of proceeds, Gold Fields announced a tender offer for up to US\$250 million of the outstanding 4.875 per cent 2020 bonds at a price of 102 per cent.

On 27 May 2019 Gold Fields announced the successful buyback of US\$250 million of the outstanding 2020 notes at 102 per cent of par as compared with a premium of 101.73 per cent of par at the close of business on 24 May 2019.

The remainder of the 2020 notes (US\$600 million), due in October 2020, is expected to be repaid from a combination of available cash and bank debt facilities.

US\$1,200 million revolving credit facility

On 25 July 2019, Gold Fields Orogen Holding (BVI) Limited and Gold Fields Ghana Holdings (BVI) Limited entered into a US\$1,200 million revolving credit facilities agreement, with a syndicate of international banks and financial institutions. The new facilities which became effective on the same day comprise two tranches:

- US\$600 million 3+1+1 (upfront extension option subject to bank consent) year revolving credit facility (RCF) – at a margin of 1.45 per cent over Libor; and
- US\$600 million 5+1+1 (upfront extension option subject to bank consent) year revolving credit facility (RCF) – at a margin of 1.70 per cent over Libor.

Gold Fields was upgraded to Baa3 by Moody's on 26 June 2018 and the new transaction allowed the Company to align the documentation to Investment Grade terms and conditions. Gold Fields has also adopted IFRS 16 and improved its financial covenants to accommodate the treatment of operating leases as follows:

- Net Debt to EBITDA covenant has moved from ≤ 2.5 times to ≤ 3.5 times; and
- Consolidated EBITDA to Consolidated Net Finance Charges covenant has been reduced from ≥ 5 times to ≥ 4 times.

The purpose of the new facilities is:

- to refinance the US\$1,290 million credit facilities agreement dated 6 June 2016;
- to repay the Gold Fields bonds maturing in 2020; and
- to fund general corporate and working capital requirements of the Gold Fields group.

The successful completion of the new bonds, as well as the buyback and refinancing of the syndicated bank debt, helps Gold Fields achieve one of its key financial objectives for 2019 of extending the maturity of its debt profile.

Sale of non-core investments to pay down debt

On 6 June 2019 and in line with its key strategic objective of paying down its debt, Gold Fields sold its shareholdings in two of its non-core investments, Maverix Metals and Red 5, for combined proceeds of US\$88 million. Both positions were sold at a significant premium to the look-through acquisition costs.

Gold Fields completed the sale of its 19.9 per cent shareholding in Toronto-listed gold and royalty streaming company Maverix. The sale of the shares – processed through a series of private market transactions over the past four weeks – raised C\$91.4 million (US\$67 million).

Gold Fields retains 4.125 million Maverix warrants, equivalent to a 3.68 per cent interest in the company on a partially-diluted basis. Gold Fields sold the bulk of its royalty portfolio to Maverix in December 2016 in return for the 19.9 per cent shareholding.

In April 2019, Gold Fields sold its 247 million shares in ASX-listed mining company Red 5 – equivalent to 19.9 per cent of its total shareholding – at A\$0.12 per share for a total consideration of A\$29.6 million (US\$21 million). Gold Fields had acquired the stake

at A\$0.05 per share in October 2017 when it sold its Darlot gold mine in Western Australia to Red 5.

Agnew mine to be powered by renewables in industry-leading project

On 19 June 2019 Gold Fields' Agnew gold mine in Western Australia became one of Australia's first mining operations to be predominantly powered by renewable and low-carbon energy.

Gold Fields and global energy group EDL announced an A\$112 million investment in a world-leading energy microgrid combining wind, solar, gas and battery storage. The microgrid will be owned and operated by EDL, which will recoup its investment via a 10-year electricity supply agreement with Agnew.

The project, has the backing of the Australian Government with the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) contributing a recoupable A\$13.5 million to its construction, which will be recouped over a period of 15 years once the assets are amortised in full.

The Agnew microgrid is initially forecast to provide 55 – 60 per cent of the mine's energy needs, with potential to meet almost all energy requirements at certain times. The Agnew microgrid will consist of:

- Five wind turbines which will deliver 18MW of power;
- A 10,000-panel solar farm contributing 4MW;
- A 4MWh battery energy storage system (BESS); and
- A 16MW gas engine power station to underpin supply when required.

The hybrid microgrid at Agnew follows the announcement of a microgrid at Gold Fields' Granny Smith mine, featuring 20,000 solar panels and a 1MWh battery system planned for completion in the December quarter 2019.

Cash dividend

In line with the Company's dividend policy to pay out a dividend of between 25 and 35 per cent of its profit, the Board has approved and declared an interim dividend number 90 of 60 SA cents per ordinary share (gross) in respect of the six months ended 30 June 2019. This translates to 28 per cent of normalised profit. The interim dividend will be subject to the Dividend Withholding Tax of 20 per cent. In accordance with paragraphs 11.17(a) (i) and 11.17(c) of the JSE Listings Requirements, the following additional information is disclosed:

- The dividend has been declared out of income reserves;
- The gross local dividend amount is 60 SA cents per ordinary share for shareholders exempt from dividends tax;
- The Dividend Withholding Tax of 20 per cent (twenty per centum) will be applicable to this dividend;
- The net local dividend amount is 48 SA cents per ordinary share for shareholders liable to pay the dividends tax;
- Gold Fields currently has 828,632,707 ordinary shares in issue; and;
- Gold Fields' income tax number is 9160035607.

Shareholders are advised of the following dates in respect of the final dividend:

- Interim dividend number 90: 60 SA cents per share
- Last date to trade cum-dividend: Tuesday, 3 September 2019
- Sterling and US dollar conversion date: Wednesday, 4 September 2019
- Shares commence trading ex-dividend: Wednesday, 4 September 2019
- Record date: Friday, 6 September 2019
- Payment of dividend: Monday, 9 September 2019

Share certificates may not be dematerialised or rematerialised between: Wednesday, 4 September 2019 and: Friday, 6 September 2019, both dates inclusive.

Mining charter

Engagements between the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) and the Minerals Council South Africa in respect of Mining Charter III are continuing. The Minerals Council has sought a resolution to a number of provisions in Mining Charter III that the industry cannot support since it was gazetted in September 2018. While some talks had been held with the DMRE, these were not finalised at the time the statutory 180-day deadline. As a result, the Minerals Council lodged an application for a review of certain elements of Mining Charter III.

The focus of the review application is on the failure to recognise the continuing consequences of previous transactions in respect of renewals and transfers of rights, and for the DMRE to explain the

targets set for local content in terms of the procurement element. The High Court is expected to hear the application later this year.

Outlook for 2019

Attributable equivalent gold production for the Group for 2019 is expected to be between 2.13 million ounces and 2.18 million ounces. AISC (based on the original WGC interpretation) is expected to be between US\$980 per ounce and US\$995 per ounce. AIC is planned to be between US\$1,075 per ounce and US\$1,095 per ounce.

The above is subject to safety performance which limits the impact of safety-related stoppages and the forward looking statement on page 6.

Basis of preparation

The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard, (IAS) 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*, the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Pronouncements as issued by Financial Reporting Standards Council and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these interim financial statements are in terms of International Financial Reporting Standards and are consistent with those applied in the previous annual financial statements except for the adoption of IFRS 16 Leases (IFRS 16).

Changes in significant accounting policies

The Group applied IFRS 16 initially on 1 January 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. The Group recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of IAS 17 Leases. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as of 1 January 2019. This resulted in an additional lease liability of US\$210 million. The Group elected to recognise the right-of-use assets at an amount equal to the lease liability at 1 January 2019; and the Group applied the following practical expedients for IFRS 16:

- Leases for which the underlying asset is of low value; and
- Short term leases.

For leases previously classified as finance leases the entity recognised the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability immediately before transition as the carrying amount of the right of use asset and the lease liability at the date of initial application.

The key judgements applied by the Group in applying IFRS 16, included the following:

- Assessing whether an arrangement contains a lease;
- Determining the discount rate; and
- Determining the non-lease components of an arrangement that will be separated.

The Group recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for its operating leases for the following material contracts:

- Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs);
- Rental of gas pipelines;
- Ore haulage and site services;
- Transportation contracts
- Mining equipment hire; and
- Property rentals.

The adoption of IFRS 16 affected all segments in the Group.

	US\$m
Operating lease commitments	657.4
Reconciled as follows:	
Non-lease elements ¹	(356.8)
Discounting	(91.0)
Lease liability	209.6

¹ The operating lease commitments consist mainly of power purchase agreements entered into at Tarkwa, Damang, Granny Smith and Gruyere. Included in these amounts are payments for non-lease elements of the arrangement.

Silicosis and tuberculosis class and individual actions

As previously reported, the Gold Working Group (comprising African Rainbow Minerals, Anglo American SA, AngloGold Ashanti, Gold Fields, Harmony and Sibanye-Stillwater) (the "GWG Parties") concluded a settlement agreement (the "Settlement Agreement") with the attorneys representing claimants in the silicosis and tuberculosis class action litigation on 3 May 2018. The Settlement Agreement provides meaningful compensation to eligible workers suffering from silicosis and/or tuberculosis who worked in the GWG Parties' mines from 12 March 1965 to the effective date of the Settlement Agreement.

On 26 July 2019, a full bench of the High Court of South Africa (Gauteng Local Division, Johannesburg) (the "Court") approved the settlement of the silicosis and tuberculosis class action by sanctioning the Settlement Agreement and making it an order of court.

One further step that needs to be taken before the commencement of the operations of the Trust which will administer claims and payments to eligible claimants, is that class members need to be given the opportunity to opt out of the settlement. This is because the agreement acknowledges that no individual can be forced to forego his or her right to pursue litigation should he or she so choose.

Once the opt out period is over and the Settlement Agreement becomes effective, the Tshiamiso Trust will then commence and the real work of implementing the settlement agreement will begin. This will include the Trust tracking and tracing class members, processing all submitted claims, including the undertaking of benefit medical examinations and the payment of benefits to eligible claimants.

Benefits provided for in the agreement and other details can be found at <https://www.silicosissettlement.co.za/about>.

Provision raised

Gold Fields has provided for the estimated cost of the above settlement based on actuarial assessments and the provisions of the Settlement Agreement. At 30 June 2019, the provision for Gold Fields' share of the settlement of the class action claims and related costs amounts to US\$27 million (R384 million). The nominal value of this provision is US\$35 million (R507 million).

This provision compares to the initial amount raised in June 2017 of US\$30 million (R390 million). The decrease is due to a change in the timing of expected cash flows.

The ultimate outcome of this matter remains uncertain, with a possible failure to fulfil all the suspensive conditions. The provision is consequently subject to adjustment in the future.

Segment reporting

The net profit/(loss) (excluding Asanko) per the income statement reconciles to the net profit/(loss) in the segmental operating and financial results as follows:

2019	US\$m
Net profit	78.7
– Operating segments	187.6
– Corporate and projects	(108.9)
<hr/>	
2018	US\$m
Net loss	(369.2)
– Operating segments	(68.6)
– Corporate and projects	(300.6)
<hr/>	

Nick Holland

Chief Executive Officer

15 August 2019

The financial statements are presented on a condensed consolidated basis

INCOME STATEMENT

		United States Dollars	
		Six months ended	
		June 2019	June 2018
Figures in millions unless otherwise stated			
Revenue		1,378.5	1,350.7
Cost of sales		(986.4)	(1,034.8)
Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation		(694.5)	(687.9)
– Cost of sales before gold inventory change and amortisation and depreciation		(700.1)	(703.0)
– Gold inventory change		5.6	15.1
– Amortisation and depreciation		(291.9)	(346.9)
Interest expense, net		(30.9)	(33.2)
Share of results of equity accounted investees, net of taxation		(0.5)	(6.0)
(Loss)/gain on foreign exchange		(0.1)	2.8
(Loss)/gain on financial instruments		(109.4)	23.9
Share-based payments		(11.2)	(20.3)
Long-term incentive plan		(5.8)	(1.3)
Other costs, net		(35.9)	(29.6)
Exploration expenses		(43.5)	(56.1)
Profit before royalties, taxation and non-recurring items		154.8	196.1
Non-recurring items		19.0	(661.2)
Profit/(loss) before royalties and taxation		173.8	(465.1)
Royalties		(33.6)	(33.3)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		140.2	(498.4)
Mining and income taxation		(61.5)	129.2
– Normal taxation		(82.9)	(73.9)
– Deferred taxation		21.4	203.1
Profit/(loss) for the period		78.7	(369.2)
Attributable to:			
– Owners of the parent		70.5	(366.6)
– Non-controlling interest		8.2	(2.6)
Non-recurring items:			
Profit on disposal of Maverix		14.6	–
Profit/(loss) on disposal of assets		0.1	(53.1)
Restructuring costs		(0.3)	(100.3)
Reversal of FSE impairment		9.6	–
Loss on buy-back of bond		(5.0)	–
Silicosis provision adjusted		–	3.0
Impairment of South Deep		–	(481.5)
Impairment of investments and assets		–	(20.0)
Loss on disposal of inventory		–	(8.9)
Other		–	(0.4)
Total non-recurring items		19.0	(661.2)
Taxation on items above		0.1	166.6
Non-recurring items after tax		19.1	(494.6)
Profit/(loss) attributable to owners of the parent		70.5	(366.6)
Profit/(loss) per share (cents) attributable to owners of the parent		9	(45)
Diluted profit/(loss) per share (cents) attributable to owners of the parent		8	(44)
Headline earnings attributable to owners of the parent		39.9	66.7
Headline earnings per share (cents) attributable to owners of the parent		5	8
Diluted headline earnings per share (cents) attributable to owners of the parent		5	8
Profit excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments and non-recurring items after taxation and non-controlling interest		126.2	42.8
Profit per share excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments and non-recurring items after taxation and non-controlling interest (cents)		15	5
US dollar/South African rand conversion rate		14.22	12.25
US dollar/Australian dollar conversion rate		0.71	0.77
Gold equivalent sold – managed	eq oz (000)	1,062	1,034
Gold equivalent price received	US\$/eq oz	1,298	1,306

Figures may not add as they are rounded independently.

The consolidated financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2019 have been prepared by the corporate accounting staff of Gold Fields Limited headed by Tzvet Ilarionova, the Group Financial Controller. This process was supervised by Paul Schmidt, the Group Chief Financial Officer.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Figures in millions unless otherwise stated	United States Dollars	
	Six months ended	
	June 2019	June 2018
Profit/(loss) for the period	78.7	(369.2)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	39.7	(158.9)
Equity investments at FVOCI – net change in fair value*	31.1	8.8
Taxation on above item*	(8.2)	(1.5)
Foreign currency translation adjustments#	16.8	(166.2)
Total comprehensive income for the period	118.4	(528.1)
Attributable to:		
– Owners of the parent	110.2	(525.5)
– Non-controlling interest	8.2	(2.6)
	118.4	(528.1)

* Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Item can be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Figures in millions unless otherwise stated	United States Dollars	
	June 2019	December 2018
	Non-current assets	5,480.4
Property, plant and equipment	4,569.7	4,259.2
Other non-current assets	200.4	194.1
Equity accounted investees	186.9	225.1
Investments	252.6	235.3
Deferred taxation	270.8	269.5
Current assets	1,035.4	921.1
Other current assets	500.6	521.4
Cash and cash equivalents	534.8	399.7
Total assets	6,515.8	6,104.3
Total equity	2,825.0	2,706.9
Non-current liabilities	3,045.9	2,781.9
Deferred taxation	433.1	454.9
Borrowings	2,033.0	1,925.3
Environmental rehabilitation provisions	287.5	289.6
Lease liabilities	253.8	80.1
Long-term incentive plan	7.9	2.1
Other long-term provisions	30.6	29.9
Current liabilities	644.9	615.5
Other current liabilities	602.9	520.7
Current portion of borrowings	–	86.3
Current portion of lease liabilities	42.0	8.5
Total equity and liabilities	6,515.8	6,104.3
US dollar/South African rand conversion rate	14.33	14.63
US dollar/Australian dollar conversion rate	0.69	0.70
Net debt (borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents)	1,498.2	1,611.9
Net debt (borrowings and lease liabilities net of cash and cash equivalents)	1,794.0	–

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Figures in millions unless otherwise stated	United States Dollars				Total equity
	Stated capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Non-controlling interest	
Balance at 31 December 2018	3,622.5	(2,110.3)	1,073.9	120.8	2,706.9
Total comprehensive income	–	39.7	70.5	8.2	118.4
Profit for the period	–	–	70.5	8.2	78.7
Other comprehensive income	–	39.7	–	–	39.7
Dividends declared	–	–	(11.5)	–	(11.5)
Share-based payments	–	11.2	–	–	11.2
Balance as at 30 June 2019	3,622.5	(2,059.4)	1,132.9	129.0	2,825.0

Figures in millions unless otherwise stated	United States Dollars				Total equity
	Stated capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Non-controlling interest	
Balance at 31 December 2017	3,622.5	(1,817.8)	1,471.1	127.2	3,403.0
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 15 (net of tax)	–	–	(3.5)	–	(3.5)
Adjusted balance at 1 January 2018	3,622.5	(1,817.8)	1,467.6	127.2	3,399.5
Total comprehensive income	–	(158.9)	(366.6)	(2.6)	(528.1)
Loss for the period	–	–	(366.6)	(2.6)	(369.2)
Other comprehensive income	–	(158.9)	–	–	(158.9)
Dividends declared	–	–	(34.7)	–	(34.7)
Share-based payments	–	20.3	–	–	20.3
Balance as at 30 June 2018	3,622.5	(1,956.4)	1,066.3	124.6	2,857.0

DEBT MATURITY LADDER

Figures in millions unless otherwise stated	United States Dollars						Total
	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2029	
Uncommitted loan facilities							
Rand million	1,650.0	–	–	–	–	–	1,650.0
US dollar million	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rand debt translated to dollar	115.1	–	–	–	–	–	115.1
Total (US\$m)	115.1	–	–	–	–	–	115.1
Committed loan facilities							
US dollar million	–	898.4	1,010.0	–	496.0	496.0	2,900.4
Rand million	–	1,000.0	–	1,500.0	–	–	2,500.0
A\$ million	–	–	500.0	–	–	–	500.0
Rand debt translated to dollar	–	69.8	–	104.7	–	–	174.5
A\$ debt translated to dollar	–	–	346.5	–	–	–	346.5
Total (US\$m)	–	968.2	1,356.5	104.7	496.0	496.0	3,421.4
Total (US\$m) – Uncommitted and committed loan facilities	115.1	968.2	1,356.5	104.7	496.0	496.0	3,536.5
Utilisation – Uncommitted loan facilities							
Rand million	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
US dollar million	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rand debt translated to dollar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total (US\$m)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Utilisation – Committed loan facilities (including US\$ bond)							
US dollar million	–	684.2	45.0	–	496.0	496.0	1,721.2
Rand million	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
A\$ million	–	–	450.0	–	–	–	450.0
Rand debt translated to dollar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
A\$ debt translated to dollar	–	–	311.8	–	–	–	311.8
Total (US\$m)	–	684.2	356.8	–	496.0	496.0	2,033.0
Total (US\$m) – Utilisation – Uncommitted and committed loan facilities	–	684.2	356.8	–	496.0	496.0	2,033.0

Exchange rate: US\$1 = R14.33 and US\$1 = A\$0.69 being the closing rates at 30 June 2019.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Figures in millions unless otherwise stated	United States Dollars	
	Six months ended	
	June 2019	June 2018
Cash flows from operating activities	425.7	262.9
Profit before royalties, tax and non-recurring items	154.8	196.1
Non-recurring items	19.0	(661.2)
Amortisation and depreciation	291.9	346.9
Other non-cash items [#]	85.7	563.5
South Deep BEE dividend	(1.4)	(1.7)
Payment of long-term incentive plan	—	(17.8)
Change in working capital	(25.2)	5.9
Royalties and taxation paid	(99.1)	(168.8)
Dividends paid	(11.5)	(34.7)
Owners of the parent	(11.5)	(34.7)
Cash flows from investing activities	(277.4)	(319.6)
Capital expenditure – additions	(356.3)	(410.8)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.9	76.6
Purchase of investments	(6.0)	(17.6)
Proceeds on disposal of Maverix	66.8	—
Proceeds on disposal of assets held for sale	—	40.0
Proceeds on disposal of investments	20.9	—
Contributions to environmental trust funds	(3.7)	(7.8)
Cash flows from financing activities	0.3	115.1
Loans received	1,520.7	358.1
Loans repaid	(1,503.2)	(243.0)
Payment of lease liabilities	(17.2)	—
Net cash inflow	137.1	23.7
Translation adjustment	(2.0)	(4.6)
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the period	399.7	479.0
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the period	534.8	498.1
Cash flow from operating activities less net capital expenditure and environmental payments and lease payments	49.4	(79.1)

[#] Other non-cash items for six months ended June 2018 include impairment of South Deep (US\$481.5 million) and impairment of investments and assets (US\$20.0 million).

RECONCILIATION OF HEADLINE EARNINGS

Figures in millions unless otherwise stated	United States Dollars	
	Six months ended	
	June 2019	June 2018
Net profit/(loss)	70.5	(366.6)
(Profit)/loss on disposal of assets	(0.1)	53.1
Taxation effect on disposal of assets	—	(12.1)
Non-controlling effect on disposal of assets	—	(2.6)
Profit on disposal of Maverix	(33.8)	—
Impairment of South Deep	—	481.5
Reversal of FSE impairment	(9.6)	—
Impairment of investments and assets and other non-recurring items	18.5	43.3
Taxation on impairment of assets and other non-recurring items	(5.6)	(129.9)
Headline earnings	39.9	66.7
Headline earnings per share – cents	5	8

Based on headline earnings as given above divided by 826,085,128 (June 2018 – 820,614,217) being the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue.

HEDGING/DERIVATIVES

The Group's policy is to remain unhedged to the gold price. However, hedges are sometimes undertaken as 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.

Derivative instruments*

Ghana – Oil hedge

In May 2017 and June 2017 fixed price ICE Gasoil cash settled swap transactions were entered into for a total of 125.8 million litres of diesel for the period June 2017 to December 2019 based on 50 per cent of usage over the specified period. The average swap price is US\$457 per metric tonne (equivalent to US\$61.4 per barrel). At the time of the transactions, the average Brent swap equivalent over the tenor was US\$49.8 per barrel.

In June 2019 fixed price ICE Gasoil cash settled swap transactions were entered into for a total of 123.2 million litres of diesel for the period January 2020 to December 2022 based on 50 per cent of usage over the specified period. The average swap price is US\$575 per metric tonne (equivalent to US\$75.8 per barrel). At the time of the transactions, the average Brent swap equivalent over the tenor was US\$59.2 per barrel.

At the reporting date, the mark to market value on the hedge was positive US\$3 million with a realised gain of US\$3 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

Ghana – Gold hedge

In June 2019, a total of 275,000 ounces of the expected production for 2020 for the Ghanaian region was hedged for the period January 2020 to December 2020 using cash settled zero-cost collars (175,000 ounces) and average rate forwards (100,000 ounces). The average strike prices are US\$1,364 per ounce on the floor and US\$1,449 per ounce on the cap. The average strike price on the forwards is US\$1,382 per ounce.

At the reporting date, the mark to market value on the hedge was negative US\$8 million.

Subsequent to 30 June 2019, 100,000 ounces of the expected production for the Ghanaian region was hedged for the period January 2020 to December 2020 using cash settled zero cost collars. The average strike prices are US\$1,400 per ounce on the floor and US\$1,557 per ounce on the cap.

Australia – Oil hedge

In May 2017 and June 2017 fixed price Singapore 10ppm Gasoil cash settled swap transactions were entered into, for a total of 77.5 million litres of diesel for the period June 2017 to December 2019 based on 50 per cent of usage over the specified period. The average swap price is US\$61.2 per barrel. At the time of the transactions, the average Brent swap equivalent over the tenor was US\$49.9 per barrel.

In June 2019 fixed price Singapore 10ppm Gasoil cash settled swap transactions were entered into for a total of 75.0 million litres of diesel for the period January 2020 to December 2022 based on 50 per cent of usage over the specified period. The average swap price is US\$74.0 per barrel. At the time of the transactions, the average Brent swap equivalent over the tenor was US\$57.4 per barrel.

At the reporting date, the mark to market value on the hedge was positive A\$4 million (US\$3 million) with a realised gain of A\$2 million (US\$2 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

Australia – Gold hedge

In December 2018, a total of 456,000 ounces of the expected production for the Australian region was hedged for the period January 2019 to December 2019 using cash settled zero cost collars (173,000 ounces) and average rate forwards (283,000 ounces). The average strike prices are A\$1,751 per ounce on the floor and A\$1,800 per ounce on the cap. The average strike on the forwards is A\$1,751 per ounce.

In January 2019, a total of 456,000 ounces of the expected production for the Australian region was hedged for the period January 2019 to December 2019 using cash settled zero cost collars. The average strike prices are A\$1,800 per ounce on the floor and A\$1,869 per ounce on the cap.

In June 2019, a total of 480,000 ounces of the expected production for 2020 for the Australian region was hedged for the period January 2020 to December 2020 using cash settled zero cost collars (270,000 ounces) and average rate forwards (210,000 ounces). The average strike prices are A\$1,933 per ounce on the floor and A\$2,014 on the cap. The average strike price on the forwards is A\$1,957 per ounce.

At the reporting date, the mark to market value on the hedges was negative A\$141 million (US\$98 million) with a realised loss of A\$14 million (US\$10 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

Australia – Foreign exchange hedge

In May 2018, AUD/USD average rate forwards were entered into for a total notional US\$96 million for the period January 2019 to December 2019 at an average strike price of 0.7517.

In June 2018, further hedges were taken out for a total notional US\$60 million for the same period as above (January 2019 to December 2019) at an average strike of 0.7330.

In September 2018, further hedges were taken out for a total notional US\$100 million for the same period as above (January 2019 to December 2019) at an average strike of 0.7182.

In October 2018, further hedges were taken out for the period January 2019 to December 2019 for a notional US\$60 million at an average strike of 0.7075.

In December 2018, further hedges were taken out for the period January 2019 to December 2019 for a notional US\$50 million at an average strike of 0.715.

At the reporting date, the mark to market value on the hedge was negative A\$13 million (US\$9 million) with a realised loss of A\$7 million (US\$5 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

South Africa – Gold hedge

Between October 2018 and January 2019 cash settled average rate forwards were entered into for a total of 112,613 ounces for the period June 2019 to December 2019 at an average strike rate of R617,000 per kilogram.

In June 2019, a total of 200,000 ounces of the expected production for 2020 for South Deep was hedged for the period January 2020 to December 2020 using cash settled zero cost collars (100,000 ounces) and average rate forwards (100,000 ounces). The average strike price is R660,000 per kilogram on the floor and R727,000 per kilogram on the cap. The average strike price is R681,400 per kilogram on the forwards.

At the reporting date, the mark to market value on the hedge was negative R161 million (US\$11 million) with a R5 million (US\$nil million) realised gain for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

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

Asian swap is an option where the payoff is determined by the average monthly gold price over the option period.

All these derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value using available market contract values for each trading date's settlement volume (Level 2).

SEGMENTAL OPERATING AND FINANCIAL RESULTS

		United States Dollars									
		Total Mine Operations Including Equity Accounted Joint Venture	Total Mine Operations Excluding Equity Accounted Joint Venture	South Africa Region	West Africa Region				South America Region		
					South Deep	Ghana				Peru	
						Total	Tarkwa	Damang			Asanko* 45%
Figures in millions unless otherwise stated											
Operating Results	Six months to June 2019	17,915	16,746	540	10,372	6,886	2,317	1,169		3,348	
Ore milled/treated ^A (000 tonnes)	Six months to Dec 2018	17,424	16,480	520	9,900	6,907	2,049	944		3,314	
	Six months to June 2018	16,686	16,686	800	9,040	6,884	2,156	-		3,330	
Yield ^A (grams per tonne)	Six months to June 2019	1.9	2.0	5.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5		1.5	
	Six months to Dec 2018	1.9	1.9	3.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5		1.7	
	Six months to June 2018	1.9	1.9	3.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	-		1.3	
Gold produced (000 managed equivalent ounces)	Six months to June 2019	1,121.5	1,066.3	91.7	437.8	270.9	111.8	55.1		157.1	
	Six months to Dec 2018	1,077.4	1,032.8	60.6	396.3	260.5	91.3	44.5		176.5	
	Six months to June 2018	1,034.0	1,030.4	96.5	353.9	264.4	89.5	-		137.6	
Gold sold (000 managed equivalent ounces)	Six months to June 2019	1,115.7	1,061.8	90.1	436.6	270.9	111.8	53.9		156.4	
	Six months to Dec 2018	1,070.5	1,024.6	63.6	397.7	260.5	91.3	45.9		167.4	
	Six months to June 2018	1,034.0	1,034.0	104.2	353.9	264.4	89.5	-		131.7	
Gold price received (dollar per equivalent ounce)	Six months to June 2019	1,297	1,298	1,314	1,300	1,304	1,303	1,275		1,268	
	Six months to Dec 2018	1,198	1,198	1,148	1,218	1,222	1,219	1,196		1,131	
	Six months to June 2018	1,306	1,306	1,316	1,318	1,318	1,315	-		1,228	
Cost of sales before gold inventory change and amortisation and depreciation (dollar per tonne)	Six months to June 2019	41	42	219	27	25	28	36		24	
	Six months to Dec 2018	42	42	214	28	23	37	44		25	
	Six months to June 2018	42	42	188	23	20	32	-		23	
All-in-sustaining costs (dollar per ounce) original interpretation	Six months to June 2019	960	949	1,529	892	940	652	1,155		290	
	Six months to Dec 2018	987	983	2,239	927	948	796	1,069		340	
	Six months to June 2018	954	954	1,699	924	954	829	-		197	
All-in-sustaining costs (dollar per ounce) revised interpretation	Six months to June 2019	877	862	1,529	892	940	652	1,155		264	
Total all-in-cost (dollar per ounce)	Six months to June 2019	1,070[#]	1,061[#]	1,529	1,007	940	1,061	1,235		290	
	Six months to Dec 2018	1,126 [#]	1,123 [#]	2,335	1,084	948	1,428	1,175		340	
	Six months to June 2018	1,106 [#]	1,106 [#]	1,816	1,114	954	1,585	-		197	
Financial Results (\$ millions)											
Revenue	Six months to June 2019	1,447.4	1,378.7	118.4	567.7	353.4	145.6	68.7		198.3	
	Six months to Dec 2018	1,282.0	1,227.1	73.0	484.5	318.3	111.3	54.9		189.4	
	Six months to June 2018	1,350.7	1,350.7	137.1	466.3	348.6	117.7	-		161.6	
Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation	Six months to June 2019	(736.9)	(694.8)	(117.4)	(258.1)	(157.2)	(58.8)	(42.1)		(81.1)	
	Six months to Dec 2018	(724.5)	(687.1)	(118.1)	(257.7)	(158.6)	(61.7)	(37.4)		(77.2)	
	Six months to June 2018	(688.1)	(688.1)	(153.6)	(212.9)	(150.2)	(62.7)	-		(77.6)	
Cost of sales before gold inventory change and amortisation and depreciation	Six months to June 2019	(743.0)	(700.3)	(118.5)	(278.4)	(170.3)	(65.5)	(42.6)		(81.2)	
	Six months to Dec 2018	(729.8)	(688.2)	(111.3)	(276.9)	(159.8)	(75.5)	(41.6)		(82.9)	
	Six months to June 2018	(703.2)	(703.2)	(150.7)	(206.9)	(138.9)	(68.0)	-		(77.4)	
- Gold inventory change	Six months to June 2019	6.1	5.6	1.2	20.3	13.1	6.8	0.5		-	
	Six months to Dec 2018	5.3	1.1	(6.7)	19.3	1.2	13.8	4.2		5.6	
	Six months to June 2018	15.1	15.1	(2.9)	(6.1)	(11.3)	5.3	-		(0.1)	
Amortisation of mining assets	Six months to June 2019	(305.0)	(287.0)	(16.8)	(138.6)	(90.7)	(29.8)	(18.1)		(46.0)	
	Six months to Dec 2018	(335.4)	(319.8)	(21.0)	(153.4)	(83.2)	(54.7)	(15.5)		(48.7)	
	Six months to June 2018	(344.9)	(344.9)	(27.9)	(130.3)	(85.1)	(45.2)	-		(33.1)	
Other expenses	Six months to June 2019	(97.9)	(93.5)	(17.3)	(31.6)	(16.6)	(10.6)	(4.4)		(10.8)	
	Six months to Dec 2018	(26.4)	(26.4)	(9.1)	(4.0)	(0.1)	(3.5)	(0.3)		(4.6)	
	Six months to June 2018	(36.5)	(36.5)	(10.4)	5.4	5.8	(0.4)	-		(3.8)	
Profit/(loss) before royalties and taxation	Six months to June 2019	307.5	303.4	(33.1)	139.4	88.9	46.4	4.1		60.4	
	Six months to Dec 2018	195.9	194.3	(75.2)	69.5	76.4	(8.6)	1.7		58.7	
	Six months to June 2018	281.1	281.1	(54.8)	128.4	119.0	9.4	-		47.3	
Royalties, mining and income taxation	Six months to June 2019	(119.9)	(115.6)	9.0	(60.1)	(37.2)	(18.5)	(4.3)		(16.1)	
	Six months to Dec 2018	(83.7)	(81.0)	12.0	(5.3)	(13.5)	10.9	(2.8)		(36.6)	
	Six months to June 2018	53.2	53.2	149.8	(12.1)	(6.0)	(6.1)	-		(24.9)	
- Normal taxation	Six months to June 2019	(51.4)	(51.4)	-	(27.5)	(27.5)	-	-		(27.6)	
	Six months to Dec 2018	(133.1)	(133.1)	-	(15.3)	(15.3)	-	-		(28.3)	
	Six months to June 2018	(28.3)	(28.3)	-	(4.3)	(4.3)	-	-		(23.8)	
- Royalties	Six months to June 2019	(37.1)	(33.6)	(0.6)	(19.7)	(11.5)	(4.7)	(3.5)		(2.7)	
	Six months to Dec 2018	(32.0)	(29.2)	(0.4)	(15.7)	(9.6)	(3.3)	(2.8)		(2.5)	
	Six months to June 2018	(33.3)	(33.3)	(0.6)	(15.6)	(11.6)	(4.0)	-		(2.6)	
- Deferred taxation	Six months to June 2019	(31.4)	(30.5)	9.6	(12.9)	1.7	(13.8)	(0.8)		14.2	
	Six months to Dec 2018	81.4	81.4	12.3	25.7	11.5	14.2	-		(5.9)	
	Six months to June 2018	114.8	114.8	150.4	7.8	9.9	(2.1)	-		1.6	
Profit/(loss) before non-recurring items	Six months to June 2019	187.6	187.8	(24.1)	79.4	51.7	27.9	(0.2)		44.3	
	Six months to Dec 2018	112.1	113.1	(63.3)	64.2	62.9	2.3	(1.1)		22.1	
	Six months to June 2018	334.3	334.3	95.0	116.4	113.0	3.3	-		22.4	
Non-recurring items	Six months to June 2019	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	0.1	0.1	-	-		-	
	Six months to Dec 2018	(4.9)	(4.9)	3.3	(6.7)	(7.4)	0.7	-		(2.0)	
	Six months to June 2018	(402.9)	(402.9)	(259.8)	(143.0)	(128.4)	(14.6)	-		-	
Net profit/(loss)	Six months to June 2019	187.4	187.6	(24.2)	79.5	51.8	27.9	(0.2)		44.3	
	Six months to Dec 2018	107.3	108.2	(59.9)	57.5	55.5	2.9	(1.1)		20.2	
	Six months to June 2018	(68.6)	(68.6)	(164.8)	(26.6)	(15.4)	(11.2)	-		22.4	
Capital expenditure	Six months to June 2019	(370.8)[#]	(354.8)[#]	(17.6)	(134.1)	(68.3)	(49.7)	(16.0)		(16.4)	
	Six months to Dec 2018	(414.7) [#]	(401.9) [#]	(27.4)	(151.1)	(72.5)	(65.8)	(12.8)		(23.3)	
	Six months to June 2018	(397.4) [#]	(397.4) [#]	(30.9)	(156.3)	(83.6)	(72.7)	-		(9.9)	

The average US dollar/Rand exchange rates for the six months were US\$1 = R14.22 for June 2019 and US\$1 = R12.25 for June 2018.

The average Australian/US dollar exchange rates for the six months were A\$1 = US\$0.71 for June 2019 and A\$1 = US\$0.77 for June 2018.

Figures may not add as they are rounded independently.

* Equity accounted Joint Venture comparatives for the six months to December 2018 represent only five months since acquisition.

[#] Includes non-sustaining capital expenditure for Gruyere mine project of US\$64.9 million (A\$91.9 million) for June 2019, US\$68.2 million (A\$94.1 million) for December 2018 and US\$66.2 million (A\$85.7 million) for June 2018, respectively.

^A Excludes Gruyere physicals.

SEGMENTAL OPERATING AND FINANCIAL RESULTS

Figures in millions unless otherwise stated	United States Dollars				Australian Dollars				South African Rand	
	Australia Region				Australia Region ¹				South Africa Region ²	
	Continuing				Continuing					
	Total	St Ives	Agnew	Granny Smith	Total	St Ives	Agnew	Granny Smith	South Deep	
Operating Results										
Ore milled/treated (000 tonnes) ^Δ	Six months to June 2019	3,655	2,251	586	818	3,655	2,251	586	818	540
	Six months to Dec 2018	3,690	2,158	590	942	3,690	2,158	590	942	548
	Six months to June 2018	3,517	2,093	588	836	3,517	2,093	588	836	800
Yield (grams per tonne) ^Δ	Six months to June 2019	3.6	2.6	6.0	5.1	3.6	2.6	6.0	5.1	5.3
	Six months to Dec 2018	3.7	2.6	6.5	4.7	3.7	2.6	6.5	4.7	3.6
	Six months to June 2018	3.9	2.8	6.1	5.1	3.9	2.8	6.1	5.1	3.8
Gold produced (000 managed equivalent ounces)	Six months to June 2019	434.9	187.6	113.3	134.0	434.9	187.6	113.3	134.0	2,851
	Six months to Dec 2018	444.0	177.1	123.7	143.2	444.0	177.1	123.7	143.2	1,882
	Six months to June 2018	442.4	189.8	115.4	137.2	442.4	189.8	115.4	137.2	3,003
Gold sold (000 managed equivalent ounces)	Six months to June 2019	432.5	183.2	115.4	133.9	432.5	183.2	115.4	133.9	2,804
	Six months to Dec 2018	441.6	176.8	121.6	143.2	441.6	176.8	121.6	143.2	1,980
	Six months to June 2018	444.3	190.2	116.9	137.3	444.3	190.2	116.9	137.3	3,240
Gold price received (dollar per equivalent ounce)	Six months to June 2019	1,302	1,299	1,304	1,303	1,843	1,840	1,846	1,845	600,601
	Six months to Dec 2018	1,212	1,210	1,211	1,214	1,681	1,683	1,677	1,681	552,020
	Six months to June 2018	1,318	1,318	1,316	1,320	1,707	1,707	1,704	1,709	518,504
Cost of sales before gold inventory change and amortisation and depreciation (dollar per tonne)	Six months to June 2019	71	48	136	94	101	68	192	133	3,119
	Six months to Dec 2018	70	44	133	91	97	61	184	129	2,943
	Six months to June 2018	76	51	138	97	99	66	179	125	2,308
All-in sustaining costs (dollar per ounce) original interpretation	Six months to June 2019	1,035	1,008	1,238	895	1,465	1,427	1,753	1,268	698,982
	Six months to Dec 2018	986	1,052	979	910	1,369	1,461	1,360	1,264	1,080,999
	Six months to June 2018	900	763	1,075	942	1,166	988	1,393	1,219	669,306
All-in sustaining costs (dollar per ounce) revised interpretation	Six months to June 2019	841	859	944	727	1,191	1,217	1,337	1,029	698,982
Total all-in-cost (dollar per ounce)	Six months to June 2019	1,185[#]	1,008	1,238	895	1,677[#]	1,427	1,753	1,268	698,982
	Six months to Dec 2018	1,140 [#]	1,052	979	910	1,571 [#]	1,461	1,360	1,264	1,034,155
	Six months to June 2018	1,050 [#]	763	1,075	942	1,360 [#]	988	1,393	1,219	715,373
Financial Results (\$ millions)										
Revenue	Six months to June 2019	562.9	238.0	150.5	174.5	797.0	337.0	213.1	247.0	1,683.9
	Six months to Dec 2018	535.1	214.0	147.3	173.8	742.1	297.5	203.9	240.7	1,093.0
	Six months to June 2018	585.7	250.7	153.8	181.2	758.4	324.6	199.2	234.6	1,679.9
Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation	Six months to June 2019	(280.3)	(122.4)	(81.6)	(76.3)	(396.9)	(173.3)	(115.5)	(108.1)	(1,668.8)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(271.5)	(107.5)	(76.8)	(87.2)	(374.2)	(147.4)	(106.5)	(120.3)	(1,703.7)
	Six months to June 2018	(244.0)	(78.4)	(84.7)	(80.9)	(316.0)	(101.5)	(109.7)	(104.8)	(1,882.1)
Cost of sales before gold inventory change and amortisation and depreciation	Six months to June 2019	(264.9)	(108.2)	(79.6)	(77.1)	(375.0)	(153.2)	(112.7)	(109.1)	(1,685.3)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(258.7)	(94.9)	(78.5)	(85.3)	(358.1)	(131.6)	(108.7)	(117.7)	(1,612.6)
	Six months to June 2018	(268.2)	(106.0)	(81.2)	(81.0)	(347.3)	(137.3)	(105.2)	(104.9)	(1,846.1)
– Gold inventory change	Six months to June 2019	(15.5)	(14.2)	(2.0)	0.7	(21.9)	(20.1)	(2.8)	1.0	16.5
	Six months to Dec 2018	(12.8)	(12.8)	1.8	(1.8)	(16.1)	(15.8)	2.2	(2.6)	(91.1)
	Six months to June 2018	24.2	27.7	(3.5)	–	31.3	35.8	(4.5)	0.1	(36.0)
Amortisation of mining assets	Six months to June 2019	(103.7)				(146.9)				(238.6)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(112.1)				(156.8)				(304.2)
	Six months to June 2018	(153.7)				(199.0)				(341.8)
Other expenses	Six months to June 2019	(38.2)				(54.1)				(246.5)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(8.8)				(13.1)				(129.9)
	Six months to June 2018	(27.7)				(35.8)				(127.5)
Profit/(loss) before royalties and taxation	Six months to June 2019	140.7				199.2				(470.0)
	Six months to Dec 2018	142.7				198.1				(1,044.9)
	Six months to June 2018	160.3				207.6				(671.5)
Royalties, mining and income taxation	Six months to June 2019	(52.7)				(74.6)				127.7
	Six months to Dec 2018	(53.6)				(74.3)				224.1
	Six months to June 2018	(59.6)				(77.2)				1,928.4
– Normal taxation	Six months to June 2019	3.6				5.2				–
	Six months to Dec 2018	(89.4)				(119.6)				–
	Six months to June 2018	(0.2)				(0.3)				–
– Royalties	Six months to June 2019	(14.1)				(20.0)				(8.4)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(13.5)				(18.7)				(5.4)
	Six months to June 2018	(14.4)				(18.7)				(7.6)
– Deferred taxation	Six months to June 2019	(42.2)				(59.8)				136.1
	Six months to Dec 2018	49.3				64.0				229.5
	Six months to June 2018	(45.0)				(58.2)				1,936.0
Profit/(loss) before non-recurring items	Six months to June 2019	88.0				124.6				(342.3)
	Six months to Dec 2018	89.1				123.8				(820.7)
	Six months to June 2018	100.7				130.3				1,256.9
Non-recurring items	Six months to June 2019	(0.2)				(0.3)				(1.2)
	Six months to Dec 2018	0.5				0.6				41.8
	Six months to June 2018	(0.2)				(0.2)				(3,487.2)
Net profit/(loss)	Six months to June 2019	87.8				124.3				(343.5)
	Six months to Dec 2018	89.7				124.4				(778.9)
	Six months to June 2018	100.5				130.1				(2,230.3)
Capital expenditure	Six months to June 2019	(202.8)[#]	(50.7)	(54.7)	(32.5)	(287.2)[#]	(71.8)	(77.5)	(46.0)	(250.0)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(213.0) [#]	(70.2)	(37.4)	(37.2)	(293.7) [#]	(96.5)	(51.6)	(51.6)	(391.1)
	Six months to June 2018	(200.1) [#]	(57.0)	(35.4)	(41.6)	(259.3) [#]	(73.8)	(45.9)	(53.8)	(378.8)

As a significant portion of the acquisition price was allocated to tenements on endowment ounces and also as the 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.

¹ For Australia, all financial numbers are in Australian dollar.

² For South Africa, all financial numbers are in Rand and Rand per kilogram.

Figures may not add as they are rounded independently.

[#] Includes non-sustaining capital expenditure for Gruyere mine project of US\$64.9 million (A\$91.9 million) for June 2019, US\$68.2 million (A\$94.1 million) for December 2018 and US\$66.2 million (A\$85.7 million) for June 2018, respectively.

^Δ Excludes Gruyere physicals.

ALL-IN COSTS (Original interpretation)

World Gold Council Industry Standard

Figures in millions unless otherwise stated		United States Dollars								
		Total Group Including Equity Accounted Joint Venture	Total Mine Operations Excluding Equity Accounted Joint Venture	Total Mine Continuing Operations Excluding Equity Accounted Joint Venture	South Africa Region	West Africa Region				South America Region
					South Deep	Ghana			Peru Cerro Corona	
						Total	Tarkwa	Damang		Asanko
Cost of sales before gold inventory change and amortisation and depreciation	Six months to June 2019	(742.9)	(742.9)	(700.3)	(118.5)	(278.4)	(170.3)	(65.5)	(42.6)	(81.2)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(729.4)	(730.0)	(688.4)	(111.3)	(276.9)	(159.8)	(75.5)	(41.6)	(82.9)
	Six months to June 2018	(703.0)	(703.2)	(703.2)	(150.7)	(206.9)	(138.9)	(68.0)	–	(77.4)
Gold inventory change	Six months to June 2019	6.1	6.1	5.6	1.2	20.3	13.1	6.8	0.5	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	5.3	5.3	1.1	(6.7)	19.3	1.2	13.8	4.2	5.6
	Six months to June 2018	15.1	15.1	15.1	(2.9)	(6.1)	(11.3)	5.3	–	(0.1)
Royalties	Six months to June 2019	(37.1)	(37.1)	(33.6)	(0.6)	(19.7)	(11.5)	(4.7)	(3.5)	(2.7)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(32.0)	(32.0)	(29.2)	(0.4)	(15.7)	(9.6)	(3.3)	(2.8)	(2.5)
	Six months to June 2018	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(0.6)	(15.6)	(11.6)	(4.0)	–	(2.6)
Realised gains/(losses) on commodity cost hedges	Six months to June 2019	4.5	4.5	4.5	–	2.9	2.1	0.8	–	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	7.4	7.4	7.4	–	4.4	3.3	1.1	–	–
	Six months to June 2018	4.8	4.8	4.8	–	3.2	2.2	1.0	–	–
Community/social responsibility costs	Six months to June 2019	(12.6)	(12.6)	(12.5)	(1.1)	(9.3)	(8.5)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(2.2)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(8.4)	(8.4)	(8.4)	(0.2)	(4.3)	(4.1)	(0.2)	–	(4.0)
	Six months to June 2018	(6.2)	(6.2)	(6.2)	(1.1)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(0.2)	–	(2.3)
Non-cash remuneration – share-based payments	Six months to June 2019	(11.2)	(6.4)	(6.4)	(0.5)	(2.6)	(1.7)	(0.9)	–	(1.1)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(17.2)	(12.5)	(12.5)	(2.1)	(4.4)	(3.3)	(1.1)	–	(1.6)
	Six months to June 2018	(20.3)	(14.6)	(14.6)	(2.6)	(4.4)	(3.4)	(1.0)	–	(2.7)
Cash remuneration (long-term incentive plan)	Six months to June 2019	(5.8)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.3)	–	(0.6)
	Six months to Dec 2018	0.3	–	–	(0.5)	0.2	0.2	–	–	0.1
	Six months to June 2018	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	–	0.3
Other	Six months to June 2019	(2.5)	(1.6)	(1.6)	–	–	–	–	–	(1.6)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(5.2)	(1.5)	(1.5)	–	(1.0)	–	–	(1.0)	(0.5)
	Six months to June 2018	(4.8)	(0.6)	(0.6)	–	–	–	–	–	(0.6)
By-product credits	Six months to June 2019	87.3	87.3	87.1	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	85.6
	Six months to Dec 2018	84.7	84.7	84.5	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	83.3
	Six months to June 2018	86.7	86.7	86.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	–	–	85.9
Rehabilitation amortisation and interest	Six months to June 2019	(10.2)	(10.0)	(9.9)	(0.1)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(3.0)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(9.0)	(9.0)	(8.8)	(0.1)	(3.4)	(2.7)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(2.0)
	Six months to June 2018	(9.1)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(0.1)	(3.6)	(2.8)	(0.7)	–	(1.7)
Sustaining capital expenditure	Six months to June 2019	(258.3)	(256.7)	(244.2)	(17.6)	(84.8)	(68.3)	(4.0)	(12.5) [#]	(16.4)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(278.2)	(276.9)	(269.0)	(21.3)	(87.4)	(72.5)	(6.9)	(7.9)	(23.3)
	Six months to June 2018	(253.7)	(252.7)	(252.7)	(18.7)	(90.2)	(83.6)	(6.6)	–	(9.9)
Lease payments	Six months to June 2019	(29.9)	(24.5)	(20.6)	(0.1)	(15.2)	(7.6)	(3.6)	(3.9)	(0.4)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.3)	–	–	–	–	–	(0.9)
	Six months to June 2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All-in sustaining costs	Six months to June 2019	(1,012.8)	(998.4)	(936.2)	(137.8)	(389.7)	(254.6)	(72.8)	(62.2)	(23.6)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(983.8)	(975.0)	(925.8)	(142.4)	(368.5)	(246.9)	(72.7)	(49.1)	(28.7)
	Six months to June 2018	(925.1)	(914.6)	(914.6)	(177.0)	(326.5)	(252.0)	(74.3)	–	(11.1)
Exploration, feasibility and evaluation costs	Six months to June 2019	(24.1)	(0.8)	–	–	(0.8)	–	–	(0.8)	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	(39.0)	1.2	1.2	–	1.1	–	1.1	–	0.1
	Six months to June 2018	(39.2)	(1.6)	(1.6)	–	(1.5)	–	(1.5)	–	(0.1)
Non-sustaining capital expenditure	Six months to June 2019	(114.1)	(49.2)	(45.7)	–	(49.2)	–	(45.7)	(3.5)	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	(138.2)	(69.9)	(65.0)	(6.1)	(63.8)	–	(58.9)	(4.9)	–
	Six months to June 2018	(157.1)	(78.3)	(78.3)	(12.2)	(66.1)	–	(66.1)	–	–
Total all-in cost	Six months to June 2019	(1,151.0)	(1,048.5)	(981.9)	(137.8)	(439.7)	(254.6)	(118.6)	(66.5)	(23.6)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(1,161.2)	(1,043.7)	(989.7)	(148.5)	(431.2)	(246.9)	(130.4)	(54.0)	(28.7)
	Six months to June 2018	(1,121.4)	(994.4)	(994.4)	(189.2)	(394.1)	(252.0)	(141.9)	–	(11.1)
Total all-in sustaining cost	Six months to June 2019	(1,012.8)	(998.4)	(936.2)	(137.8)	(389.7)	(254.6)	(72.8)	(62.2)	(23.6)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(983.8)	(975.0)	(925.8)	(142.4)	(368.5)	(246.9)	(72.7)	(49.1)	(28.7)
	Six months to June 2018	(925.1)	(914.6)	(914.6)	(177.0)	(326.5)	(252.0)	(74.3)	–	(11.1)
Gold only ounces sold – (000 ounces)	Six months to June 2019	1,040.5	1,040.5	986.6	90.1	436.6	270.9	111.8	53.9	81.3
	Six months to Dec 2018	987.5	987.5	941.6	63.6	397.7	260.5	91.3	45.9	84.4
	Six months to June 2018	958.9	958.9	958.9	104.2	353.9	264.4	89.5	–	56.6
AISC per ounce of gold sold US\$/oz	Six months to June 2019	973	960	949	1,529	892	940	652	1,155	290
	Six months to Dec 2018	996	987	983	2,239	927	948	796	1,069	340
	Six months to June 2018	965	954	954	1,699	924	954	829	–	197
Total all-in cost	Six months to June 2019	(1,151.0)	(1,048.5)	(981.9)	(137.8)	(439.7)	(254.6)	(118.6)	(66.5)	(23.6)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(1,161.2)	(1,043.7)	(989.7)	(148.5)	(431.2)	(246.9)	(130.4)	(54.0)	(28.7)
	Six months to June 2018	(1,121.4)	(994.4)	(994.4)	(189.2)	(394.1)	(252.0)	(141.9)	–	(11.1)
Gold only ounces sold – (000 ounces)	Six months to June 2019	1,040.5	1,040.5	986.6	90.1	436.6	270.9	111.8	53.9	81.3
	Six months to Dec 2018	987.5	987.5	941.6	63.6	397.7	260.5	91.3	45.9	84.4
	Six months to June 2018	958.9	958.9	958.9	104.2	353.9	264.4	89.5	–	56.6
AIC per ounce of gold sold US\$/oz	Six months to June 2019	1,106	1,008	995	1,529	1,007	940	1,061	1,235	290
	Six months to Dec 2018	1,176	1,057	1,051	2,335	1,084	948	1,428	1,175	340
	Six months to June 2018	1,169	1,037	1,037	1,816	1,114	954	1,585	–	197

Includes Gold Fields 45 per cent share of deferred stripping of US\$23.4 for the six months ended 30 June 2019

ALL-IN COSTS (Original interpretation)

World Gold Council Industry Standard

Figures in millions unless otherwise stated		Total	United States Dollars			Corporate and projects
			Australia Region			
			Australia			
			St Ives	Agnew	Granny Smith	
Cost of sales before gold inventory change and amortisation and depreciation	Six months to June 2019	(264.9)	(108.2)	(79.6)	(77.1)	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	(258.7)	(94.9)	(78.5)	(85.3)	0.4
	Six months to June 2018	(268.2)	(106.0)	(81.2)	(81.0)	0.2
Gold inventory change	Six months to June 2019	(15.5)	(14.2)	(2.0)	0.7	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	(12.8)	(12.8)	1.8	(1.8)	–
	Six months to June 2018	24.2	27.7	(3.5)	–	–
Royalties	Six months to June 2019	(14.1)	(6.2)	(3.6)	(4.4)	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	(13.5)	(5.4)	(3.7)	(4.3)	–
	Six months to June 2018	(14.4)	(6.2)	(3.7)	(4.5)	–
Realised gains/losses on commodity cost hedges	Six months to June 2019	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	3.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	–
	Six months to June 2018	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	–
Community/social responsibility costs	Six months to June 2019	–	–	–	–	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	–	–	–	–	–
	Six months to June 2018	–	–	–	–	–
Non-cash remuneration – share-based payments	Six months to June 2019	(2.2)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(4.8)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(4.4)	(1.6)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(4.9)
	Six months to June 2018	(4.9)	(1.9)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(5.7)
Cash remuneration (long-term incentive plan)	Six months to June 2019	(2.0)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(1.6)
	Six months to Dec 2018	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
	Six months to June 2018	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.4)	0.1
Other	Six months to June 2019	–	–	–	–	(0.9)
	Six months to Dec 2018	–	–	–	–	(3.7)
	Six months to June 2018	–	–	–	–	(4.2)
By-product credits	Six months to June 2019	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	0.5	0.3	0.2	–	–
	Six months to June 2018	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	–
Rehabilitation amortisation and interest	Six months to June 2019	(4.1)	(2.1)	(1.2)	(0.8)	(0.2)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(3.4)	(2.1)	(0.7)	(0.6)	–
	Six months to June 2018	(3.8)	(2.3)	(0.8)	(0.7)	–
Sustaining capital expenditure	Six months to June 2019	(137.9)	(50.7)	(54.7)	(32.5)	(1.5)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(144.9)	(70.2)	(37.4)	(37.2)	(1.3)
	Six months to June 2018	(133.9)	(57.0)	(35.4)	(41.6)	(0.9)
Lease payments	Six months to June 2019	(8.8)	(2.9)	(1.1)	(4.8)	(5.3)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(1.4)	(1.4)	–	–	–
	Six months to June 2018	–	–	–	–	–
All-in sustaining costs	Six months to June 2019	(447.4)	(184.6)	(142.9)	(119.9)	(14.4)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(435.3)	(185.9)	(119.1)	(130.3)	(9.1)
	Six months to June 2018	(400.0)	(145.1)	(125.6)	(129.3)	(10.5)
Exploration, feasibility and evaluation costs	Six months to June 2019	–	–	–	–	(23.3)
	Six months to Dec 2018	–	–	–	–	(40.2)
	Six months to June 2018	–	–	–	–	(37.6)
Non-sustaining capital expenditure	Six months to June 2019	–	–	–	–	(64.9)
	Six months to Dec 2018	–	–	–	–	(68.3)
	Six months to June 2018	–	–	–	–	(78.8)
Total all-in cost	Six months to June 2019	(447.4)	(184.6)	(142.9)	(119.9)	(102.5)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(435.3)	(185.9)	(119.1)	(130.3)	(117.7)
	Six months to June 2018	(400.0)	(145.1)	(125.6)	(129.3)	(126.9)
Total all-in sustaining cost	Six months to June 2019	(447.4)	(184.6)	(142.9)	(119.9)	(14.4)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(435.3)	(185.9)	(119.1)	(130.3)	(9.1)
	Six months to June 2018	(400.0)	(145.1)	(125.6)	(129.3)	(10.5)
Gold only ounces sold – (000 ounces)	Six months to June 2019	432.5	183.2	115.4	133.9	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	441.6	176.8	121.6	143.2	–
	Six months to June 2018	444.3	190.2	116.9	137.3	–
AISC per ounce of gold sold US\$/oz	Six months to June 2019	1,035	1,008	1,238	895	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	986	1,052	979	910	–
	Six months to June 2018	900	763	1,075	942	–
Total all-in cost	Six months to June 2019	(447.4)	(184.6)	(142.9)	(119.9)	(102.5)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(435.3)	(185.9)	(119.1)	(130.3)	(117.7)
	Six months to June 2018	(400.0)	(145.1)	(125.6)	(129.3)	(126.9)
Gold only ounces sold – (000 ounces)	Six months to June 2019	432.5	183.2	115.4	133.9	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	441.6	176.8	121.6	143.2	–
	Six months to June 2018	444.3	190.2	116.9	137.3	–
AIC per ounce of gold sold US\$/oz	Six months to June 2019	1,035	1,008	1,238	895	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	986	1,052	979	910	–
	Six months to June 2018	900	763	1,075	942	–

ALL-IN SUSTAINING COSTS AND ALL-IN COSTS GROSS OF BY-PRODUCT CREDITS PER EQUIVALENT OUNCE OF GOLD SOLD (Original interpretation)

World Gold Council Industry Standard

Figures in millions unless otherwise stated		United States Dollars									
		Total Group Including Equity Accounted Joint Venture	Total Mine Operations Including Equity Accounted Joint Venture	Total Mine Operations Excluding Equity Accounted Joint Venture	South Africa Region	West Africa Region				South America Region	
					South Deep	Ghana			Peru		
						Total	Tarkwa	Damang		Asanko	Cerro Corona
All-in sustaining costs (per table on page 31)	Six months to June 2019	(1,012.8)	(998.4)	(936.2)	(137.8)	(389.7)	(254.6)	(72.8)	(62.2)	(23.6)	
	Six months to Dec 2018	(983.8)	(975.0)	(925.8)	(142.4)	(368.5)	(246.9)	(72.7)	(49.1)	(28.7)	
	Six months to June 2018	(925.1)	(914.6)	(914.6)	(177.0)	(326.5)	(252.0)	(74.3)	–	(11.1)	
Add back by-product credits	Six months to June 2019	(87.3)	(87.3)	(87.1)	(0.1)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(85.6)	
	Six months to Dec 2018	(84.7)	(84.7)	(84.5)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(83.3)	
	Six months to June 2018	(86.7)	(86.7)	(86.7)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	–	–	(85.9)	
All-in sustaining costs gross of by-product credits	Six months to June 2019	(1,100.1)	(1,085.7)	(1,023.3)	(138.0)	(390.8)	(255.4)	(72.9)	(62.4)	(109.2)	
	Six months to Dec 2018	(1,068.4)	(1,059.7)	(1,010.3)	(142.5)	(369.3)	(247.3)	(72.8)	(49.3)	(112.0)	
	Six months to June 2018	(1,011.9)	(1,001.3)	(1,001.3)	(177.2)	(326.7)	(252.3)	(74.3)	–	(97.0)	
Gold equivalent ounces sold	Six months to June 2019	1,115.7	1,115.7	1,061.8	90.1	436.6	270.9	111.8	53.9	156.4	
	Six months to Dec 2018	1,070.5	1,070.5	1,024.6	63.6	397.7	260.5	91.3	45.9	167.4	
	Six months to June 2018	1,034.0	1,034.0	1,034.0	104.2	353.9	264.4	89.5	–	131.7	
AISC gross of by-product credits per equivalent ounce of gold – US\$/eq oz	Six months to June 2019	986	973	964	1,530	895	943	652	1,158	698	
	Six months to Dec 2018	998	990	986	2,241	929	950	797	1,073	669	
	Six months to June 2018	979	968	968	1,701	923	954	829	–	737	
All-in costs (per table on page 31)	Six months to June 2019	(1,151.0)	(1,048.5)	(981.9)	(137.8)	(439.7)	(254.6)	(118.6)	(66.5)	(23.6)	
	Six months to Dec 2018	(1,161.2)	(1,043.7)	(989.9)	(148.5)	(431.2)	(246.9)	(130.4)	(54.0)	(28.7)	
	Six months to June 2018	(1,121.4)	(994.4)	(994.4)	(189.2)	(394.1)	(252.0)	(141.9)	–	(11.1)	
Add back by-product credits	Six months to June 2019	(87.3)	(87.3)	(87.1)	(0.1)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(85.6)	
	Six months to Dec 2018	(84.7)	(84.7)	(84.5)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(83.3)	
	Six months to June 2018	(86.7)	(86.7)	(86.7)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	–	–	(85.9)	
All-in costs gross of by-product credits	Six months to June 2019	(1,238.3)	(1,135.8)	(1,069.0)	(138.0)	(440.8)	(255.4)	(118.6)	(66.7)	(109.1)	
	Six months to Dec 2018	(1,245.9)	(1,128.4)	(1,074.2)	(148.6)	(432.0)	(247.3)	(130.6)	(54.2)	(111.9)	
	Six months to June 2018	(1,208.1)	(1,081.1)	(1,081.1)	(189.4)	(394.3)	(252.3)	(141.9)	–	(97.0)	
Gold equivalent ounces sold	Six months to June 2019	1,115.7	1,115.7	1,061.8	90.1	436.6	270.9	111.8	53.9	156.4	
	Six months to Dec 2018	1,070.5	1,070.5	1,024.6	63.6	397.7	260.4	91.3	45.9	167.4	
	Six months to June 2018	1,034.0	1,034.0	1,034.0	104.2	353.9	264.4	89.5	–	131.7	
AIC gross of by-product credits per equivalent ounce of gold – US\$/eq oz	Six months to June 2019	1,110	1,018	1,007	1,530	1,010	943	1,061	1,238	698	
	Six months to Dec 2018	1,164	1,054	1,048	2,337	1,086	950	1,431	1,179	669	
	Six months to June 2018	1,168	1,168	1,046	1,818	1,114	954	1,585	–	737	

Figures in millions unless otherwise stated		United States Dollars				
		Total	Australia Region			Corporate and projects
			Australia			
			St Ives	Agnew	Granny Smith	
All-in sustaining costs (per table on page 32)	Six months to June 2019	(447.4)	(184.6)	(142.9)	(119.9)	(14.4)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(435.3)	(185.9)	(119.1)	(130.3)	(9.1)
	Six months to June 2018	(400.0)	(145.1)	(125.6)	(129.3)	(10.5)
Add back by-product credits	Six months to June 2019	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.2)	–	–
	Six months to June 2018	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	–
All-in sustaining costs gross of by-product credits	Six months to June 2019	(447.9)	(184.9)	(143.0)	(120.0)	(14.4)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(435.7)	(186.2)	(119.3)	(130.3)	(9.1)
	Six months to June 2018	(400.4)	(145.3)	(125.7)	(129.4)	(10.5)
Gold equivalent ounces sold	Six months to June 2019	432.5	183.2	115.4	133.9	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	441.6	176.8	121.6	143.2	–
	Six months to June 2018	444.3	190.2	116.9	137.3	–
AISC gross of by-product credits per equivalent ounce of gold – US\$/eq oz	Six months to June 2019	1,036	1,009	1,239	896	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	987	1,053	981	910	–
	Six months to June 2018	901	764	1,076	942	–
All-in costs (per table on page 32)	Six months to June 2019	(447.4)	(184.6)	(142.9)	(119.9)	(102.5)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(435.3)	(185.9)	(119.3)	(130.3)	(117.7)
	Six months to June 2018	(400.0)	(145.1)	(125.6)	(129.3)	(126.9)
Add back by-product credits	Six months to June 2019	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.2)	–	–
	Six months to June 2018	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	–
All-in costs gross of by-product credits	Six months to June 2019	(447.9)	(184.9)	(143.0)	(119.9)	(102.5)
	Six months to Dec 2018	(435.7)	(186.2)	(119.3)	(130.3)	(117.9)
	Six months to June 2018	(400.4)	(145.3)	(125.7)	(129.4)	(126.9)
Gold equivalent ounces sold	Six months to June 2019	432.5	183.2	115.4	133.9	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	441.6	176.8	121.6	143.2	–
	Six months to June 2018	444.3	190.2	116.9	137.3	–
AIC gross of by-product credits per equivalent ounce of gold – US\$/eq oz	Six months to June 2019	1,036	1,009	1,239	896	–
	Six months to Dec 2018	987	1,053	981	910	–
	Six months to June 2018	901	764	1,076	942	–

UNDERGROUND AND SURFACE

United States Dollars

Imperial ounces with metric tonnes and grade	Total Mine Operations Including Equity Accounted Joint Venture	Total Mine Operations Excluding Equity Accounted Joint Venture	South Africa Region	West Africa Region				South America Region	Australia Region					
				South Africa Deep	Ghana				Peru Cerro Corona	Australia				
					Total	Tarkwa	Damang			Asanko 45%	Total	St Ives	Agnew	Granny Smith
Tonnes mined (000 tonnes)														
- underground ore	Six months to June 2019	2,490	2,490	430	-	-	-	-	-	2,060	646	591	824	-
	Six months to Dec 2018	2,460	2,460	339	-	-	-	-	-	2,121	598	599	923	-
	Six months to June 2018	2,259	2,259	497	-	-	-	-	-	1,762	313	617	832	-
- underground waste	Six months to June 2019	1,212	1,212	52	-	-	-	-	-	1,160	464	398	298	-
	Six months to Dec 2018	888	888	59	-	-	-	-	-	829	219	353	257	-
	Six months to June 2018	1,087	1,087	142	-	-	-	-	-	945	248	386	311	-
- surface ore	Six months to June 2019	18,491	17,339	-	11,862	8,013	2,697	1,152	3,681	2,948	1,718	-	-	1,230
	Six months to Dec 2018	15,759	14,618	-	11,358	7,473	2,744	1,141	3,560	841	841	-	-	-
	Six months to June 2018	14,303	14,303	-	8,454	6,703	1,751	-	3,294	2,555	2,555	-	-	-
- total	Six months to June 2019	22,193	21,041	482	11,862	8,013	2,697	1,152	3,681	6,168	2,828	989	1,122	1,230
	Six months to Dec 2018	19,106	17,965	397	11,358	7,473	2,744	1,141	3,560	3,791	1,658	952	1,180	-
	Six months to June 2018	17,646	17,646	639	8,454	6,703	1,751	-	3,294	5,262	3,116	1,003	1,143	-
Grade mined (grams per tonne)														
- underground ore	Six months to June 2019	5.4	5.4	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	4.0	6.2	5.5	-
	Six months to Dec 2018	5.3	5.3	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	3.8	6.7	5.0	-
	Six months to June 2018	5.9	5.9	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	4.5	6.3	5.5	-
- surface ore	Six months to June 2019	1.3	1.3	-	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.7	-	-	0.8
	Six months to Dec 2018	1.4	1.3	-	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
	Six months to June 2018	1.6	1.6	-	1.4	1.3	1.8	-	0.9	2.9	2.9	-	-	-
- total	Six months to June 2019	1.8	1.8	5.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.1	2.9	2.3	6.2	5.5	0.8
	Six months to Dec 2018	1.9	1.9	5.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.2	4.3	2.8	6.7	5.0	-
	Six months to June 2018	2.2	2.2	5.0	1.4	1.3	1.8	-	0.9	4.0	3.1	6.3	5.5	-
Gold mined (000 ounces)														
- underground ore	Six months to June 2019	433.0	433.0	86.6	-	-	-	-	-	346.4	84.0	117.9	144.5	-
	Six months to Dec 2018	416.8	416.8	63.6	-	-	-	-	-	353.2	73.8	129.7	149.7	-
	Six months to June 2018	414.6	414.6	98.7	-	-	-	-	-	315.9	45.6	124.0	146.3	-
- surface ore	Six months to June 2019	769.2	714.3	-	512.7	320.9	136.9	54.8	130.5	125.9	93.6	-	-	32.3
	Six months to Dec 2018	687.8	633.8	1.0	489.1	293.6	141.5	54.0	143.0	54.7	54.7	-	-	-
	Six months to June 2018	708.4	708.4	0.3	379.4	278.5	100.8	-	90.8	237.9	237.9	-	-	-
- total	Six months to June 2019	1,202.2	1,147.3	86.6	512.7	320.9	136.9	54.8	130.5	472.3	177.6	117.9	144.5	32.3
	Six months to Dec 2018	1,104.5	1,050.5	64.6	489.7	293.6	141.5	54.0	143.0	407.9	128.5	129.7	149.7	-
	Six months to June 2018	1,123.1	1,123.1	99.0	379.4	278.5	100.8	-	90.8	553.8	283.5	124.0	146.3	-
Ore milled/treated (000 tonnes)														
- underground ore	Six months to June 2019	2,546	2,546	435	-	-	-	-	-	2,110	707	586	818	-
	Six months to Dec 2018	2,284	2,284	259	-	-	-	-	-	2,025	493	590	942	-
	Six months to June 2018	2,280	2,280	569	-	-	-	-	-	1,711	288	588	836	-
- underground waste	Six months to June 2019	44	44	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Six months to Dec 2018	118	118	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Six months to June 2018	92	92	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- surface ore	Six months to June 2019	15,384	14,214	61	10,372	6,886	2,317	1,169	3,348	1,602	1,544	-	-	58
	Six months to Dec 2018	15,021	14,079	143	9,900	6,907	2,049	944	3,314	1,663	1,663	-	-	-
	Six months to June 2018	14,314	14,314	139	9,040	6,884	2,156	-	3,330	1,806	1,806	-	-	-
- total	Six months to June 2019	17,973	16,804	540	10,372	6,886	2,317	1,169	3,348	3,713	2,251	586	818	58
	Six months to Dec 2018	17,424	16,480	520	9,900	6,907	2,049	944	3,314	3,690	2,158	590	942	-
	Six months to June 2018	16,686	16,686	800	9,040	6,884	2,156	-	3,330	3,517	2,093	588	836	-
Yield (grams per tonne)														
- underground ore	Six months to June 2019	5.2	5.2	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	3.9	6.0	5.1	-
	Six months to Dec 2018	5.0	2.9	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	3.7	0.7	4.7	-
	Six months to June 2018	6.1	6.1	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	4.2	6.1	9.9	-
- surface ore	Six months to June 2019	1.4	1.4	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.0	-	-	-
	Six months to Dec 2018	1.4	1.5	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
	Six months to June 2018	1.4	1.4	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	1.3	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
- combined	Six months to June 2019	1.9	2.0	5.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.6	2.6	6.0	5.1	-
	Six months to Dec 2018	1.9	1.9	3.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	3.7	2.6	6.5	4.7	-
	Six months to June 2018	1.9	1.9	3.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	1.3	3.9	2.8	6.1	5.1	-
Gold produced (000 ounces)														
- underground ore	Six months to June 2019	427.2	427.2	91.0	-	-	-	-	-	336.2	88.9	113.3	134.0	-
	Six months to Dec 2018	385.0	385.0	59.9	-	-	-	-	-	325.2	58.2	123.7	143.2	-
	Six months to June 2018	387.1	387.1	95.9	-	-	-	-	-	291.1	38.5	115.4	137.2	-
- surface ore	Six months to June 2019	694.2	639.1	0.6	437.8	270.9	111.8	55.1	157.1	98.7	98.7	-	-	-
	Six months to Dec 2018	692.4	647.9	0.7	396.3	260.5	91.3	44.5	176.5	118.9	118.9	-	-	-
	Six months to June 2018	643.4	643.4	0.6	353.9	264.4	89.5	-	137.6	151.3	151.3	-	-	-
- total	Six months to June 2019	1,121.5	1,066.3	91.7	437.8	270.9	111.8	55.1	157.1	434.9	187.6	113.3	134.0	-
	Six months to Dec 2018	1,077.4	1,032.9	60.6	396.3	260.5	91.3	44.5	176.5	444.0	177.1	123.7	143.2	-
	Six months to June 2018	1,030.4	1,030.4	96.5	353.9	264.4	89.5	-	137.6	442.4	189.8	115.4	137.2	-
Cost of sales before gold inventory change and amortisation and depreciation (dollar per tonne)														
- underground	Six months to June 2019	130	130	247	-	-	-	-	-	104	88	136	94	-
	Six months to Dec 2018	128	128	313	-	-	-	-	-	93	50	130	93	-
	Six months to June 2018	151	151	228	-	-	-	-	-	113	107	138	97	-
- surface	Six months to June 2019	26	26	4	27	25	28	36	24	30	30	-	-	-
	Six months to Dec 2018	28	28	1	26	23	30	44	23	50	50	-	-	-
	Six months to June 2018	25	25	1	23	20	32	-	23	42	42	-	-	-
- total	Six months to June 2019	41	42	219	27	25	28	36	24	71	48	136	94	-
	Six months to Dec 2018	42	42	214	28	23	37	44	25	70	44	133	91	-
	Six months to June 2018	42	42	188	23	20	32	-	23	76	51	138	97	-

Review of Operations

Quarter ended 30 June 2019 compared with quarter ended 31 March 2019

South Africa region South Deep

		June 2019	March 2019
Gold produced	000'oz	57.3	34.3
	kg	1,782	1,069
Gold sold	000'oz	58.6	31.6
	kg	1,822	982
Yield – underground reef	g/t	6.60	6.34
AISC – original interpretation	R/kg	590,492	900,408
	US\$/oz	1,275	1,992
AISC – revised interpretation guidance (WGC November 2018)	R/kg	590,492	900,408
	US\$/oz	1,275	1,992
AIC	R/kg	590,492	900,408
	US\$/oz	1,275	1,992

Regrettably, on 2 June 2019 a seismic related face ejection resulted in fatally injuring Mrs. Maria Ramela. In conjunction with the DMR, the mine has conducted investigations into the accident in order to implement measures to reduce the risk of similar events reoccurring. Face support (mesh) has been implemented as an immediate measure.

The mine continued its recovery after the December quarter 2018 industrial action and improvements process started to deliver. The mine consequently realised advances in performance measures.

Gold production increased by 67 per cent from 1,069 kilograms (34,353 ounces) in the March quarter to 1,782 kilograms (57,306 ounces) in the June quarter and production performance was in line with plan supporting production guidance for the year.

Total underground tonnes mined increased by 28 per cent from 211,600 tonnes in the March quarter to 270,100 tonnes in the June quarter. Ore tonnes mined increased by 44 per cent from 176,000 tonnes to 253,700 tonnes, while underground waste mined decreased by 54 per cent from 35,600 tonnes to 16,400 tonnes. Underground reef grade mined increased by 1 per cent from 6.24 grams per tonne to 6.29 grams per tonne due to a greater portion of mining in the higher grade proximal areas. Total gold mined from underground increased by 45 per cent from 1,099 kilograms (35,300 ounces) in the March quarter to 1,596 kilograms (51,300 ounces) in the June quarter.

Total tonnes milled increased by 9 per cent from 258,800 tonnes in the March quarter to 281,500 tonnes in the June quarter. Underground reef tonnes milled increased by 62 per cent from 166,000 tonnes in the March quarter to 269,000 tonnes in the June quarter. Reef yield increased by 4 per cent from 6.34 grams per tonne to 6.60 grams per tonne following the mining grade improvement as described above. The proportional variance between the increase in reef grade mined and reef yield, can partially be attributed to the loading and processing of previously mined ore at a higher grade than the average mined in this period.

Surface tailings material treated decreased by 98 per cent from 59,600 tonnes to 1,400 tonnes mainly due to the treatment of surface tailing material being halted to increase the backfill availability by sending tailings directly to backfill plant.

Gold recovered from underground amounted to 1,777 kilograms (57,133 ounces). In addition, 5 kilograms (174 ounces) were recovered from the treatment of surface material.

Destress mining increased by 63 per cent from 3,881 square metres in the March quarter to 6,310 square metres in the June quarter. This improvement was due to enhanced operational performance and an increase in the number of destress cuts available. Application of shotcrete in the destress cuts has improved conditions and in time will reduce support rehabilitation requirements.

Longhole stoping increased by 34 per cent from 102,500 tonnes to 137,500 tonnes. Development decreased by 1 per cent from 1,139 metres in the March quarter to 1,133 metres in the June quarter. Development in the current mine areas decreased by 43 per cent from 458 metres in the March quarter to 261 metres in the June quarter due to mining resources being allocated to develop the North of Wrench, in line with the increased focus on North of Wrench and the need to access new cuts required to sustain production in 2020 and beyond. Development North of Wrench increased by 28 per cent from 681 metres in the March quarter to 872 metres in the June quarter in line with the strategy to build up North of Wrench.

The current mine contributed 45 per cent of the total ore tonnes in the June quarter compared with 55 per cent of the total ore tonnes in the March quarter. The North of Wrench contributed 55 per cent of the total ore tonnes in the June quarter compared with 45 per cent in the March quarter. The tonnage contribution from longhole stoping increased by 3 per cent from 48 per cent in the March quarter to 51 per cent in the June quarter.

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation increased by 27 per cent from R734 million (US\$52 million) to R935 million (US\$65 million). Cost of sales before gold inventory change and amortisation and depreciation increased by 14 per cent from R788 million (US\$56 million) in the March quarter to R898 million (US\$62 million) in the June quarter mainly due to higher salaries and wages due to annual increases awarded in March 2019, increased utilities and contractors and consumable costs in the June quarter due to increased production. This was compounded by a gold-in-process charge to cost of R37 million (US\$3 million) in the June quarter compared with a credit of R54 million (US\$4 million) in the March quarter. The net gold-in-process movement was R91 million (US\$7 million).

Capital expenditure decreased by 9 per cent from R131 million (US\$9 million) in the March quarter to R119 million (US\$8 million) in the June quarter.

Sustaining capital expenditure decreased by 9 per cent from R131 million (US\$9 million) in the March quarter to R119 million (US\$8 million) in the June quarter due to a decrease in major component and rebuild costs for the mine's fleet. No growth capital expenditure was incurred for the March and June 2019 quarters in line with the operational plan.

All-in sustaining costs and all-in costs decreased by 34 per cent from R900,408 per kilogram (US\$1,992 per ounce) in the March quarter to R590,492 per kilogram (US\$1,275 per ounce) in the June quarter mainly due to higher gold sold, lower sustaining capital expenditure, partially offset by higher cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation.

West Africa region**Ghana****Tarkwa**

		June 2019	March 2019
Gold produced	000'oz	134.2	136.7
Gold sold	000'oz	134.2	136.7
Yield	g/t	1.21	1.23
AISC – original interpretation	US\$/oz	958	922
AISC – revised interpretation guidance (WGC November 2018)	US\$/oz	958	922
AIC	US\$/oz	958	922

Gold production decreased by 2 per cent from 136,700 ounces in the March quarter to 134,200 ounces in the June quarter mainly due to lower head grade processed.

Total tonnes mined, including capital waste stripping, decreased by 6 per cent from 25.0 million tonnes in the March quarter to 23.4 million tonnes in the June quarter. Ore tonnes mined decreased by 2 per cent from 4.1 million tonnes to 4.0 million tonnes.

Operational waste tonnes mined increased by 28 per cent from 9.0 million tonnes to 11.5 million tonnes due to higher operational waste stripping required to expose ore in line with the mining plan. Capital waste tonnes mined decreased by 32 per cent from 11.9 million tonnes to 7.9 million tonnes. Mined grade increased by 1 per cent from 1.24 grams per tonne to 1.25 grams per tonne. Gold mined decreased by 2 per cent from 161,900 ounces to 159,000 ounces as a result of decreased ore tonnes mined. The strip ratio decreased from 5.2 to 4.9.

The CIL plant throughput was similar at 3.4 million tonnes. Yield decreased by 2 per cent from 1.23 grams per tonne to 1.21 grams per tonne mainly due to lower grade feed.

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation increased by 23 per cent from US\$71 million to US\$87 million mainly due to 28 per cent higher operational tonnes mined and a lower gold-in-process credit to cost of US\$5 million in the June quarter compared with a credit to cost of US\$9 million in the March quarter.

Capital expenditure decreased by 23 per cent from US\$39 million to US\$30 million due to lower capital waste stripping.

All-in sustaining costs and total all-in cost increased by 4 per cent from US\$922 per ounce in the March quarter to US\$958 per ounce in the June quarter due to lower gold sold and higher cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation partially offset by lower capital expenditure.

Damang

		June 2019	March 2019
Gold produced	000'oz	54.6	57.2
Gold sold	000'oz	54.6	57.2
Yield	g/t	1.46	1.54
AISC – original interpretation	US\$/oz	673	633
AISC – revised interpretation guidance (WGC November 2018)	US\$/oz	673	633
AIC	US\$/oz	1,097	1,027

Gold production decreased by 5 per cent from 57,200 ounces in the March quarter to 54,600 ounces in the June quarter mainly due to lower yield.

Total tonnes mined, including capital stripping, decreased by 3 per cent from 8.7 million tonnes in the March quarter to 8.4 million tonnes in the June quarter due to the reduction in the planned tonnes for 2019, in line with the mining sequence, as the Amoanda pit comes to completion.

Ore tonnes mined, decreased by 1 per cent from 1.36 million tonnes in the March quarter to 1.34 million tonnes in the June quarter. Total waste tonnes mined decreased by 3 per cent from 7.3 million tonnes to 7.1 million tonnes due to the Amoanda pit getting deeper and the associated operational constraints, grade control drilling in the Saddle pit and less capital waste mined at DPCB in line with the plan. Capital waste tonnes included in total waste tonnes decreased by 2 per cent from 5.9 million tonnes to 5.8 million tonnes in line with the operational plan. Operational waste tonnes mined decreased by 7 per cent from 1.4 million tonnes to 1.3 million tonnes due to the Amoanda pit getting deeper and the associated operational constraints and grade control drilling in the Saddle pit. In the June quarter total tonnes mined at Amoanda pit were 0.8 million tonnes, at Saddle 1.3 million tonnes and at DPCB 6.3 million tonnes.

Head grade mined decreased by 1 per cent from 1.59 grams per tonne to 1.57 grams per tonne due to lower grade material mined from Saddle pit, in accordance with the mining sequence. Gold mined decreased by 3 per cent from 69,400 ounces to 67,500 ounces. The strip ratio decreased from 5.4 to 5.3 due to lower strip ratio areas at the Saddle and Amoanda pits.

Tonnes processed increased by 2 per cent from 1.15 million tonnes in the March quarter to 1.17 million tonnes in the June quarter due to higher plant overall equipment effectiveness. Yield decreased by 5 per cent from 1.54 grams per tonne to 1.46 grams per tonne due to lower feed grade. In the June quarter, tonnes milled were sourced as follows: 0.96 million tonnes at 1.68 grams per tonne from the pits and 0.21 million tonnes at 1.53 grams per tonne from stockpiles. This compared with 0.96 million tonnes at 1.65 grams per tonne from the pits and 0.19 million tonnes at 2.07 grams per tonne from high grade stockpiles in the March quarter.

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation increased by 7 per cent from US\$28 million in the March quarter to US\$30 million in the June quarter, mainly due to a lower gold-in-process credit.

Capital expenditure was similar at US\$25 million.

Sustaining capital expenditure was similar at US\$2 million. Non-sustaining capital expenditure was similar at US\$23 million.

All-in sustaining costs increased by 6 per cent from US\$633 per ounce in the March quarter to US\$673 per ounce in the June quarter mainly due to lower gold sold and higher cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation.

All-in costs increased by 7 per cent from US\$1,027 per ounce in the March quarter to US\$1,097 per ounce in the June quarter due to the same reasons above.

At the end of the June 2019 quarter, and 30 months into the Damang Reinvestment Project (DRP), total material mined amounted to 103 million tonnes, 19 per cent ahead of the project schedule. Gold produced during the same period was 436,185 ounces, 27 per cent above the DRP ounces of 344,332. The project capital spent to date is US\$320 million versus the original DRP budget to date of US\$275 million, largely driven by the additional capital waste tonnes mined.

Asanko (Equity accounted Joint Venture)

		June 2019	March 2019
Gold produced	000'oz	62.1	60.4
Gold sold	000'oz	66.3	53.4
Yield	g/t	1.39	1.47
AISC – original interpretation	US\$/oz	1,180	1,123
AISC – revised interpretation guidance (WGC November 2018)	US\$/oz	1,180	1,123
AIC	US\$/oz	1,247	1,219

Gold production increased by 3 per cent from 60,400 ounces in the March quarter to 62,100 ounces in the June quarter.

Total tonnes mined increased by 10 per cent from 8.1 million tonnes in the March quarter to 8.9 million tonnes in the June quarter. Ore tonnes mined decreased by 27 per cent from 1.5 million tonnes in the March quarter to 1.1 million tonnes in the June quarter. Head grade mined increased by 8 per cent from 1.43 grams per tonne in the March quarter to 1.55 grams per tonne in the June quarter.

Total waste tonnes mined increased by 18 per cent from 6.6 million tonnes in the March quarter to 7.8 million tonnes in the June quarter. The strip ratio increased by 68 per cent from 4.4 in the March quarter to 7.4 in the June quarter. The increase in strip ratio and waste tonnes mined in the June quarter was due to the final stages of waste mining from the Cut 2 pushback at Nkran, which is expected to be complete in the September quarter 2019.

The plant throughput increased by 17 per cent from 1.2 million tonnes to 1.4 million tonnes. Yield decreased by 5 per cent from 1.47 grams per tonne in the March quarter to 1.39 grams per tonne in the June quarter. In the June quarter total tonnes processed exceeded the ore tonnes mined and therefore 12 per cent of the total tonnes processed (167,000 tonnes) were fed from the ROM stockpile at an average grade of 0.9 grams per tonne resulting in the 5 per cent yield decrease. In the March quarter, the majority of the tonnes processed were fed from the ore tonnes mined.

Gold Fields' 45 per cent share of gold produced and gold sold amounted to 27,900 ounces and 29,900 ounces for the June quarter, respectively and 27,200 ounces and 24,000 ounces for the March quarter.

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation increased by 2 per cent from US\$46 million in the March quarter to US\$47 million in the June quarter.

Capital expenditure increased from US\$8 million in the March quarter to US\$28 million in the June quarter and included deferred stripping of US\$3 million and US\$20 million, respectively. Capital expenditure increased by US\$20 million due to an increase in deferred stripping as a result of the Cut 2 pushback at Nkran and US\$4 million spent on TSF lift 4.

Sustaining capital increased from US\$4 million in the March quarter to US\$24 million in the June quarter. Non-sustaining capital was similar at US\$4 million.

Gold Fields share of cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation was similar at US\$21 million. Gold Fields share of sustaining capital increased by 450 per cent from US\$2 million in the March quarter to US\$11 million in the June quarter. Gold Fields share of non-sustaining capital was similar at US\$2 million.

All-in sustaining costs increased by 5 per cent from US\$1,123 per ounce in the March quarter to US\$1,180 per ounce in the June quarter mainly due to higher sustaining capital expenditure and higher cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation, partially offset by higher gold sold.

All-in costs increased by 2 per cent from US\$1,219 per ounce in the March quarter to US\$1,247 per ounce in the June quarter due to the same reasons above.

South America region**Peru****Cerro Corona**

		June 2019	March 2019
Gold produced	000'oz	40.9	39.9
Copper produced	tonnes	8,357	7,764
Total equivalent gold produced	000'eq oz	80.3	76.8
Total equivalent gold sold	000'eq oz	76.9	79.6
Yield – gold	g/t	0.80	0.76
– copper	per cent	0.53	0.48
– combined	eq g/t	1.51	1.41
AISC – original interpretation	US\$/oz	381	203
AISC	US\$/eq oz	719	677
AISC – revised interpretation guidance (WGC November 2018)	US\$/oz	364	168
	US\$/eq oz	710	659
AIC	US\$/oz	381	203
AIC	US\$/eq oz	719	677
Gold price*	US\$/oz	1,301	1,301
Copper price*	US\$/t	6,146	6,184

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

Gold production increased by 3 per cent from 39,900 ounces in the March quarter to 40,900 ounces in the June quarter due to higher grades mined and processed, partially offset by lower recovery. Copper production increased by 8 per cent from 7,764 tonnes to 8,357 tonnes due to higher grade mined and processed. Equivalent gold production increased by 5 per cent from 76,800 ounces to 80,300 ounces mainly due to higher grade processed in line with the mining sequence.

Gold head grade increased by 8 per cent from 1.13 grams per tonne to 1.22 grams per tonne and gold recoveries decreased from 67.3 per cent to 65.7 per cent, in line with the mining sequence. Copper head grade increased by 9 per cent from 0.54 per cent to 0.59 per cent in line with the mining sequence and copper recoveries increased from 89.0 per cent to 89.5 per cent. As a result of the above, gold yield increased by 5 per cent from 0.76 grams per tonne to 0.80 grams per tonne. Copper yield increased by 10 per cent from 0.48 per cent to 0.53 per cent.

In the June quarter, concentrate with a payable content of 39,901 ounces of gold was sold at an average price of US\$1,292 per ounce and 8,017 tonnes of copper was sold at an average price of US\$5,289 per tonne, net of treatment and refining charges. This compared with 41,413 ounces of gold that was sold at an average price of US\$1,296 per ounce and 7,852 tonnes of copper that was sold at an average price of US\$5,604 per tonne, net of treatment and refining charges, in the March quarter.

Total tonnes mined increased by 1 per cent from 5.37 million tonnes in the March quarter to 5.45 million tonnes in the June quarter mainly due to higher waste mined in line with the mining sequence and higher efficiency of the new mining contractor. Ore mined decreased by 8 per cent from 1.92 million tonnes to 1.76 million tonnes. Operational waste tonnes mined increased by 7 per

cent from 3.45 million tonnes to 3.69 million tonnes in line with the mining plan. The strip ratio increased from 1.80 to 2.10.

Ore processed decreased by 3 per cent from 1.70 million tonnes to 1.65 million tonnes due to lower plant throughput in the June quarter (817 tonnes per hour in the June quarter versus 823 tonnes per hour in the March quarter), due to ore characteristics. Plant utilisation decreased from 94.4 per cent in the March quarter to 92.6 per cent in the June quarter due to the planned plant maintenance schedule.

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation decreased by 7 per cent from US\$42 million to US\$39 million mainly due to a US\$1 million gold-in-process credit to cost in the June quarter compared with US\$1 million charge to cost in the March quarter.

Capital expenditure increased by 43 per cent from US\$7 million to US\$10 million due to an increase in construction activities at the tailings dam and waste storage facilities after the rainy season.

All-in cost per gold ounce increased by 88 per cent from US\$203 per ounce in the March quarter to US\$381 per ounce in the June quarter mainly due to higher capital expenditure, lower by-product credit due to lower copper price received and lower gold sold, partially offset by lower cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation. All-in cost per equivalent ounce increased by 6 per cent from US\$677 per equivalent ounce to US\$719 per equivalent ounce due to higher capital expenditure and lower equivalent ounces sold, partially offset by lower cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation.

Australia region

St Ives

		June 2019	March 2019
Gold produced	000'oz	84.6	103.0
Gold sold	000'oz	90.2	92.9
Yield – underground	g/t	3.44	4.34
– surface	g/t	1.80	2.19
– combined	g/t	2.28	2.92
AISC – original interpretation	A\$/oz	1,468	1,387
	US\$/oz	1,029	988
AISC – revised interpretation guidance (WGC November 2018)	A\$/oz	1,245	1,189
	US\$/oz	873	846
AIC	A\$/oz	1,468	1,387
	US\$/oz	1,029	988

Gold production, decreased by 18 per cent from 103,000 ounces in the March quarter to 84,600 ounces in the June quarter due to lower grade of ore processed.

Total ore tonnes mined increased by 18 per cent from 1.1 million tonnes in the March quarter to 1.3 million tonnes in the June quarter.

Total underground ore tonnes mined decreased by 7 per cent from 334,500 tonnes in the March quarter to 311,200 tonnes in the June quarter. Gold mined from underground operations decreased by 23 per cent from 47,500 ounces in the March quarter to 36,500 ounces in the June quarter.

At the Hamlet underground operation, mining of the main ore body is decelerating with mine activities to be concluded by the end of 2019. Simultaneously the Hamlet North ore body is being developed with first ore expected during the March quarter 2020. Ore tonnes mined at Hamlet decreased by 35 per cent from 25,700 tonnes in the March quarter to 16,700 tonnes in the June quarter.

Head grade decreased by 5 per cent from 3.09 grams per tonne to 2.93 grams per tonne due to mine sequence and resultant gold mined decreased by 38 per cent from 2,600 ounces to 1,600 ounces.

Ore tonnes mined at the Invincible underground complex in the June quarter at 243,900 tonnes was similar to the 244,800 tonnes mined in the March quarter. Head grade mined decreased by 26 per cent from 5.05 grams per tonne in the June quarter to 3.76 grams per tonne in the March quarter. In the June quarter ore was sourced from lower grade Drake and Fenton development zones compared with ore that was sourced from high grade stopes in the Drake zone in the March quarter. During the second half of 2019 ore will be sourced from high grade Fenton zone stopes. Resultant gold mined from Invincible underground decreased by 26 per cent from 39,700 ounces in the March quarter to 29,500 ounces in the June quarter.

Remnant mining of lower levels at the Cave Rocks underground mine continued in the June quarter, with 50,600 tonnes mined at 3.35 grams per tonne yielding 5,400 ounces, compared to 64,000 tonnes mined at 2.53 grams per tonne yielding 5,200 ounces in the March quarter. The crown pillar extraction of Cave Rocks is planned for the second half of 2019, and is forecast to deliver 203,000 tonnes of ore at 3.5 grams per tonne yielding 22,800 ounces.

Total tonnes mined at the open pits, decreased by 6 per cent from 3.6 million tonnes in the March quarter to 3.4 million tonnes in the June quarter.

At the open pit operations, ore tonnes mined increased by 25 per cent from 0.8 million tonnes in the March quarter to 1.0 million tonnes in the June quarter. Ore was sourced from Neptune and Invincible open pits in the June quarter.

Grade mined from open pits, decreased by 3 per cent from 1.73 grams per tonne to 1.67 grams per tonne reflecting the lower grade ore mined from Neptune pit in the June quarter. Gold mined from the open pits increased by 24 per cent from 41,800 ounces to 51,900 ounces. In the June quarter, tonnes mined were sourced as follows: 0.6 million tonnes at 1.32 grams per tonne from Neptune and 0.4 million tonnes at 2.16 grams per tonne from Invincible. This compared with 0.5 million tonnes at 1.48 grams per tonne from Neptune and 0.3 million tonnes at 2.09 grams per tonne from Invincible in the March quarter.

Operational waste tonnes mined decreased by 27 per cent from 1.1 million tonnes in the March quarter to 0.8 million tonnes in the June quarter and capital waste tonnes mined decreased by 6 per cent from 1.7 million tonnes to 1.6 million tonnes with lower waste mining at Neptune stage 5. The strip ratio decreased from 3.8 to 2.5 with lower waste mining at Neptune.

Ounces mined at the total St Ives complex decreased by 1 per cent from 89,300 ounces in the March quarter to 88,300 ounces in the June quarter. At the end of the June quarter, stockpiled Neptune high-grade oxide material amounted to 26,300 ounces (663,200 tonnes at 1.23 grams per tonne), Invincible amounted to 13,500 ounces (191,900 tonnes at 2.91 grams per tonne) and A5 amounted to 7,900 ounces (174,000 tonnes at 1.46 grams per tonne). This compared with Neptune high-grade oxide material that amounted to 27,300 ounces (563,000 tonnes at 1.51 grams per tonne), Invincible that amounted to 5,400 ounces (93,000 tonnes at 1.79 grams per tonne) and A5 that amounted to 7,800 ounces (174,000 tonnes at 1.41 grams per tonne) at the end of the March quarter. Currently, Lefroy mill can only sustain a 25 per cent

oxide material blend. The excess Neptune oxide material is stockpiled and fed to the mill so as to maintain the optimum blend.

Throughput at the Lefroy mill increased by 5 per cent from 1.10 million tonnes in the March quarter to 1.15 million tonnes in the June quarter. Yield decreased by 22 per cent from 2.92 grams per tonne to 2.28 grams per tonne due to an increased proportion of lower grade stockpiled material processed.

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation was similar at A\$87 million (US\$62 million). The gold inventory charge to cost of A\$7 million (US\$5 million) in the June quarter compared with a charge to cost of A\$13 million (US\$10 million) in the March quarter.

Capital expenditure increased by 6 per cent from A\$35 million (US\$25 million) to A\$37 million (US\$26 million) due to higher infrastructure spend at the Invincible underground mine in the June quarter.

All-in cost increased by 6 per cent from A\$1,387 per ounce (US\$988 per ounce) in the March quarter to A\$1,468 per ounce (US\$1,029 per ounce) in the June quarter due to higher capital expenditure and lower gold sold.

Agnew

		June 2019	March 2019
Gold produced	000'oz	56.4	56.9
Gold sold	000'oz	56.4	59.0
Yield	g/t	5.75	6.30
AISC – original interpretation	A\$/oz	1,747	1,760
	US\$/oz	1,224	1,253
AISC – revised interpretation guidance (WGC November 2018)	A\$/oz	1,402	1,275
	US\$/oz	983	907
AIC	A\$/oz	1,747	1,760
	US\$/oz	1,224	1,253

Gold production decreased by 1 per cent from 56,900 ounces in the March quarter to 56,400 ounces in the June quarter mainly due to lower grades processed.

Ore mined from underground increased by 3 per cent from 291,700 tonnes in the March quarter to 299,100 tonnes in the June quarter. Head grade mined increased by 6 per cent from 6.04 grams per tonnes to 6.38 grams per tonne due to higher grade stopes mined in the Bengal area at Waroonga. Gold mined increased by 8 per cent from 56,600 ounces in the March quarter to 61,300 ounces in the June quarter. In the June quarter tonnes mined were sourced as follows: 168,200 tonnes at 8.2 grams per tonne from Waroonga and 130,900 tonnes at 4.0 grams per tonne from New Holland. This compared with 160,200 tonnes at 7.4 grams per tonne from Waroonga and 131,500 tonnes at 4.4 grams per tonne from New Holland in the March quarter.

Tonnes processed increased by 8 per cent from 281,000 tonnes in the March quarter to 304,600 tonnes in the June quarter. The combined yield decreased by 9 per cent from 6.30 grams per tonne to 5.75 grams per tonne due to high grade ore mined at Waroonga in June 2019, only processed late in July 2019.

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation decreased by 5 per cent from A\$59 million (US\$42 million) in the March quarter to A\$56 million (US\$39 million) in the June quarter. The decrease was due to a gold inventory credit to costs of A\$2 million (US\$2 million) in the June quarter compared with a charge of A\$5 million (US\$4 million) in the March quarter, partially offset by higher mining cost of A\$2 million (US\$1 million) due to increased ore mined at

Waroonga and increased processing cost of A\$1 million (US\$1 million) due to increased ore processed in the June quarter.

Capital expenditure decreased by 8 per cent from A\$40 million (US\$29 million) to A\$37 million (US\$26 million) mainly due to lower expenditure on the new accommodation village in the June quarter amounting to A\$13 million (US\$9 million) compared with A\$18 million (US\$13 million) in the March quarter.

All-in cost decreased by 1 per cent from A\$1,760 per ounce (US\$1,253 per ounce) in the March quarter to A\$1,747 per ounce (US\$1,225 per ounce) in the June quarter due to lower cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation and lower capital expenditure, partially offset by lower gold sold.

Granny Smith

		June 2019	March 2019
Gold produced	000'oz	64.7	69.3
Gold sold	000'oz	64.8	69.1
Yield	g/t	4.79	5.42
AISC – original interpretation	A\$/oz	1,335	1,204
	US\$/oz	936	857
AISC – revised interpretation guidance (WGC November 2018)	A\$/oz	1,085	977
	US\$/oz	760	695
AIC	A\$/oz	1,335	1,204
	US\$/oz	936	857

Gold production decreased by 7 per cent from 69,300 ounces in the March quarter to 64,700 ounces in the June quarter mainly due to lower grades processed.

Ore mined from underground increased by 7 per cent from 398,400 tonnes to 425,600 tonnes due to increased ore development in the June quarter resulting in increased flexibility and availability of production stopping fronts. Head grade mined decreased by 10 per cent from 5.76 grams per tonne in the March quarter to 5.16 grams per tonne in the June quarter in line with the mining sequence. As a result, overall ounces mined decreased by 4 per cent from 73,800 ounces in the March quarter to 70,700 ounces in the June quarter.

Tonnes processed increased by 5 per cent from 398,100 tonnes in the March quarter to 419,900 tonnes in the June quarter due to increased ore availability. The yield decreased by 12 per cent from 5.42 grams per tonne to 4.79 grams per tonne due to lower head grade mined.

Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation decreased by 4 per cent from A\$55 million (US\$39 million) in the March quarter to A\$53 million (US\$38 million) in the June quarter.

Capital expenditure increased by 19 per cent from A\$21 million (US\$15 million) in the March quarter to A\$25 million (US\$17 million) in the June quarter due to expenditure on underground ventilation and paste fill infrastructure of A\$2 million (US\$2 million), and increased exploration expenditure of A\$2 million (US\$1 million).

All-in cost increased by 11 per cent from A\$1,204 per ounce (US\$857 per ounce) in the March quarter to A\$1,335 per ounce (US\$936 per ounce) in the June quarter due to increased capital expenditure and lower gold sold, partially offset by lower cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation.

Gruyere

First gold was poured over the weekend of 29 and 30 June 2019. The gold was produced from the carbon-in-leach (CIL) and elution circuits.

With the delivery of first gold, the focus then turned to commissioning of the final components of the process plant, particularly the gravity gold circuit and ball mill, which were completed in July 2019. During the initial stages of ramp-up, lower grade stockpiled ore is being processed to reduce gold losses associated with lower recoveries anticipated as the plant operations are stabilised.

Commencement of the operation of the ball mill marked the start of an anticipated ramp-up period of six to seven months. Gruyere is expected to attain commercial production mid-way through the ramp-up period.

The final forecast capital (FFC) cost estimate remains at A\$621 million (level of accuracy range + 2 per cent/-2 per cent) as reported by the joint venture partners on 30 July 2018.

In accordance with the Joint Venture agreement entered into at the time of the acquisition, Gold Fields will fund up to 10 per cent of costs overruns, excluding scope changes and force majeure costs. This translates to approximately A\$51 million. Consequently, Gold Fields share of the FFC of A\$621 million is A\$337 million.

Mining activity continues to schedule with 1.7 million tonnes of ore at a grade of 0.84 grams per tonne for 46,000 ounces mined in the June quarter. This compared with 0.8 million tonnes of ore at a grade of 0.76 grams per tonne for 18,600 ounces mined in the March quarter. (100 per cent basis).

This resulted in 2.5 million tonnes of ore at a grade of 0.82 grams per tonne for 64,500 ounces having been mined and stockpiled to date. (100 per cent basis).

SALIENT FEATURE AND COST BENCHMARKS

Figures in millions unless otherwise stated		Total Mine Operations Including Equity accounted Joint Venture	Total Mine Operations Excluding Equity accounted Joint Venture	South Africa Region	West Africa Region				South America Region
				South Africa Region	Chana			Peru	
				South Deep	Total	Tarkwa	Damang	Asanko* 45%	Cerro Corona
Operating Results	June 2019	9,037	8,418	282	5,227	3,441	1,167	619	1,652
Ore milled/treated ^o (000 tonnes)	March 2019	8,878	8,328	259	5,146	3,445	1,150	551	1,696
	June 2018	8,314	8,314	393	4,524	3,473	1,051	-	1,665
Yield (grams per tonne) ^o	June 2019	1.9	1.9	6.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5
	March 2019	2.0	2.0	4.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4
	June 2018	2.0	2.0	3.9	1.3	1.2	1.6	-	1.3
Gold produced (000 managed equivalent ounces)	June 2019	559.9	532.0	57.3	216.8	134.2	54.6	27.9	80.3
	March 2019	561.5	534.2	34.3	221.1	136.7	57.2	27.2	76.8
	June 2018	523.2	523.2	48.8	186.7	133.1	53.5	-	69.0
Gold sold (000 managed equivalent ounces)	June 2019	565.6	535.7	58.6	218.7	134.2	54.6	29.9	76.9
	March 2019	550.1	526.1	31.6	217.9	136.7	57.2	24.0	79.6
	June 2018	522.9	522.9	50.3	186.7	133.1	53.5	-	66.5
Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation (million)	June 2019	(379.5)	(358.1)	(65.1)	(138.2)	(86.5)	(30.3)	(21.4)	(38.7)
	March 2019	(357.4)	(336.7)	(52.3)	(119.9)	(70.7)	(28.4)	(20.8)	(42.4)
	June 2018	(347.7)	(347.7)	(74.4)	(107.5)	(73.5)	(34.0)	-	(39.6)
Cost of sales before gold inventory change and amortisation and depreciation (dollar per tonne)	June 2019	42	42	222	27	26	28	32	24
	March 2019	41	41	217	27	23	29	42	25
	June 2018	42	42	187	23	19	37	-	23
Sustaining capital (million) original interpretation	June 2019	(129.5)	(118.4)	(8.3)	(42.3)	(29.7)	(1.5)	(11.0)⁸	(9.5)
	March 2019	(127.3)	(125.8)	(9.3)	(42.6)	(38.6)	(2.5)	(1.5)	(6.9)
	June 2018	(134.4)	(134.4)	(10.6)	(48.0)	(44.4)	(3.6)	-	(7.0)
Non-sustaining capital (million) original interpretation	June 2019	(66.3)^Δ	(64.7)^Δ	-	(24.9)	-	(23.2)[#]	(1.7)	-
	March 2019	(47.8) ^Δ	(46.0) ^Δ	-	(24.4)	-	(22.5) [#]	(1.8)	-
	June 2018	(39.7)	(39.7)	(7.4)	(32.4)	-	(32.4) [#]	-	-
Total capital expenditure (million)	June 2019	(195.8)^Δ	(183.1)^Δ	(8.3)	(67.2)	(29.7)	(24.7)	(12.7)	(9.5)
	March 2019	(175.1) ^Δ	(171.8) ^Δ	(9.3)	(66.9)	(38.6)	(25.0)	(3.3)	(6.9)
	June 2018	(174.2)	(174.2)	(18.0)	(80.4)	(44.4)	(36.0)	-	(7.0)
All-in-sustaining costs (dollar per ounce) original interpretation	June 2019	970	958	1,275	917	958	673	1,180	381
	March 2019	946	939	1,992	869	922	633	1,123	203
	June 2018	969	969	1,736	897	955	746	-	316
All-in-sustaining costs (dollar per ounce) revised interpretation	June 2019	895	878	1,275	917	958	673	1,180	364
	March 2019	858	845	1,992	869	922	633	1,123	168
Total all-in-cost (dollar per ounce)	June 2019	1,096	1,087	1,275	1,032	958	1,097	1,247	381
	March 2019	1,040	1,034	1,992	983	922	1,027	1,219	203
	June 2018	1,051	1,051	1,882	1,069	955	1,347	-	316

Figures in millions unless otherwise stated		United States Dollars				Australian Dollars				South Africa Rand
		Australia Region				Australia Region				South Africa Region
		Total	St Ives	Agnew	Granny Smith	Total	St Ives	Agnew	Granny Smith	South Deep
Operating Results	June 2019	1,877	1,152	305	420	1,877	1,152	305	420	282
Ore milled/treated (000 tonnes)	March 2019	1,778	1,099	281	398	1,778	1,099	281	398	259
	June 2018	1,732	1,020	305	407	1,732	1,020	305	407	393
Yield (grams per tonne)	June 2019	3.3	2.3	5.8	4.8	3.3	2.3	5.8	4.8	6.3
	March 2019	4.0	2.9	6.3	5.4	4.0	2.9	6.3	5.4	4.1
	June 2018	3.9	2.9	5.8	5.2	3.9	2.9	5.8	5.2	3.9
Gold produced (000 managed equivalent ounces)	June 2019	205.6	84.6	56.4	64.7	205.6	84.6	56.4	64.7	1,782
	March 2019	229.2	103.0	56.9	69.3	229.2	103.0	56.9	69.3	1,069
	June 2018	218.8	94.6	56.8	67.4	218.8	94.6	56.8	67.4	1,518
Gold sold (000 managed equivalent ounces)	June 2019	211.5	90.2	56.5	64.8	211.5	90.2	56.5	64.8	1,822
	March 2019	221.0	92.9	59.0	69.1	221.0	92.9	59.0	69.1	982
	June 2018	219.4	95.1	56.9	67.4	219.4	95.1	56.9	67.4	1,565
Cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation (million)	June 2019	(137.5)	(60.7)	(39.3)	(37.5)	(196.2)	(86.7)	(56.1)	(53.4)	(934.7)
	March 2019	(142.9)	(61.7)	(42.3)	(38.9)	(200.7)	(86.7)	(59.4)	(54.6)	(734.1)
	June 2018	(126.2)	(48.0)	(37.4)	(40.8)	(166.3)	(62.9)	(49.6)	(53.8)	(930.6)
Cost of sales before gold inventory change and amortisation and depreciation (dollar per tonne)	June 2019	70	49	135	90	99	69	192	129	3,189
	March 2019	73	47	137	98	103	67	193	138	3,044
	June 2018	77	53	127	99	101	70	168	130	2,336
Sustaining capital (million) original interpretation	June 2019	(69.4)	(25.9)	(26.2)	(17.3)	(99.0)	(36.9)	(37.4)	(24.7)	(119.2)
	March 2019	(68.5)	(24.9)	(28.5)	(15.1)	(96.3)	(34.9)	(40.1)	(21.3)	(130.8)
	June 2018	(68.7)	(26.9)	(19.1)	(22.8)	(90.8)	(35.5)	(25.2)	(30.0)	(131.8)
Non-sustaining capital (million) original interpretation	June 2019	(41.5)^Δ	-	-	-	(59.0)^Δ	-	-	-	-
	March 2019	(23.5) ^Δ	-	-	-	(33.0) ^Δ	-	-	-	-
	June 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(91.4)
Total capital expenditure (million)	June 2019	(110.9)^Δ	(25.9)	(26.2)	(17.4)	(158.0)^Δ	(36.9)	(37.4)	(24.7)	(119.2)
	March 2019	(92.0) ^Δ	(24.9)	(28.5)	(15.1)	(129.3) ^Δ	(34.9)	(40.1)	(21.3)	(130.8)
	June 2018	(68.7)	(26.9)	(19.1)	(22.8)	(90.8)	(35.5)	(25.2)	(30.0)	(223.2)
All-in-sustaining costs (dollar per ounce) original interpretation	June 2019	1,052	1,029	1,224	936	1,502	1,468	1,747	1,335	590,492
	March 2019	1,031	988	1,253	857	1,449	1,387	1,760	1,204	900,408
	June 2018	940	839	1,044	995	1,240	1,103	1,383	1,311	697,450
All-in-sustaining costs (dollar per ounce) revised interpretation	June 2019	868	873	983	760	1,238	1,245	1,402	1,085	590,492
	March 2019	815	846	907	695	1,145	1,189	1,275	977	900,408
Total all-in-cost (dollar per ounce)	June 2019	1,249	1,029	1,224	936	1,781	1,468	1,747	1,335	590,492
	March 2019	1,138	988	1,253	857	1,598	1,387	1,760	1,204	900,408
	June 2018	940	839	1,044	995	1,240	1,103	1,383	1,311	755,930

Average exchange rates were US\$1 = R14.40, US\$1 = R14.04 and US\$1 = R12.49 for the June 2019, March 2019 and June 2018 quarters, respectively.

The Australian/US dollar exchange rates were A\$1 = US\$0.70, A\$1 = US\$0.71 and A\$1 = US\$0.76 for the June 2019, March 2019 and June 2018 quarters, respectively.

Figures may not add as they are rounded independently.

Relates to non-sustaining capital expenditure for Damang re-investment project.

* Equity accounted Joint Venture.

8 Includes Gold Fields 45 per cent share of deferred stripping of US\$20.5 million and US\$2.9 million for the June 2019 and March 2019 quarters, respectively.

Δ Includes non-sustaining capital expenditure for Gruyere Gold mine project of US\$23.5 million (A\$33.0 million) for March 2019 and US\$41.5 million (A\$59.0 million) for June 2019

o Excludes Gruyere physicals.

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 A Andani#° PJ Bacchus° TP Goodlace° C Letton^° P Mahanyele-Dabengwa* SP Reid° YGH Suleman°

^ Australian * British # Ghanaian

° Independent Director * Non-independent Director

Certain forward looking statements

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, with respect to Gold Fields' financial condition, results of operations, business strategies, operating efficiencies, competitive position, growth opportunities for existing services, plans and objectives of management, markets for stock and other matters. Such forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, including the terms "believes", "estimates", "plans", "anticipates", "aims", "continues", "expects", "hopes", "may", "will", "would" or "could" or, in each case, their negative or other various or comparable terminology.

These forward-looking statements, including, among others, those relating to the future business prospects, revenues and income of Gold Fields, wherever they may occur in this report, are necessarily estimates reflecting the best judgment of the senior management of Gold Fields and involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. As a consequence, these forward-looking statements should be considered in light of various important factors, including those set forth in this report. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from estimates or projections contained in the forward-looking statements include, without limitation:

- overall economic and business conditions in South Africa, Ghana, Australia, Peru and elsewhere;
- changes in assumptions underlying Gold Fields' mineral reserve estimates;
- the ability of the Group to achieve anticipated efficiencies and other cost savings in connection with past and future acquisitions or joint ventures;
- the ability of the Group to achieve anticipated efficiencies and other cost savings as a result of measures such as retrenchments;
- the ability of the Group to achieve anticipated production cost estimates at existing operations, projects or joint ventures as outlined in this report or as otherwise disclosed;
- the success of the Group's business strategy, development activities and other initiatives;
- the ability of the Group to comply with requirements that it operate in a sustainable manner and provide benefits to affected communities;
- decreases in the market price of gold or copper;
- the occurrence of hazards associated with underground and surface gold mining or contagious diseases at Gold Fields' operations, projects or joint ventures;
- the occurrence of work stoppages related to health and safety incidents at Gold Fields' operations, projects or joint ventures;
- the Group's loss of senior management or inability to hire or retain employees;
- fluctuations in exchange rates, currency devaluations and other macro-economic monetary policies;
- ongoing or future labour disruptions and industrial actions at Gold Fields' operations, projects or joint ventures;
- power cost increases as well as power stoppages, fluctuations and usage constraints;
- supply chain shortages and increases in the prices of production imports;
- the ability to manage and maintain access to current and future sources of liquidity, capital and credit, including the terms and conditions of Gold Fields' facilities and Gold Fields' overall cost of funding;
- the adequacy of the Group's insurance coverage;
- the manner, amount and timing of capital expenditures made by Gold Fields on both existing and new mines, mining projects, exploration project or other initiatives;
- changes in relevant government regulations, particularly labour, environmental, tax, royalty, health and safety, water, regulations and potential new legislation affecting Gold Fields' mining and mineral rights;
- fraud, bribery or corruption at Gold Fields' operations, projects or joint ventures that leads to censure, penalties or negative reputational impacts; and
- political instability in South Africa, Ghana, Peru or regionally in Africa or South America.

Gold Fields 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 report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

SIGNATURES

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

GOLD FIELDS LIMITED

Dated: 15 August 2019

By: /s/ Nicholas J. Holland
Name: Nicholas J. Holland
Title: Chief Executive Officer