

Q2 F2009



GOLD FIELDS



RESULTS FOR THE
QUARTER ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2008

– Unaudited –

www.goldfields.co.za

FULL PRODUCTION ACHIEVED ON EXPANSION PROJECTS AT END DECEMBER 2008

JOHANNESBURG. 29 January 2009, Gold Fields Limited (JSE and NYSE: GFI) today announced headline earnings for the December 2008 quarter of R484 million, compared with earnings of R39 million and R456 million for the September 2008 and December 2007 quarters respectively. In US dollar terms headline earnings for the December 2008 quarter were US\$55 million, compared with earnings of US\$5 million and US\$67 million in the September 2008 and December 2007 quarters respectively.

December 2008 quarter salient features:

- Attributable gold production of 839,000 ounces; 5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and in line with guidance;
- Cash costs were flat at R153,893 per kilogram but decreased by 21 per cent in dollar terms from US\$617 per ounce in the September quarter to US\$487 per ounce in the December quarter due to the weaker rand and Australian dollar;
- NCE increased by 8 per cent to R244,210 per kilogram this quarter but decreased from US\$909 per ounce to US\$774 per ounce due to the weaker rand and Australian dollar;
- Project capital expenditure at Cerro Corona and Tarkwa fully completed in line with guidance;
- Cerro Corona achieved full production late in the December quarter;
- Kloof Main shaft infrastructure rehabilitation completed as planned;
- The CIL plant expansion at Tarkwa achieved rock into mill on 12 December 2008 and name plate capacity on 23 December 2008.

Interim dividend number 70 of 30 SA cents per share is payable on 23 February 2009.

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

"As per the guidance provided to the market, the first half of F2009 was extremely challenging for Gold Fields. During this period we had to make a number of challenging decisions regarding the rehabilitation of our South African mines, and complete our international growth projects.

We have also taken safety to a new level. While we consider this as work-in-progress, we have already seen significant improvements on all safety metrics. Particularly significant is the decline in the fatal injuries which, to December, stands at eight compared with the total of 47 for F2008. Our objective is to achieve a significant decline in serious injuries and to eliminate all fatal injuries on our mines.

Despite the impact of the Christmas break on the South Africa operations, and the decline in the copper price which negatively impacted the conversion of copper into gold equivalent ounces at Cerro Corona, attributable production for Q3 F2009 is expected to be approximately 960,000 ounces.

As a result of the lower copper price and its impact on the conversion of Cerro Corona's copper into gold equivalent ounces, total gold production for the Group is expected to stabilise at a run rate of approximately 975,000 equivalent ounces during the month of March.

The expected shortfall of 25,000 ounces against our targeted run rate of one million ounces is entirely attributable to the conversion of Cerro Corona's copper into gold equivalent ounces at the lower copper price. However, the mine is expected to achieve its design capacity in actual gold and copper production.

With our major growth projects in Ghana and Peru completed, capital expenditure is expected to decline significantly. Combined with the expected increase in production and our ongoing efforts to reduce our cash costs and notional cash expenditure, this will enable us to benefit more from the higher gold price and move the company to a cash positive position.

Electricity supply in South Africa, which constrained our operating performance in F2008, has stabilised. More importantly, Gold Fields has ameliorated the impact of power rationing by implementing several energy saving projects.

In light of the current credit crisis, Gold Fields' balance sheet remains robust with manageable debt levels and adequate liquidity.

For the remainder of F2009 and through F2010 our main priority is to further improve our safety performance and to increase production by optimising our existing mines."

Stock data	JSE Limited – (GFI)
Number of shares in issue	Range - Quarter ZAR54.00 – ZAR96.35
- at end December 2008 653,440,408	Average Volume - Quarter 3,110,756 shares / day
- average for the quarter 653,341,082	NYSE – (GFI)
Free Float 100%	Range - Quarter US\$4.90 – US\$9.64
ADR Ratio 1:1	Average Volume - Quarter 7,617,060 shares / day
Bloomberg / Reuters GFIJS / GFLJ.J	

SOUTH AFRICAN RAND					Salient features			UNITED STATES DOLLARS				
Six months to		Quarter						Quarter			Six months to	
Dec 2007 [#]	Dec 2008	Dec 2007 [#]	Sept 2008	Dec 2008				Dec 2008	Sept 2008	Dec 2007 [#]	Dec 2008	Dec 2007 [#]
60,522	50,910	29,861	24,817	26,093	kg	Gold produced*	oz (000)	839	798	960	1,637	1,946
99,988	153,685	101,532	153,461	153,893	R/kg	Total cash cost	\$/oz	487	617	467	544	449
165,639	235,408	171,252	226,120	244,210	R/kg	Notional cash expenditure	\$/oz	774	909	788	834	743
24,980	26,048	12,630	12,698	13,350	000	Tons milled	000	13,350	12,698	12,630	26,048	24,980
162,857	234,413	170,488	217,586	250,058	R/kg	Revenue	\$/oz	792	874	784	830	731
266	337	265	333	340	R/ton	Operating costs	\$/ton	35	43	39	38	38
3,754	4,140	2,037	1,574	2,566	Rm	Operating profit	\$m	268	203	300	472	542
36	32	38	27	36	%	Operating margin	%	36	27	38	32	36
2,367	522	1,938	39	483	Rm	Net earnings	\$m	54	5	281	59	342
363	80	297	6	74	SA c.p.s.		US c.p.s.	8	1	43	9	52
866	523	456	39	484	Rm	Headline earnings	\$m	55	5	67	60	125
133	80	70	6	74	SA c.p.s.		US c.p.s.	8	1	10	9	19
1,011	663	603	120	542	Rm	Net earnings excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, exceptional items and share of loss of associates after taxation	\$m	60	16	88	76	146
155	101	93	18	83	SA c.p.s.		US c.p.s.	10	2	13	12	22

* Attributable – All companies wholly owned except for Ghana (71.1%) and Cerro Corona (80.7%).
[#] Prior period operational results exclude the discontinued assets sold during the December 2007 quarter i.e. the Venezuelan assets (Choco 10).

Health and safety

We deeply regret to report that there were six fatal injuries during the December 2008 quarter, three due to seismic induced falls of ground, one ore pass accident, one cage related accident and a tramping accident. The fatal injury frequency rate for the quarter regressed from 0.05 to 0.15 per million hours worked. However, a big improvement in safety for the six months to December has been achieved, with 8 fatalities compared with 47 fatalities in financial 2008. All the other safety measures improved quarter on quarter, with the lost time injury frequency rate improving from 5.20 to 4.92 the serious injury frequency rate improving from 3.23 to 2.69 and the days lost frequency rate from 220 to 215.

Du Pont has completed its assessment and their reports have been received for the South African region. A team has been selected to work through these reports and draft a strategy and action plan. This action plan is planned to be completed by the end of March. The stakeholders will be involved and kept informed with the progress.

Financial review

Quarter ended 31 December 2008 compared with quarter ended 30 September 2008

Revenue

Attributable gold production for the December 2008 quarter amounted to 839,000 ounces compared with 798,000 ounces in the September quarter, an increase of 5 per cent. This was in line with the guidance given on 29 October 2008. Production at the South African operations increased from 492,000 ounces to 501,000 ounces or 2 per cent. Attributable gold production at the international operations increased 10 per cent from 306,000 ounces to 338,000 ounces.

At the South African operations the increase in gold production in the December quarter was directly attributable to an increase in tonnage and yield at South Deep and to a lesser extent at Beatrix. The quarter on quarter increase at South Deep was in line with guidance and in line with an expected gradual increase in production. At Beatrix the 5 per cent quarter on quarter increase in gold production was due to an improved blend. Driefontein decreased gold production by 6 per cent quarter on quarter due to production stoppages caused by the two fatalities arising from a seismic induced accident. Gold production at Kloof decreased by 3 per cent compared with the September quarter. However, this was 12 per cent above guidance due to higher than planned grades.

At the international operations, managed gold production at Tarkwa decreased by 11 per cent. This was due to a build-up of gold-in-process at the North and South heap leach pads towards the end of the quarter and commissioning of the plant expansion in December. At Damang, gold production increased by 15 per cent due to improved plant availability and an increase in yield. Gold production from Australia was similar to the previous quarter. Agnew decreased by 14 per cent as forecast. St Ives increased by 7 per cent quarter on quarter due to an increase in volumes. Cerro Corona reached full production levels by the end of the quarter and despite a falling

copper price, which reduced equivalent gold ounces, the mine produced in line with guidance, delivering 61,500 equivalent ounces during the quarter.

The average quarterly US dollar gold price achieved decreased 9 per cent from US\$874 per ounce in the September quarter to US\$792 per ounce in the December quarter. The average rand/US dollar exchange rate of R9.82 was 27 per cent weaker than the R7.74 achieved in the September quarter. As a result of the above factors the rand gold price strengthened from R217,586 per kilogram to R250,058 per kilogram, a 15 per cent increase. The Australian dollar gold price increased from A\$990 per ounce to A\$1,199 per ounce as the US dollar strengthened against the Australian dollar from 0.90 in the September quarter to 0.68 in the December quarter.

The increase in the rand gold price achieved, together with the increase in production, resulted in revenue of R7,074 million, an increase in rand terms of 24 per cent compared with the R5,724 million achieved in the September quarter. In US dollar terms revenue decreased by 3 per cent from US\$740 million in the September quarter to US\$718 million in the December quarter due to the weakening of the rand.

Operating costs

Operating costs increased from R4,233 million (US\$547 million) in the September quarter to R4,542 million (US\$453 million) in the December quarter due to the effect of translating costs at the international operations into rand at the weaker exchange rate and due to the inclusion of Cerro Corona as an operational mine for the first time this quarter. Total cash cost was flat at R153,893 per kilogram, but decreased 21 per cent from US\$617 per ounce, in the September quarter to US\$487 per ounce in the December quarter as a result of the weaker rand.

At the South African operations, operating costs decreased from R2,468 million (US\$319 million) to R2,430 million (US\$239 million), a decrease of 2 per cent in rand terms. This decrease was mainly due to the restructuring at South Deep completed in the previous quarter and the lower summer electricity tariffs at all the operations. Total cash cost at the South African operations decreased by 3 per cent from R153,581 per kilogram (US\$617 per ounce) to R148,944 per kilogram (US\$472 per ounce).

Operating costs at the international operations, including gold-in-process movements, decreased by 3 per cent in dollar terms from US\$217 million in the September quarter to US\$211 million in the December quarter. This was mainly due to the weaker Australian dollar, despite including Cerro Corona for the first time this quarter. All operations in their local currency reduced costs quarter on quarter, except at St Ives as a result of an increase in its third party royalty. In rand terms costs increased from R1,682 million to R2,079 million in the December quarter due to the weaker rand. Total cash cost at the international operations decreased by 18 per cent from US\$616 per ounce in the September quarter to US\$507 per ounce in the December quarter.

Notional cash expenditure (NCE)

Notional cash expenditure is defined as operating costs plus capital expenditure and is reported on a per kilogram and per ounce basis – refer the detailed table on page 16 of this report. The objective is to provide the all-in costs for the Group, and for each operation, before royalties and greenfields

exploration expenditure. The NCE per ounce is an important measure, as it determines how much free cash flow is generated before taxation. One of Gold Fields' objectives is to manage its NCE per ounce to approximately US\$725 per ounce and thereby focus on free cash flow.

The NCE for the Group for the December quarter amounted to R244,210 per kilogram (US\$774 per ounce) compared with R226,120 per kilogram (US\$909 per ounce) in the September quarter. These figures include project expenditure at Cerro Corona and Tarkwa. This result was in line with the guidance adjusted for changes in the exchange rate. Applying September quarter exchange rates to the December quarter figures would result in the NCE in rand and US dollar terms being similar quarter on quarter.

At the South African operations the NCE increased from R212,742 per kilogram (US\$855 per ounce) in the September quarter to R214,277 per kilogram (US\$679 per ounce) in the December quarter, which was in line with the guidance. At the international operations (including Cerro Corona) the NCE decreased quarter on quarter from US\$981 per ounce to US\$891 per ounce.

Operating margin

The net effect of the changes in revenue and costs, after taking into account gold-in-process movements, was a 63 per cent increase in operating profit from R1,574 million to R2,566 million and a 32 per cent increase in dollar terms from US\$203 million to US\$268 million. The Group operating margin was 36 per cent. The margin at the South African operations increased from 26 per cent to 39 per cent, while the margin at the international operations increased from 30 per cent to 33 per cent.

Amortisation

Amortisation increased from R902 million (US\$117 million) in the September quarter to R1,033 million (US\$104 million) in the December quarter. At the South African operations amortisation increased from R462 million (US\$60 million) to R480 million (US\$48 million). This was mainly at Beatrix and South Deep because of the higher gold production. At the international operations amortisation increased from R402 million (US\$52 million) to R515 million (US\$53 million). This was mainly due to the increase at Cerro Corona of R60 million (US\$5 million) as well as the increase in production at Damang and St Ives, as well as the effect of the exchange rate movement.

Other

Net interest paid was R164 million (US\$17 million) for the December quarter compared with R112 million (US\$14 million) in the September quarter. This increase was mainly due to the higher debt levels, partly offset by an increase in the capitalisation of qualifying interest. In the December quarter interest of R30 million (US\$3 million) was capitalized compared with R15 million (US\$2 million) in the September quarter. In the December quarter interest paid of R210 million (US\$22 million) was partly offset by interest received of R46 million (US\$5 million). This compares with interest paid of R153 million (US\$19 million), partly offset by interest received of R41 million (US\$5 million) in the September quarter.

The share of losses of associates after taxation decreased from R104 million (US\$14 million) in the September quarter to R47 million (US\$4 million) in the December quarter. This decrease relates to a reduction in losses incurred by Rusoro.

The gain on foreign exchange of R46 million (US\$5 million) in the December quarter compares with a loss of R6 million (US\$1 million) in the September quarter. The gain in the December quarter was mainly due to an exchange gain on the dollar proceeds received in respect of the South Deep fire insurance claim of US\$17 million and an unrealised gain from translating our offshore insurance captive into its functional currency. The loss in the September quarter was due to the conversion of offshore cash holdings into the functional currency i.e. rands.

The loss on financial instruments increased from R56 million (US\$7 million) in the September quarter to R66 million (US\$7 million) in the December quarter. The loss in the December quarter was mainly due to a marked to market loss on diesel hedges in Ghana and Australia, which amounted to R52 million (US\$5 million) and R17 million (US\$2 million) respectively. The loss in the September quarter was mainly due to a marked to market loss on diesel hedges in Ghana and Australia, which amounted to R37 million (US\$5 million) and R16 million (US\$2 million) respectively.

Share based payments amounted to R94 million (US\$9 million) in the December quarter, which was similar to the September quarter.

Other costs increased from R21 million (US\$3 million) in the September quarter to R52 million (US\$6 million) in the December quarter. The majority of this increase was due to a R26 million (US\$2.9 million) sale agreement adjustment with Orezone with reference to the sale of Essakane.

Exploration

Exploration expenditure increased from R68 million (US\$9 million) in the September quarter to R136 million (US\$15 million) in the December quarter. This increase was due to higher expenditure in Kazakhstan at the Talas joint venture and in China at the Sino alliance. Added to this was the translation effect of converting dollar expenditure at the 27 per cent weaker rand. Refer to the Exploration and Corporate Development section for more detail.

Exceptional items

The exceptional loss in the December quarter amounted to R5 million (US\$2 million) compared with a gain of R114 million (US\$15 million) in the September quarter. The loss in the December quarter relates to the finalisation of restructuring costs at South Deep. The gain in the September quarter included a R132 million (US\$17 million) insurance claim in respect of South Deep, partially offset by R18 million (US\$2 million) restructuring costs, also at South Deep.

Taxation

Taxation for the quarter amounted to R496 million (US\$53 million) compared with R257 million (US\$33 million) in the September quarter. The increase reflects the increase in profit before tax and the increase in non-deductible exploration costs for the quarter. The tax provision includes normal and deferred taxation at all operations, together with government royalties at the international operations.

Earnings

Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders amounted to R483 million (US\$54 million) or 74 SA cents per share (US\$0.08 per share), compared with R39 million (US\$5 million) or 6 SA cents per share (US\$0.01 per share) in the September quarter.

Headline earnings i.e. earnings less the after tax effect of asset sales, impairments, the sale of investments and discontinued operations, amounted to R484 million (US\$55 million) or 74 SA cents per share (US\$0.08 per share), compared with earnings of R39 million (US\$5 million) or 6 SA cents per share (US\$0.01 per share) in the September quarter.

Earnings excluding exceptional items as well as net gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, losses of associates after taxation and discontinued operations amounted to R542 million (US\$60 million) or 83 SA cents per share (US\$0.10 per share), compared with earnings of R120 million (US\$16 million) or 18 SA cents per share (US\$0.02 per share) reported in the September quarter.

Cash flow

The cash inflow from operating activities for the quarter amounted to R1,787 million (US\$186 million), compared with a cash outflow of R32 million (US\$1 million) in the September quarter. This quarter on quarter increase of R1,819 million (US\$187 million) is due mainly to the increase in profit before tax of R688 million (US\$83 million), a working capital outflow of R577 million (US\$75 million) in the September quarter compared with an outflow of R269 million (US\$22 million) in the December quarter and a decrease in taxation paid from R913 million (US\$115 million) to R133 million (US\$19 million).

Capital expenditure increased from R1,813 million (US\$234 million) in the September quarter to R2,345 million (US\$239 million) in the December quarter. This increase was mainly due to the weaker rand and the finalisation of the Cerro Corona project.

At the South African operations capital expenditure increased from R788 million (US\$102 million) in the September quarter to R907 million (US\$91 million) in the December quarter. This increase of R119 million was mainly as a result of increased expenditure on trackless mining and fleet equipment at South Deep, and increased ore reserve development (ORD). Expenditure on ORD at Driefontein, Kloof, and Beatrix accounted for R100 million (US\$10 million), R126 million (US\$13 million), and R75 million (US\$8 million) respectively.

At the international operations capital expenditure increased from R1,014 million (US\$131 million) to R1,430 million (US\$147 million). This was mainly due to increased capital expenditure of R347 million (US\$34 million) at Cerro Corona as the project moved through commissioning into full production. In Ghana, expenditure at Tarkwa increased by R86 million (US\$7 million) mainly on additions to the mining fleet. In Australia, at Agnew, capital expenditure increased by R22 million (A\$2 million) due to increased development at the Waroonga underground complex and project costs to comply with the cyanide code.

Capital expenditure at the Cerro Corona mine in Peru amounted to R515 million (US\$56 million) in the December quarter compared with R168 million (US\$22 million) in the September quarter. Sustaining capital for the quarter amounted to R144 million (US\$18 million), while project capital amounted to R371 million (US\$38 million). Final project cost was in line with the approved vote of US\$545 million.

Net cash outflow from financing activities in the December quarter amounted to R331 million (US\$39 million). Loans received in the December quarter amounted to R833 million (US\$83 million), mainly for funding of capital expenditure at Cerro Corona and refinancing of the South African loans. Repayments of South African rand loans amounted to R1,173 million (US\$123 million) in the December quarter compared with R693 million (US\$90 million) in the September quarter. Net cash inflow from financing activities in the September quarter amounted to R2,598 million (US\$336 million). This included loans received in the September quarter to fund capital expenditure at Cerro Corona and South Deep and due to funding of short term working capital needs.

Net cash outflow for the quarter was R895 million (US\$92 million) compared with a net cash outflow of R126 million (US\$14 million) in the September quarter. After accounting for a positive translation adjustment of R130 million (negative US\$28 million), the cash balance at the end of December was R1,054 million (US\$109 million). The cash balance at the end of September was R1,818 million (US\$229 million).

Balance sheet (Investment and net debt)

Investments decreased from R4,861 million (US\$613 million) at 30 September 2008 to R4,360 million (US\$452 million) at 31 December 2008. This decrease was mainly due to marked to market losses on the Gold Fields share portfolio. These marked to market losses have been accounted for in equity.

Net debt (long-term loans plus current portion of long-term loans less cash and deposits) has increased from R7,756 million (US\$978 million) at 30 September 2008 to R9,354 million (US\$970 million) at 31 December 2008. This increase in total debt is as a result of translating the dollar debt at the weaker rand and the increase in borrowings incurred to fund capital expenditure at Cerro Corona and South Deep, and funding of working capital needs mainly at Cerro Corona. The debt includes dollar borrowings of US\$750 million, of which US\$318 million is covered by a forward exchange contract, which was translated at US\$1 = R9.64 in the December quarter compared with US\$1 = R7.93 in the September quarter. R600 million (US\$61 million) of preference shares were redeemed during the December quarter.

Detailed and operational review

South African operations

Cost and revenue optimisation initiatives

During financial 2008, the South African operations reviewed the suite of projects under Project 500 and identified the following for implementation over the next two to three years.

Project 1M

Project 1M is a productivity initiative that aims to improve quality mining volumes by increasing the face advance by an additional one metre to an average of at least eight metres per month by the end of financial 2010. This will be achieved through the following key improvement initiatives focusing on:

- drilling and blasting practices;
- cleaning and sweeping practices;
- mining cycle and training.

The planned increase in face advance targets improved underground production, which will reflect in improved labour efficiencies and unit mining costs.

Project 2M

Project 2M is a technology initiative aimed at mechanising all flat-end development (i.e. development on the horizontal plane) at the long-life shafts of Driefontein, Kloof and Beatrix by the end of financial 2010. The aim of the project is to improve safety, productivity and increase reserve flexibility. It targets a mechanisation rate of 43 per cent of flat-end development in financial 2009, reaching 100 per cent by 30 June 2010.

During the quarter, 30 per cent (year-to-date 28 per cent) of flat-end development was achieved with mechanised equipment and machinery.

Project 3M

Project 3M is a suite of projects focused on reducing energy and utilities consumption, work place absenteeism and surface ("above-ground") costs, including supply chain.

The energy and utilities projects, comprising power, diesel and the related consumption of air and water, targets savings of R130 million per annum at current tariff levels by the end of financial 2010, through a 10 per cent reduction in power consumption and a 20 per cent reduction in diesel; R70

million in financial 2009 and R60 million in financial 2010. These savings are against the baseline consumption for the financial year 2008.

Reducing energy and utility consumption at the operations mitigates the safety risk to employees of interruptible power supply, maintains integrity of equipment and machinery, and minimises the erosion of operating margins arising from higher tariffs and oil prices.

Some of the key initiatives include on-line monitoring of power consumption, improved main fan vane controls, energy efficient lighting and pumping, replacement of compressed air drills with electric drills at long life shafts and reducing air and water wastage through stope shut-off valves. In the case of diesel, stricter controls have been enforced, supported by the continued replacement of diesel locos with battery locos and upgrading of the old surface vehicle fleet.

The savings from these projects during the quarter amounted to R28 million (year-to-date: R63 million), comprising R24 million (year-to-date: R58 million) on power and R4 million (year-to-date: R5 million) on diesel. The average power consumed for the quarter was 3 per cent below the baseline of 561 Mega watt power. The average diesel consumption for the quarter was 11 per cent lower than the baseline of 2.1 million litres. The high diesel saving in the quarter was mainly due to reduced consumption.

The management of work place absenteeism project ("Unavailables project") aims to reduce the impact on lost production and costs arising from work place absenteeism. This project aims to reduce work place absenteeism by 4 per cent by 2010, from the current 11 per cent. A target of 2 per cent in each of financial 2009 and 2010 has been set. This is planned by way of a series of aggressive initiatives to optimise time spent by employees in training, induction and the engagement and health care assessment processes, through the creation of a one-stop engagement and health assessment centre for the West Wits operations. Stricter controls have been implemented to manage absenteeism and the abuse of sick leave. The wellness programmes, which aims at promoting employee fitness and a healthy lifestyle, will continue. Improving employee and union relations remains critical to reducing the impact of work place absenteeism due to strikes or stay-aways.

Unavailables (excluding annual leaves) have reduced from 13 per cent to 11 per cent quarter on quarter, largely due to a reduction in non-core training at the operations and reduced incidences of industrial action.

The above-ground cost project aims to reduce surface costs by at least R100 million per annum. Various initiatives are in place, including a review of above-ground surface labour, improved workshop performance, more effective salvage and reclamation programmes, enhancing the procurement process and more efficient management of stores through a rigorous application of standards and norms. The impact of the global economic crisis effectively stopped the rampant inflation experienced previously over various input commodities, with decreases in copper, steel, fuel, explosives etc, despite the weakening of the rand. The deflationary trend should continue or constrain further increases over the next quarter.

During the quarter R59 million (year-to-date: R92 million) cost savings were realised under this project as follows:

- Contracted capital and working cost benefits of around R27 million (year-to-date: R35 million) from copper rise-and-fall price reductions and negotiated price reductions on mainly steel, coal and chemicals;
- R16 million (year to date: R29 million) cost avoidance benefits were achieved in various other areas such as steel products, transport and support products;
- R16 million (year-to-date: R28 million) in benefits were achieved through settlement discounts and efficiency related savings.

International operations

Integrated continuous improvement initiatives and strategic sourcing / contract benefits achieved

Cost savings from contracted rise-and-fall mechanisms presented themselves during the December quarter as anticipated and in addition, continuous improvement cost optimization benefits were achieved across multiple initiatives at all International operations. Consolidated total cost benefits of around US\$11 million were achieved for the International operations for the quarter. Financial year 2009 year to date cumulative benefits are now standing at approximately US\$18 million.

Australia

December quarter diesel rise-and-fall price reductions continued and resulted in cost reductions for Australia of around A\$2 million. In addition, around A\$3 million total cost benefits were achieved through underground improvement project initiatives, optimised water supply contracts at St Ives and toll

treatment of ore at Agnew. The St Ives open pit improvement project commenced and continuous improvement opportunities have been identified.

Ghana

Diesel rise-and-fall price reductions in Ghana added around US\$3 million savings during the December quarter. In addition, around US\$1 million benefits were achieved in areas such as grinding media, general mining consumables and sulphuric acid tendered cost savings, as well as rise-and-fall savings from explosives and grinding ball price related decreases. The explosives rise-and-fall reduction and benefits as a result of the completion of the Tarkwa on-site explosives emulsion plant are expected to start flowing through in the March quarter.

Peru

During the December quarter US\$3 million of benefits were realised through reduced shipping rates, improved crane rental rates, local lime supplier development, reduction of mill ball prices and reduction of some on-site contractor services. Due to the legislated diesel practices in Peru, fuel prices remained consistent quarter on quarter.

South African operations

Royalty bill

The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Royalty Act. was published in the Government Gazette No. 31635 of 24 November 2008. The Act comes into operation on 1 May 2009 and applies in respect of gold and other minerals sold on or after that date.

The royalty in respect of refined mineral resources is calculated by multiplying the gross sales by the percentage determined in accordance with a formula. The formula for refined minerals is = 0.5 plus (earnings before interest and taxes) divided by (gross sales multiplied by 12,5) calculated as a percentage. A cap of 5 per cent has also been introduced on refined minerals.

Driefontein

		December 2008	September 2008
Gold produced	- kg	6,063	6,428
	- 000'ozs	194.9	206.7
Yield - underground	- g/t	7.4	8.1
- combined	- g/t	3.8	4.2
Total cash cost	- R/kg	137,886	130,149
	- US\$/oz	437	523
Notional cash expenditure	- R/kg	186,459	169,306
	- US\$/oz	591	680

Gold production decreased by 6 per cent from 6,428 kilograms (206,700 ounces) in the September quarter to 6,063 kilograms (194,900 ounces) in the December quarter. This was 7 per cent below market guidance of 6,500 kilograms. The decrease in production was attributable to two seismic events. The first an event of 3.1 magnitude at 1 shaft on 2 October 2008 and the second an event of 2.4 magnitude at 5 shaft on 15 October 2008. The second event resulted in two fatalities. The resultant section 54 stoppage issued by The Department of Minerals and Energy and the consequent decision to exit various high grade areas at 5 shaft following the fatalities, contributed to a decline in grade at this shaft of 1.3 grams per ton or approximately 550 kilograms. The seismic event at 5 shaft caused a loss of relatively high grade ore which was replaced with low grade ore. The seismic event at 1 shaft damaged footwall development on 36 level and this affected both volume and grade causing a loss of approximately 185 kilograms of gold.

As a result of these events, underground yield decreased from 8.1 grams per ton to 7.4 grams per ton. This was partly offset by an increase in underground tonnage from 724,000 tons in the September quarter to 751,000 tons in the December quarter due to the backlog secondary support programme during the quarter having less impact on stoping, tramming and hoisting than in the previous quarter. Surface tonnage increased from 812,000 tons to 857,000 tons, offset by the yield which reduced from 0.7 grams per ton to 0.6 grams per ton mainly due to the mix of surface sources.

Main development decreased by 9 per cent for the quarter and on-reef development decreased by 24 per cent, mainly as a result of a significant number of development crews being utilized for the full quarter to assist with the backlog secondary support programme. Similar to September quarter, most of the on-reef development for the quarter was done in prospecting areas at the lower grade 8 shaft due to other development crews redeployed

to secondary support. The average development value increased to 841 cm.g/t in the December quarter compared with 833 cm.g/t in the September quarter. These development values are not representative of Driefontein as development was done mainly at the lower grade 8 shaft.

Operating costs decreased from R881 million (US\$114 million) to R877 million (US\$86 million). The decrease in operating cost is mainly attributable to a reduction in electricity costs due to the lower summer tariff rates partly offset by an increase in overtime due to additional voluntary production shifts worked. Total cash cost increased 6 per cent in rand terms from R130,149 per kilogram to R137,886 per kilogram and reduced 17 per cent in US dollar terms, from US\$523 per ounce to US\$437 per ounce.

Operating profit increased from R509 million (US\$66 million) in the September quarter to R662 million (US\$68 million) in the December quarter as a result of the higher rand gold price received.

Capital expenditure increased from R208 million (US\$27 million) to R254 million (US\$26 million), in line with the forecast. The increase was mainly due to increased expenditure on capitalised off-reef development (R24 million), high and low density accommodation upgrades (R13 million) and rail track upgrades (R8 million).

Notional cash expenditure increased from R169,306 per kilogram (US\$680 per ounce) to R186,459 per kilogram (US\$591 per ounce) mainly due to the decrease in gold output and increased capital expenditure.

The forecast for the March quarter is as follows:

- Gold produced – 6,900 kilogram (221,800 ounces)
- Total cash cost* – R120,000 per kilogram (US\$375 per ounce)
- Capital expenditure* – R292 million (US\$29 million)
- Notional cash expenditure* – R167,000 per kilogram (US\$520 per ounce)

* Based on an exchange rate of US\$1 = R10.00.

The planned increase in gold production is mainly due to improved volumes from 1 shaft, 4 shaft and 5 shaft, as well as improved grades from 5 shaft and surface material and despite the traditional Christmas break. Old gold recovery is expected to continue building up at 6 shaft and 10 shaft, and there may be a possibility of some recovery at 7 shaft. Total cash cost is expected to decrease due to the anticipated higher production. The increased capital expenditure is due to the water plant project, housing upgrades, ORD and other sustaining projects.

Kloof

		December 2008	September 2008
Gold produced	- kg	4,717	4,871
	- 000'ozs	151.7	156.6
Yield - underground	- g/t	7.5	7.7
- combined	- g/t	6.1	5.0
Total cash cost	- R/kg	156,689	153,747
	- US\$/oz	496	618
Notional cash expenditure	- R/kg	216,981	210,142
	- US\$/oz	687	844

Gold production decreased by 3 per cent from 4,871 kilograms (156,600 ounces) in the September quarter to 4,717 kilograms (151,700 ounces) in the December quarter. This is 12 per cent higher than the market guidance given for the December quarter largely due to higher than planned grades. The quarter on quarter decrease in production of 154 kilograms was as a result of the planned decrease in toll mining of surface waste at South Deep due to priority given to their surface clean-up and down time on ball mills. Despite the continued impact of the Main shaft rehabilitation programme, a section 54 four-day mine-wide work stoppage resulting from a fatal at 8 shaft and a fire at 7 shaft which started in the previous quarter, underground tonnage increased from 603,000 tons to 614,000 tons. The increase in underground tonnage was offset by a decrease in yield from 7.7 grams per ton to 7.5 grams per ton.

Total main development decreased by 13 per cent for the quarter while on-reef development was similar to the previous quarter. Off-reef development was lower as a result of the logistical constraints due to the Main shaft rehabilitation programme. The average development value increased by 20 per cent to 1,907cm.g/t in the December quarter.

Operating costs decreased by 2 per cent from R785 million (US\$102 million) in the September quarter to R773 million (US\$76 million) in the December quarter. The decrease in operating costs is mainly attributable to a reduction in electricity costs due to the lower summer tariffs. This was partially offset

by a decrease in the ORD drop-out to capital which was lower than the September quarter as a result of the planned decrease in off-reef development during the Main shaft rehabilitation programme. As a consequence of the lower gold output total cash cost increased 2 per cent from R153,747 per kilogram to R156,689 per kilogram.

Operating profit increased from R274 million (US\$35 million) in the September quarter to R426 million (US\$44 million) in the December quarter mainly due to the higher gold price.

Capital expenditure at R251 million (US\$25 million) increased by 5 per cent compared with the previous quarter's expenditure of R238 million (US\$31 million). This increase was mainly due to the Main shaft rehabilitation programme cost. The Main shaft rehabilitation programme work was completed during December 2008 as planned at a total cost of R39 million (US\$4 million).

Notional cash expenditure increased by 3 per cent from R210,142 per kilogram to R216,981 per kilogram due to the lower production and increased capital expenditure.

The forecast for the March quarter is as follows:

- Gold produced – 6,100 kilogram (196,100 ounces)
 - Total cash cost* – R120,000 per kilogram (US\$375 per ounce)
 - Capital expenditure* – R275 million (US\$27 million)
 - Notional cash expenditure* – R170,000 per kilogram (US\$530 per ounce)
- * Based on an exchange rate of US\$1 = R10.00.

Gold production for the March quarter is forecast to increase by about 30 per cent compared with the December quarter following the completion of the Main shaft rehabilitation programme. This increase is despite the traditional slow start up after the Christmas break that affects all of the South African operations. Total cash cost per ounce should decrease in the March quarter as a result of the higher gold production. Capital expenditure is planned to increase to around R275 million (US\$27 million) largely due to the increase in ORD drop out, which is expected to return to normal levels following the completion of the Main shaft rehabilitation programme.

Beatrix

		December 2008	September 2008
Gold produced	- kg	3,320	3,156
	- 000'ozs	106.7	101.5
Yield	- g/t	4.2	4.0
Total cash cost	- R/kg	144,759	150,982
	- US\$/oz	459	607
Notional cash expenditure	- R/kg	195,723	206,622
	- US\$/oz	620	830

Gold production at Beatrix increased by 5 per cent from 3,156 kilograms (101,500 ounces) in the September quarter to 3,320 kilograms (106,700 ounces) in the December quarter. This is lower than the guidance of 3,450 kilograms (111,000 ounces) due to reduced mining volumes, flooding of the winder room at 4 shaft following excessive rain and increased ore accumulations underground resulting in a deterioration in the mine call factor quarter on quarter. Tons milled increased from 790,000 tons to 798,000 tons and the yield increased from 4.0 grams per ton in the September quarter to 4.2 grams per ton for the December quarter, due to an improved mining mix. The overall tonnage increase is as a result of continued mine clean-up and a slightly higher stope width.

Development volumes showed a 13 per cent quarter on quarter reduction due to a focus on safety by cleaning up haulages and removing mud accumulations, with total main development decreasing to 8,054 metres and main on-reef development increasing by 189 metres to 1,808 metres. The main on-reef development values were 34 per cent higher than the previous quarter at 1,104 cm.g/t.

Operating costs increased marginally from R499 million (US\$60 million) in the previous quarter to R503 million (US\$50 million) in the current quarter. The increase in costs was mainly due to production incentives and overtime worked, offset by a reduction in electricity due to the lower summer tariff rates. Total cash cost decreased by 4 per cent from R150,982 per kilogram in the September quarter to R144,759 per kilogram in the December quarter.

Operating profit increased by 90 per cent from R184 million (US\$24 million) in the September quarter to R349 million (US\$37 million) in the December quarter mainly due to the increased production and the higher rand gold price received.

Capital expenditure decreased by 5 per cent, from R154 million (US\$20 million) in the September quarter to R147 million (US\$14 million) in the December quarter mainly due to lower expenditure on the 3 shaft project and lower ORD.

Notional cash expenditure decreased from R206,622 per kilogram (US\$830 per ounce) to R195,723 per kilogram (US\$620 per ounce) mainly due to the increased production.

The forecast for the March quarter is as follows:

- Gold produced – 3,300 kilogram (106,100 ounces)
 - Total cash cost* – R147,000 per kilogram (US\$460 per ounce)
 - Capital expenditure* – R150 million (US\$15 million)
 - Notional cash expenditure* – R199,000 per kilogram (US\$620 per ounce)
- * Based on an exchange rate of US\$1 = R10.00.

Despite the effects of the Christmas break which fully impacts the March quarter, gold production and costs for the March quarter are forecast to be similar to the December quarter.

International operations

Ghana Tarkwa

		December 2008	September 2008
Gold produced	- 000'ozs	139.3	156.3
Yield - heap leach	- g/t	0.6	0.7
- CIL plant	- g/t	1.4	1.6
- combined	- g/t	0.8	0.9
Total cash cost	- US\$/oz	563	548
Notional cash expenditure	- US\$/oz	1,078	1,029

Gold production decreased by 11 per cent from 156,300 ounces to 139,300 ounces in the December quarter. The guidance for the December quarter was 150,000 ounces due to the tie-in of the CIL expansion. The shortfall between actual performance and guidance is mainly attributable to a GIP build-up in the North and South heap leach pads as relatively high grade ore was stacked close to quarter end. The CIL expansion was successfully commissioned at the end of the quarter and achieved name plate capacity (36,000 tons per day which equates to one million tons per month) on 23 December 2008.

Total tons mined, including capital stripping, increased from 30.9 million tons to 34.3 million tons due to the need to strip sufficient waste for ore feed to the CIL expansion. Ore mined increased from 5.5 million tons in the September quarter to 5.7 million tons in the December quarter. The head grade of 1.18 grams per ton was a reduction from last quarter's 1.21 grams per ton as per the mine schedule. The strip ratio increased from 4.58 in the September quarter to 5.01 in the December quarter which is in line with the life of mine strip ratio.

Total feed to the heap leach sections decreased to 4.01 million tons in the December quarter compared with 4.15 million tons for the September quarter. Heap leach yield for the quarter decreased to 0.63 grams per ton compared with 0.66 grams per ton due to the GIP build-up at the North and South heap leach as a result of the high grade stacking at quarter end. The heap leach facilities produced 81,000 ounces, 8 per cent lower than the 88,000 ounces produced in the September quarter. This shortfall is planned to be released from GIP in the March quarter.

The total feed to the CIL plant was 1.37 million tons compared with 1.35 million tons in the September quarter. CIL yield was 1.4 grams per ton against 1.6 grams per ton for the September quarter. The CIL plant produced 58,000 ounces in the December quarter compared with 68,200 ounces in the September quarter, mainly due to normal GIP build-up which is in line with the commissioning of a plant of this size.

Operating costs, including GIP movements, was US\$8 million lower than for the September quarter at US\$78 million (R775 million). The lower operating cost is mainly due to the impact of lower power costs and fuel prices.

Operating profit at US\$34 million (R351 million) in the December quarter was lower than the US\$50 million (R388 million) in the September quarter as a result of lower production and lower gold price achieved.

Capital expenditure decreased from US\$72 million (R556 million) to US\$65 million (R642 million) for the quarter, with expenditure on the CIL expansion (US\$33 million), mining equipment (US\$11 million) and pre-stripping at the

Teberebie cutback (US\$17 million) being the major capital expenditure items for the quarter. Major capital expenditure for the CIL expansion is now completed at a cost of US\$173 million. The overrun from the original estimate of US\$168 million is primarily due to the extension of time.

Notional cash expenditure (NCE) for the quarter was US\$1,078 per ounce against the previous quarter's US\$1,029 per ounce, reflecting the planned higher capital spend on the CIL expansion in the December quarter.

Forecast for the March quarter is as follows:

- Gold produced – 190,000 ounces
- Total cash cost – US\$485 per ounce
- Capital expenditure – US\$35 million
- Notional Cash Expenditure – US\$680 per ounce.

The forecast increase in gold production is attributable to production from the newly commissioned CIL plant expansion and the release of heap leach GIP. Unit cash cost is expected to decrease due to the higher gold production. NCE is forecasted to decrease due to the reduction in capital expenditure and higher production levels.

Damang

		December 2008	September 2008
Gold produced	- 000'ozs	50.4	44.0
Yield	- g/t	1.3	1.2
Total cash cost	- US\$/oz	622	790
Notional cash expenditure	- US\$/oz	753	895

Gold production increased 15 per cent from 44,000 ounces in the September quarter to 50,400 ounces in the December quarter which was in line with guidance. This was mainly due to an increase in yield from 1.2 grams per ton to 1.3 grams per ton and improved plant availability, which in turn increased the mill throughput from 1.1 million tons to 1.2 million tons.

Total tons mined, including capital stripping reduced from 6.2 million tons in the September quarter to 4.6 million tons in the December quarter. Mining returned to historical levels as the crushed ore stockpile build-up was completed in the September quarter. The crushed ore stockpile has been deliberately increased due to the impending rebuild of the primary crusher. The ore mined also decreased from 1.13 million tons to 1.12 million tons. The strip ratio decreased from 4.5 to 3.2 in the December quarter due to the major stripping being completed in the DPCB in the September quarter.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements decreased from US\$35 million (R270 million) to US\$32 million (R315 million). The decrease in costs was mainly attributable to the lower tons mined together with a decrease in diesel and power costs. Total cash cost decreased from US\$790 per ounce to US\$622 per ounce, reflecting the increase in production.

Operating profit for the December quarter amounted to US\$9 million (R83 million) compared with the US\$3 million (R26 million) achieved in the September quarter.

Capital expenditure at US\$3 million (R34 million) was slightly lower than the US\$4 million (R30 million) spent in the September quarter, with the majority of this expenditure on the Rex pit development and exploration.

Notional cash expenditure for the quarter was lower at US\$753 per ounce compared with the previous quarter's US\$895 per ounce mainly as a result of the decrease in costs and higher production. The primary crusher is planned for rebuild in the quarter dependant on critical parts arrival. This will not impact the planned production. A mobile crusher will be commissioned in the middle of the March quarter to provide mill blending flexibility with the crushing of higher grade mill.

Forecast for the March quarter is as follows:

- Gold produced – 52,000 ounces
- Total cash cost – US\$610 per ounce
- Capital expenditure – US\$4 million
- Notional cash expenditure – US\$720 per ounce.

Gold production is expected to increase in the March quarter due to minor mining and blending adjustments.

Peru Cerro Corona

		December 2008	September 2008
Gold produced	- 000'oz	26.1	6.8
Copper produced	- tons	6,200	750
Total equivalent gold produced	- 000' eq oz	61.5	12.4
Total equivalent gold sold	- 000' eq oz	65.5	-
Yield - gold	- g/t	0.8	0.5
- copper	- %	0.59	0.17
- combined	- g/t	1.6	0.9
Total cash cost	- US\$/ eq oz	355	-
Notional cash expenditure	- US\$/ eq oz	1,201	2,289

Production exceeded guidance and the Cerro Corona operations reached design capacity.

Production of 61,500 equivalent ounces was recorded during the December quarter, compared with 12,400 equivalent ounces in the September quarter. The September quarter included one month's production compared with a full quarter's production in the December quarter. During the December quarter concentrate with payable content of 32,100 ounces of gold was sold at an average gold price of US\$817 per ounce and 6,500 tons of copper at an average copper price of US\$2,113 per ton, net of treatment and refining charges.

The table below demonstrates the production sensitivity impact of the copper and gold price relationship on equivalent ounce calculations.

		Guidance at start of Sept quarter	Actual production determined at guidance prices	Actual production and actual prices	March quarter forecast
Gold price	- US\$/oz	800	800	790	850
Copper price	- US\$/t	5,000	5,000	4,501	3,200
Gold produced	- oz	25,400	26,100	26,100	34,560
Copper produced	- tons	4,600	6,200	6,200	7,300
Copper equivalent as gold	- oz	28,700	38,840	35,400	27,470
Total gold equivalent	- eq oz	54,100	64,940	61,500	62,030

Gold equivalent = gold produced (ounces) plus [(copper produced (tons) multiplied by copper price (US\$ per ton)] divided by gold price (US\$ per ounce)].

Ore processed increased from 441,000 tons in the September quarter to 1,199,000 tons in the December quarter, with concentrate production at 35,000 dry metric tons in the December quarter compared with 6,000 dry metric tons in the September quarter. Gold yield for the quarter was 0.80 grams per ton and copper yield was 0.59 per cent.

Total tons mined decreased from 1.89 million tons in the September quarter to 1.74 million tons during the December quarter. Ore mined increased from 1.08 million tons to 1.27 million tons. The overall strip ratio for the December quarter was 0.3 compared with the life of mine strip ratio of 0.66.

Operating costs accounted for the first time this quarter, amounted to US\$26 million (R222 million). Cash cost for the quarter was reported at US\$355 per equivalent ounce sold.

Operating profit for the quarter amounted to US\$15 million (R131 million).

Capital expenditure increased from US\$22 million (R168 million) in the September quarter to US\$56 million (R515 million) in the December quarter, due to the completion of the project (US\$38 million) and construction work on the Las Aguilas Tailings Management facility (US\$15 million). Project expenditure was in line with the vote of US\$545 million.

Notional cash expenditure for the December quarter at US\$1,201 per equivalent ounce compares with US\$2,289 per equivalent ounce in the September quarter. The quarter on quarter reduction reflects the effect of the December quarter ongoing build-up to commercial levels of production.

The forecast for the March 2009 quarter is as follows:

- Metals (gold and copper) produced – 62,000 equivalent ounces*
- Gold produced – 34,600 ounces
- Copper produced – 7,300 tons
- Total cash cost – US\$450 per equivalent ounce
- Capital expenditure – US\$20 million
- Notional cash expenditure – US\$800 per equivalent ounce

* Equivalent ounces are based on a gold price of US\$850 per ounce and copper price of US\$3,200 per ton. At December quarter market guidance prices of US\$800 per ounce for gold and US\$5,000 per ton for copper, the equivalent ounces for the March quarter would be 80,000 equivalent ounces.

The life of mine sustaining capital is expected to average around US\$10 million per quarter, which level is to be achieved by 2010. This will reduce the NCE to about US\$625 per ounce assuming the same gold and copper content as forecast in the March quarter. The increase in metals produced reflects the mine operating at design capacity for the full quarter. The reduction in notional cash expenditure for the quarter is due to higher equivalent ounces being produced and lower capital expenditure.

Australia St Ives

		December 2008	September 2008
Gold produced	- 000'ozs	108.7	101.2
Yield - heap leach	- g/t	0.5	0.4
- milling	- g/t	2.5	2.5
- combined	- g/t	1.8	1.7
Total cash cost	- A\$/oz	807	786
	- US\$/oz	551	708
Notional cash expenditure	- A\$/oz	996	1,095
	- US\$/oz	679	986

Gold production increased by 7 per cent from 101,200 ounces in the September quarter to 108,700 ounces in the December quarter which compares well with the guidance of 110,000 ounces.

Gold produced from the Lefroy mill increased by 8 per cent from 92,200 ounces to 99,700 ounces. This increase was due to a 5 per cent increase in tons milled to 1.23 million tons as the head grade was consistent with the September quarter at 2.7 grams per ton.

Gold produced from heap leach was consistent with the previous quarter at 9,000 ounces. Tons treated from the heap leach decreased from 646,000 tons to 610,000 tons, while recoveries improved from 53 per cent to 60 per cent. Head grade remained constant at 0.8 grams per ton.

At the open pit operations 1.3 million tons of ore were mined for the quarter, marginally down on the 1.4 million tons of ore mined in the September quarter. Grade decreased from 1.7 grams per ton to 1.2 grams per ton. The decrease in grade was due to the completion of mining at the higher grade North Revenge and Cave Rocks open pits. The average strip ratio including capital waste was 5.8 in the December quarter, compared with 4.7 in the September quarter.

At the underground operations 324,000 tons of ore was mined at 5.4 grams per ton for the quarter, compared with 248,000 tons of ore mined at 4.7 grams per ton in the September quarter. The increase in volumes was due to a full quarter of production at the higher grade Belleisle, which achieved full production levels in the previous quarter, and an increase from Cave Rocks which achieved full production during December.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, increased from A\$81 million (R565 million) in the September quarter to A\$90 million (R601 million) in the December quarter. The increase was due to a A\$4 million increase in royalty costs due to the increased ounces produced and a stronger Australian dollar gold price. In addition underground mining costs which increased by A\$6 million due to increased volumes at Belleisle and Cave Rocks which reached full production. Total cash cost increased from A\$786 per ounce (US\$708 per ounce) to A\$807 per ounce (US\$551 per ounce). The increase in cash cost is directly attributable to the impact of the Australian dollar gold price on royalties.

Operating profit increased from A\$19 million (R133 million) to A\$40 million (R268 million) due to the increased ounces produced and the stronger Australian dollar gold price.

Capital expenditure decreased from A\$30 million (R212 million) in the September quarter to A\$24 million (R162 million) in the December quarter. Mine development of A\$21 million (R2 million) included continued development at Cave Rocks and the Argo mine and waste stripping at the future Agamemnon South and Grinder pits. The decrease in capital was primarily due to reduced capital development at Belleisle.

Notional cash expenditure decreased from A\$1,095 (US\$896) per ounce to A\$996 (US\$679) per ounce due to the increase in ounces produced and reduction in capital expenditure.

The forecast for the March quarter is as follows:

- Gold produced – 113,000 ounces
 - Total cash cost* – A\$750 (US\$500) per ounce
 - Capital expenditure* – A\$30 million (US\$20 million)
 - Notional cash expenditure* – A\$1,030 (US\$690) per ounce
- * Based on A\$1=US\$0.67.

The gold production increase is in line with the increase in the planned production from the new underground mines at Cave Rocks and Belleisle.

Agnew

		December 2008	September 2008
Gold produced	- 000'ozs	45.0	52.2
Yield	- g/t	5.5	5.3
Total cash cost	- A\$/oz	543	548
	- US\$/oz	371	494
Notional cash expenditure	- A\$/oz	809	653
	- US\$/oz	552	588

Gold production was in line with guidance, but decreased by 14 per cent from 52,200 ounces in the September quarter to 45,000 ounces in the December quarter. The reduction in tons processed from 308,000 in the September quarter to 253,000 in the December quarter is due to depletion of low grade stockpiles, specifically the end of the Songvang material. The mine undertook a toll treatment campaign of 67,000 tons in the quarter which offset the completion of the low grade stockpiles somewhat. There are sufficient other low grade stockpiles to maintain a steady mill feed of 90,000 tons per month for the life of the current reserve.

Ore mined from underground remained relatively stable with only a slight reduction from 173,000 tons in the September quarter to 169,000 tons in the December quarter.

Kim Lode production increased 30 per cent from 98,000 tons in the September quarter at a grade of 11.3 grams per ton to 127,000 tons in the December quarter at a grade of 9.5 grams per ton. The decrease in grade is a function of the mining sequence as the grade varies along strike. Main Lode production decreased 45 per cent from 70,000 tons in the September quarter at a grade of 4.0 grams per ton to 38,000 tons at a grade of 4.8 grams per ton. The decrease was due to the reduced equipment availability. Although equipment availability issues were experienced in the middle of the quarter, this has been resolved. In the March quarter ore mined from underground is expected to increase due to productivity improvements.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process, decreased 17 per cent from A\$29 million (R203 million) in the September quarter to A\$25 million (R167 million) in the December quarter. The decrease in operating cost was the result of lower underground mining volumes, toll treatment offsets and decreased gold-in-process movements due to the depletion of Songvang surface stockpiles. Total cash cost at A\$543 per ounce (US\$371 per ounce) in the December quarter was marginally lower than the A\$548 per ounce (US\$494 per ounce) in the September quarter.

Operating profit increased from A\$23 million (R158 million) in the September quarter to A\$30 million (R199 million) in the December quarter. This was due primarily to the increased revenue from a higher Australian dollar gold price and lower operating costs.

Capital expenditure increased from A\$7 million (R49 million) in the September quarter to A\$12 million (R78 million) in the December quarter. The higher expenditure included a planned increase in underground capital development and cyanide code compliance project work.

Notional cash expenditure increased from A\$653 per ounce (US\$588 per ounce) in the September quarter to A\$809 per ounce (US\$552 per ounce) in the December quarter. This was due to the increased capital expenditure and the decrease in gold production (lower underground production and the impact of the toll treatment campaign).

The forecast for the March quarter is as follows:

- Gold produced – 50,000 ounces
 - Total cash cost* – A\$530 per ounce (US\$355)
 - Capital expenditure – A\$14 million (US\$9 million)
 - Notional cash expenditure – A\$800 per ounce (US\$540)
- * Based on A\$1=US\$0.67.

Gold production for the March quarter is expected to increase due to higher levels of production from Main Lode. However, Main Lode is lower grade than the Kim Lode and therefore head grade is expected to decrease in the quarter which will realise only minor reductions in cash costs. Capital expenditure includes increased underground capital development at Kim Lode and Main Lode.

Capital and development projects

South Deep project

		December 2008	September 2008
Gold produced	- kg	1,471	849
	- 000'ozs	47.3	27.3
Yield - underground	- g/t	6.8	5.1
- combined	- g/t	5.2	4.4
Total cash cost	- R/kg	179,130	339,694
	- US\$/oz	567	1,365
Notional cash expenditure	- R/kg	362,135	579,270
	- US\$/oz	1,147	2,328

Gold production at South Deep increased by 73 per cent from 849 kilograms (27,300 ounces) in the September quarter to 1,471 kilograms (47,300 ounces) in the December quarter. This is slightly above the guidance of 1,460 kilograms. This increase was due to an increase in underground mining volumes and grade. Underground ore tons increased from 157,000 tons to 205,000 tons in line with the objective of gradually increasing production. The increase in tonnage from the high grade 95 2 and 3 West trackless areas had a positive impact on the underground yield.

Development increased by 69 per cent for the December quarter from 1,289 metres to 2,180 metres. The new mine capital development in phase 1, sub 95 level, increased for the quarter from 69 metres to 582 metres. Development in the current mine areas above 95 level increased from 1,220 metres to 1,598 metres.

Operating costs decreased by 9 per cent from R303 million (US\$39 million) in the September quarter to R277 million (US\$27 million) in the December quarter. This was mainly due to the reduced labour costs emanating from the restructuring that commenced in August 2008 and was substantially completed by the end of September 2008. The restructuring resulted in 2,047 employees taking up voluntary separation packages. Reduced electricity costs due to the lower summer tariff rates also contributed to this decrease. Total cash cost decreased by 47 per cent from R339,694 per kilogram (US\$1,365 per ounce) in the September quarter to R179,130 per kilogram (US\$567 per ounce) in the December quarter as a result of the increased gold production and decreased costs.

Operating profit of R98 million (US\$13 million) was realised in the December quarter compared with the September quarter's operating loss of R119 million (US\$15 million) due to the higher production, the higher rand gold price and the lower cost structure.

Capital expenditure increased from R189 million (US\$24 million) in the September quarter to R256 million (US\$26 million) in the December quarter in line with the planned project build-up. The increased expenditure was mainly on development, equipment and the residential housing project. Approximately 40 per cent of this capital expenditure was funded internally.

Notional cash expenditure decreased by 37 per cent from R579,270 per kilogram (US\$2,328 per ounce) to R362,135 per kilogram (US\$1,147 per ounce).

The forecast for the March quarter is as follows:

- Gold produced – 1,600 kilogram (51,400 ounces)
 - Total cash cost* – R172,000 per kilogram (US\$535 per ounce)
 - Capital expenditure* – R280 million (US\$28 million)
 - Notional cash expenditure* – R356,000 per kilogram (US\$1,100 per ounce)
- * Based on an exchange rate of US\$1 = R10.00.

Total cash cost will decrease in the March quarter as a result of the higher gold production, while notional cash expenditure should be similar as the increase in production is likely to be offset by the planned increase in capital expenditure. This increase is mainly due to the purchase of additional equipment.

South Deep will continue to focus on delivering the build-up to the planned development metres, completion of the Twin shaft infrastructure, implementation of the mechanized mining method for the de-stress cut in the massives mining projects and delivery of increased production.

Uranium project

This project is focused on exploring the economic potential of processing the Gold Fields South African tailings dams for the recovery of uranium and the related by-products of gold and sulphur. Significant progress has been made over the past quarter with respect to the different pre-feasibility and feasibility activities.

The estimated in-situ historical tailings opportunity is estimated at approximately 402 million tons at 65 grams per ton uranium content, producing 58 million pounds of uranium and 4.2 million ounces of gold. The in-situ underground resource is estimated at 205 million tons at a grade of 95 grams per ton uranium content producing 41 million pounds of uranium, post mine call factor and post mining dilution.

The drilling of the historical tailings facilities on the West Wits operations is nearing completion, with drilling on nine of the thirteen tailings storage facilities (TSF's) already complete. A further thirty holes will be required to complete three of the remaining TSF's. Drilling on the last remaining TSF has commenced with three drill rigs currently being allocated to the Driefontein no. 4 TSF. A total of 962 holes have been completed to date with approximately 206 holes remaining. Approximately 13,800 samples have been submitted to three laboratories for gold, uranium and sulphur analysis. A SAMREC compliant resource should be completed by June 2009.

Engineering and Projects Company (EPC) has been appointed to conduct a feasibility study on the run-of-mine Driefontein tailings treatment operation (DTO), as well as a pre-feasibility study on the historical treatment tailings operation (HTO) process. Proposed process flow diagrams have been developed for both projects. A number of trade-off studies are still in progress with respect to the HTO process, and to determine the most suitable and financially viable option for this project. A pre-feasibility study on the DTO was completed during 2008. The feasibility study for the DTO is at an advanced stage and the final report should be available by the middle of April 2009. Laboratory and pilot plant test work, in order to confirm the respective plant process flow diagrams and design criteria, is ongoing. The test programme for the DTO process has been completed and all information for design purposes has been published.

Metago Environmental Engineers were appointed to complete a feasibility study on the new TSF required for the project. The preliminary design to accommodate 750 million tons has commenced and should be completed by June 2009. The environmental impact assessment and permitting process has also commenced.

The project is well positioned to deliver on the required outcomes of the respective project activities by the end June 2009. The outcomes from the respective projects will be consolidated and evaluated during the next two quarters, with the primary objective to obtain approval to elevate the project status to a feasibility study to be concluded by the end of calendar 2009. The implementation strategy for the uranium project will be reviewed and optimised as part of this process, in order to deliver maximum shareholder value through the exploitation and beneficiation of both the underground and surface gold, uranium and sulphur resources. Gold Fields expects to implement the Uranium project as a stand alone treatment operation.

Quarter ended 31 December 2008 compared with quarter ended 31 December 2007

Group attributable gold production decreased by 14 per cent from 960,000 ounces for the quarter ended December 2007 to 839,000 ounces produced in the December 2008 quarter. These production results, and the results below, exclude the results of Choco 10 which was sold during financial 2008, as these results are accounted for under discontinued operations.

At the South African operations gold production decreased from 657,000 ounces to 501,000 ounces. Driefontein's gold production decreased from 239,600 ounces to 195,000 ounces due to the stopping of 6 and 7 shafts following the Eskom power rationing, the stoppage of 10 shaft due to increased seismicity, reduced pillar mining for safety reasons, reduced surface grades and reduced mining due to the focus on backlog secondary support during the December 2008 quarter.

Kloof's gold production decreased from 231,000 ounces to 152,000 ounces due to the Main shaft rehabilitation, normalisation of underground yields at 7 shaft, lower production at 3 shaft following the Eskom power rationing and reduced pillar mining for safety reasons. Beatrix's gold production decreased from 118,900 ounces to 107,000 ounces due to reduced mining volumes and a lower mine call factor. South Deep's gold production decreased from 67,600 ounces to 47,000 ounces due to the termination of conventional VCR mining.

At the international operations total managed gold production increased from 362,000 ounces in December 2007 to 405,000 ounces in December 2008. This included 62,000 equivalent ounces from Cerro Corona from its first full quarter of production. In Ghana, Damang's gold production increased 14 per cent to 50,400 ounces due to an increase in mining volumes and grade. Tarkwa was 12 per cent down at 139,300 ounces mainly due to lower grades. In Australia, St Ives decreased marginally to 108,700 ounces. The decrease at St Ives was due to a decrease in open pit and heap leach production. Production at Agnew decreased by 8 per cent to 45,000 ounces due to the depletion of Songvang ore and reduced volumes from Main Lode.

Revenue increased by 30 per cent in rand terms (decreased 10 per cent in US dollar terms) from R5,430 million (US\$801 million) to R7,074 million (US\$720 million). The 47 per cent higher average gold price of R250,058 per kilogram (US\$792 per ounce) compared with R170,488 per kilogram (US\$784 per ounce) achieved in the December 2007 quarter, more than offset the lower production. The US dollar weakened from US\$1 = R6.76 to US\$1 = R9.82, or 45 per cent, while the rand/Australian dollar weakened from A\$1 = R6.03 to R6.70, or 11 per cent, quarter on quarter.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, increased from R3,392 million to R4,521 million, or 33 per cent in rand terms, but decreased in dollar terms from US\$501 million to US\$451 million. The increase in costs in rand terms was mainly due to the inclusion of Cerro Corona for the first time this quarter (R222 million) and an exchange difference due to the 45 per cent weaker rand (R548 million). Added to this were wage increases, above inflation price increases on fuel, steel and cyanide at all the operations and increased power costs in Ghana and South Africa. Total cash cost for the Group in rand terms, increased from R101,532 per kilogram (US\$467 per ounce) to R156,634 per kilogram (US\$496 per ounce) due to the above factors.

At the South African operations operating costs increased by 12 per cent from R2,174 million (US\$321 million) in the December 2007 quarter to R2,430 million (US\$239 million) in the December 2008 quarter. This was due to the wage increases and the increase in certain input costs such as steel, timber, chemicals, food and power costs, partially offset by the cost saving initiatives implemented over the year. Unit cash costs at the South African operations increased from R101,170 per kilogram to R148,944 per kilogram (US\$465 per ounce to US\$472 per ounce) as a result of the above cost increases and the lower production due to the rehabilitation programmes.

At the international operations, net operating cost increased from R1,219 million (US\$180 million) in the December 2007 quarter to R2,091 million (US\$212 million) in the December 2008 quarter. R222 million (US\$26 million) was as a result of the inclusion of Cerro Corona, while R548 million was as a result of exchange rate movements. In Ghana, the increase in costs was mainly due to the power increase effective from 1 July 2008 and the increase in diesel and imported commodities such as cyanide and steel. Increased costs at St Ives were due to the inclusion of the 4 per cent net smelter production royalty which was not applicable in the December 2007 quarter. At Agnew, costs increased due to increased underground mining and increased environmental costs. At the international operations unit cash costs increased from US\$470 per ounce to US\$526 per ounce.

Operating profit increased from R2,037 million (US\$300 million) to R2,566 million (US\$268 million). After accounting for taxation, sundry costs and exceptional items, net earnings amounted to R483 million (US\$54 million), compared with R1,938 million (US\$281 million) in the December 2007 quarter. Earnings in the December 2007 quarter included the sale of Essakane of R1.4 billion (US\$201 million).

Earnings excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, exceptional items, loss of associates after taxation and discontinued operations amounted to R542 million (US\$60 million) this quarter compared with R603 million (US\$88 million) in the December 2007 quarter.

Exploration and corporate development

Gold Fields exploration team maintained a high level of activity across its international exploration projects with 28 drill rigs (30 in Q1 F2009) operating in eleven countries (Australia, Ghana, Peru, Mali, Chile, DRC, Dominican Republic, China, USA, Indonesia and Kyrgyzstan). A total of 112,140 metres

(105,288 metres in Q1 F2009) of drilling was completed with encouraging results returned from a number of projects.

The team spent considerable time this quarter evaluating business development opportunities that have come about as a result of lower commodity prices and limited availability of credit.

Highlights this quarter include the conclusion of the Talas joint venture agreement with Orsu Metals where we have started to receive significant exploration encouragement, and, the start of work on three new projects: Batangas joint venture in the Philippines, the Toodoggone joint venture in Canada and the Tacna Project in Peru.

Advanced exploration

Gold Fields and Orsu Metals Corporation (TSX: "OSU" and AIM: "OSU") signed a joint venture agreement on the Talas Project, consisting of four exploration licenses totaling 347 square kilometres in Kyrgyzstan, which grants Gold Fields the right to earn-in up to a 70 per cent interest. An aggressive drilling programme is underway and initial results are positive. Hydrothermal alteration zoning with associated disseminated bornite is analogous to high grade mineralisation present at analogous porphyry Cu-Au deposits such as Cadia-Ridgeway and is early stage confirmation of the proposed geological model. Gold Fields assumed operatorship of the Talas Project on 1 January 2009, and the ongoing programme through the winter months will comprise additional step-out drilling at Taldy Central and initial drilling on other targets on the property.

Greenfields exploration

At the 51 per cent owned Sankarani joint venture with partner Glencar Mining plc (AIM: "GEX") in south-western Mali, exploration focused on the Bokoro Main, Fingouana and Kabaya targets. At Kabaya, assay results from bed rock sampling outlined three N-S corridors displaying gold-in-saprolite anomalism with gold values ranging from 26ppb to 1.15 grams per ton. At Fingouana, assays are pending for infill RAB drilling of a seven kilometre long anomalous zone identified in early 2008.

At the Mt Carlton joint venture in northeast Queensland, Australia, Gold Fields completed its initial earn-in commitment of A\$5 million on eight exploration tenements owned by Conquest Mining Limited (ASX: "CQT") surrounding Conquest's Silver Hill Au-Ag-Cu discovery. Exploration drilling completed this quarter tested the Capsize, Ortiz, Strathmore and Boundary North targets. Encouraging Cu, Au and Ag mineralisation was intersected at Strathmore including one intercept with 32 metre at 0.25 per cent Cu. During the wet season, project work will focus on field mapping and data compilation to prioritise targets for the next round of drilling scheduled to commence in March 2009.

At the Clancy joint ventures in New South Wales, Australia where Gold Fields is earning into an 80 per cent interest in three project areas from Clancy Exploration Ltd (ASX: "CLY"), exploration included initial drilling of geophysical targets analogous to Newcrest's nearby Cadia and Ridgeway porphyry Cu-Mo-Au mines. Although no discovery intersections were encountered the targeting process is working and drilling is indicating the presence of large porphyry systems. Results received from Rose Hill drilling intersected significant widths of Au, Cu and Mo mineralisation in magnetite and K-feldspar-altered diorite.

A separate joint venture agreement was signed with Clancy on the Myall Property in November 2008 and a detailed gravity survey and airborne drilling commenced in December 2008. Encouraging disseminated bornite and chalcopyrite was identified in early holes (assays are pending).

At the Sino Gold Alliance joint venture in southwestern China with Sino Gold Mining Ltd (ASX: SGX" and HKSE: "1862"), the initial drill programme concluded at the Jinshu (formerly Bengge) Project returned encouraging results with narrow high-grade results within a wide low-grade envelope.

New projects

New projects getting underway this quarter include the Batangas joint venture with Mindoro Resources Limited (TSX "MIO.V") where Gold Fields may earn up to a 75 per cent interest in a greenfields porphyry Cu-Au and epithermal property in the Philippines, the Toodoggone joint venture with Cascadero Copper Corp. (TSX "CCD.V") where Gold Fields can earn up to a 75 per cent interest in a large porphyry Cu-Au and epithermal property in British Columbia, Canada and the Tacna Project in Southern Peru where Gold Fields has staked 25,385 hectares over several promising targets with potential to host significant high sulphidation epithermal gold mineralisation.

Near Mine exploration

At the St. Ives Mine in Western Australia, drilling at the Athena area focused on resource conversion and extension. Up-dip RC drilling at the Hoff zone intersected 11 metres at 30.1 grams per ton Au from 31 metres, and 8 metres at 6.0 grams per ton Au from 81 metres, confirming the interpreted orientation and tenor, and opening up a potential strike extent of about 500 metres. Infill

and extensional drilling continued at the Athena target. Extensional RC drilling was completed at the Hamlet target, defining a resource over 480 metres in strike and open in all directions.

At the Agnew Mine in Western Australia, four metres composite results from Cinderella NE returned broad anomalous zones of mineralisation containing narrower higher grade zones.

At the Damang Mine in Ghana, ongoing drilling has intersected mineralised Kawere Sediment at Amoanda North, including two metres at 10.85 grams per ton Au, an unexpected occurrence in this area. Drilling at the Tomento East Hydrothermal target returned patchy results.

At the Cerro Corona Mine in Peru, the Consolidada de Hualgayoc 50:50 joint venture with Buenaventura (NYSE: "BVN") has focused its efforts on negotiations with the local communities for access to the Titan-Arabe zone and other Cu-Au targets in the Hualgayoc District. Significant progress has been made through a coordinated public consultation process and we expect to gain authorisation for proposed drilling programmes during the March 2009 quarter. A planned airborne geophysical survey (magnetic and radiometrics) was postponed until the June 2009 quarter.

Development projects

At the Arctic Platinum Project in Finland, metallurgical testwork is ongoing using the Platsol process in North America. Gold Fields will produce a new model and resource estimate once the testwork results are returned.

Project turnover

Rationalisation of the greenfields portfolio is an ongoing process and this quarter it was decided to divest our interest in two projects.

At the GoldQuest joint venture in the Dominican Republic, Gold Fields completed its earn-in commitment in November 2008 for a 60 per cent interest in a portfolio of GoldQuest Mining Corp's (TSX: "GQC:V") properties. However, the decision has been made to discontinue work on the project and we are currently in discussions with our joint venture partner to rationalise our interest.

At the Redstar joint venture, Gold Fields has decided to withdraw from its earn-in agreement in two of Redstar Gold Corp's (TSX: "RGC.V") projects located in the Carlin Trend; Nevada, USA. Initial drilling programmes on both projects concluded this quarter with disappointing results, although several holes at Richmond Summit encountered anomalous gold and associated trace element values in favorably altered lower plate host rocks, typical of Carlin-type mineralisation.

Corporate

Leadership changes at Gold Fields

With effect from 1 January 2009, Paul Schmidt was appointed as chief financial officer of the Group, a position in which he has acted since May 2008.

Paul is a chartered accountant with eighteen years of industry experience. He spent six years with Deloitte auditing mainly clients in the gold mining industry. He joined Gengold, part of the Gencor group, in 1996 as an assistant financial manager at the St Helena Gold Mine where he worked for three years, gaining valuable operational experience. He was promoted to the Gold Fields corporate office as financial manager in 1999, and to the position of group financial controller in April 2003.

Cash dividend

In line with the company's policy of paying out 50 per cent of its earnings, subject to investment opportunities, an interim dividend has been declared payable to shareholders as follows:

- interim dividend number 70:	30 SA cents per share
- last date to trade cum-dividend:	Friday 13 February 2009
- sterling and US dollar conversion date:	Monday 16 February 2009
- trading commences ex-dividend:	Monday 16 February 2009
- record date:	Friday 20 February 2009
- payment date:	Monday 23 February 2009

Share certificates may not be dematerialised or rematerialised between Monday, 16 February 2009 and Friday, 20 February 2009, both dates inclusive.

Outlook

In the March quarter attributable gold production is forecast to increase by around 14 per cent to 960,000 ounces, with a run rate of approximately 975,000 ounces by quarter end. This is lower than the previous guidance of one million ounces due to the decline in the copper price. Notional cash expenditure (NCE) is forecast to decrease from US\$774 per ounce in the December quarter to US\$630 per ounce in the March quarter. This decrease is due to an increase in production, and a decrease in capital expenditure due to the completion of the Cerro Corona and Tarkwa expansion projects. Total cash cost is forecast to reduce from US\$487 per ounce to US\$440 per ounce. The March quarter forecast is based on an exchange rate of US\$1 = R10.00.

At the South African operations gold production is forecast to increase by 15 per cent mainly due to increased production from Driefontein and Kloof, which should return to more historic levels with the completion of the safety related projects undertaken over the past two quarters relating to infrastructure and secondary support. This forecast assumes that no significant incidents or accidents occur that could impact production. Total cash cost and NCE at the South African operations are forecast at US\$400 per ounce and US\$600 per ounce respectively. At the international operations attributable production is forecast to increase by 13 per cent mainly due to a full quarter's production from the new CIL plant at Tarkwa, commissioned in December 2008. Total cash cost and NCE at the international operations are forecast at US\$490 per ounce and US\$680 per ounce respectively.

Basis of accounting

The unaudited results for the quarter have been prepared on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) basis. The detailed financial, operational and development results for the December 2008 quarter are submitted in this report.

These consolidated quarterly statements are prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. The accounting policies used in the preparation of this report are consistent with those applied in the previous financial year except for the adoption of applicable revised and/or new standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

N.J. Holland
Chief Executive Officer
29 January 2009

Income statement

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

SOUTH AFRICAN RAND	Quarter			Six months to	
	December 2008	September 2008	December 2007	December 2008	December 2007
Revenue	7,074.4	5,723.6	5,429.7	12,798.0	10,447.9
Operating costs, net	4,508.5	4,149.7	3,392.4	8,658.2	6,694.3
- Operating costs	4,542.3	4,233.2	3,341.2	8,775.5	6,633.1
- Gold inventory change	(33.8)	(83.5)	51.2	(117.3)	61.2
Operating profit	2,565.9	1,573.9	2,037.3	4,139.8	3,753.6
Amortisation and depreciation	1,032.8	901.5	762.7	1,934.3	1,533.8
Net operating profit	1,533.1	672.4	1,274.6	2,205.5	2,219.8
Net interest paid	(164.2)	(111.5)	(92.2)	(275.7)	(187.3)
Share of loss of associates after taxation	(46.6)	(104.2)	-	(150.8)	-
Gain/(loss) on foreign exchange	45.5	(6.1)	(5.1)	39.4	(17.4)
Loss on financial instruments	(65.9)	(55.8)	(187.6)	(121.7)	(178.7)
Share-based payments	(94.3)	(93.9)	(28.2)	(188.2)	(50.6)
Other	(51.5)	(21.0)	18.0	(72.5)	29.1
Exploration	(136.1)	(67.7)	(78.7)	(203.8)	(163.3)
Profit before tax and exceptional items	1,020.0	212.2	900.8	1,232.2	1,651.6
Exceptional (loss)/gain	(5.0)	114.4	1,416.6	109.4	1,445.9
Profit before taxation	1,015.0	326.6	2,317.4	1,341.6	3,097.5
Mining and income taxation	496.1	256.9	418.4	753.0	707.5
- Normal taxation	198.5	203.5	284.5	402.0	508.3
- Deferred taxation	297.6	53.4	133.9	351.0	199.2
Net profit from continued operations	518.9	69.7	1,899.0	588.6	2,390.0
Profit from discontinued operations	-	-	45.2	-	37.0
Profit adjustment on sale of Venezuelan assets	-	-	74.2	-	74.2
Net profit	518.9	69.7	2,018.4	588.6	2,501.2
Attributable to:					
- Ordinary shareholders	483.1	39.2	1,938.0	522.3	2,366.6
- Minority shareholders	35.8	30.5	80.4	66.3	134.6
Exceptional items:					
Profit/(loss) on sale of investments	1.6	(0.9)	1,414.7	0.7	1,414.7
(Loss)/profit on sale of assets	(2.9)	1.9	1.9	(1.0)	31.2
South Deep restructuring	(2.9)	(18.8)	-	(21.7)	-
Insurance claim – South Deep	(3.6)	132.2	-	128.6	-
Total exceptional items	(5.0)	114.4	1,416.6	109.4	1,445.9
Taxation	0.8	(46.1)	(8.3)	(45.3)	(19.5)
Net exceptional items after tax and minorities	(4.2)	68.3	1,408.3	64.1	1,426.4
Net earnings	483.1	39.2	1,938.0	522.3	2,366.6
Net earnings per share (cents)	74	6	297	80	363
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	69	6	277	75	339
Headline earnings	484.1	38.9	455.5	523.0	866.0
Headline earnings per share (cents)	74	6	70	80	133
Net earnings excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, exceptional items, share of loss of associates after taxation and discontinued operations	542.3	120.3	602.9	662.6	1,010.6
Net earnings per share excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, exceptional items, share of loss of associates after taxation and discontinued operations (cents)	83	18	93	101	155
Gold sold – managed	kg	28,291	26,305	31,848	54,596
Gold price received	R/kg	250,058	217,586	170,488	234,413
Total cash cost	R/kg	153,893	153,461	101,532	153,685

Income statement

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

UNITED STATES DOLLARS	Quarter			Six months to	
	December 2008	September 2008	December 2007	December 2008	December 2007
Revenue	718.1	739.5	800.8	1,457.6	1,507.6
Operating costs, net	450.0	536.1	500.9	986.1	966.0
- Operating costs	452.6	546.9	493.5	999.5	957.2
- Gold inventory change	(2.6)	(10.8)	7.4	(13.4)	8.8
Operating profit	268.1	203.4	299.9	471.5	541.6
Amortisation and depreciation	103.8	116.5	112.7	220.3	221.3
Net operating profit	164.3	86.9	187.2	251.2	320.3
Net interest paid	(17.0)	(14.4)	(13.6)	(31.4)	(27.0)
Share of loss of associates after taxation	(3.7)	(13.5)	-	(17.2)	-
Gain/(loss) on foreign exchange	5.3	(0.8)	(0.8)	4.5	(2.5)
Loss on financial instruments	(6.7)	(7.2)	(27.1)	(13.9)	(25.8)
Share-based payments	(9.3)	(12.1)	(4.2)	(21.4)	(7.3)
Other	(5.6)	(2.7)	2.7	(8.3)	4.2
Exploration	(14.5)	(8.7)	(11.7)	(23.2)	(23.6)
Profit before tax and exceptional items	112.8	13.1	132.5	140.3	238.3
Exceptional (loss)/gain	(2.3)	14.8	204.5	12.5	208.6
Profit before taxation	110.5	27.9	337.0	152.8	446.9
Mining and income taxation	52.6	33.2	61.3	85.8	102.0
- Normal taxation	19.5	26.3	41.8	45.8	73.3
- Deferred taxation	33.1	6.9	19.5	40.0	28.7
Net profit from continued operations	57.9	9.1	275.7	67.0	344.9
Profit from discontinued operations	-	-	6.5	-	5.3
Profit adjustment on sale of Venezuelan assets	-	-	10.7	-	10.7
Net profit	57.9	9.1	292.9	67.0	360.9
Attributable to:					
- Ordinary shareholders	54.2	5.2	281.1	59.4	341.5
- Minority shareholders	3.7	3.9	11.8	7.6	19.4
Exceptional items:					
Profit/(loss) on sale of investments	0.2	(0.1)	204.1	0.1	204.1
(Loss)/profit on sale of assets	(0.3)	0.2	0.4	(0.1)	4.5
South Deep restructuring	(0.1)	(2.4)	-	(2.5)	-
Insurance claim – South Deep	(2.1)	17.1	-	15.0	-
Total exceptional items	(2.3)	14.8	204.5	12.5	208.6
Taxation	0.8	(6.0)	(1.2)	(5.2)	(2.8)
Net exceptional items after tax and minorities	(1.5)	8.8	203.3	7.3	205.8
Net earnings	54.2	5.2	281.1	59.4	341.5
Net earnings per share (cents)	8	1	43	9	52
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	7	1	40	8	49
Headline earnings	54.6	5.0	67.1	59.6	125.0
Headline earnings per share (cents)	8	1	10	9	19
Net earnings excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, exceptional items, share of loss of associates after taxation and discontinued operations	59.9	15.6	88.4	75.5	145.8
Net earnings per share excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, exceptional items, share of loss of associates after taxation and discontinued operations (cents)	10	2	13	12	22
South African rand/United States dollar conversion rate	9.82	7.74	6.76	8.78	6.93
South African rand/Australian dollar conversion rate	6.70	6.97	6.03	6.82	6.03
Gold sold – managed	ozs (000)	910	846	1,024	1,755
Gold price received	\$/oz	792	874	784	830
Total cash cost	\$/oz	487	617	467	544

Balance sheet

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

	SOUTH AFRICAN RAND		UNITED STATES DOLLARS	
	December 2008	June 2008	December 2008	June 2008
Property, plant and equipment	49,600.9	45,533.3	5,145.3	5,691.7
Goodwill	4,458.9	4,458.9	462.5	557.4
Non-current assets	788.0	746.7	81.7	93.3
Investments	4,359.8	5,704.2	452.3	713.0
Current assets	7,194.4	6,450.5	746.3	806.3
- Other current assets	6,140.8	4,443.2	637.0	555.4
- Cash and deposits	1,053.6	2,007.3	109.3	250.9
Total assets	66,402.0	62,893.6	6,888.1	7,861.7
Shareholders' equity	43,282.4	42,561.2	4,489.9	5,320.1
Deferred taxation	5,895.1	5,421.9	611.5	677.7
Long-term loans	10,015.9	6,513.9	1,039.0	814.2
Environmental rehabilitation provisions	2,113.2	2,015.5	219.2	251.9
Post-retirement health care provisions	20.8	21.0	2.2	2.6
Current liabilities	5,074.6	6,360.1	526.3	795.2
- Other current liabilities	4,682.7	5,875.9	485.6	734.7
- Current portion of long-term loans	391.9	484.2	40.7	60.5
Total equity and liabilities	66,402.0	62,893.6	6,888.1	7,861.7
South African rand/US dollar conversion rate			9.64	8.00
South African rand/Australian dollar conversion rate			6.60	7.66

Condensed changes in equity

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

	SOUTH AFRICAN RAND		UNITED STATES DOLLARS	
	December 2008	December 2007	December 2008	December 2007
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	42,561.2	37,106.3	5,320.1	5,189.7
Issue of share capital	0.1	0.2	-	-
Increase in share premium	11.8	20.8	1.3	3.0
Marked to market valuation of listed investments	(1,710.5)	(30.5)	(194.8)	(4.4)
Dividends paid	(784.8)	(619.9)	(89.4)	(89.4)
Increase in share-based payment reserve	188.2	50.6	21.4	7.3
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	522.3	2,366.6	59.5	341.5
Profit attributable to minority shareholders	66.3	134.6	7.6	19.4
Increase/(decrease) in minority interest	733.1	(457.6)	83.5	(66.0)
Loss on transacting with minorities	-	(74.0)	-	(10.7)
Currency translation adjustment and other	1,604.4	(158.6)	(729.6)	87.2
Reserves released on sale of Venezuelan assets	-	(454.1)	-	(65.5)
Share of equity investee's other equity movements	90.3	-	10.3	-
Balance as at the end of December	43,282.4	37,884.4	4,489.9	5,412.1

Reconciliation of headline earnings with net earnings

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

	SOUTH AFRICAN RAND			UNITED STATES DOLLARS		
	December 2008	September 2008	December 2007	December 2008	September 2008	December 2007
Net earnings	483.1	39.2	1,938.0	54.2	5.2	281.1
(Profit)/loss on sale of investments	(1.6)	0.9	(1,414.7)	(0.2)	0.1	(204.1)
Taxation effect on sale of investments	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	-
Loss/(profit) on sale of assets	2.9	(1.9)	(1.9)	0.3	(0.2)	(0.4)
Taxation effect on sale of assets	(0.3)	0.7	8.3	-	-	1.2
Impairment of assets/other	-	-	(77.1)	0.3	-	(10.7)
Headline earnings	484.1	38.9	455.5	54.6	5.0	67.1
Headline earnings per share – cents	74	6	70	8	1	10
Based on headline earnings as given above divided by 653,341,082 for December 2008 (September 2008 – 653,241,161 and December 2007 – 652,412,191) being the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue.						

Cash flow statement

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

SOUTH AFRICAN RAND	Quarter			Six months to	
	December 2008	September 2008	December 2007	December 2008	December 2007
Cash flows from operating activities	1,787.1	(31.7)	1,147.8	1,755.4	2,133.1
Profit before tax and exceptional items	1,020.0	212.2	900.8	1,232.2	1,651.6
Exceptional items	(5.0)	114.4	1,416.6	109.4	1,445.9
Amortisation and depreciation	1,032.8	901.5	762.7	1,934.3	1,533.8
Change in working capital	(269.2)	(577.0)	(570.6)	(846.2)	(794.4)
Taxation paid	(132.5)	(912.6)	(129.7)	(1,045.1)	(490.8)
Other non-cash items	141.0	229.8	(1,352.1)	370.8	(1,339.4)
Discontinued operations	-	-	120.1	-	126.4
Dividends paid	(0.3)	(784.5)	-	(784.8)	(619.9)
Ordinary shareholders	(0.3)	(784.5)	-	(784.8)	(619.9)
Cash flows from investing activities	(2,350.2)	(1,907.9)	(222.2)	(4,258.1)	(2,155.0)
Capital expenditure – additions	(2,345.2)	(1,812.8)	(2,475.5)	(4,158.0)	(4,403.4)
Capital expenditure – proceeds on disposal	0.2	2.2	1.8	2.4	32.6
Purchase of subsidiaries	-	-	1,042.1	-	1,042.1
Purchase of investments	3.5	(86.8)	(13.1)	(83.3)	(12.0)
Proceeds on the disposal of investments	-	-	36.0	-	32.5
Environmental and post-retirement health care payments	(8.7)	(10.5)	(6.5)	(19.2)	(11.4)
Discontinued operations	-	-	1,193.0	-	1,164.6
Cash flows from financing activities	(331.4)	2,597.7	(1,068.5)	2,266.3	(324.3)
Loans received	832.5	3,287.9	727.4	4,120.4	1,636.0
Loans repaid	(1,173.1)	(692.9)	(1,808.2)	(1,866.0)	(1,981.2)
Shares issued	9.2	2.7	12.3	11.9	20.9
Net cash outflow	(894.8)	(126.4)	(142.9)	(1,021.2)	(966.1)
Translation adjustment	130.3	(62.8)	(6.4)	67.5	(23.4)
Cash at beginning of period	1,818.1	2,007.3	1,469.9	2,007.3	2,310.1
Cash at end of period	1,053.6	1,818.1	1,320.6	1,053.6	1,320.6

UNITED STATES DOLLARS	Quarter			Six months to	
	December 2008	September 2008	December 2007	December 2008	December 2007
Cash flows from operating activities	186.1	(0.7)	175.1	185.4	306.2
Profit before tax and exceptional items	112.8	27.5	132.5	140.3	238.3
Exceptional items	(2.3)	14.8	204.5	12.5	208.6
Amortisation and depreciation	103.8	116.5	112.7	220.3	221.3
Change in working capital	(21.9)	(74.5)	(83.1)	(96.4)	(114.6)
Taxation paid	(18.8)	(114.7)	(13.7)	(133.5)	(72.3)
Other non-cash items	12.5	29.7	(195.1)	42.2	(193.3)
Discontinued operations	-	-	17.3	-	18.2
Dividends paid	-	(101.9)	-	(101.9)	(88.6)
Ordinary shareholders	-	(101.9)	-	(101.9)	(88.6)
Cash flows from investing activities	(238.5)	(246.5)	(38.6)	(485.0)	(310.8)
Capital expenditure – additions	(239.4)	(234.2)	(363.9)	(473.6)	(635.4)
Capital expenditure – proceeds on disposal	-	0.3	0.4	0.3	4.7
Purchase of subsidiaries	-	-	150.4	-	150.4
Purchase of investments	1.7	(11.2)	(1.4)	(9.5)	(1.7)
Proceeds on the disposal of investments	-	-	4.7	-	4.7
Environmental and post-retirement health care payments	(0.8)	(1.4)	(0.9)	(2.2)	(1.6)
Discontinued operations	-	-	172.1	-	168.1
Cash flows from financing activities	(39.2)	335.6	(151.6)	296.4	(46.8)
Loans received	82.7	424.8	108.1	507.5	236.1
Loans repaid	(123.0)	(89.5)	(261.5)	(212.5)	(285.9)
Shares issued	1.1	0.3	1.8	1.4	3.0
Net cash outflow	(91.6)	(13.5)	(15.1)	(105.1)	(140.0)
Translation adjustment	(28.4)	(8.1)	(6.2)	(36.5)	5.6
Cash at beginning of period	229.3	250.9	210.0	250.9	323.1
Cash at end of period	109.3	229.3	188.7	109.3	188.7

Hedging / Derivatives

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

- 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.

Gold Fields has various currency financial instruments – those remaining are described in the schedule.

Position at end of December 2008

Western Areas US Dollars / Rand forward purchases

As a result of the US\$551 million drawn down under the original bridge loan facility to settle mainly the close-out of the Western Areas gold derivative structure on 30 January 2007, US dollar/rand forward cover was purchased during the March 2007 quarter to cover this amount. During financial 2008, US\$233 million of this loan was repaid and the forward cover was reduced to US\$318 million to correspond with the loan amount outstanding. At 31 December 2008, the unrealised foreign exchange loss on the revaluation of the US\$318 million loan was R746 million. This loss was offset by R746 million cumulative positive gains on the forward cover purchased at an original rate of R7.3279.

During the December quarter R65 million of forward cover costs were accounted for as part of interest, as this forward cover has been designated as a hedging instrument.

South Africa US Dollars / Rand forward sales

In October 2008, US\$150 million of expected gold revenue for the December quarter was sold forward on behalf of the South African operations. In December 2008, US\$150 million was extended to the March quarter at an average forward rate of R10.3818. At the end of December 2008 the marked to market value of the US\$150 million forward cover was positive by R90 million (US\$9 million).

Australia US Dollars / Australian Dollars forward sales

In October 2008, US\$70 million of expected gold revenue for the December quarter was sold forward on behalf of the Australian operations. In December 2008, US\$56 million was extended to the March quarter at an average forward rate of A\$0.6650. At the end of December 2008 the marked to market value of the US\$56 million forward cover was positive by US\$1 million.

Ghana currency forward sales

In August 2008, South African rand, Australian dollar and Euro forward cover was taken in the name of Gold Fields Ghana Ltd to cover foreign currency exposure on capital projects. Outstanding at the end of December were forward cover contracts of A\$1 million and R11 million, both maturing in January.

The marked to market value for the outstanding contracts at the end of the December 2008 quarter was positive by US\$1 million.

Diesel Hedge

Ghana

Gold Fields Ghana Holdings (BVI) Ltd purchased four Asian style ICE Gasoil call options with strike prices ranging from US\$0.90 per litre to US\$1.11 per litre, which equates to a Brent crude price of between US\$92 and US\$142 per barrel, with final expiry on 28 February 2010.

The marked to market value for the above call options purchased was positive by US\$0.3 million at the end of the December 2008 quarter, compared with the premium paid of US\$10 million.

Australia

Gold Fields Australia purchased two Asian style Singapore 0.5 Gasoil call options with strike prices ranging from US\$0.9128 per litre to US\$1.0950 per litre with a final expiry on 28 February 2010.

The marked to market value for the above call options purchased was positive by US\$0.1 million at the end of the December 2008 quarter, compared with a premium paid of US\$4 million.

The premiums paid for the Ghanaian and Australian options as details above, except for US\$0.3 million and US\$0.1 million respectively, have been expensed.

Total cash cost

Gold Industry Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

	Total Mine Operations	South African Operations					International Operations						
		Total	Driefontein	Kloof	Beatrix	South Deep	Total	Ghana		Peru	Australia [#]		
								Tarkwa	Damang	Cerro Corona	St Ives	Agnew	
Operating costs⁽¹⁾	Dec 2008	4,542.3	2,429.7	876.8	772.8	503.1	277.0	2,112.6	833.2	339.0	210.7	563.1	166.6
	Sept 2008	4,233.2	2,467.7	880.6	785.4	498.6	303.1	1,765.5	688.7	274.8	52.7	560.2	189.1
	Financial year to date	8,775.5	4,897.4	1,757.4	1,558.2	1,001.7	580.1	3,878.1	1,521.9	613.8	263.4	1,123.3	355.7
Gold-in-process and inventory change*	Dec 2008	(44.3)	-	-	-	-	-	(44.3)	(58.3)	(24.3)	7.6	26.0	0.2
	Sept 2008	(63.3)	-	-	-	-	-	(63.3)	(18.8)	(4.9)	(52.7)	3.0	10.1
	Financial year to date	(107.6)	-	-	-	-	-	(107.6)	(72.6)	(29.2)	(45.1)	29.0	10.3
Less:	Dec 2008	27.6	18.9	7.0	6.7	3.4	1.8	8.7	2.0	-	3.7	2.1	0.9
Rehabilitation costs	Sept 2008	23.1	18.8	7.0	6.8	3.3	1.7	4.3	1.5	-	-	2.1	0.7
	Financial year to date	50.7	37.7	14.0	13.5	6.7	3.5	13.0	3.5	-	3.7	4.2	1.6
Production taxes	Dec 2008	6.2	6.2	1.4	3.2	0.7	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sept 2008	7.6	7.6	2.1	3.0	1.4	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Financial year to date	13.8	13.8	3.5	6.2	2.1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
General and admin	Dec 2008	176.8	91.6	33.8	27.0	19.1	11.7	85.2	40.4	6.6	12.8	15.7	9.7
	Sept 2008	163.0	98.5	37.0	29.7	18.8	13.0	64.5	36.7	5.1	-	16.4	6.3
	Financial year to date	339.8	190.1	70.8	56.7	37.9	24.7	149.7	77.1	11.7	12.8	32.1	16.0
Exploration costs	Dec 2008	18.8	-	-	-	-	-	18.8	-	12.1	-	5.5	1.2
	Sept 2008	13.7	-	-	-	-	-	13.7	-	4.6	-	7.8	1.3
	Financial year to date	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	32.5	-	16.7	-	13.3	2.5
Cash operating costs	Dec 2008	4,268.6	2,313.0	834.6	735.9	749.9	262.6	1,955.6	737.0	296.0	201.8	565.8	155.0
	Sept 2008	3,962.5	2,342.8	834.5	745.9	475.1	287.3	1,619.7	631.7	260.2	-	536.9	190.9
	Financial year to date	8,231.1	4,655.8	1,669.1	1,481.8	955.0	549.9	3,575.3	1,368.7	556.2	201.8	1,102.7	345.9
Plus:	Dec 2008	6.2	6.2	1.4	3.2	0.7	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production taxes	Sept 2008	7.6	7.6	2.1	3.0	1.4	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Financial year to date	13.8	13.8	3.5	6.2	2.1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalties	Dec 2008	79.0	-	-	-	-	-	79.0	33.7	11.9	2.4	22.0	9.0
	Sept 2008	66.7	-	-	-	-	-	66.7	31.6	8.9	-	17.5	8.7
	Financial year to date	145.7	-	-	-	-	-	145.7	65.3	20.8	2.4	39.5	17.7
TOTAL CASH COST⁽²⁾	Dec 2008	4,353.8	2,319.2	836.0	739.1	480.6	263.5	2,034.6	770.7	307.9	204.2	587.8	164.0
	Sept 2008	4,036.8	2,350.4	836.6	748.9	476.5	288.4	1,686.4	663.3	269.1	-	554.4	199.6
	Financial year to date	8,390.6	4,669.6	1,672.6	1,488.0	957.1	551.9	3,721.0	1,434.0	577.0	204.2	1,142.2	363.6
Plus:	Dec 2008	1,005.9	480.1	143.4	161.8	111.9	63.0	525.8	135.2	43.5	94.6	252.5	
Amortisation*	Sept 2008	832.8	462.4	139.6	174.8	98.9	49.1	370.4	114.9	25.4	-	230.1	
	Financial year to date	1,838.7	942.5	283.0	336.6	210.8	112.1	896.2	250.1	68.9	94.6	482.6	
Rehabilitation	Dec 2008	27.6	18.9	7.0	6.7	3.4	1.8	8.7	2.0	-	3.7	3.0	
	Sept 2008	23.1	18.8	7.0	6.8	3.3	1.7	4.3	1.5	-	-	2.8	
	Financial year to date	50.7	37.7	14.0	13.5	6.7	3.5	13.0	1.5	-	3.7	5.8	
TOTAL PRODUCTION COST⁽³⁾	Dec 2008	5,387.3	2,818.2	986.4	907.6	595.9	328.3	2,569.1	907.9	351.4	302.5	1,007.3	
	Sept 2008	4,892.7	2,831.6	983.2	930.5	578.7	339.2	2,061.1	779.7	294.5	-	986.9	
	Financial year to date	10,280.0	5,649.8	1,969.6	1,838.1	1,174.6	667.5	4,630.2	1,687.6	645.9	302.5	1,994.2	
Gold sold – thousand ounces	Dec 2008	909.6	500.6	194.9	151.7	106.7	47.3	409.0	139.3	50.4	65.5	108.7	45.0
	Sept 2008	845.7	492.0	206.7	156.6	101.5	27.3	353.7	156.3	44.0	-	101.2	52.2
	Financial year to date	1,755.3	992.7	401.6	308.3	208.2	74.6	762.7	295.6	94.5	65.5	209.8	97.3
TOTAL CASH COST – US\$/oz	Dec 2008	487	472	437	496	459	567	507	563	622	355	551	371
	Sept 2008	617	617	523	618	607	1,365	616	548	790	-	708	494
	Financial year to date	544	536	474	550	524	843	556	553	696	355	620	426
TOTAL CASH COST – R/kg	Dec 2008	153,893	148,944	137,886	156,689	144,759	179,130	159,953	177,868	196,240	100,245	173,905	117,059
	Sept 2008	153,461	153,581	130,149	153,747	150,982	339,694	153,295	136,481	196,567	-	176,168	122,831
	Financial year to date	153,685	151,242	133,904	155,194	147,792	237,888	156,865	155,988	196,392	100,245	174,996	120,159
TOTAL PRODUCTION COST – US\$/oz	Dec 2008	603	573	515	609	569	707	640	664	709	526	667	
	Sept 2008	747	744	615	768	737	1,606	753	645	864	-	831	
	Financial year to date	667	648	559	679	643	1,019	691	650	779	526	740	

DEFINITIONS

Total cash cost and Total production cost are calculated in accordance with the Gold Institute Industry standard.

(1) Operating costs – All gold mining related costs before amortisation/depreciation, changes in gold inventory, taxation and exceptional items.

(2) Total cash cost – Operating costs less off-mine costs, which include general and administration costs, as detailed in the table above.

(3) Total production cost – Total cash cost plus amortisation/depreciation and rehabilitation provisions, as detailed in the table above.

* Adjusted for amortisation/depreciation (non-cash item) excluded from gold-in-process change.

As a significant portion of the acquisition price was allocated to tenements of St Ives and Agnew based on endowment ounces and also as these two Australian operations are entitled to transfer and then off-set tax losses from one company to another, it is not meaningful to split the income statement below operating profit.

Average exchange rates are US\$1 = R9.82 and US\$1 = R7.74 for the December 2008 and September 2008 quarters respectively.

Notional cash expenditure ^{###}	Total Mines	South African Operations					International Operations						
		Total	Driefontein	Kloof	Beatrix	South Deep	Total	Ghana		Peru	Australia		
								Tarkwa	Damang	Cerro Corona	St Ives	Agnew	
Operating costs – R'm	Dec 2008	4,542.3	2,429.7	876.8	772.8	503.1	277.0	2,112.6	833.2	339.0	210.7	563.1	166.6
	Sept 2008	4,233.2	2,467.7	880.6	785.4	498.6	303.1	1,765.5	688.7	274.8	52.7	560.2	189.1
	Financial year to date	8,775.5	4,897.4	1,757.4	1,558.2	1,001.7	580.1	3,878.1	1,521.9	613.8	263.4	1,123.3	355.7
Capital expenditure – R'm	Dec 2008	2,336.6	906.8	253.7	250.7	146.7	255.7	1,429.8	641.5	34.0	515.0	161.8	77.5
	Sept 2008	1,802.4	788.1	207.7	238.2	153.5	188.7	1,014.3	555.5	30.2	167.7	212.2	48.7
	Financial year to date	4,139.0	1,694.9	461.4	488.9	300.2	444.4	2,444.1	1,197.0	64.2	682.7	374.0	126.2
Notional cash expenditure – R/kg	Dec 2008	244,210	214,277	186,459	216,981	195,723	362,135	281,210	340,342	237,731	379,154	214,467	174,233
	Sept 2008	226,120	212,742	169,306	210,142	206,622	579,270	244,099	256,008	222,790	569,509	245,440	146,338
	Financial year to date	235,408	213,516	177,632	213,506	201,035	441,595	263,590	295,758	230,769	411,169	229,401	159,253
Notional cash expenditure – US\$/oz	Dec 2008	774	679	591	687	620	1,147	891	1,078	753	1,201	679	552
	Sept 2008	909	855	680	844	830	2,328	981	1,029	895	2,289	986	588
	Financial year to date	834	756	629	756	712	1,564	934	1,048	818	1,457	813	564

Notional cash expenditure (NCE) per kilogram (ounce) = operating costs plus capital expenditure divided by gold produced.

Operating and financial results

SOUTH AFRICAN RAND		Total Mine Operations	South African Operations				
			Total	Driefontein	Kloof	Beatrix	South Deep
Operating Results	Dec 2008	13,350	3,458	1,608	768	798	284
Ore milled/treated (000 tons)	Sept 2008	12,698	3,488	1,536	971	790	191
	Financial year to date	26,048	6,946	3,144	1,739	1,588	475
Yield (grams per ton)	Dec 2008	2.1	4.5	3.8	6.1	4.2	6.2
	Sept 2008	2.1	4.4	4.2	5.0	4.0	4.5
	Financial year to date	2.1	4.4	4.0	5.5	4.1	5.4
Gold produced (kilograms)	Dec 2008	28,168	15,571	6,063	4,717	3,320	1,471
	Sept 2008	26,692	15,304	6,428	4,871	3,156	849
	Financial year to date	54,860	30,875	12,491	9,588	6,476	2,320
Gold sold (kilograms)	Dec 2008	28,291	15,571	6,063	4,717	3,320	1,471
	Sept 2008	26,305	15,304	6,428	4,871	3,156	849
	Financial year to date	54,596	30,875	12,491	9,588	6,476	2,320
Gold price received (Rand per kilogram)	Dec 2008	250,058	254,550	253,818	254,039	256,596	254,589
	Sept 2008	217,586	216,702	216,226	217,512	216,413	216,726
	Financial year to date	234,413	235,789	234,473	235,482	237,014	240,733
Total cash cost (Rand per kilogram)	Dec 2008	153,893	148,944	137,886	156,689	144,759	179,130
	Sept 2008	153,461	153,581	130,149	153,747	150,982	339,694
	Financial year to date	153,685	151,242	133,904	155,194	147,792	237,888
Notional cash expenditure (Rand per kilogram)	Dec 2008	244,210	214,277	186,459	216,981	195,723	362,135
	Sept 2008	226,120	212,742	169,306	210,142	206,622	579,270
	Financial year to date	235,408	213,516	177,632	213,506	201,035	441,595
Operating costs (Rand per ton)	Dec 2008	340	703	545	1,006	630	975
	Sept 2008	333	707	573	809	631	1,587
	Financial year to date	337	705	559	896	631	1,221
Financial Results (Rand million)							
Revenue	Dec 2008	7,074.4	3,963.6	1,538.9	1,198.3	851.9	374.5
	Sept 2008	5,723.6	3,316.4	1,389.9	1,059.5	683.0	184.0
	Financial year to date	12,798.0	7,280.0	2,928.8	2,257.8	1,534.9	558.5
Operating costs, net	Dec 2008	4,508.5	2,429.7	876.8	772.8	503.1	277.0
	Sept 2008	4,149.7	2,467.7	880.6	785.4	498.6	303.1
	Financial year to date	8,658.2	4,897.4	1,757.4	1,558.2	1,001.7	580.1
- Operating costs	Dec 2008	4,542.3	2,429.7	876.8	772.8	503.1	277.0
	Sept 2008	4,233.2	2,467.7	880.6	785.4	498.6	303.1
	Financial year to date	8,775.5	4,897.4	1,757.4	1,558.2	1,001.7	580.1
- Gold inventory change	Dec 2008	(33.8)	-	-	-	-	-
	Sept 2008	(83.5)	-	-	-	-	-
	Financial year to date	(117.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Operating profit	Dec 2008	2,565.9	1,533.9	662.1	425.5	348.8	97.5
	Sept 2008	1,573.9	848.7	509.3	274.1	184.4	(119.1)
	Financial year to date	4,139.8	2,382.6	1,171.4	699.6	533.2	(21.6)
Amortisation of mining assets	Dec 2008	995.4	480.1	143.4	161.8	111.9	63.0
	Sept 2008	864.1	462.4	139.6	174.8	98.9	49.1
	Financial year to date	1,859.5	942.5	283.0	336.6	210.8	112.1
Net operating profit	Dec 2008	1,570.5	1,053.8	518.7	263.7	236.9	34.5
	Sept 2008	709.8	386.3	369.7	99.3	85.5	(168.2)
	Financial year to date	2,280.3	1,440.1	888.4	363.0	322.4	(133.7)
Other income/(expense)	Dec 2008	(179.5)	(93.3)	(50.1)	(41.7)	(5.5)	4.0
	Sept 2008	(131.6)	(79.3)	(29.9)	(23.9)	(10.3)	(15.2)
	Financial year to date	(311.1)	(172.6)	(80.0)	(65.6)	(15.8)	(11.2)
Profit before taxation	Dec 2008	1,391.0	960.5	468.6	222.0	231.4	38.5
	Sept 2008	578.2	307.0	339.8	75.4	75.2	(183.4)
	Financial year to date	1,969.2	1,267.5	808.4	297.4	306.6	(144.9)
Mining and income taxation	Dec 2008	471.4	311.2	160.3	45.9	87.7	17.3
	Sept 2008	283.2	151.1	115.2	32.5	31.4	(28.0)
	Financial year to date	754.6	462.3	275.5	78.4	119.1	(10.7)
- Normal taxation	Dec 2008	134.2	113.5	110.0	3.2	0.3	-
	Sept 2008	193.4	68.4	66.4	1.9	0.1	-
	Financial year to date	327.6	181.9	176.4	5.1	0.4	-
- Deferred taxation	Dec 2008	337.2	197.7	50.3	42.7	87.4	17.3
	Sept 2008	89.8	82.7	48.8	30.6	31.3	(28.0)
	Financial year to date	427.0	280.4	99.1	73.3	118.7	(10.7)
Profit before exceptional items	Dec 2008	919.6	649.3	308.3	176.1	143.7	21.2
	Sept 2008	295.0	155.9	224.6	42.9	43.8	(155.4)
	Financial year to date	1,214.6	805.2	532.9	219.0	187.5	(134.2)
Exceptional items	Dec 2008	3.6	4.9	-	-	-	4.9
	Sept 2008	115.4	115.2	1.7	-	0.2	113.3
	Financial year to date	119.0	120.1	1.7	-	0.2	118.2
Net profit	Dec 2008	923.2	654.2	308.3	176.1	143.7	26.1
	Sept 2008	410.4	271.1	226.3	42.9	44.0	(42.1)
	Financial year to date	1,333.6	925.3	534.6	219.0	187.7	(16.0)
Net profit excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments and exceptional items	Dec 2008	971.8	636.1	308.3	176.1	143.7	8.0
	Sept 2008	386.2	202.0	225.3	42.9	43.9	(110.1)
	Financial year to date	1,358.0	838.1	533.6	219.0	187.6	(102.1)
Capital expenditure	Dec 2008	2,336.6	906.8	253.7	250.7	146.7	255.7
	Sept 2008	1,802.4	788.1	207.7	238.2	153.5	188.7
	Financial year to date	4,139.0	1,694.9	461.4	488.9	300.2	444.4
	Planned for next six months to June 2009	3,758.1	2,012.5	579.3	530.9	306.1	596.2

Operating and financial results

SOUTH AFRICAN RAND		International Operations					
		Total	Ghana		Peru	Australia [#]	
			Tarkwa	Damang	Cerro Corona	St Ives	Agnew
Operating Results	Dec 2008	9,892	5,384	1,216	1,199	1,840	253
Ore milled/treated (000 tons)	Sept 2008	9,210	5,507	1,137	441	1,817	308
	Financial year to date	19,102	10,891	2,353	1,640	3,657	561
Yield (grams per ton)	Dec 2008	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.8	5.5
	Sept 2008	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.7	5.3
	Financial year to date	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.8	5.4
Gold produced (kilograms)	Dec 2008	12,597	4,333	1,569	1,914	3,380	1,401
	Sept 2008	11,388	4,860	1,369	387	3,147	1,625
	Financial year to date	23,985	9,193	2,938	2,301	6,527	3,026
Gold sold (kilograms)	Dec 2008	12,720	4,333	1,569	2,037	3,380	1,401
	Sept 2008	11,001	4,860	1,369	-	3,147	1,625
	Financial year to date	23,721	9,193	2,938	2,037	6,527	3,026
Gold price received (Rand per kilogram)	Dec 2008	244,560	259,820	253,219	173,411	256,953	261,171
	Sept 2008	218,816	216,584	215,997	-	221,926	221,846
	Financial year to date	232,621	236,963	235,875	173,411	240,064	240,053
Total cash cost (Rand per kilogram)	Dec 2008	159,953	177,868	196,240	100,245	173,905	117,059
	Sept 2008	153,295	136,481	196,567	-	176,168	122,831
	Financial year to date	156,865	155,988	196,392	100,245	174,996	120,159
Notional cash expenditure (Rand per kilogram)	Dec 2008	281,210	340,342	237,731	379,154	214,467	174,233
	Sept 2008	244,099	256,008	222,790	569,509	245,440	146,338
	Financial year to date	263,590	295,758	230,769	411,169	229,401	159,253
Operating costs (Rand per ton)	Dec 2008	214	155	279	176	306	658
	Sept 2008	192	125	242	120	308	614
	Financial year to date	203	140	261	161	307	634
Financial Results (Rand million)							
Revenue	Dec 2008	3,110.8	1,125.8	397.3	353.3	868.5	365.9
	Sept 2008	2,407.2	1,052.6	295.7	-	698.4	360.5
	Financial year to date	5,518.0	2,178.4	693.0	353.3	1,566.9	726.4
Operating costs, net	Dec 2008	2,078.8	774.6	314.7	221.9	600.8	166.8
	Sept 2008	1,682.0	664.3	269.9	(20.1)	565.4	202.5
	Financial year to date	3,760.8	1,438.9	584.6	201.8	1,166.2	369.3
- Operating costs	Dec 2008	2,112.6	833.2	339.0	210.7	563.1	166.6
	Sept 2008	1,765.5	688.7	274.8	52.7	560.2	189.1
	Financial year to date	3,878.1	1,521.9	613.8	263.4	1,123.3	355.7
- Gold inventory change	Dec 2008	(33.8)	(58.6)	(24.3)	11.2	37.7	0.2
	Sept 2008	(83.5)	(24.4)	(4.9)	(72.8)	5.2	13.4
	Financial year to date	(117.3)	(83.0)	(29.2)	(61.6)	42.9	13.6
Operating profit	Dec 2008	1,032.0	351.2	82.6	131.4	267.7	199.1
	Sept 2008	725.2	388.3	25.8	20.1	133.0	158.0
	Financial year to date	1,757.2	739.5	108.4	151.5	400.7	357.1
Amortisation of mining assets	Dec 2008	515.3	140.0	43.5	91.0	240.8	
	Sept 2008	401.7	120.5	25.4	31.2	224.6	
	Financial year to date	917.0	260.5	68.9	122.2	465.4	
Net operating profit	Dec 2008	516.7	211.2	39.1	40.4	226.0	
	Sept 2008	323.5	267.8	0.4	(11.1)	66.4	
	Financial year to date	840.2	479.0	39.5	29.3	292.4	
Other income/(expense)	Dec 2008	(86.2)	(58.8)	(19.3)	(10.8)	2.7	
	Sept 2008	(52.3)	(36.5)	(13.7)	(12.6)	10.5	
	Financial year to date	(138.5)	(95.3)	(33.0)	(23.4)	13.2	
Profit before taxation	Dec 2008	430.5	152.4	19.8	29.6	228.7	
	Sept 2008	271.2	231.3	(13.3)	(23.7)	76.9	
	Financial year to date	701.7	383.7	6.5	5.9	305.6	
Mining and income taxation	Dec 2008	160.2	54.4	11.6	2.3	91.9	
	Sept 2008	132.1	84.8	3.2	1.4	42.7	
	Financial year to date	292.3	139.2	14.8	3.7	134.6	
- Normal taxation	Dec 2008	20.7	(24.5)	11.9	2.4	30.9	
	Sept 2008	125.0	89.9	8.9	-	26.2	
	Financial year to date	145.7	65.4	20.8	2.4	57.1	
- Deferred taxation	Dec 2008	139.5	78.9	(0.3)	(0.1)	61.0	
	Sept 2008	7.1	(5.1)	(5.7)	1.4	16.5	
	Financial year to date	146.6	73.8	(6.0)	1.3	77.5	
Profit before exceptional items	Dec 2008	270.3	98.0	8.2	27.3	136.8	
	Sept 2008	139.1	146.5	(16.5)	(25.1)	34.2	
	Financial year to date	409.4	244.5	(8.3)	2.2	171.0	
Exceptional items	Dec 2008	(1.3)	-	-	-	(1.3)	
	Sept 2008	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	
	Financial year to date	(1.1)	-	-	-	(1.1)	
Net profit	Dec 2008	269.0	98.0	8.2	27.3	135.5	
	Sept 2008	139.3	146.5	(16.5)	(25.1)	34.4	
	Financial year to date	408.3	244.5	(8.3)	2.2	169.9	
Net profit excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments and exceptional items	Dec 2008	335.7	140.7	19.9	27.3	147.8	
	Sept 2008	184.2	168.1	(8.2)	(25.1)	49.4	
	Financial year to date	519.9	308.8	11.7	2.2	197.2	
Capital expenditure	Dec 2008	1,429.8	641.5	34.0	515.0	161.8	77.5
	Sept 2008	1,014.3	555.5	30.2	167.7	212.2	48.7
	Financial year to date	2,444.1	1,197.0	64.2	682.7	374.0	126.2
	Planned for next six months to June 2009	1,745.6	697.9	80.5	387.0	387.1	193.1

As a significant portion of the acquisition price was allocated to tenements of St Ives and Agnew based on endowment ounces and also as these two Australian operations are entitled to transfer and then off-set tax losses from one company to another, it is not meaningful to split the income statement below operating profit.

Operating and financial results

UNITED STATES DOLLARS		Total Mine Operations	South African Operations				
			Total	Driefontein	Kloof	Beatrix	South Deep
Operating Results	Dec 2008	13,350	3,458	1,608	768	798	284
Ore milled/treated (000 tons)	Sept 2008	12,698	3,488	1,536	971	790	191
	Financial year to date	26,048	6,946	3,144	1,739	1,588	475
Yield (ounces per ton)	Dec 2008	0.068	0.145	0.121	0.197	0.134	0.167
	Sept 2008	0.068	0.141	0.135	0.161	0.128	0.143
	Financial year to date	0.068	0.143	0.128	0.177	0.131	0.157
Gold produced (000 ounces)	Dec 2008	905.6	500.6	194.9	151.7	106.7	47.3
	Sept 2008	858.2	492.0	206.7	156.6	101.5	27.3
	Financial year to date	1,763.8	992.7	401.6	308.3	208.2	74.6
Gold sold (000 ounces)	Dec 2008	909.6	500.6	194.9	151.7	106.7	47.3
	Sept 2008	845.7	492.0	206.7	156.6	101.5	27.3
	Financial year to date	1,755.3	992.7	401.6	308.3	208.2	74.6
Gold price received (dollars per ounce)	Dec 2008	792	806	804	805	813	806
	Sept 2008	874	871	869	874	870	871
	Financial year to date	830	835	831	834	840	853
Total cash cost (dollars per ounce)	Dec 2008	487	472	437	496	459	567
	Sept 2008	617	617	523	618	607	1,365
	Financial year to date	544	536	474	550	524	843
Notional cash expenditure (dollars per ounce)	Dec 2008	774	679	591	687	620	1,147
	Sept 2008	909	855	680	844	830	2,328
	Financial year to date	834	756	629	756	712	1,564
Operating costs (dollars per ton)	Dec 2008	35	72	56	102	64	99
	Sept 2008	43	91	74	105	82	205
	Financial year to date	38	80	64	102	72	139
Financial Results (\$ million)							
Revenue	Dec 2008	718.1	400.7	154.0	120.3	86.6	39.8
	Sept 2008	739.5	428.5	179.6	136.9	88.2	23.8
	Financial year to date	1,457.6	829.2	333.6	257.2	174.8	63.6
Operating costs, net	Dec 2008	450.0	239.0	86.4	76.0	49.7	26.9
	Sept 2008	536.1	318.8	113.8	101.5	64.4	39.2
	Financial year to date	986.1	557.8	200.2	177.5	114.1	66.1
- Operating costs	Dec 2008	452.6	239.0	86.4	76.0	49.7	26.9
	Sept 2008	546.9	318.8	113.8	101.5	64.4	39.2
	Financial year to date	999.5	557.8	200.2	177.5	114.1	66.1
- Gold inventory change	Dec 2008	(2.6)	-	-	-	-	-
	Sept 2008	(10.8)	-	-	-	-	-
	Financial year to date	(13.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Operating profit	Dec 2008	268.1	161.7	67.6	44.3	36.9	12.9
	Sept 2008	203.4	109.7	65.8	35.4	23.8	(15.4)
	Financial year to date	471.5	271.4	133.4	79.7	60.7	(2.5)
Amortisation of mining assets #	Dec 2008	100.1	47.6	14.2	15.8	11.2	6.4
	Sept 2008	111.6	59.7	18.0	22.6	12.8	6.3
	Financial year to date	211.8	107.3	32.2	38.3	24.0	12.8
Net operating profit	Dec 2008	168.0	114.1	53.4	28.5	25.7	6.5
	Sept 2008	91.7	49.9	47.8	12.8	11.0	(21.7)
	Financial year to date	259.7	164.0	101.2	41.3	36.7	(15.2)
Other income/(expenses)	Dec 2008	(18.4)	(9.4)	(5.2)	(4.4)	(0.5)	0.7
	Sept 2008	(17.0)	(10.2)	(3.9)	(3.1)	(1.3)	(2.0)
	Financial year to date	(35.4)	(19.7)	(9.1)	(7.5)	(1.8)	(1.3)
Profit before taxation	Dec 2008	149.6	104.7	48.2	24.1	25.2	7.2
	Sept 2008	74.7	39.7	43.9	9.7	9.7	(23.7)
	Financial year to date	224.3	144.4	92.1	33.9	34.9	(16.5)
Mining and income taxation	Dec 2008	49.4	33.1	16.5	4.7	9.5	2.4
	Sept 2008	36.6	19.5	14.9	4.2	4.1	(3.6)
	Financial year to date	85.9	52.7	31.4	8.9	13.6	(1.2)
- Normal taxation	Dec 2008	12.3	11.9	11.5	0.3	-	-
	Sept 2008	25.0	8.8	8.6	0.2	-	-
	Financial year to date	37.3	20.7	20.1	0.6	-	-
- Deferred taxation	Dec 2008	37.0	21.3	5.0	4.4	9.5	2.4
	Sept 2008	11.6	10.7	6.3	4.0	4.0	(3.6)
	Financial year to date	48.6	31.9	11.3	8.3	13.5	(1.2)
Profit before exceptional items	Dec 2008	100.2	71.6	31.7	19.4	15.7	4.8
	Sept 2008	38.2	20.1	29.0	5.5	5.7	(20.1)
	Financial year to date	138.3	91.6	60.6	24.9	21.4	(15.3)
Exceptional items	Dec 2008	(1.4)	(1.2)	-	-	-	(1.2)
	Sept 2008	14.9	14.9	0.2	-	-	14.6
	Financial year to date	13.6	13.7	0.2	-	-	13.5
Net profit	Dec 2008	98.9	70.4	31.7	19.4	15.7	3.6
	Sept 2008	53.1	35.0	29.2	5.5	5.7	(5.4)
	Financial year to date	152.0	105.3	60.8	24.9	21.4	(1.8)
Net profit excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange and exceptional items	Dec 2008	104.8	69.3	31.7	19.4	15.7	2.6
	Sept 2008	49.9	26.1	29.1	5.5	5.7	(14.2)
	Financial year to date	154.7	95.5	60.8	24.9	21.4	(11.6)
Capital expenditure	Dec 2008	238.5	91.2	25.7	24.9	14.4	26.2
	Sept 2008	232.9	101.8	26.8	30.8	19.8	24.4
	Financial year to date	471.4	193.0	52.6	55.7	34.2	50.6
	Planned for next six months to June 2009	389.8	208.8	60.1	55.1	31.8	61.8

Average exchange rates were US\$1 = R9.82 and US\$1 = R7.74 for the December 2008 and September 2008 quarters respectively. The Australian dollar exchange rates were A\$1 = R6.70 and A\$1 = R6.97 for the December 2008 and September 2008 quarters respectively.

Operating and financial results

UNITED STATES DOLLARS		International Operations						Australian Dollars	
		Total	Ghana		Peru	Australia [#]		Australia [#]	
			Tarkwa	Damang	Cerro Corona	St Ives	Agnew	St Ives	Agnew
Operating Results	Dec 2008	9,892	5,384	1,216	1,199	1,840	253	1,840	253
Ore milled/treated (000 tons)	Sept 2008	9,210	5,507	1,137	441	1,817	308	1,817	308
	Financial year to date	19,102	10,891	2,353	1,640	3,657	561	3,657	561
Yield (ounces per ton)	Dec 2008	0.041	0.026	0.041	0.051	0.059	0.178	0.059	0.178
	Sept 2008	0.040	0.028	0.039	0.028	0.056	0.170	0.056	0.170
	Financial year to date	0.040	0.027	0.040	0.045	0.057	0.173	0.057	0.173
Gold produced(000 ounces)	Dec 2008	405.0	139.3	50.4	61.5	108.7	45.0	108.7	45.0
	Sept 2008	366.1	156.3	44.0	12.4	101.2	52.2	101.2	52.2
	Financial year to date	771.1	295.6	94.5	74.0	209.8	97.3	209.8	97.3
Gold sold (000 ounces)	Dec 2008	409.0	139.3	50.4	65.5	108.7	45.0	108.7	45.0
	Sept 2008	353.7	156.3	44.0	-	101.2	52.2	101.2	52.2
	Financial year to date	762.6	295.6	94.5	65.5	209.8	97.3	209.8	97.3
Gold price received (dollars per ounce)	Dec 2008	775	823	802	614	814	827	1,193	1,212
	Sept 2008	879	870	868	-	892	891	990	990
	Financial year to date	824	839	836	614	850	850	1,095	1,095
Total cash cost (dollars per ounce)	Dec 2008	507	563	622	355	551	371	807	543
	Sept 2008	616	548	790	-	708	494	786	548
	Financial year to date	556	553	696	355	620	426	798	548
Notional cash expenditure (dollars per ounce)	Dec 2008	891	1,078	753	1,201	679	552	996	809
	Sept 2008	981	1,029	895	2,289	986	588	1,095	653
	Financial year to date	934	1,048	818	1,457	813	564	1,046	726
Operating costs (dollars per ton)	Dec 2008	22	16	28	18	31	67	46	98
	Sept 2008	25	16	31	15	40	79	44	88
	Financial year to date	23	16	30	18	35	72	45	93
Financial Results (\$ million)									
Revenue	Dec 2008	317.5	112.1	40.7	40.2	88.2	36.2	129.5	54.8
	Sept 2008	311.0	136.0	38.2	-	90.2	46.6	100.2	51.7
	Financial year to date	628.5	248.1	78.9	40.2	178.5	82.7	229.8	106.5
Operating costs, net	Dec 2008	211.0	78.1	31.7	25.6	59.8	15.9	89.9	25.1
	Sept 2008	217.3	85.8	34.9	(2.6)	73.0	26.2	81.1	29.1
	Financial year to date	428.3	163.9	66.6	23.0	132.8	42.1	171.0	54.1
- Operating costs	Dec 2008	213.6	84.4	34.4	23.2	55.6	16.1	84.3	25.0
	Sept 2008	228.1	89.0	35.5	6.8	72.4	24.4	80.4	27.1
	Financial year to date	441.7	173.3	69.9	30.0	127.9	40.5	164.7	52.2
- Gold inventory change	Dec 2008	(2.6)	(6.3)	(2.7)	2.4	4.2	(0.2)	5.5	0.1
	Sept 2008	(10.8)	(3.2)	(0.6)	(9.4)	0.7	1.7	0.7	1.9
	Financial year to date	(13.4)	(9.5)	(3.3)	(7.0)	4.9	1.5	6.3	2.0
Operating profit	Dec 2008	106.4	34.1	9.0	14.7	28.5	20.3	39.7	29.7
	Sept 2008	93.7	50.2	3.3	2.6	17.2	20.4	19.1	22.7
	Financial year to date	200.1	84.2	12.3	17.3	45.6	40.7	58.8	52.4
Amortisation of mining assets [#]	Dec 2008	52.5	14.1	4.6	9.9	24.0		36.0	
	Sept 2008	51.9	15.6	3.3	4.0	29.0		32.2	
	Financial year to date	104.4	29.7	7.8	13.9	53.0		68.2	
Net operating profit	Dec 2008	53.9	20.0	4.4	4.8	24.7		33.3	
	Sept 2008	41.8	34.6	0.1	(1.4)	8.6		9.5	
	Financial year to date	95.7	54.6	4.5	3.3	33.3		42.9	
Other income/(expenses)	Dec 2008	(9.0)	(6.1)	(2.0)	(1.0)	0.1		0.4	
	Sept 2008	(6.8)	(4.7)	(1.8)	(1.6)	1.4		1.5	
	Financial year to date	(15.8)	(10.9)	(3.8)	(2.7)	1.5		1.9	
Profit before taxation	Dec 2008	44.9	13.8	2.5	3.7	24.9		33.8	
	Sept 2008	35.0	29.9	(1.7)	(3.1)	9.9		11.0	
	Financial year to date	79.9	43.7	0.7	0.7	34.8		44.8	
Mining and income taxation	Dec 2008	16.2	4.9	1.3	0.2	9.8		13.6	
	Sept 2008	17.1	11.0	0.4	0.2	5.5		6.1	
	Financial year to date	33.3	15.9	1.7	0.4	15.3		19.7	
- Normal taxation	Dec 2008	0.4	(4.2)	1.2	0.3	3.1		4.6	
	Sept 2008	16.1	11.6	1.1	-	3.4		3.8	
	Financial year to date	16.6	7.4	2.4	0.3	6.5		8.4	
- Deferred taxation	Dec 2008	15.8	9.1	0.1	-	6.7		9.0	
	Sept 2008	0.9	(0.7)	(0.7)	0.2	2.1		2.4	
	Financial year to date	16.7	8.4	(0.7)	0.1	8.8		11.4	
Profit before exceptional items	Dec 2008	28.7	8.9	1.2	3.5	15.1		20.2	
	Sept 2008	18.0	18.9	(2.1)	(3.2)	4.4		4.9	
	Financial year to date	46.6	27.8	(0.9)	0.3	19.5		25.1	
Exceptional items	Dec 2008	(0.2)	-	-	-	(0.2)		(0.2)	
	Sept 2008	-	-	-	-	-		-	
	Financial year to date	(0.1)	-	-	-	(0.1)		(0.2)	
Net profit	Dec 2008	28.5	8.9	1.2	3.5	14.9		20.0	
	Sept 2008	18.0	18.9	(2.1)	(3.2)	4.4		4.9	
	Financial year to date	46.6	27.8	(0.9)	0.3	19.4		24.9	
Net profit excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments and exceptional items	Dec 2008	35.4	13.5	2.4	3.5	16.1		21.8	
	Sept 2008	23.8	21.7	(1.1)	(3.2)	6.4		7.1	
	Financial year to date	59.2	35.2	1.3	0.3	22.5		28.9	
Capital expenditure	Dec 2008	147.3	64.6	3.4	56.1	15.2	8.1	24.4	11.5
	Sept 2008	131.0	71.8	3.9	21.7	27.4	6.3	30.4	7.0
	Financial year to date	278.4	136.3	7.3	77.8	42.6	14.4	54.8	18.5
	Planned for next six months to June 2009	181.1	72.4	8.4	40.1	40.2	20.0	58.7	29.3

[#] As a significant portion of the acquisition price was allocated to tenements of St Ives and Agnew on endowment ounces and also as these two Australian operations are entitled to transfer and then off-set tax losses from one company to another, it is not meaningful to split the income statement below operating profit.

Figures may not add as they are rounded independently.

Underground and surface

South African rand and metric units

Operating Results	Total Mine Operations	South African Operations					International Operations						
		Total	Driefontein	Kloof	Beatrix	South Deep [#]	Total	Ghana		Peru	Australia		
								Tarkwa	Damang	Cerro Corona	St Ives	Agnew	
Ore milled / treated (000 ton)													
- underground	Dec 2008	2,900	2,411	751	614	798	248	489	-	-	-	329	160
	Sept 2008	2,698	2,277	724	603	790	160	421	-	-	-	245	176
	Financial year to date	5,598	4,688	1,475	1,217	1,588	408	910	-	-	-	574	336
- surface	Dec 2008	10,450	1,047	857	154	-	36	9,403	5,384	1,216	1,199	1,511	93
	Sept 2008	10,000	1,211	812	368	-	31	8,789	5,507	1,137	441	1,572	132
	Financial year to date	20,450	2,258	1,669	522	-	67	18,192	10,891	2,353	1,640	3,083	225
- total	Dec 2008	13,350	3,458	1,608	768	798	284	9,892	5,384	1,216	1,199	1,840	253
	Sept 2008	12,698	3,488	1,536	971	790	191	9,210	5,507	1,137	441	1,817	308
	Financial year to date	26,048	6,946	3,144	1,739	1,588	475	19,102	10,891	2,353	1,640	3,657	561
Yield (grams per ton)													
- underground	Dec 2008	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.5	4.2	6.8	6.1	-	-	-	5.2	8.0
	Sept 2008	6.3	6.4	8.1	7.7	4.0	5.1	5.8	-	-	-	4.2	8.1
	Financial year to date	6.2	6.3	7.8	7.6	4.1	6.0	6.0	-	-	-	4.7	8.1
- surface	Dec 2008	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.2
	Sept 2008	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	-	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.5
	Financial year to date	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	-	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4
- combined	Dec 2008	2.1	4.5	3.8	6.1	4.2	6.2	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.8	5.5
	Sept 2008	2.1	4.4	4.2	5.0	4.0	4.5	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.7	5.3
	Financial year to date	2.1	4.4	4.0	5.5	4.1	5.4	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.8	5.4
Gold produced (kilograms)													
- underground	Dec 2008	17,899	14,915	5,591	4,620	3,320	1,384	2,984	-	-	-	1,699	1,285
	Sept 2008	16,915	14,467	5,873	4,626	3,156	812	2,448	-	-	-	1,023	1,425
	Financial year to date	34,814	29,382	11,464	9,246	6,476	2,196	5,432	-	-	-	2,722	2,710
- surface	Dec 2008	10,269	656	472	97	-	87	9,613	4,333	1,569	1,914	1,681	116
	Sept 2008	9,777	837	555	245	-	37	8,940	4,860	1,369	387	2,124	200
	Financial year to date	20,046	1,493	1,027	342	-	124	18,553	9,193	2,938	2,301	3,805	316
- total	Dec 2008	28,168	15,571	6,063	4,717	3,320	1,471	12,597	4,333	1,569	1,914	3,380	1,401
	Sept 2008	26,692	15,304	6,428	4,871	3,156	849	11,388	4,860	1,369	387	3,147	1,625
	Financial year to date	54,860	30,875	12,491	9,588	6,476	2,320	23,985	9,193	2,938	2,301	6,527	3,026
Operating costs (Rand per ton)													
- underground	Dec 2008	953	973	1,081	1,233	630	1,109	853	-	-	-	833	893
	Sept 2008	1,008	1,038	1,127	1,241	631	1,884	843	-	-	-	828	863
	Financial year to date	979	1,005	1,103	1,237	631	1,413	848	-	-	-	831	877
- surface	Dec 2008	170	79	76	103	-	53	180	155	279	176	191	253
	Sept 2008	151	85	80	100	-	55	161	125	242	120	227	282
	Financial year to date	161	83	78	101	-	54	171	140	261	161	210	271
- total	Dec 2008	340	703	545	1,006	630	975	214	155	279	176	306	658
	Sept 2008	333	707	573	809	631	1,587	192	125	242	120	308	614
	Financial year to date	337	705	559	896	631	1,221	203	140	261	161	307	634

December quarter includes 43,000 tons (September quarter 3,000 tons) of waste processed from underground. In order to show the yield based on ore mined, the calculation of the yield at South Deep only, excludes the underground waste.

Development results

Development values represent the actual results of sampling and no allowance has been made for any adjustments which may be necessary when estimating ore reserves. All figures below exclude shaft sinking metres.

Driefontein		December 2008 quarter			September 2008 quarter			Year to date F2009		
Reef		Carbon Leader	Main	VCR	Carbon Leader	Main	VCR	Carbon Leader	Main	VCR
Advanced	(m)	1,440	838	1,191	1,451	1,009	1,368	2,891	1,847	2,559
Advanced on reef	(m)	262	301	144	319	528	82	581	829	226
Sampled	(m)	156	213	105	339	459	36	495	672	141
Channel width	(cm)	40	46	67	33	42	16	35	43	54
Average value	- (g/t)	33.0	11.3	11.7 ¹	39.3	11.5	58.1	37.1	11.4	15.1
	- (cm.g/t)	1,317	520	782	1,299	479	916	1,305	492	816

Kloof		December 2008 quarter			September 2008 quarter			Year to date F2009		
Reef		Kloof	Main	VCR	Kloof	Main	VCR	Kloof	Main	VCR
Advanced	(m)	153	631	5,070	181	1,039	5,533	334	1,670	10,603
Advanced on reef	(m)	48	304	717	113	248	674	161	552	1,391
Sampled	(m)	63	297	619	105	225	636	168	522	1,255
Channel width	(cm)	175	140	115	197	69	133	189	109	125
Average value	- (g/t)	4.0	4.7	22.7	3.7	9.4	15.4	3.8	6.0	18.8
	- (cm.g/t)	710	661	2,626	724	647	2,057	719	655	2,338

Beatrix		December 2008 quarter		September 2008 quarter		Year to date F2009	
Reef		Beatrix	Kalkoenkrans	Beatrix	Kalkoenkrans	Beatrix	Kalkoenkrans
Advanced	(m)	5,949	2,105	7,029	2,231	12,978	4,336
Advanced on reef	(m)	1,664	144	1,383	237	3,047	381
Sampled	(m)	1,278	123	1,515	189	2,793	312
Channel width	(cm)	95	201	106	85	101	131
Average value	- (g/t)	9.0	18.3	6.2	22.4	7.4	19.9
	- (cm.g/t)	857	3,670	657	1,906	748	2,601

South Deep		December 2008 quarter		September 2008 quarter		Year to date F2009	
Reef		Elsburg		Elsburg		Elsburg	
Advanced	(m)	2,180		1,289		3,469	
Advanced on reef	(m)	1,399		1,103		2,502	
Sampled	(m)	2,180		1,289		3,469	
Channel width	(cm)	- ²		- ²		- ²	
Average value	- (g/t)	5.8		4.6		5.4	
	- (cm.g/t)	- ³		- ³		- ³	

- 1) Less development at the higher grade 1, 4 and 5 shafts as a result of the secondary support initiative, while lower grade development was done at 8 shaft.
- 2) Trackless development in the Elsburg reefs is evaluated by means of the block model.
- 3) Full channel width not fully exposed in development, hence not reported.

Administration and corporate information

Corporate Secretary

Cain Farrel

Tel: (+27)(11) 562 9742
Fax: (+27)(11) 562 9829
e-mail: cain.farrel@goldfields.co.za

Registered Offices

Johannesburg

Gold Fields Limited
150 Helen Road
Sandown
Sandton
2196

Postnet Suite 252
Private Bag X30500
Houghton 2041

Tel: (+27)(11) 562 9700
Fax: (+27)(11) 562 9829

Secretaries Offices

London

St James's Corporate Services Limited
6 St James's Place
London SW1A 1NP
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44)(20) 7499 3916
Fax: (+44)(20) 7491 1989

American Depository Receipts Transfer Agent

Bank of New York Mellon

BNY Mellon Shareowner Services
P O Box 358516
Pittsburgh, PA15252-8516

US toll-free telephone: (1)(888) 269 2377
Tel: (+1) 201 680 6825
e-mail: shrrelations@bnymellon.com

Gold Fields Limited

Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa
Registration number 1968/004880/06
Share code: GFI
Issuer code: GOGOF
ISIN – ZAE 000018123

Directors

A J Wright (Chairman) °
N J Holland ** (Chief Executive Officer)
K Ansah #°

* British

Investor Enquiries

Willie Jacobsz

Tel: (+508) 358 0188
Mobile: (+857) 241 7127
e-mail: wjacobsz@gfexpl.com

Nikki Catrakilis-Wagner

Tel: (+27)(11) 562 9706
Mobile: (+27)(0) 83 309 6720
e-mail: nikki.catrakilis-wagner@goldfields.co.za

Media Enquiries

Marritt Claassens

Tel: (+27)(11) 562 9774
Mobile: (+27)(0) 82 307 3297
e-mail: marritto@goldfields.co.za

Transfer Secretaries

South Africa

Computershare Investor Services
(Proprietary) Limited
Ground Floor
70 Marshall Street
Johannesburg, 2001
P O Box 61051
Marshalltown, 2107
Tel: (+27)(11) 370 5000
Fax: (+27)(11) 370 5271

United Kingdom

Capita Registrars
The Registry
34 Beckenham Road
Beckenham
Kent BR3 4TU
England
Tel: (+44)(20) 8639 3399
Fax: (+44)(20) 8658 3430

Website

<http://www.goldfields.co.za>

Listings

JSE / NYSE / NASDAQ Dubai: GFI
NYX: GFLB
SWX: GOLI

J G Hopwood °
G Marcus *
R P Menell °

Ghanaian

D N Murray °
D M J Ncube °
R L Pennant-Rea **°

* Non-independent Director

C I von Christiernson °
G M Wilson °

° Independent Director

Forward Looking Statements

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