

FORM 6-K
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Report of Foreign Private Issuer

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

For the month of May 2009
Commission File Number 1-31318

Gold Fields Limited

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

150 Helen Rd.
Sandown, Sandton 2196
South Africa
(Address of principal executive offices)

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7): _____

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

Yes No ..x...

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

F2009 Q3



GOLD FIELDS



RESULTS FOR THE
QUARTER ENDED
31 MARCH 2009

– Unaudited –

www.goldfields.co.za

EARNINGS BOOSTED BY HIGHER PRODUCTION AND GOLD PRICE

JOHANNESBURG. 7 May 2009, Gold Fields Limited (NYSE & JSE: GFI) today announced headline earnings for the March 2009 quarter of R1,512 million, compared with headline earnings of R484 million and R1,246 million for the December 2008 and the March 2008 quarters respectively. In US dollar terms headline earnings for the March 2009 quarter were US\$163 million, compared with earnings of US\$55 million and US\$176 million for the December 2008 and the March 2008 quarters respectively.

March 2009 quarter salient features:

- Attributable gold production increased 4 per cent to 871,000 ounces;
- Operating profit increased 55 per cent to R4.0 billion;
- Total cash costs decreased 2 per cent from R153,893 per kilogram (US\$487 per ounce) to R150,301 per kilogram (US\$471 per ounce);
- Notional cash expenditure decreased 13 per cent from R244,210 per kilogram (US\$774 per ounce) to R213,403 per kilogram (US\$668 per ounce);
- Mvela Gold subscribed for 15 per cent of GFI Mining South Africa (Pty) Limited (GFIMSA) and exercised its right to use the GFIMSA shares to subscribe for 50 million new ordinary shares in Gold Fields Limited;
- Net debt decreased from R9.4 billion (US\$970 million) to R7.7 billion (US\$810 million);
- Liquidity improved by cost effective refinancing package.

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

"During the quarter under review we remained focused on our strategy of turning Gold Fields around, with a particular emphasis on achieving a step change in our safety performance; whilst at the same time increasing the production base and maintaining rigorous cost control aimed at improving the generation of free cash flow.

We regret to report five fatalities during the quarter. However, the safety performance of the Group continued to show an improving trend and F2009 thus far is our best safety year ever. With only two months of the financial year remaining at the time of writing this report, our fatalities for the year stand at 13 compared to 47 during the prior financial year, with all other metrics showing significant improvements.

The positive impact of the improvement in safety is felt throughout the Group and reflects in the improved morale of our people.

We remain committed to eliminating all serious and fatal accidents on all of our mines, as well as to our guiding principle of: "we will not mine if we cannot mine safely".

Despite a very challenging March quarter, including the Christmas break in South Africa, Gold

Fields remains on a positive trajectory with production increasing by 4 per cent in the quarter, and eight of our nine mines showing improvements in production.

This follows an overall increase of 5 per cent in quarter two, bringing our total production increase for the last two quarters to 10 per cent from the low point experienced in the September 2008 quarter. We anticipate a further increase of a similar size in the next quarter.

During the quarter under review, increased production at similar costs resulted in an improved operating margin of 47 per cent, and positive cash flow generation, which is a key component of our strategy of realising value for shareholders.

Our operational performance for the quarter was negatively impacted by a poor quarter at Beatrix and commissioning problems with the newly expanded CIL plant at Tarkwa. By the end of the quarter many of the issues impacting the performance of both mines had been addressed and significant improvements are expected at both mines in the June quarter, which should bode well for the overall performance of the Group."

Stock data		JSE Limited – (GFI)	
Number of shares in issue		Range - Quarter	ZAR77.37 – ZAR123.50
- at end March 2009	704,237,969	Average Volume - Quarter	3,244,318 shares / day
- average for the quarter	669,602,482	NYSE – (GFI)	
Free Float	100%	Range - Quarter	US\$7.94 – US\$12.47
ADR Ratio	1:1	Average Volume - Quarter	9,350,542 shares / day
Bloomberg / Reuters	GFISJ / GFLJ.J		

SOUTH AFRICAN RAND					Salient features			UNITED STATES DOLLARS				
Nine months to		Quarter						Quarter			Nine months to	
March 2008	March 2009	March 2008	December 2008	March 2009				March 2009	December 2008	March 2008	March 2009	March 2008
86,258	78,015	25,736	26,093	27,105	kg	Gold produced*	oz (000)	871	839	827	2,508	2,773
106,902	152,500	122,920	153,893	150,301	R/kg	Total cash cost	\$/oz	471	487	513	518	468
177,464	227,745	201,181	244,210	213,403	R/kg	Notional cash expenditure	\$/oz	668	774	843	773	776
37,356	39,326	12,376	13,350	13,278	000	Tons milled	000	13,278	13,350	12,376	39,326	37,356
180,270	253,567	220,612	250,058	289,095	R/kg	Revenue	\$/oz	906	792	921	861	789
271	339	283	340	344	R/ton	Operating costs	\$/ton	35	35	38	37	38
6,320	8,126	2,566	2,566	3,986	Rm	Operating profit	\$m	416	268	347	887	886
38	38	42	36	47	%	Operating margin	%	47	36	42	38	38
3,615	1,829	1,248	483	1,307	Rm		\$m	140	54	167	200	508
554	275	191	74	195	SA c.p.s.	Net earnings	US c.p.s.	21	8	26	30	78
2,112	2,035	1,246	484	1,512	Rm		\$m	163	55	176	222	301
324	305	191	74	225	SA c.p.s.	Headline earnings	US c.p.s.	24	8	27	33	46
1,996	2,032	1,001	542	1,369	Rm	Net earnings excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, exceptional items and share of profit/(loss) of associates after taxation	\$m	146	60	137	222	281
306	305	153	83	204	SA c.p.s.		US c.p.s.	21	10	21	33	43

* Attributable – All companies wholly owned except for Ghana (71.1%) and Cerro Corona (80.7%).

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this document constitute “forward looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Such forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the company to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks, uncertainties and other important factors include among others: economic, business and political conditions in South Africa, Ghana, Australia, Peru and elsewhere; the ability to achieve anticipated efficiencies and other cost savings in connection with past and future acquisitions, exploration and development activities; decreases in the market price of gold or copper; hazards associated with underground and surface gold mining; labour disruptions; availability terms and deployment of capital or credit; changes in government regulations, particularly environmental regulations; and new legislation affecting mining and mineral rights; changes in exchange rates; currency devaluations; inflation and other macro-economic factors, industrial action, temporary stoppages of mines for safety reasons; and the impact of the AIDS crisis in South Africa. These forward looking statements speak only as of the date of this document.

The company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Health and safety

We regret to report that there were 5 fatal injuries recorded for the quarter at the South African operations. Substantial progress has been made during the quarter to show an improvement in all the key safety indices. The fatal injury frequency rate improved from 0.15 to 0.11 during the quarter. An improvement in the lost day injury frequency rate of 4.92 to 4.78 was achieved and the serious injury frequency rate reduced from 2.69 to 2.65. The year to date fatal injury frequency rate has improved from 0.23 in the previous year to 0.09 in the current year, the lost day injury frequency rate has improved from 8.06 to 4.12 and the serious injury frequency rate has improved from 4.32 to 2.50.

To maintain the recent gains achieved in the safety performance on the operations, an initiative entitled “Safe production management” will be rolled out in the new quarter to address safety systems, leadership behavior and communication. The Gold Fields Group remains committed to zero fatalities, serious and lost day injuries and no disabling health incidents.

Financial review

Quarter ended 31 March 2009 compared with quarter ended 31 December 2008

Revenue

Attributable gold production for the March 2009 quarter amounted to 871,000 ounces compared with 839,000 ounces in the December quarter, an increase of 4 per cent. Production at the South African operations increased by 3 per cent from 501,000 ounces to 517,000 ounces. Attributable gold production at the international operations increased by 5 per cent from 338,000 ounces to 354,000 ounces.

At the South African operations the increase in gold production in the March quarter was directly attributable to an increase in tonnage at Driefontein and South Deep and an improved grade at Kloof. This increase was achieved despite the Christmas break which had the usual impact on all of the South African operations. At Driefontein gold production increased by 10 per cent quarter on quarter due to increased underground tons and a drawdown of low grade underground stockpiles. Gold production at Kloof increased by 15 per cent

compared with the December quarter due to clean-up of high grade backlog accumulations. At Beatrix gold production decreased by 25 per cent. This very poor quarter at Beatrix was impacted by lower mining volumes associated with limited flexibility and a lower yield, which was impacted by lower than expected mining quality factors.

At the international operations managed gold production at Tarkwa increased by 9 per cent due to the commissioning of the CIL plant expansion. At Damang, gold production increased by 4 per cent due to an increase in volumes processed as a result of improved blast fragmentation and improved plant availability. Gold production from Australia was 3 per cent higher than the previous quarter. Agnew increased by 10 per cent due to increased volumes from underground. Cerro Corona produced 61,400 equivalent ounces and sold 65,300 equivalent ounces, which is similar to the December quarter.

The average quarterly US dollar gold price achieved increased 14 per cent from US\$792 per ounce in the December quarter to US\$906 per ounce in the March quarter. The average rand/US dollar exchange rate of R9.93 was marginally weaker than the R9.82 achieved in the December quarter. As a result of the above factors the rand gold price strengthened from R250,058 per kilogram to R289,095 per kilogram, a 16 per cent increase. The Australian dollar gold price increased from A\$1,199 per ounce to A\$1,378 per ounce as the US dollar strengthened against the Australian dollar from 0.68 in the December quarter to 0.66 in the March quarter, allied with the increase in the US dollar gold price.

The increase in the rand gold price achieved, together with the increase in production, resulted in revenue of R8,510 million (US\$869 million), an increase of 20 per cent compared with the R7,074 million (US\$718 million) achieved in the December quarter.

Operating costs

Operating costs increased by less than 1 per cent despite a 4 per cent increase in production, from R4,542 million (US\$453 million) in the December quarter to R4,567 million (US\$457 million) in the March quarter. Total cash cost decreased by 2 per cent from R153,893 per kilogram (US\$487 per ounce) in the December quarter to R150,301 per kilogram (US\$471 per ounce) in the March quarter.

At the South African operations, operating costs increased marginally from R2,430 million (US\$239 million) to R2,434 million (US\$243 million). This

increase was mainly due to overtime on maintenance work done during the Christmas break and the annual senior official salary increases. Total cash cost at the South African operations decreased by 4 per cent from R148,944 per kilogram (US\$472 per ounce) to R143,340 per kilogram (US\$449 per ounce).

At the international operations, including gold-in-process movements, operating costs in the March quarter were similar to the December quarter at US\$210 million. Most operations reflected a decrease in costs quarter on quarter in local currencies, and only Cerro Corona had a significant increase which was in line with its increased mining and processing volumes. Total cash cost at the international operations decreased by 2 per cent from US\$507 per ounce in the December quarter to US\$497 per ounce in the March 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 21 of this report. The objective is to provide the all-in costs for the Group, and for each operation. The NCE per ounce is an important measure, as it determines how much free cash flow is generated in order to pay taxation, interest, exploration and dividends.

The NCE for the Group for the March quarter amounted to R213,403 per kilogram (US\$668 per ounce) compared with R244,210 per kilogram (US\$774 per ounce) in the December quarter. NCE for the December quarter includes project expenditure at Cerro Corona and Tarkwa.

At the South African operations the NCE decreased from R214,277 per kilogram (US\$679 per ounce) in the December quarter to R206,570 per kilogram (US\$647 per ounce) in the March quarter. At the international operations the NCE decreased quarter on quarter from US\$891 per ounce to US\$694 per ounce.

Operating margin

The net effect of the changes in revenue and costs, after taking into account gold-in-process movements, was a 55 per cent increase in operating profit from R2,566 million (US\$268 million) to R3,986 million (US\$416 million). The Group operating margin was 47 per cent compared with 36 per cent in the December quarter. The margin at the South African operations increased from 39 per cent to 48 per cent, while the margin at the international operations increased from 33 per cent to 46 per cent.

Amortisation

Amortisation increased from R1,033 million (US\$104 million) in the December quarter to R1,141 million (US\$115 million) in the March quarter. At the South African operations amortisation increased from R480 million (US\$48 million) to R521 million (US\$52 million) in line with the increased production at Driefontein, Kloof and South Deep. At the international operations amortisation increased from R515 million (US\$53 million) to R583 million (US\$59 million). This was mainly due to the increase at Cerro Corona, due to the increased production, as well as the increase at Tarkwa due to increased production and amortization of the new CIL plant.

Other

Net interest paid at R164 million (US\$17 million) was similar to the December quarter. In the March quarter interest paid of R260 million (US\$27 million) was partly offset by interest received of R79 million (US\$8 million) and interest capitalised of R17 million (US\$2 million). This compares with interest paid of R240 million (US\$24 million) partly offset by interest received of R46 million (US\$5 million) and interest capitalised of R30 million (US\$3 million) in the December quarter.

The share of profit of associates after taxation of R21 million (US\$3 million) in the March quarter compares with the share of losses of R47 million (US\$4 million) in the December quarter. This improvement relates largely to equity accounted gains incurred at Rand Refinery compared with equity accounted losses at Rusoro in the December quarter. The gain on foreign exchange of R129 million (US\$14 million) in the March quarter compares with a gain of R46 million (US\$5 million) in the December quarter. The gain in the March quarter relates to exchange gains on the repayment of Australian dollar intercompany loans. 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 and an unrealised gain from translating the offshore insurance captive into its functional currency.

The loss on financial instruments decreased from R66 million (US\$7 million) in the December quarter to R5 million (US\$nil million) in the March quarter. The loss in the March quarter was due to marked to market losses on the balance of the diesel hedges in Ghana and Australia. The loss in the December quarter was mainly due to the marked to market losses on diesel hedges in Ghana and Australia, which amounted to R52 million (US\$5 million) and R17 million (US\$2 million) respectively.

Share based payments amounted to R95 million (US\$10 million) in the March quarter, which was similar to the December quarter.

Other costs decreased from R52 million (US\$6 million) in the December quarter to R41 million (US\$4 million) in the March quarter.

Exploration

Exploration expenditure was in line with the December quarter at R134 million (US\$14 million). Refer to the Exploration and Corporate Development section for more detail.

Exceptional items

The exceptional loss in the March quarter amounted to R203 million (US\$23 million) which was mainly due to a loss on the exchange of Orezone shares for IAMGold shares as a result of the conclusion of a takeover offer for Orezone. The loss of R5 million (US\$2 million) in the December quarter included both finalisation of restructuring costs and a fire insurance claim at South Deep.

Taxation

Taxation for the quarter amounted to R943 million (US\$99 million) compared with R496 million (US\$53 million) in the December quarter, in line with the increase in operating profit. The tax expense 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 R1,307 million (US\$140 million) or 195 SA cents per share (US\$0.21 per share), compared with R483 million (US\$54 million) or 74 SA cents per share (US\$0.08 per share) in the December quarter.

Headline earnings i.e. earnings less the after tax effect of asset sales, impairments, the sale of investments and discontinued operations, amounted to R1,512 million (US\$163 million) or 225 SA cents per share (US\$0.24 per share), compared with earnings of R484 million (US\$55 million) or 74 SA cents per share (US\$0.08 per share) in the December quarter.

Earnings excluding exceptional items as well as net gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments and profit/(losses) of associates after taxation amounted to R1,369 million (US\$146 million) or 204 SA cents per share (US\$0.21 per share), compared with earnings of R542 million (US\$60 million) or 83 SA cents per share (US\$0.10 per share) reported in the December quarter.

Cash flow

The cash inflow from operating activities for the quarter amounted to R2,947 million (US\$328 million), compared with a cash inflow of R1,787 million (US\$186 million) in the December quarter. This quarter on quarter increase of R1,160 million (US\$142 million) was due to the increase in profit before tax and exceptional items of R1,536 million (US\$161 million) reflecting the higher gold price and increased production. This was partly offset by an increase in taxation paid of R313 million (US\$157 million) mainly due to the half yearly tax payments in South Africa.

Capital expenditure decreased from R2,345 million (US\$239 million) in the December quarter to R1,701 million (US\$166 million) in the March quarter. This decrease was mainly due to completion of the project phase of the Cerro Corona project and the completion of the CIL expansion in Tarkwa in the December quarter.

At the South African operations capital expenditure decreased from R907 million (US\$91 million) in the December quarter to R889 million (US\$90 million) in the March quarter. Expenditure on Ore Reserve Development (ORD) at Driefontein, Kloof and Beatrix accounted for R119 million (US\$12 million), R120 million (US\$12 million) and R72 million (US\$7 million) respectively.

At the international operations capital expenditure decreased from R1,430 million (US\$147 million) to R800 million (US\$76 million). This was mainly due to a decrease in capital expenditure of R308 million (US\$37 million) at Cerro Corona as the project phase was completed. In Ghana, expenditure at Tarkwa decreased by R277 million (US\$28 million) mainly due to the completion of the CIL expansion. In Australia, at St Ives, capital expenditure decreased by R47 million (A\$7 million) due to the completion of the project phase of the Cave Rocks underground mine, which reached full production in the month of December and the completion of the capital waste of the Grinder open pit during the December quarter.

Net cash inflow from financing activities in the March quarter amounted to R94 million (US\$12 million). Loans received in the March quarter amounted to R4.9 billion (US\$497 million), mainly due to drawdowns on the facility to repay the Mvela loan and to advance funds to Cerro Corona and Tarkwa. Loans repaid amounted to R5.0 billion (US\$498 million), mainly made up of a repayment of the above mentioned facility as well as some of the South African loans..

In addition, an outside shareholder's loan was received from IAMGold being their share of loans advanced to Tarkwa.

To give effect to the maturity of the Mvela transaction, a series of cash flows were effected during the quarter as follows: Gold Fields fully drew down on its

credit facility in order to repay the Mvela loan of R4.1 billion. Mvela then used the proceeds from the loan repayment to subscribe for its 15 per cent interest in GFIMSA by paying R4.1 billion to GFIMSA. The proceeds from Mvela were then used to fully settle the abovementioned credit facility. Immediately upon receipt of the GFIMSA shares, Mvela Gold exercised its right to use the GFIMSA shares to subscribe for 50 million new ordinary shares in Gold Fields.

Net cash inflow for the quarter was R1,396 million (US\$180 million) compared with a net cash outflow of R895 million (US\$92 million) in the December quarter. After accounting for a positive translation adjustment of R88 million (negative translation adjustment in dollar terms of US\$24 million), the cash balance at the end of March was R2,537 million (US\$265 million). The cash balance at the end of December was R1,054 million (US\$109 million) a net increase of R1.5 billion (US\$156 million) for the quarter.

Balance sheet (Investment and net debt)

Investments increased from R4,360 million (US\$452 million) at 31 December 2008 to R5,107 million (US\$534 million) at 31 March 2009. This increase was mainly due to market gains on the Gold Fields share portfolio. These marked to market gains have been accounted for in equity.

Net debt (long-term loans plus current portion of long-term loans less cash and deposits) has decreased from R9,354 million (US\$970 million) at 31 December 2008 to R7,748 million (US\$810 million) at 31 March 2009. This decrease in total debt is as a result of the increase in cash and deposits of approximately R1.5 billion arising from an increase in operational profit and lower capital expenditure.

In March Standard and Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") assigned Gold Fields an investment grade credit rating of 'BBB-/ A-3' long-term and short-term global scale credit rating and 'zaA/zaA-1' long-term and short-term South Africa national scale credit rating. The outlook is stable.

Subsequent to quarter end on 8 April 2009, Gold Fields utilised this credit rating to access the local commercial paper market and successfully raised R568 million. The company raised R90 million with a three-month maturity at a spread of 70 basis points (bps) over 3-month JIBAR and R478 million with a six-month maturity at a spread of 100 bps over 3-month JIBAR. The proceeds will be utilised to partially refinance the R1 billion debt facility maturing in May. The company's intention was to take advantage of the liquidity and pricing in the short-term as well as diversify sources of funding. The remainder of the maturing debt will be funded through bank debt.

Over and above the commercial paper issuance, Gold Fields has secured two additional bank facilities in the form of a R1.5 billion 5-year revolving credit facility and a US\$311 million syndicated a 2 year revolving credit facility. The dollar denominated revolving credit facility bears interest at a margin of 275bps over LIBOR. The rand denominated revolving credit facility bears interest at a margin of 295bps over JIBAR.

This refinancing strategy improves the debt maturity profile and provides flexibility in terms of access to funding. Our intention however, remains to reduce debt over the next 18 months. A debt maturity ladder is included on page 15.

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 per month to an average of at least eight metres per month by the end of financial year 2010.

This should be achieved through the following key improvement initiatives:

- drilling and blasting practices;
- cleaning and sweeping practices;
- mining cycle and training;
- Improved pay face availability.

The planned increase in face advance targets will improve underground production, which will reflect in improved labour efficiencies, lower unit mining costs and improved revenue. Although an improvement in safety is clearly visible, improvement in quality volumes remains a challenge.

Project 2M

Project 2M is a technology initiative aimed at mechanizing 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. South Deep is excluded as it is a fully mechanized mine. The aim of the project is to improve safety, productivity and increase reserve flexibility. It targets a mechanization

rate of 43 per cent of flat-end development in financial year 2009, reaching 100 per cent by 30 June 2010.

During the March quarter, 39 per cent of flat-end development was achieved with mechanised equipment. Unit cost, equipment efficiency and labour productivity are improving as teams are gaining more confidence and experience with the mechanised equipment. Safety improvements to date are very encouraging.

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 year 2010. This is to be achieved by way of 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 year 2010. These savings are against the baseline consumption for the financial year 2008 and driven by various initiatives.

Financial year to date savings amount to R56 million if compared with the same period in financial 2008. The average power consumed for the quarter was 543.7 Megawatts, compared with an Eskom base line of 600.1 Megawatts. Financial savings for the quarter if compared with the Eskom baseline amounts to R25 million. The average diesel consumption for the quarter was 26 per cent lower than the baseline of 2.1 million litres.

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 financial 2010, from the current 13 per cent. A target of 2 per cent in each of financial year 2009 and 2010 has been set. A 2 per cent reduction has been achieved in the financial year to date largely due to reduced incidences of industrial action and more diligent labour management.

The above-ground cost project aims to reduce surface costs by at least R100 million per annum. Various initiatives are in place.

Projects which reduced above ground cost were the following:

- Shared services – saving for the quarter was R10 million (year to date: R28 million). This saving was realised by optimization of process, labour, discounts received and inventory.
- Training expenditure – a much more focused strategy to service our core business is in the process of being developed. Benefits of this re-aligned strategy will be realised in financial year 2010.
- Hospital services – saving for the quarter was R1 million (year to date: R3 million). This saving was realised by optimization of process.

On the supply chain side the impact of the global economic crisis effectively stopped the rampant inflation recently experienced over various input commodities, with decreases in amongst others copper, steel, fuel, explosives, despite the weakening of the rand. The deflationary trend should continue over the next quarter.

During the March quarter approximately R20 million strategic sourcing, procurement and repairs/maintenance price and consumption related savings were realised in fuel and copper rise-and-fall price reductions. Price reductions were also negotiated across various steel, coal, chemical and explosive products.

Part of the price related claw-back savings realised during the March quarter were off-set by exchange rate fluctuations on grinding balls and inflationary price increases in areas such as cement, lime, food and beverages (catering menu improvements) and other services related labour rates. The decline in the procurement basket as measured against the highs in the latter half of 2008 amount to approximately 6 per cent in Australia and South Africa, 2 per cent in Peru and over 10 per cent in Ghana. Most of these benefits have been realised during the March quarter.

Project 4M

Project 4M initiative focuses on the Mine Health and Safety Council (MHSC) milestones agreed to on 15 June 2003. A tripartite health and safety summit comprising representatives from Government, organised Labour Unions and Associations and Mining employer groupings of 22 mining companies represents the South African mining sector in its commitment to a policy of "zero" harm to workers. The focus is on achieving occupational health and safety targets and milestones over a 10-year period. The commitment was driven by the need to achieve greater improvements in occupational health and safety in the mining industry.

A business objective was set to try and ensure that the South African operations comply with the ten-year milestones. As a result, various initiatives are in the process of being implemented by our operations. The initiatives are based on leading practices identified and researched by the Noise and Dust Task Teams

and other mining groups. The Chamber of Mines initiated, with the assistance of the respective mining industries, the Noise and Dust Task Teams to assist the mines with research data and the development of milestone implementation strategies.

Project 5M Uranium Project

This project, which is designed to define the economic potential of processing a selected number of Gold Fields' South African tailings dams and underground resources for the recovery of uranium and the related by-products of gold and sulphur, has made good progress during the quarter.

Drilling of the historical tailings storage facilities (TSF's) on the West Wits operations has been completed. Resource profiles have been developed for gold, uranium and sulphur for each of the TSF's and a mining and reclamation strategy has been developed. A preliminary mining schedule has been finalised which takes into account physical and geographic limitations. Over the next few months the mining schedule will be optimized in parallel with the selection process for the most suitable metallurgical treatment option and in conjunction with the financial evaluation of the overall project.

The resource model for the TSFs has been completed. Following internal review the model will be reviewed externally with a SAMREC compliant resource expected to be completed by the end of this financial year.

Engineering and Projects Company is in the final stages of completing both the feasibility study for the Driefontein run of mine tailings treatment operation and the pre-feasibility study for the treatment of the historic TSF's. Internal review is underway with an external peer review process scheduled for May 2009. Both studies should be fully complete by the end of the financial year. A detailed programme of laboratory and pilot plant test work is ongoing to assist in optimising the plant process flow diagrams and design criteria.

Metago Environmental Engineers is preparing a feasibility study level document on the new TSF required for the project. Site selection and preliminary design to accommodate deposition of 750 million tons has been completed. The preliminary design for the mining and pumping infrastructure required has also been completed. Both the mining and pumping design and the tailings storage facility design is currently being reviewed internally and will be subject to external peer review. Good progress has been made with respect to the environmental impact assessment and the permitting process. An external peer review of the environmental issues associated with the project took place in the third quarter and action plans have been formulated and are being implemented in order to address and incorporate the outcomes of the review into the respective elements of the project. All relevant government and regulatory bodies have been identified and initial engagement meetings have taken place. The various scopes of work for the technical investigations have been finalised and were submitted to the relevant authorities during April 2009.

All project activities are on schedule to ensure the company can make a decision to progress to a combined bankable level feasibility study by the end of June 2009. This study together with a full marketing analysis, scheduled to be completed by the end of calendar 2009, will allow the Board to make a decision in early 2010.

International operations Integrated continuous improvement initiatives and strategic sourcing / contract benefits achieved

Continued cost savings from contracted rise-and-fall mechanisms and cost optimization benefits were achieved across multiple initiatives during the March quarter. Consolidated total cost benefits of around US\$10 million were achieved for the International operations for the quarter. Financial year 2009 year to date cumulative total cost benefits are approximately US\$26 million.

Australia

Diesel and steel rise-and-fall price reductions continued during the March quarter and resulted in added cost reductions for Australia of around A\$2 million. In addition, around A\$3 million total cost benefits were achieved in areas such as surface mining improvement initiatives, ground support competitive price reductions, Kambalda private charter flight cost savings and water supply cost recovery.

Ghana

Diesel rise-and-fall price reductions in Ghana generated around US\$5 million savings during the March quarter. In addition, about US\$1 million benefits were achieved in areas such as lubricants, road haulage and explosives price reductions. The Tarkwa on-site explosives emulsion plant delivered benefits in the March quarter of US\$7 per ton and is estimated to deliver savings of around US\$300,000 on an annual basis.

Peru

During the March quarter various teams, in areas such as integrated supply chain, logistics and concentrate distribution, focused on aligning critical supply and services to operational demand.

South African operations

Mining Royalties

The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Royalty Act. was published in the Government Gazette No. 31635 of 24 November 2008. The implementation date of the royalty has been postponed and the royalty will now only apply in respect of gold and other minerals sold on or after 1 March 2010.

The royalty in respect of refined mineral resources (gold) is calculated by multiplying the gross sales by the percentage determined in accordance with a formula. The formula for refined minerals = 0.5 plus (earnings before interest and taxes, "EBIT") divided by (gross sales multiplied by 12.5) calculated as a percentage. EBIT constitutes taxable mining income before assessed losses but after capital expenditure. A cap of 5 per cent has been introduced on refined minerals.

The royalty in respect of unrefined minerals resources (Uranium) is calculated by multiplying the gross sales by the percentage determined in accordance with the unrefined minerals formula. The formula for unrefined minerals = 0.5 plus (earnings before interest and taxes, "EBIT") divided by (gross sales multiplied by 9) calculated as a percentage. A cap of 7 per cent has been introduced on unrefined minerals.

Where unrefined minerals resources (uranium) constitutes less than 10 per cent in value of the total composite mineral resources (the total gross sales of gold and uranium combined), the royalty rate in respect of refined mineral resources (gold) may be used for all gross sales and a separate calculation of earnings before interest and taxes for each class of minerals resource is not required.

Driefontein

		March 2009	December 2008
Gold produced	- kg	6,693	6,063
	- 000'ozs	215.2	194.9
Yield - underground	- g/t	7.1	7.4
- combined	- g/t	4.4	3.8
Total cash cost	- R/kg	122,680	137,886
	- US\$/oz	384	437
Notional cash expenditure	- R/kg	168,729	186,459
	- US\$/oz	529	591

Gold production increased by 10 per cent from 6,063 kilograms (194,900 ounces) in the December quarter to 6,693 kilograms (215,200 ounces) in the March quarter due to increased underground volumes. Underground tonnage increased from 751,000 tons in the December quarter to 868,000 tons in the March quarter due to increased volumes from 6 shaft and the milling of 105,000 tons of lower grade Christmas stockpile made up of 6 shaft and 8 shaft material. Underground yield decreased from 7.4 grams per ton to 7.1 grams per ton. Surface tonnage decreased from 857,000 tons to 669,000 tons due to the displacement of surface material with higher grade underground material. Surface yield increased from 0.6 grams per ton in the December quarter to 0.8 grams per ton in the March quarter due to the mining mix of surface sources.

Main development increased by 73 per cent for the quarter and on-reef development increased by 54 per cent, mainly as a result of the completion of the backlog secondary support programme. The average development value decreased from 841cm.g/t in the December quarter to 791cm.g/t in the March quarter, primarily due to lower values from secondary development in prospecting areas at 2 shaft and 8 shaft. Development in higher value areas was constrained by the focus on the secondary support backlog programme.

Operating costs decreased from R877 million (US\$86 million) to R868 million (US\$86 million). The decrease in operating cost is mainly attributable to an increase in capitalisation of ore reserve development associated with an increase in development. Total cash cost decreased 11 per cent from R137,886 per kilogram (US\$437 per ounce) to R122,680 per kilogram (US\$384 per ounce).

Operating profit increased 63 per cent from R662 million (US\$68 million) in the December quarter to R1,080 million (US\$112 million) in the March quarter.

Capital expenditure increased from R254 million (US\$26 million) to R262 million (US\$26 million). The increase was mainly due to increased expenditure on capitalised ore reserve development.

Notional cash expenditure decreased from R186,459 per kilogram (US\$591 per ounce) to R168,729 per kilogram (US\$529 per ounce) due to the increase in gold output and a decrease in operating costs partially offset by increased capital expenditure.

The estimate for the June quarter is as follows:

- Gold produced – 6,800 kilograms (218,000 ounces)
- Total cash costs* – R129,000 per kilogram (US\$445 per ounce)
- Capital expenditure* – R320 million (US\$36 million)
- Notional cash expenditure* – R182,000 per kilogram (US\$630 per ounce)

* Based on an exchange rate of US\$1 = R9.00.

The increase in the gold production estimate is mainly due to improved volumes from underground and surface at consistent values. Total cash cost is expected to increase due to anticipated increase in electricity costs. The increased capital expenditure is due to increased expenditure on the 4 shaft pillar extraction project, the tailings uranium feasibility study, the water plant project, housing upgrades and other sustaining projects.

Kloof

		March 2009	December 2008
Gold produced	- kg	5,406	4,717
	- 000'ozs	173.8	151.7
Yield - underground	- g/t	9.8	7.5
- combined	- g/t	7.8	6.1
Total cash cost	- R/kg	133,796	156,689
	- US\$/oz	419	496
Notional cash expenditure	- R/kg	182,612	216,981
	- US\$/oz	572	687

Gold production increased by 15 per cent from 4,717 kilograms (151,700 ounces) in the December quarter to 5,406 kilograms (173,800 ounces) in the March quarter. The increase in production was as a result of major clean-ups done during the quarter which improved the Mine Call Factor. As a result of the work stoppages due to safety and a slow start-up after the Christmas break, the underground tonnage decreased from 614,000 tons to 543,000 tons. The decrease in underground tonnage was offset by an increase in yield from 7.5 grams per ton to 9.8 grams per ton.

Total main development decreased by 23 per cent for the March quarter to 4.487 metres and on-reef development decreased by 34 per cent to 709 metres. In addition to the safety related stoppages, the development performance was also affected by crews assisting in backlog secondary support, construction and mud loading. The average development value decreased by 11 per cent to 1,698 cm.g/t in the March quarter due to a dip in grades on the Kloof Reef.

Operating costs decreased by 1 per cent from R773 million (US\$76 million) in the December quarter to R763 million (US\$76 million) in the March quarter. The decrease was mainly attributable to a reduction in underground volumes, partially offset by a decrease in the capitalised Ore Reserve Development (ORD). The higher gold output resulted in a 15 per cent decrease in total cash cost from R156,689 per kilogram (US\$496 per ounce) to R133,796 per kilogram (US\$419 per ounce).

Operating profit increased from R426 million (US\$44 million) in the December quarter to R794 million (US\$83 million) in the March quarter due to the increase in gold production and the higher gold price.

Capital expenditure at R224 million (US\$22 million) decreased by 11 per cent compared with the previous quarter's expenditure of R251 million (US\$25 million). This decrease was mainly due to the Main shaft rehabilitation programme work that was completed during December 2008 as planned.

Notional cash expenditure decreased by 16 per cent from R216,981 per kilogram (US\$687 per ounce) to R182,612 per kilogram (US\$572 per ounce).

The estimate for the June quarter is as follows:

- Gold produced – 5,400 kilogram (174,000 ounces)
- Total cash cost* – R139,000 per kilogram (US\$480 per ounce)
- Capital expenditure* – R255 million (US\$28 million)
- Notional cash expenditure* – R193,000 per kilogram (US\$665 per ounce)

* Based on an exchange rate of US\$1 = R9.00

Gold production for the June quarter is estimated to be similar to the March quarter due to further curtailments of pillar mining in the Main shaft area post the fatal accidents in January and February of this year and safety stoppages as part of the "stop, fix and continue campaign". Total cash cost per ounce should increase in the June quarter as a result of the anticipated increase in electricity costs. Capital expenditure is planned at around R255 million and includes a number of new projects, including the 69 decline, as well as delivery of new technology equipment and an increase in ORD.

Beatrix

		March 2009	December 2008
Gold produced	- kg	2,489	3,320
	- 000'ozs	80.0	106.7
Yield	- g/t	4.0	4.2
Total cash cost	- R/kg	193,532	144,759
	- US\$/oz	606	459
Notional cash expenditure	- R/kg	259,622	195,723
	- US\$/oz	813	620

Gold production at Beatrix decreased by 25 per cent from 3,320 kilograms (106,700 ounces) in the December quarter to 2,489 kilograms (80,000 ounces) in the March quarter. Tons milled decreased from 798,000 tons to 629,000 tons as a result of lower volumes achieved across the three main production shafts due to limited flexibility, hoisting constraints as a result of a number of stoppages due to electronic problems with 3 shaft's rock winder and a slow start-up after the Christmas break. Yield decreased from 4.2 grams per ton in the December quarter to 4.0 grams per ton for the March quarter, mainly as a result of an increase in stope width and lower values mined. Unpay panels have been stopped and grades are expected to improve.

Development volumes showed a 10 per cent quarter on quarter reduction due to a strong focus on safety that included cleaning of haulages, removing mud accumulations and bringing construction work up to date. Total main development decreased from 8,054 metres to 7,251 metres, main on-reef development decreased from 1,808 metres to 1,765 metres and main off-reef metres decreased from 5,261 metres to 4,414 metres. The decrease in development values and metres is due to a slow start up post the Christmas break and bringing equipping of development ends up to standard, together with the cover drilling programme being behind schedule, hoisting constraint at 3 shaft, electricity interruptions and delays due to smectite, water and methane intersections. The main on-reef development returned values of 819 cmg/t for the quarter, compared with 1,104 cmg/t for the December quarter. Values are in line with the forecast as per the mining schedule.

Operating costs increased from R503 million (US\$50 million) in the December quarter to R508 million (US\$51 million) in the March quarter. The increase in costs was mainly due to increased maintenance overtime worked over the Christmas break, partially offset by lower bonuses due to the lower production. Total cash cost increased by 34 per cent from R144,759 per kilogram (US\$459 per ounce) in the December quarter to R193,532 per kilogram (US\$606 per ounce) in the March quarter.

Operating profit decreased by 39 per cent from R349 million (US\$37 million) in the December quarter to R213 million (US\$21 million) in the March quarter.

Capital expenditure decreased by 5 per cent from R147 million (US\$14 million) in the December quarter to R139 million (US\$14 million) in the March quarter mainly due to lower ore reserve development.

Notional cash expenditure increased from R195,723 per kilogram (US\$620 per ounce) to R259,622 per kilogram (US\$813 per ounce).

The estimate for the June quarter is as follows:

- Gold produced – 2,900 kilogram (93,000 ounces)
- Total cash cost* – R176,000 per kilogram (US\$610 per ounce)
- Capital expenditure* – R175 million (US\$20 million)
- Notional cash expenditure* – R245,000 per kilogram (US\$845 per ounce)

* Based on an exchange rate of US\$1 = R9.00.

Gold production is expected to improve in the June quarter as a result of improved grades and volumes. Notional cash expenditure in the June quarter will mainly be affected by an increase in electricity costs and increased capital expenditure on drill rigs, which will be used for development and to open ore reserves, offset by the increased production.

International operations

Ghana Tarkwa

		March 2009	December 2008
Gold produced	- 000'ozs	152.2	139.3
Yield	- heap leach - g/t	0.8	0.6
	- CIL plant - g/t	1.3	1.4
	- combined - g/t	0.9	0.8
Total cash cost	- US\$/oz	503	563
Notional cash expenditure	- US\$/oz	778	1,078

Gold production increased by 9 per cent from 139,300 ounces in the December quarter to 152,200 ounces in the March quarter as the CIL expansion commenced its build-up to full production. This build-up is proving to be slower than initially anticipated due to several commissioning problems experienced during January and February. This includes the failure of the auxiliary stockpile feed system which prevented the mill from being fed at design capacity causing major blending problems, as well as process flow problems which choked the thickeners at the new plant. These problems have largely been resolved and the new plant has been operating at an average of approximately 33,000 tons milled per day from mid March, at times exceeding design capacity.

Total tons mined, including capital stripping, increased from 34.3 million tons to 35.7 million tons. Ore mined decreased from 5.7 million tons in the December quarter to 5.2 million tons in the March quarter as delays at the CIL plant resulted in a build-up at the run of mine stockpiles, necessitating a switch from ore to pre-strip mining during the quarter. The head grade of 1.13 grams per ton decreased from last quarter's 1.18 grams per ton as per the mine schedule. The strip ratio achieved was 5.91 against the December quarter's 5.01.

Total feed to the heap leach sections decreased from 4.01 million tons for the December quarter to 2.84 million tons in the March quarter. This decline is mainly due to the permanent cessation of stacking at the South heap leach pad. Heap leach yield for the quarter increased to 0.8 grams per ton compared with 0.6 grams per ton due to the release of GIP at the South heap leach after cessation of stacking at the South heap leach and an increase in ore directed to the mill. The heap leach facilities produced 71,800 ounces, 11 per cent lower than the 81,300 ounces produced in the December quarter.

The total feed to the CIL plant was 2.37 million tons compared with 1.37 million tons in the December quarter. CIL yield was slightly lower at 1.3 grams per ton compared with 1.4 grams per ton for the December quarter. The CIL plant produced 80,400 ounces in the March quarter compared with 58,000 ounces in the December quarter.

Operating costs, including GIP movements, were US\$2 million lower than the December quarter at US\$76 million (R761 million). The lower operating cost is mainly due to the impact of lower power costs associated with a weaker local currency and a reduction of fuel and explosive prices.

Operating profit at US\$61 million (R594 million) in the March quarter compares with US\$34 million (R351 million) in the December quarter.

Capital expenditure decreased from US\$65 million (R642 million) to US\$34 million (R364 million) for the quarter, with expenditure on the CIL plant (US\$5 million), relocation of VRA substation (US\$6 million) and pre-stripping at the Teberebie cutback (US\$17 million) being the major capital expenditure items for the quarter.

Notional cash expenditure for the quarter was US\$778 per ounce, against the previous quarter's US\$1,078 per ounce, reflecting the lower capital expenditure as a result of the completion of the CIL expansion.

The estimate for the June quarter is as follows:

- Gold produced – 170,000 ounces.
- Total cash cost – US\$500 per ounce.
- Capital expenditure – US\$33 million.
- Notional cash expenditure – US\$700 per ounce.

The estimated increase in gold production is due to increased production from the newly commissioned CIL plant expansion.

Damang

		March 2009	December 2008
Gold produced	- 000'ozs	52.5	50.4
Yield	- g/t	1.2	1.3
Total cash cost	- US\$/oz	643	622
Notional cash expenditure	- US\$/oz	669	753

Gold production increased 4 per cent from 50,400 ounces in the December quarter to 52,500 ounces in the March quarter. This increase was mainly due to improved blast fragmentation and plant availability, which in turn increased the mill throughput from 1.2 million tons to 1.3 million tons.

Total tons mined, including capital stripping, increased by 4 per cent from 4.6 million tons in the December quarter to 4.8 million tons in the March quarter. Ore mined decreased from 1.12 million tons to 1.05 million tons and the strip ratio increased from 3.15 to 3.59 in line with the mine plan.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, were similar at US\$32 million. Although a decrease in power and fuel costs was realised, this was offset by mining more expensive Damang pit cutback ounces. Total cash cost increased from US\$622 per ounce to US\$643 per ounce reflecting the increased strip ratio.

Operating profit for the March quarter amounted to US\$16 million (R152 million) compared with US\$9 million (R83 million) achieved in the December quarter.

Capital expenditure at US\$4 million (R37 million) was marginally higher than the December quarter, with the majority of this expenditure on development at Rex open pit.

Notional cash expenditure for the quarter was lower at US\$669 per ounce compared with the previous quarter's US\$753 per ounce mainly as a result of higher production.

The estimate for the June quarter is as follows:

- Gold produced – 52,000 ounces
- Total cash costs – US\$635 per ounce
- Capital expenditure – US\$4 million
- Notional cash expenditure – US\$715 per ounce

Peru Cerro Corona

		March 2009	December 2008
Gold produced	- 000'oz	31.8	26.1
Copper produced	- tons	8,000	6,200
Total equivalent gold produced	- 000' eq oz	61.4	61.5
Total equivalent gold sold	- 000' eq oz	65.3	65.5
Yield	- gold - g/t	0.7	0.8
	- copper - %	0.58	0.59
	- combined - g/t	1.3	1.6
Total cash cost	- US\$/ eq oz	422	355
Notional cash expenditure	- US\$/ eq oz	762	1,201

Production of 61,400 equivalent ounces was recorded during the March quarter, compared with 61,500 equivalent ounces in the December quarter. During the March quarter concentrate with payable content of 35,600 ounces of gold was sold at an average gold price of US\$900 per ounce and 8,100 tons of copper were sold at an average copper price of US\$3,400 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 March quarter	Actual production determined at guidance prices	Actual production and actual prices	June quarter forecast
Gold price	- US\$/oz	850	850	900	900
Copper price	- US\$/t	3,200	3,200	3,400	4,350
Gold produced	- oz	34,600	31,800	31,800	32,000
Copper produced	- tons	7,300	8,000	8,000	8,200
Copper equivalent as gold	- oz	27,400	30,200	29,700	40,000
Total gold equivalent	- eq oz	62,000	61,900	61,400	72,000

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

Total tons mined increased as planned from 1.74 million tons in the December quarter to 2.52 million tons during the March quarter. Ore mined increased from 1.27 million tons to 1.57 million tons in order to fill the plant which had its first full quarter of production. The overall strip ratio for the March quarter was 0.61 compared with the life of mine strip ratio of 0.66.

Ore processed increased from 1.20 million tons in the December quarter to 1.43 million tons in the March quarter, with concentrate production at 36,000 dry metric tons in the March quarter compared with 33,000 dry metric tons in the December quarter. Gold yield for the quarter was 0.70 grams per ton and copper yield was 0.58 per cent compared with 0.80 grams per ton and 0.59 per cent in the December quarter. Copper produced was higher due to an increase in oxidized ore treated.

Operating costs including gold-in-process movements increased from US\$26 million (R222 million) in the December quarter to US\$31 million (R289 million) in the March quarter and total cash cost was reported at US\$422 per equivalent ounce sold compared with US\$355 per equivalent ounce sold in the December quarter.

Operating profit was reported at US\$32 million (R297 million) compared with US\$15 million (R131 million) in the December quarter.

Capital expenditure decreased from US\$56 million (R515 million) in the December quarter to US\$19 million (R207 million) in the March quarter. The reduced expenditure in the current quarter is due to the completion of the Cerro Corona project phase in December of US\$38 million and reduced expenditure on the Las Aguilas Tailings Management facility. During March US\$13 million was spent on construction of the Las Aguilas Tailings Management Facility (TMF).

Notional cash expenditure for the March quarter at US\$762 per equivalent ounce compares with US\$1,201 per equivalent ounce in the December quarter. Capital expenditure of approximately US\$20 million per quarter is expected to be incurred until the end of F2010 due to the front-ending of the TMF. Thereafter, sustaining capital is expected to decrease to approximately US\$40 million per annum.

Cash flow from operations for the quarter was US\$12 million (R119 million), compared with cash utilised in operations of US\$24 million (R235 million) in the December quarter. The positive cash from operations was a first for Cerro Corona. To optimize the cash flow and minimize the effect on working capital, all efforts are being made to keep concentrate stocks at a minimum level. At quarter end concentrate stock on hand was 1,557 tons.

The estimate for the June 2009 quarter is as follows:

- Metals (gold and copper) produced – 72,000 equivalent ounces*
- Gold produced – 32,000 ounces
- Copper produced – 8,200 tons
- Total cash cost* – US\$390 per equivalent ounce
- Capital expenditure – US\$20 million
- Notional cash expenditure* – US\$670 per equivalent ounce

* Equivalent ounces are based on a gold price of US\$900 per ounce and copper price of US\$4,350 per ton.

Australia St Ives

		March 2009	December 2008
Gold produced	- 000'ozs	109.5	108.7
Yield - heap leach	- g/t	0.5	0.5
- milling	- g/t	2.7	2.5
- combined	- g/t	1.9	1.8
Total cash cost	- A\$/oz	811	807
	- US\$/oz	538	551
Notional cash expenditure	- A\$/oz	978	996
	- US\$/oz	649	679

Gold production increased by 1 per cent from 108,700 ounces in the December quarter to 109,500 ounces in the March quarter.

Gold produced from the Lefroy mill increased from 99,700 ounces to 100,100 ounces. Tons milled decreased by 2 per cent to 1.20 million tons offset by the head grade which increased by 10 per cent from 2.7 grams per ton to 3.0 grams per ton.

Gold produced from heap leach increased by 400 ounces over the previous quarter, to stand at 9,400 ounces for the March quarter. Tons treated from the heap leach increased from 610,000 tons to 625,000 tons and head grade increased from 0.8 grams per ton to 0.9 grams per ton. This was partially offset by slightly lower recoveries.

At the open pit operations 1.4 million tons of ore were mined for the quarter, up on the 1.3 million tons of ore mined in the December quarter. Grade increased from 1.2 grams per ton to 1.7 grams per ton. The increase in grade was due to higher grade ore mined from the Agamemnon pit and the Leviathan pit cutback reaching higher grade regions. The average strip ratio including capital waste was 4.0 in the March quarter, compared with 5.8 in the December quarter.

At the underground operations 322,000 tons of ore was mined at 5.2 grams per ton compared with 324,000 tons of ore mined at 5.4 grams per ton in the December quarter. The lower grade quarter on quarter was mainly due to lower grade stopes being mined at Cave Rocks, which achieved full production in the month of December. Underground recoveries were also lower due mainly to the increase in the lower grade ore from Cave Rocks.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, decreased from A\$90 million (R601 million) in the December quarter to A\$84 million (R556 million) in the March quarter. The decrease was due primarily to the lower stripping ratios and a credit to GIP of A\$5 million (R35 million) due to a build-up of gold inventory compared with a charge of A\$6 million (R38 million) in the previous quarter. These gains were partially offset by an additional A\$3 million (R18 million) of third party royalties paid due to the higher Australian dollar gold price. Total cash cost of US\$538 per ounce (A\$811 per ounce) was 2 per cent lower than the US\$551 per ounce (A\$807 per ounce) achieved in the December quarter.

Operating profit increased from A\$40 million (R268 million) to A\$66 million (R442 million) due to the increased ounces produced, the stronger Australian dollar gold price and lower strip ratios at the open pit operations.

Capital expenditure decreased from A\$24 million (R162 million) in the December quarter to A\$18 million (R115 million) in the March quarter. The reduction in capital was due to the completion of the project phase of the Cave Rocks underground mine which reached full production in the month of December and the completion of the pre-stripping of the Grinder open pit during the December quarter.

Notional cash expenditure decreased from A\$996 (US\$679) per ounce to A\$978 (US\$649) per ounce due to the increase in ounces produced and reduction in capital expenditure.

The estimate for the June quarter is as follows:

- Gold produced – 110,000 ounces
 - Total cash cost* – A\$780 (US\$560) per ounce
 - Capital expenditure* – A\$20 million (US\$14 million)
 - Notional cash expenditure* – A\$1,015 (US\$730) per ounce
- * Based on A\$1=US\$0.72.

Agnew

		March 2009	December 2008
Gold produced	- 000'ozs	49.5	45.0
Yield	- g/t	5.6	5.5
Total cash cost	- A\$/oz	535	543
	- US\$/oz	355	371
Notional cash expenditure	- A\$/oz	725	809
	- US\$/oz	481	552

Gold production increased 10 per cent from 45,000 ounces in the December quarter to 49,500 ounces in the March quarter.

Ore mined from underground increased by 14 per cent from 169,000 tons in the December quarter at a head grade of 8.3 grams per ton to 193,000 tons in the March quarter at a head grade of 7.7 grams per ton. The increase was due to improved equipment availability and increased production from Main Lode. Decline and capital development increased from 471 metres in the December quarter to 673 metres in the March quarter. A decline was commenced to link Main Lode to Kim Lode at a depth of 600 metres below surface to improve haulage, logistics and ventilation.

The combined grade mined was lower quarter on quarter due to a reduction in Kim Lode production from 127,000 tons at 9.5 grams per ton to 98,000 tons at 9.3 grams per ton. The decrease in Kim Lode tons was due to back filling of old stopes to safeguard infrastructure.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, increased 4 per cent from A\$25 million (R167 million) in the December quarter to A\$26 million (R171 million) in the March quarter. The increase in net operating cost was the result of higher underground volumes and a drawdown of gold-in-process. Total cash costs per ounce decreased 2 per cent from A\$543 per ounce (US\$371 per ounce) in the December quarter to A\$535 per ounce (US\$355 per ounce) in the March quarter due to the increased production.

Operating profit increased 37 per cent from A\$30 million (R199 million) in the December quarter to A\$42 million (R276 million) in the March quarter. This was due primarily to the increased revenue from a higher Australian dollar gold price and increased production.

Capital expenditure was consistent with the prior quarter at A\$12 million (R77 million). Expenditure was split A\$5 million to capital works, A\$3 million to underground capital development and A\$4 million to exploration. These splits were very similar to the December quarter.

Notional cash expenditure decreased from A\$809 per ounce (US\$552) in the December quarter to A\$725 per ounce (US\$481) in the March quarter.

The estimate for the June quarter is as follows:

- Gold produced – 40,000 ounces
- Total cash costs* – A\$600 per ounce (US\$430)
- Capital expenditure* – A\$12 million (US\$9 million)
- Notional cash expenditure* – A\$910 per ounce (US\$655)

* Based on A\$1=US\$0.72

Gold production for the June quarter will be impacted by a planned mill shut down for two weeks. Capital expenditure is expected to remain steady at A\$12 million (US\$9 million). Notional cash expenditure per ounce is expected to increase from A\$725 (US\$481) in the March quarter to A\$910 (US\$655) in the June quarter due to lower gold production with similar levels of capital and operating expenditure quarter-on-quarter.

Capital and development projects South Deep project

		March 2009	December 2008
Gold produced	- kg	1,500	1,471
	- 000'ozs	48.2	47.3
Yield - underground	- g/t	5.7	6.8
- combined	- g/t	4.4	5.2
Total cash cost	- R/kg	186,667	179,130
	- US\$/oz	585	567
Notional cash expenditure	- R/kg	373,733	362,135
	- US\$/oz	1,171	1,147

Gold production at South Deep increased by 2 per cent from 1,471 kilograms (47,300 ounces) in the December quarter to 1,500 kilograms (48,200 ounces) in the March quarter. Underground tonnage excluding waste increased by 25 per cent from 205,000 tons in the December quarter to 257,000 tons in the March quarter. The underground yield reduced from 6.8 grams per ton in the December quarter to 5.7 grams per ton in the March quarter. This was mainly due to an increase in lower grade de-stress mining as well as lower tonnage from the higher grade 95 3 West project. Surface ore processed decreased from 36,000 tons to 25,000 tons for the quarter.

Development decreased by 27 per cent for the March quarter from 2,180 metres to 1,596 metres. The new mine capital development in Phase 1, sub 95 level, increased for the quarter from 582 metres to 646 metres. Development in the current mine areas above 95 level decreased from 1,598 metres to 947 metres as a result of the implementation of the one pass secondary support system.

Operating costs, increased by 7 per cent from R277 million (US\$27 million) in the December quarter to R296 million (US\$30 million) in the March quarter. This was mainly due to the increase in tonnage mined, increased maintenance over the Christmas break, production incentives and additional support. The total cash cost increased by 4 per cent from R179,130 per kilogram (US\$567 per ounce) in the December quarter to R186,667 per kilogram (US\$585 per ounce) in the March quarter.

An operating profit of R139 million (US\$15 million) was realised in the March quarter compared with the December quarter's operating profit of R98 million (US\$13 million).

Capital expenditure increased marginally from R256 million (US\$26 million) to R265 million (US\$27 million) in the March quarter in line with the planned project build-up. The increased expenditure was mainly on low profile mechanised equipment.

Notional cash expenditure increased by 4 per cent from R362,135 per kilogram (US\$1,147 per ounce) to R373,733 per kilogram (US\$1,171 per ounce).

The estimate for the June quarter is as follows:

- Gold produced – 1,600 kilograms (51,000 ounces)
- Total cash costs* – R180,000 per kilograms (US\$625 per ounce)
- Capital expenditure* – R360 million (US\$40 million)
- Notional cash expenditure* – R415,000 per kilogram (US\$1,435 per ounce)

* Based on an exchange rate of US\$1 = R9.00

The total cash cost is forecast to decrease as a result of the higher gold production. Notional cash expenditure is forecast to increase in line with the planned increase in capital expenditure. This is mainly due to increased development, mechanised equipment and property purchased for the new slimes dam.

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 mechanised mining method for the de-stress cut in the massives mining projects and delivery of increased production.

The recommissioning of South shaft for hoisting will be completed during the June quarter and single shift hoisting is being planned in F2010 for the reef and waste tonnage build up that will be in excess of the existing Twin shaft rock winder capacity. Shaft refurbishment and the installation of pump and backfill columns are required to continue during the remaining shifts at South shaft. The second rock winder for the ventilation shaft at South Deep has been ordered and should be commissioned by December 2011, ahead of the base plan schedule.

Current new mine development rates should deliver the infrastructure necessary to build to full production of around 800,000 ounces per annum by December 2014. Total project expenditure is estimated at R8 billion in today's money. Significant projects being actioned are the new tailings dam and the rock winder

for the ventilation shaft at the Twin shaft complex. This project is on track for first tailings deposition by December 2010 as planned.

Quarter ended 31 March 2009 compared with quarter ended 31 March 2008

Group attributable gold production increased by 5 per cent from 827,000 ounces for the quarter ended March 2008 to 871,400 ounces produced in the March 2009 quarter.

At the South African operations gold production decreased from 519,800 ounces to 517,200 ounces. Driefontein's gold production increased from 209,900 ounces to 215,200 ounces due to an increase in volumes. At Kloof gold production decreased from 175,500 ounces to 173,800 ounces due to reduced pillar mining for safety reasons. Beatrix's gold production decreased from 81,700 ounces to 80,000 ounces due to reduced mining volumes at lower values. South Deep's gold production decreased from 52,600 ounces to 48,200 ounces due to the termination of conventional VCR mining.

At the international operations total managed gold production increased from 370,500 ounces in March 2008 to 425,200 ounces in March 2009. This included 61,400 equivalent ounces from Cerro Corona not included in the previous year. In Ghana, Damang's gold production was similar at 52,500 ounces. Tarkwa was 8 per cent down at 152,200 ounces mainly due to lower volumes. In Australia, St Ives increased marginally from 103,900 ounces to 109,500 ounces. The increase at St Ives was due to an increase in underground production and an increase in grade. Production at Agnew increased by 1 per cent.

Revenue increased by 39 per cent in rand terms from R6,109 million (US\$820 million) to R8,510 million (US\$869 million). The 31 per cent higher average gold price of R289,095 per kilogram (US\$906 per ounce) compares with R220,612 per kilogram (US\$921 per ounce) achieved in the March 2008 quarter. The rand weakened from US\$1 = R7.45 to US\$1 = R9.93, or 33 per cent, while the rand/Australian dollar weakened from A\$1 = R6.73 to R6.59, or 2 per cent.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, increased from R3,543 million to R4,524 million, or 33 per cent in rand terms due to the weaker rand. In dollar terms operating costs decreased from US\$474 million to US\$453 million. The increase in costs in rand terms was mainly due to the increases in cost at the South African operations, exchange rate movements of R475 million mainly due to the weaker rand and the inclusion of Cerro Corona (R289 million) not included in the previous year. 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 R122,920 per kilogram (US\$513 per ounce) to R150,301 per kilogram (US\$471 per ounce) due to the above factors.

At the South African operations operating costs increased by 15 per cent from R2,126 million (US\$285 million) in the March 2008 quarter to R2,434 million (US\$239 million) in the March 2009 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 during the year. The power rationing at the South African operations contributed to lower costs in the March 2008 quarter. Unit cash costs at the South African operations increased from R125,181 per kilogram to R143,340 per kilogram as a result of the above.

At the international operations, operating costs increased from R1,417 million (US\$190 million) in the March 2008 quarter to R2,090 million (US\$210 million) in the March 2009 quarter. R289 million (US\$31 million) was as a result of the inclusion of Cerro Corona (not included in the previous year), while R474 million was as a result of exchange rate movements. This was partly offset by cost saving initiatives at all the international operations.

Operating profit increased from R2,566 million (US\$347million) to R3,986 million (US\$416 million). After accounting for taxation, sundry costs and exceptional items, net earnings amounted to R1,307 million (US\$140 million), compared with R1,248 million (US\$167 million) in the March 2008 quarter.

Earnings excluding exceptional items, gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, losses of associates after taxation and discontinued operations amounted to R1,369 million (US\$146 million) this quarter compared with R1,001 million (US\$137 million) in the March 2008 quarter.

Exploration and corporate development

Gold Fields is increasing activity across its international exploration projects, with drill rigs operating in eleven countries (Australia, Ghana, Peru, Mali, Chile, DRC, Dominican Republic, China, USA, Indonesia and Kyrgyzstan). A total of 96,700 metres of drilling was completed with encouraging results returned from a number of projects.

The Group continues to devote a considerable effort to the evaluation of business development opportunities which have become available due to the economic crisis.

Notable milestones on three projects this quarter include the assumption of operatorship at the Talas joint venture with Orsu Metals in Kyrgyzstan, the conclusion of a Letter of Intent with Glencar Mining to joint venture its Komana project in Mali and the exercise of a back-in right to earn 51 per cent of the Chucapaca joint venture with partner Buenaventura in Southern Peru.

Advanced Exploration At the Talas project, where Gold Fields can earn up to a 70 per cent interest in a joint venture with Orsu Metals Corporation (TSX: "OSU" and AIM: "OSU"), an aggressive drilling programme has continued through the winter months. Results are encouraging with high grade sections.

Understanding of the geological controls continues to improve with the recognition of at least three phases of mineralisation: 1.) Mo-Cu associated with a coarse-grained porphyritic monzonitic intrusive and quartz carbonate veins, 2.) Cu-Au-Mo associated with a medium grained monzodiorite and quartz vein stockworks and 3.) Cu-Au-Mo associated with a diorite intrusive and disseminated bornite and chalcopyrite.

In addition to the existing Sankarani joint venture in Mali, Gold Fields and Glencar Mining plc (AIM: "GEX") signed a Letter of Intent in late March 2009 where Gold Fields can earn up to 65 per cent in Glencar's Komana project which has a published resource of 1.25Moz. Gold Fields will also make an equity investment in Glencar and will hold about 15 per cent of the company's equity. Drilling will commence as soon as possible.

At the Chucapaca project in southern Peru, Gold Fields and Compania de Minas Buenaventura (NYSE "BVN") are preparing to resume an aggressive resource delineation drilling programme on the Canahuire discovery where recent drilling by Buenaventura has intersected significant gold with locally important copper grades associated with the margins of a breccia-hosted deposit. Gold Fields will fund about US\$6 million as part of its back-in right to earn 51 per cent in the project.

Greenfields Exploration

At the 51 per cent owned Sankarani joint venture in Mali with Glencar Mining plc (AIM: "GEX"), Gold Fields continues to define and drill high priority targets at the Finguana, Sanioumale, Bada, and Fie River tenement blocks. At Bada, bed rock sampling delineated a three kilometre long gold in soil anomaly that is ready for initial drilling. The anomaly coincides with NE-SW shear zone mapped out from the magnetic image. At Bokoro, soil sampling has outlined three gold in soil anomalies coinciding with the NE continuation of the mineralised shear zone intersected at Bokoro Main.

At the Clancy joint venture in New South Wales, Australia Gold Fields is earning into an 80 per cent interest in four project areas from Clancy Exploration Ltd (ASX: "CLY"), Clancy was formally notified that Gold Fields will assume management and operatorship of the four joint venture projects as of 1 April 2009. Aircore drilling, detailed gravity and ground magnetics surveys were completed this quarter. Assay and visual results from the first eight aircore holes at the Myall project area are encouraging and delineate a significant zone of >1,000ppm Cu in basement.

At the Jinshu project, part of the Sino Gold Alliance with Sino Gold Mining Ltd (ASX: SGX" and HKSE: "1862"), in southwestern China, the alliance has elected to increase its equity from 42 per cent to a maximum of 98 per cent by funding further exploration and making cash payments following encouraging results reported from the drilling programme last quarter.

At the Batangas joint venture in the Philippines, Gold Fields and Mindoro Resources Ltd. (TSX.V: "MIO") are finalising an agreement which will allow Gold Fields to earn up to a 75 per cent interest in a large Cu-Au project on southern Luzon. Community relations work is underway and field programmes will commence early in Q4 F2009.

At the SBX joint venture in Chile, Gold Fields can earn up to 90 per cent in a joint venture with SBX Asesorias e Inversiones and 100 per cent under an option agreement with Aguas Heladas, both private companies. During this quarter, Gold Fields completed geophysical surveys, bull-dozer trenching and commenced an RC drilling programme on the Pircas and Piedra Parada targets.

At the Toodoggone joint venture in British Colombia, Canada, Gold Fields and Cascadero Copper Corp. (TSX.V: "CCD") signed an agreement in March which allows Gold Fields to earn up to a 75 per cent interest in Cascadero's Toodoggone Cu-Au project. An airborne survey commenced in April 2009 with ground follow-up geophysics and drilling scheduled to start in May-June depending on snow cover.

Near Mine Exploration

At St Ives in Western Australia, drilling in the Athena area continues to deliver exceptional gold grades, including 3.5 metres at 60.9 grams per ton and 3.1 metres at 33.4 grams per ton. At the Hamlet target, RC drilling has returned an

intercept of 8 metres at 7.5 grams per ton from 103 metres. Initial resources for both of these projects will be included in the next resource statement.

At Agnew in Western Australia, surface drilling in the Redeemer – Waroonga gap has intersected the favorable MCC stratigraphic package including narrow zones of mineralisation. One drill hole intersected six metres (true thickness) of arsenopyrite – chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite alteration and associated veining at a depth of 230 metres. Infill underground drilling continued at Waroonga and Kim South with positive results.

At Damang in Ghana, extensional drilling below the Juno pit and southwards for 700 metres on the Tamang prospect intersected hydrothermal style veining in dolerite intrusives and Tarkwaian rocks. These intersections were all within 150 metres of surface and outside any resource shells. Similarly, favourable indications continue to come out of the Amoanda – Tomonto East gap and veining has been located within 30 metres of surface 200 metres south of Tomonto East.

At Cerro Corona in Peru, the Consolidada de Hualgayoc 50:50 joint venture with Buenaventura (NYSE: “BVN”) is in the final stage of the approval process with the communities for drilling access to the Titan-Arabe Copper-gold target. Drilling is planned to commence in the June quarter subject to final approval being obtained.

Development Projects

At the Arctic Platinum project in Finland, positive results from preliminary metallurgical tests, using the Platsol (TM) process, has justified additional engineering work to fine-tune the cost estimates for using this process on a commercial scale. Platsol (TM) is a hydrometallurgical process which uses pressure oxidation to take the base metals and precious metals in Arctic Platinum concentrate into solution. The metals are then recovered from the solution.

Corporate

Appointments to the Gold Fields Board of Directors

On 11 March 2009 Gold Fields announced the appointment of Ms. Cheryl Carolus and Mr. Roberto Dañino to the Board of Directors, effective from 10 March 2009.

Ms. Carolus, a South African, was born in Silvertown in Cape Town. After a career in politics she became South Africa's High Commissioner to the United Kingdom in London in 1998. Between 2001 and 2004, she was the Chief Executive Officer of South African Tourism. She served as chairperson of the South African National Parks Board for six years. She is also executive chairperson of Peotona Holdings, an investment company that deals with business development.

Mr. Roberto Dañino is a Peruvian lawyer who has practiced for over 30 years as a Partner of leading law firms in Lima and Washington DC. He has extensive experience throughout Latin America, as well as in the USA and the UK. He is a graduate of Harvard Law School and the Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Peru. Mr. Dañino sits on various corporate and non-profit boards, both in Peru and the USA, including Gold Fields La Cima in Peru. Mr. Dañino has also served as Prime Minister of Peru and Ambassador to United States. He has been Senior Vice President and General Counsel of the World Bank, as well as Secretary General of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). He was also the founding General Counsel of the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC) in Washington, D.C., the private sector affiliate of the Inter-American Development Bank.

Black Economic Empowerment Transaction

Gold Fields announced on 17 March 2009 that, in terms of the R4.1 billion Black Economic Empowerment transaction approved by shareholders of Gold Fields on 8 March 2004, Mvelaphanda Resources (Mvela Resources) took receipt, through its wholly owned subsidiary Mvelaphanda Gold (Proprietary) Limited (“Mvela Gold”), of its 15 per cent shareholding in GFI Mining South Africa (Proprietary) Limited (“GFIMSA”), a subsidiary of Gold Fields which owns and operates the South African gold mining assets of Gold Fields (“the GFIMSA shares”).

Immediately upon receipt of the GFIMSA shares, Mvela Gold exercised its right to use the GFIMSA shares to subscribe for 50 million new ordinary shares in Gold Fields. Gold Fields issued 50 million new ordinary Gold Fields shares, to Mvela Gold for the GFIMSA shares. This brought the total number of Gold Fields shares to 703,839,976. Pursuant to the above transactions, Mvela Gold owned approximately 7 per cent of the listed shares of Gold Fields, and Gold Fields again owns 100 per cent of GFIMSA.

Standard and Poor's investment grade credit rating

On 19 March 2009 Standard and Poor's Ratings Services (“S&P”) assigned Gold Fields with a ‘BBB-/A-3’ long-term and short-term global corporate credit rating and ‘zaA/zaA-1’ long-term and short-term South Africa national scale corporate credit rating. The long-term ratings reflect Gold Fields' satisfactory business risk and intermediate financial risk profiles while the short-term ratings reflect Gold Fields' adequate liquidity.

The satisfactory business risk profile reflects Gold Fields' market position as the world's fourth largest gold producer, an industry-leading long reserve life of over 20 years, healthy profitability underpinned by persistently strong gold prices. The company's leverage and financial policy is considered to be moderate. The stable outlook reflects the expectation that Gold Fields will continue to report healthy cash flow generation, supported by ongoing strong gold prices and a weak exchange rate.

Executive Team

Gold Fields announced on 24 March 2009 that it intended to reorganise and further strengthen its executive team. Nick Holland, Chief Executive Officer said: “Given Gold Fields' international growth and regionalisation strategy, our expanding footprint around the globe has required a strengthening and reorganisation of the Group's executive team”. The international portfolio, which is currently headed up by Glenn Baldwin, will be split into three separate portfolios, each headed up by an executive who will be a member of the Group Executive Committee and report to the Chief Executive Officer.

- The Australasia Region will be headed up by Glenn Baldwin as Executive Vice President and Head of the Australasia Region. Located in Perth, Glenn will take responsibility for the two existing mines in Australia, St Ives and Agnew, and will work with the business development and exploration executives to try and grow production in Australasia to one million ounces per annum over the next three to five years.
- A new position will be created for an Executive Vice President and Head of the West Africa and South America Regions. The incumbent will take responsibility for the Tarkwa and Damang mines in Ghana, West Africa, as well as the Cerro Corona mine in Peru, South America, and will work with the business development and exploration executives to try and grow production in these two regions to a million ounces per annum each.
- A new position will be created for an Executive Vice President and Head of International Projects. The incumbent will be responsible for the overall coordination and control of all international capital projects as well as the international technical Group.

In the South Africa Region the South Deep project is gaining momentum while the evaluation of the Uranium project, or the “5th mine” in the South African portfolio, is progressing rapidly, with an investment decision expected early in 2010. In order to strengthen the South African regional team, a new position will be created for a Vice President – Capital Projects (South Africa), who will take responsibility for capital projects in South Africa including South Deep, as well as the technology drive in the South Africa Region. The incumbent will report to Vishnu Pillay, Executive Vice President and Head of South Africa Region.

Outlook

In the June quarter attributable gold production is forecast to increase by 3 per cent from 871,000 ounces to 900,000 ounces, subject to the forward looking statement. Total cash costs are forecast to increase from US\$471 per ounce to US\$510 per ounce mainly due to the 8 per cent stronger rand. The June quarter forecast is based on an exchange rate of R/US\$ 9.00 and US\$/A\$ 0.72 compared with R/US\$ 9.83 and US\$/A\$ 0.66 achieved in the March quarter. NCE is forecast at US\$730 per ounce compared with US\$668 per ounce in the March quarter, also significantly impacted by the movement in the exchange rate.

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 March 2009 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
7 May 2009

Income statement

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

SOUTH AFRICAN RAND	Quarter			Nine months to	
	March 2009	December 2008	March 2008	March 2009	March 2008
Revenue	8,509.5	7,074.4	6,109.2	21,307.5	16,557.1
Operating costs, net	4,523.7	4,508.5	3,543.3	13,181.9	10,237.6
- Operating costs	4,566.5	4,542.3	3,502.6	13,342.0	10,135.7
- Gold inventory change	(42.8)	(33.8)	40.7	(160.1)	101.9
Operating profit	3,985.8	2,565.9	2,565.9	8,125.6	6,319.5
Amortisation and depreciation	1,140.9	1,032.8	713.9	3,075.2	2,247.7
Net operating profit	2,844.9	1,533.1	1,852.0	5,050.4	4,071.8
Net interest paid	(163.5)	(164.2)	(96.2)	(439.2)	(298.6)
Share of profit/(loss) of associates after taxation	21.1	(46.6)	7.8	(129.7)	22.9
Gain on foreign exchange	128.7	45.5	38.4	168.1	21.0
(Loss)/gain on financial instruments	(5.1)	(65.9)	262.3	(126.8)	83.6
Share-based payments	(95.2)	(94.3)	(24.6)	(283.4)	(77.9)
Other	(41.4)	(51.5)	(7.7)	(113.9)	24.1
Exploration	(133.8)	(136.1)	(57.5)	(337.6)	(220.8)
Profit before tax and exceptional items	2,555.7	1,020.0	1,974.5	3,787.9	3,626.1
Exceptional (loss)/gain	(203.1)	(5.0)	(41.6)	(93.7)	1,404.3
Profit before taxation	2,352.6	1,015.0	1,932.9	3,694.2	5,030.4
Mining and income taxation	943.3	496.1	566.5	1,696.3	1,274.0
- Normal taxation	536.4	119.5	278.8	792.8	685.7
- Royalties	97.6	79.0	70.6	243.2	172.0
- Deferred taxation	309.3	297.6	217.1	660.3	416.3
Net profit from continued operations	1,409.3	518.9	1,366.4	1,997.9	3,756.4
Profit from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	37.0
Profit adjustment on sale of Venezuelan assets	-	-	-	-	74.2
Net profit	1,409.3	518.9	1,366.4	1,997.9	3,867.6
Attributable to:					
- Ordinary shareholders	1,306.6	483.1	1,248.0	1,828.9	3,614.6
- Minority shareholders	102.7	35.8	118.4	169.0	253.0
Exceptional items:					
(Loss)/profit on sale of investments	(213.6)	1.6	-	(212.9)	1,414.7
Profit/(loss) on sale of assets	11.0	(2.9)	3.2	10.0	34.4
South Deep restructuring costs	(0.5)	(2.9)	-	(22.2)	-
Driefontein 9 shaft closure costs	-	-	(44.8)	-	(44.8)
Insurance claim – South Deep	-	(0.8)	-	131.4	-
Total exceptional items	(203.1)	(5.0)	(41.6)	(93.7)	1,404.3
Taxation	(2.1)	0.8	18.7	(47.4)	(0.8)
Net exceptional items after tax and minorities	(205.2)	(4.2)	(22.9)	(141.1)	1,403.5
Net earnings	1,306.6	483.1	1,248.0	1,828.9	3,614.6
Net earnings per share (cents)	195	74	191	275	554
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	193	69	178	268	517
Headline earnings	1,511.6	484.1	1,245.7	2,034.6	2,111.7
Headline earnings per share (cents)	225	74	191	305	324
Net earnings excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, exceptional items, share of profit/(loss) of associates after taxation and discontinued operations	1,368.9	542.3	1,000.8	2,031.5	1,996.3
Net earnings per share excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, exceptional items, share of profit/(loss) of associates after taxation and discontinued operations (cents)	204	83	153	305	306
Gold sold – managed kg	29,435	28,291	27,692	84,031	91,846
Gold price received R/kg	289,095	250,058	220,612	253,567	180,270
Total cash cost R/kg	150,301	153,893	122,920	152,500	106,902

Income statement

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

UNITED STATES DOLLARS	Quarter			Nine months to	
	March 2009	December 2008	March 2008	March 2009	March 2008
Revenue	868.5	718.1	821.1	2,326.1	2,328.7
Operating costs, net	453.0	450.0	473.9	1,439.1	1,439.9
- Operating costs	457.1	452.6	468.4	1,456.6	1,425.6
- Gold inventory change	(4.1)	(2.6)	5.5	(17.5)	14.3
Operating profit	415.5	268.1	347.2	887.0	888.8
Amortisation and depreciation	115.4	103.8	94.8	335.7	316.1
Net operating profit	300.1	164.3	252.4	551.3	572.7
Net interest paid	(16.5)	(17.0)	(12.8)	(47.9)	(42.0)
Share of profit/(loss) of associates after taxation	3.0	(3.7)	1.0	(14.2)	3.2
Gain on foreign exchange	13.9	5.3	5.5	18.4	3.0
Gain/(loss) on financial instruments	0.1	(6.7)	37.6	(13.8)	11.8
Share-based payments	(9.5)	(9.3)	(3.3)	(30.9)	(11.0)
Other	(4.1)	(5.6)	(1.2)	(12.4)	3.4
Exploration	(13.7)	(14.5)	(7.5)	(36.9)	(31.1)
Profit before tax and exceptional items	273.3	112.8	271.7	413.6	510.0
Exceptional (loss)/gain	(22.7)	(2.3)	(11.1)	(10.2)	197.5
Profit before taxation	250.6	110.5	260.6	403.4	707.5
Mining and income taxation	99.4	52.6	77.2	185.2	179.2
- Normal taxation	57.4	11.5	37.8	86.6	96.4
- Royalties	9.9	8.0	9.5	26.5	24.2
- Deferred taxation	32.1	33.1	29.9	72.1	58.6
Net profit from continued operations	151.2	57.9	183.4	218.2	528.3
Profit from discontinued operations	-	-	(0.1)	-	5.2
Profit adjustment on sale of Venezuelan assets	-	-	(0.3)	-	10.4
Net profit	151.2	57.9	183.0	218.2	543.9
Attributable to:					
- Ordinary shareholders	140.4	54.2	166.8	199.8	508.3
- Minority shareholders	10.8	3.7	16.2	18.4	35.6
Exceptional items:					
(Loss)/profit on sale of investments	(23.3)	0.2	(5.1)	(23.2)	199.0
Profit/(loss) on sale of assets	1.2	(0.3)	0.3	1.1	4.8
South Deep restructuring costs	0.1	(0.1)	-	(2.4)	-
Driefontein 9 shaft closure costs	-	-	(6.3)	-	(6.3)
Insurance claim – South Deep	(0.7)	(2.1)	-	14.3	-
Total exceptional items	(22.7)	(2.3)	(11.1)	(10.2)	197.5
Taxation	-	0.8	2.7	(5.2)	(0.1)
Net exceptional items after tax and minorities	(22.7)	(1.5)	(8.4)	(15.4)	197.4
Net earnings	140.4	54.2	166.8	199.8	508.3
Net earnings per share (cents)	21	8	26	30	78
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	21	7	24	29	73
Headline earnings	162.5	54.6	175.5	222.1	300.5
Headline earnings per share (cents)	24	8	27	33	46
Net earnings excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, exceptional items, share of profit/(loss) of associates after taxation and discontinued operations	146.3	59.9	137.2	221.8	280.8
Net earnings per share excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, exceptional items, share of profit/(loss) of associates after taxation and discontinued operations (cents)	21	10	21	33	43
South African rand/United States dollar conversion rate	9.93	9.82	7.45	9.16	7.11
South African rand/Australian dollar conversion rate	6.59	6.70	6.73	6.75	6.26
Gold sold – managed ozs (000)	946	910	890	2,702	2,953
Gold price received \$/oz	906	792	921	861	789
Total cash cost \$/oz	471	487	513	518	468

Balance sheet

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

	SOUTH AFRICAN RAND		UNITED STATES DOLLARS	
	March 2009	June 2008	March 2009	June 2008
Property, plant and equipment	50,003.8	45,533.3	5,230.5	5,691.7
Goodwill	4,458.9	4,458.9	466.4	557.4
Non-current assets	806.5	746.7	84.4	93.3
Investments	5,107.2	5,704.2	534.2	713.0
Current assets	9,128.8	6,450.5	954.9	806.3
- Other current assets	6,591.9	4,443.2	689.5	555.4
- Cash and deposits	2,536.9	2,007.3	265.4	250.9
Total assets	69,505.2	62,893.6	7,270.4	7,861.7
Shareholders' equity	45,730.3	42,561.2	4,783.5	5,320.1
Deferred taxation	6,217.6	5,421.9	650.4	677.7
Long-term loans	9,407.1	6,513.9	984.0	814.2
Environmental rehabilitation provisions	2,149.7	2,015.5	224.9	251.9
Post-retirement health care provisions	20.7	21.0	2.2	2.6
Current liabilities	5,979.8	6,360.1	625.4	795.2
- Other current liabilities	5,102.2	5,875.9	533.6	734.7
- Current portion of long-term loans	877.6	484.2	91.8	60.5
Total equity and liabilities	69,505.2	62,893.6	7,270.4	7,861.7
South African rand/US dollar conversion rate			9.56	8.00
South African rand/Australian dollar conversion rate			6.67	7.66

Condensed changes in equity

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

	SOUTH AFRICAN RAND		UNITED STATES DOLLARS	
	March 2009	March 2008	March 2009	March 2008
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	42,561.2	37,106.3	5,320.1	5,189.7
Issue of share capital	25.5	0.4	2.8	0.1
Increase in share premium	41.6	59.8	4.5	8.4
Marked to market valuation of listed investments	(720.0)	729.3	(78.6)	102.6
Dividends paid	(980.9)	(619.9)	(121.2)	(87.2)
Increase in share-based payment reserve	283.4	77.9	30.9	11.0
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	1,828.9	3,614.6	199.8	508.3
Profit attributable to minority shareholders	169.0	253.0	18.4	35.6
Increase/(decrease) in minority interest	790.5	(441.2)	101.3	(62.1)
Loss on transacting with minorities	-	(74.7)	-	(10.5)
Currency translation adjustment and other	1,635.9	1,715.4	(704.8)	(392.7)
Reserves released on sale of Venezuelan assets	-	(454.1)	-	(63.9)
Share of equity investee's other equity movements	95.2	-	10.3	-
Balance as at the end of March	45,730.3	41,966.8	4,783.5	5,239.3

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		
	March 2009	December 2008	March 2008	March 2009	December 2008	March 2008
Net earnings	1,306.6	483.1	1,248.0	140.4	54.2	166.8
(Profit)/loss on sale of investments	213.6	(1.6)	-	23.3	(0.2)	-
Loss/(profit) on sale of assets	(11.0)	2.9	(3.2)	(1.2)	0.3	(0.3)
Taxation effect on sale of assets	2.4	(0.3)	0.9	0.3	-	0.1
Impairment of assets/other	-	-	-	-	0.3	-
Other exceptional items	-	-	-	(0.3)	-	8.9
Headline earnings	1,511.6	484.1	1,245.7	162.5	54.6	175.5
Headline earnings per share – cents	225	74	191	24	8	27
Based on headline earnings as given above divided by 669,602,482 for March 2009 (December 2008 – 653,341,082 and March 2008 – 652,691,549) 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			Nine months to	
	March 2009	December 2008	March 2008	March 2009	March 2008
Cash flows from operating activities	2,947.2	1,787.1	3,038.5	4,702.6	5,171.6
Profit before tax and exceptional items	2,555.7	1,020.0	1,974.5	3,787.9	3,626.1
Exceptional items	(203.1)	(5.0)	(41.6)	(93.7)	1,404.3
Amortisation and depreciation	1,140.9	1,032.8	713.9	3,075.2	2,247.7
Change in working capital	(211.8)	(269.2)	794.2	(1,058.0)	(0.2)
Taxation paid	(445.2)	(132.5)	(238.0)	(1,490.3)	(728.8)
Other non-cash items	110.7	141.0	(164.5)	481.5	(1,503.9)
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	126.4
Dividends paid	(196.1)	(0.3)	-	(980.9)	(619.9)
Ordinary shareholders	(196.1)	(0.3)	-	(980.9)	(619.9)
Cash flows from investing activities	(1,449.8)	(2,350.2)	(2,355.3)	(5,707.9)	(4,510.3)
Capital expenditure – additions	(1,700.7)	(2,345.2)	(2,085.7)	(5,858.7)	(6,489.1)
Capital expenditure – proceeds on disposal	10.2	0.2	3.1	12.6	35.7
Sale of subsidiaries	45.0	-	-	45.0	1,042.1
Purchase of investments	1.9	3.5	(258.1)	(81.4)	(270.1)
Proceeds on the disposal of investments	200.0	-	1.9	200.0	34.4
Environmental and post-retirement health care payments	(6.2)	(8.7)	(16.5)	(25.4)	(27.9)
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	1,164.6
Cash flows from financing activities	94.4	(331.4)	(213.7)	2,360.7	(538.0)
Loans received	4,947.4	832.5	1,535.3	9,067.8	3,171.3
Loans repaid	(4,972.8)	(1,173.1)	(1,788.3)	(6,838.8)	(3,769.5)
Minority shareholders loans received	64.6	-	-	64.6	-
Shares issued	55.2	9.2	39.3	67.1	60.2
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	1,395.7	(894.8)	469.5	374.5	(496.6)
Translation adjustment	87.6	130.3	154.0	155.1	130.6
Cash at beginning of period	1,053.6	1,818.1	1,320.6	2,007.3	2,310.1
Cash at end of period	2,536.9	1,053.6	1,944.1	2,536.9	1,944.1

UNITED STATES DOLLARS	Quarter			Nine months to	
	March 2009	December 2008	March 2008	March 2009	March 2008
Cash flows from operating activities	328.1	186.1	407.9	513.5	714.1
Profit before tax and exceptional items	273.3	112.8	271.7	413.6	510.0
Exceptional items	(22.7)	(2.3)	(11.1)	(10.2)	197.5
Amortisation and depreciation	115.4	103.8	94.8	335.7	316.1
Change in working capital	(19.1)	(21.9)	114.6	(115.5)	-
Taxation paid	(29.2)	(18.8)	(43.5)	(162.7)	(115.8)
Other non-cash items	10.4	12.5	(18.2)	52.6	(211.5)
Discontinued operations	-	-	(0.4)	-	17.8
Dividends paid	(19.3)	-	-	(121.2)	(88.6)
Ordinary shareholders	(19.3)	-	-	(121.2)	(88.6)
Cash flows from investing activities	(140.2)	(238.5)	(323.6)	(625.2)	(634.4)
Capital expenditure – additions	(166.0)	(239.4)	(277.3)	(639.6)	(912.7)
Capital expenditure – proceeds on disposal	1.1	-	0.3	1.4	5.0
Sale of subsidiaries	4.9	-	(3.8)	4.9	146.6
Purchase of investments	(1.4)	1.7	(36.3)	(10.9)	(38.0)
Proceeds on the disposal of investments	21.8	-	0.1	21.8	4.8
Environmental and post-retirement health care payments	(0.6)	(0.8)	(2.3)	(2.8)	(3.9)
Discontinued operations	-	-	(4.3)	-	163.8
Cash flows from financing activities	11.5	(39.2)	(28.9)	307.9	(75.7)
Loans received	496.9	82.7	209.9	1,004.4	446.0
Loans repaid	(498.0)	(123.0)	(244.3)	(710.5)	(530.2)
Minority shareholders loans received	6.7	-	-	6.7	-
Shares issued	5.9	1.1	5.5	7.3	8.5
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	180.1	(91.6)	55.4	75.0	(84.6)
Translation adjustment	(24.0)	(28.4)	(1.4)	(60.5)	4.2
Cash at beginning of period	109.3	229.3	188.7	250.9	323.1
Cash at end of period	265.4	109.3	242.7	265.4	242.7

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 March 2009

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 March 2009, the unrealised foreign exchange loss on the revaluation of the US\$318 million loan was R720 million. This loss was offset by R720 million cumulative positive gains on the forward cover purchased at an original rate of R7.3279.

During the March quarter R88 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, the US\$150 million was extended to the March quarter at an average forward rate of R10.3818. During the March quarter US\$30 million was settled and the gain for the quarter was R12 million of which R7 million was accounted for in the income statement and the balance of R5 million in equity. The outstanding balance of US\$120 million was extended into the June quarter at an average forward rate of R10.2595. At the end of March 2009 the marked to market value of the US\$120 million forward cover was positive by R80 million (US\$8 million).

Subsequent to the March quarter end the remaining forward cover of US\$120 million was partly delivered into and the balance closed out, resulting in a gain of R51 million which will be accounted for in the income statement in the June quarter.

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. During the March quarter an additional US\$8 million of instruments was taken out. The total of US\$64 million was extended to the June quarter at an average forward rate of A\$0.6445. The gain for the March quarter was A\$1 million of which a loss of A\$1 million was accounted for in the income statement and a gain of A\$2 million in equity.

Subsequent to the March quarter end the forward cover of US\$64 million was partly delivered into and the balance closed out, resulting in a gain of A\$3 million which will be accounted for in the income statement in the June quarter.

Ghana currency forward sales

During financial 2009, a South African rand forward cover was taken out to cover commitments of Gold Fields Ghana Ltd. Outstanding at the end of March 2009 were forward cover contracts of R4 million, with a final expiry on 31 July 2009.

The marked to market value for the outstanding contracts at the end of the March 2009 quarter was US\$18,000.

Diesel Hedge

Ghana

The Ghanaian operations 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\$0.1 million at the end of the March 2009 quarter.

Australia

The Australian operations 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 was negligible at the end of the March 2009 quarter.

Pro-Forma* debt maturity ladder

	F2009	F2010	F2011	F2012	F2013 to F2017	Total
Pro-Forma* headroom - Loan facilities, including preference shares and commercial paper						
R'million	2,500.0	1,068.0	651.0	-	1,500.0	5,719.0
US\$million	-	39.5	325.3	516.9	99.3	981.0
Pro-Forma* utilisation - Loan facilities, including preference shares and commercial paper						
R'million	932.0	1,068.0	651.0	-	-	2,651.0
US\$million	-	39.5	144.3	515.4	99.3	798.5
Dollar debt translated to rand	-	377.6	1,379.5	4,927.2	949.3	7,633.7
Total (R'm)	932.0	1,445.6	2,030.5	4,927.2	949.3	10,284.7
Long-term loans per balance sheet (R'm)						9,407.1
Current portion of long-term loans per balance sheet (R'm)						877.6
Total per balance sheet (R'm)						10,284.7

*Pro-Forma: once re-financing of new facilities is complete.

Exchange rate: US\$1 = R9.56 being the closing rate at the end of the March 2009 quarter.

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⁾	March 2009	4,566.5	2,434.2	867.7	762.9	507.7	295.9	2,132.3	811.2	311.9	258.3	591.4	159.5
	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
	Financial year to date	13,342.0	7,331.6	2,625.1	2,321.1	1,509.4	876.0	6,010.4	2,333.1	925.7	521.7	1,714.7	515.2
Gold-in-process and inventory change*	March 2009	(44.3)	-	-	-	-	-	(44.3)	(41.9)	1.4	14.1	(25.7)	7.8
	Dec 2008	(44.3)	-	-	-	-	-	(44.3)	(53.8)	(24.3)	7.6	26.0	0.2
	Financial year to date	(151.9)	-	-	-	-	-	(151.9)	(114.5)	(27.8)	(31.0)	3.3	18.1
Less: Rehabilitation costs	March 2009	39.4	29.4	10.3	10.2	5.5	3.4	10.0	2.0	0.8	4.0	2.7	0.5
	Dec 2008	27.6	18.9	7.0	6.7	3.4	1.8	8.7	2.0	-	3.7	2.1	0.9
	Financial year to date	90.1	67.1	24.3	23.7	12.2	6.9	23.0	5.5	0.8	7.7	6.9	2.1
Production taxes	March 2009	5.5	5.5	0.8	2.7	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dec 2008	6.2	6.2	1.4	3.2	0.7	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Financial year to date	19.3	19.3	4.3	8.9	3.1	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
General and admin	March 2009	181.8	98.7	36.3	29.4	20.5	12.5	83.1	40.4	7.8	13.7	15.6	5.6
	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
	Financial year to date	521.6	288.8	107.1	86.1	58.4	37.2	232.8	117.5	19.5	26.5	47.7	21.6
Exploration costs	March 2009	(32.5)	-	-	-	-	-	(32.5)	-	(16.7)	-	(13.3)	(2.5)
	Dec 2008	18.8	-	-	-	-	-	18.8	-	12.1	-	5.5	1.2
	Financial year to date	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash operating costs	March 2009	4,328.0	2,300.6	820.3	720.6	480.7	279.0	2,027.4	726.9	321.4	254.7	560.7	163.7
	Dec 2008	4,268.6	2,313.0	834.6	735.9	479.9	262.6	1,955.6	737.0	296.0	201.8	565.8	155.0
	Financial year to date	12,559.1	6,956.4	2,489.4	2,202.4	1,435.7	828.9	5,602.7	2,095.6	877.6	456.5	1,663.4	509.6
Plus: Production taxes	March 2009	5.5	5.5	0.8	2.7	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dec 2008	6.2	6.2	1.4	3.2	0.7	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Financial year to date	19.3	19.3	4.3	8.9	3.1	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalties	March 2009	90.6	-	-	-	-	-	90.6	33.7	14.0	6.8	25.0	11.1
	Dec 2008	79.0	-	-	-	-	-	79.0	33.7	11.9	2.4	22.0	9.0
	Financial year to date	236.3	-	-	-	-	-	236.3	99.0	34.8	9.2	64.5	28.8
TOTAL CASH COST ⁽²⁾	March 2009	4,424.1	2,306.1	821.1	723.3	481.7	280.0	2,118.0	760.6	335.4	261.5	585.7	174.8
	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
	Financial year to date	12,814.7	6,975.7	2,493.7	2,211.3	1,438.8	831.9	5,839.0	2,194.6	912.4	465.7	1,727.9	538.4
Plus: Amortisation*	March 2009	1,105.0	520.8	167.4	180.4	99.6	73.4	584.2	158.1	48.6	140.6	236.9	-
	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	-
	Financial year to date	2,943.7	1,463.3	450.4	517.0	310.4	185.5	1,480.4	408.2	117.5	235.2	719.5	-
Rehabilitation	March 2009	39.4	29.4	10.3	10.2	5.5	3.4	10.0	2.0	0.8	4.0	3.2	-
	Dec 2008	27.6	18.9	7.0	6.7	3.4	1.8	8.7	2.0	-	3.7	3.0	-
	Financial year to date	90.1	67.1	24.3	23.7	12.2	6.9	23.0	5.5	0.8	7.7	9.0	-
TOTAL PRODUCTION COST ⁽³⁾	March 2009	5,568.5	2,856.3	998.8	913.9	586.8	356.8	2,712.2	920.7	384.8	406.1	1,000.6	-
	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	-
	Financial year to date	15,848.5	8,506.1	2,968.4	2,752.0	1,761.4	1,024.3	7,342.4	2,608.3	1,030.7	708.6	2,994.8	-
Gold sold – thousand ounces	March 2009	946.4	517.2	215.2	173.8	80.0	48.2	429.1	152.2	52.5	65.3	109.5	49.5
	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
	Financial year to date	2,701.7	1,509.9	616.8	482.1	288.2	122.8	1,191.8	447.7	147.0	130.8	319.4	146.8
TOTAL CASH COST – US\$/oz	March 2009	471	449	384	419	606	585	497	503	643	422	538	355
	Dec 2008	487	472	437	496	459	567	507	563	622	355	551	371
	Financial year to date	518	504	441	501	545	739	535	535	678	389	591	400
TOTAL CASH COST – R/kg	March 2009	150,301	143,340	122,680	133,796	193,532	186,667	158,687	160,701	205,263	134,757	171,911	113,433
	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
	Financial year to date	152,500	148,536	129,989	147,479	160,491	217,775	157,521	157,590	199,563	114,451	173,938	117,889
TOTAL PRODUCTION COST – US\$/oz	March 2009	593	556	467	530	738	745	636	609	738	626	633	-
	Dec 2008	603	573	515	609	569	707	640	664	709	526	667	-
	Financial year to date	640	615	525	623	667	910	673	636	765	591	701	-

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 = R9.93 and US\$1 = R9.82 for the March 2009 and December 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	March 2009	4,566.5	2,434.2	867.7	762.9	507.7	295.9	2,132.3	811.2	311.9	258.3	591.4	159.5
	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
	Financial year to date	13,342.0	7,331.6	2,625.1	2,321.1	1,509.4	876.0	6,010.4	2,333.1	925.7	521.7	1,714.7	515.2
Capital expenditure – R'm	March 2009	1,689.2	889.1	261.6	224.3	138.5	264.7	800.1	364.2	37.3	206.9	114.6	77.1
	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
	Financial year to date	5,828.2	2,584.0	723.0	713.2	438.7	709.1	3,244.2	1,561.2	101.5	889.6	488.6	203.3
Notional cash expenditure – R/kg	March 2009	213,403	206,570	168,729	182,612	259,622	373,733	221,715	248,341	213,709	243,433	207,220	153,537
	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
	Financial year to date	227,745	211,136	174,526	202,368	217,301	414,948	248,706	279,642	224,672	335,066	221,794	157,324
Notional cash expenditure – US\$/oz	March 2009	668	647	529	572	813	1,171	694	778	669	762	649	481
	Dec 2008	774	679	591	687	620	1,147	891	1,078	753	1,201	679	552
	Financial year to date	773	717	593	687	738	1,409	845	950	763	1,138	753	534

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	March 2009	13,278	3,197	1,537	689	629	342
Ore milled/treated (000 tons)	Dec 2008	13,350	3,458	1,608	768	798	284
	Financial year to date	39,326	10,143	4,681	2,428	2,217	817
Yield (grams per ton)	March 2009	2.2	5.0	4.4	7.8	4.0	4.4
	Dec 2008	2.1	4.5	3.8	6.1	4.2	5.2
	Financial year to date	2.1	4.6	4.1	6.2	4.0	4.7
Gold produced (kilograms)	March 2009	29,314	16,088	6,693	5,406	2,489	1,500
	Dec 2008	28,168	15,571	6,063	4,717	3,320	1,471
	Financial year to date	84,174	46,963	19,184	14,994	8,965	3,820
Gold sold (kilograms)	March 2009	29,435	16,088	6,693	5,406	2,489	1,500
	Dec 2008	28,291	15,571	6,063	4,717	3,320	1,471
	Financial year to date	84,031	46,963	19,184	14,994	8,965	3,820
Gold price received (Rand per kilogram)	March 2009	289,095	289,632	290,976	287,939	289,393	290,133
	Dec 2008	250,058	254,550	253,818	254,039	256,596	254,589
	Financial year to date	253,567	254,234	254,186	254,395	251,556	260,131
Total cash cost (Rand per kilogram)	March 2009	150,301	143,340	122,680	133,796	193,532	186,667
	Dec 2008	153,893	148,944	137,886	156,689	144,759	179,130
	Financial year to date	152,500	148,536	129,989	147,479	160,491	217,775
Notional cash expenditure (Rand per kilogram)	March 2009	213,403	206,570	168,729	182,612	259,622	373,733
	Dec 2008	244,210	214,277	186,459	216,981	195,723	362,135
	Financial year to date	227,745	211,136	174,526	202,368	217,301	414,948
Operating costs (Rand per ton)	March 2009	344	761	565	1,107	807	865
	Dec 2008	340	703	545	1,006	630	975
	Financial year to date	339	723	561	956	681	1,072
Financial Results (Rand million)							
Revenue	March 2009	8,509.5	4,659.6	1,947.5	1,556.6	720.3	435.2
	Dec 2008	7,074.4	3,963.6	1,538.9	1,198.3	851.9	374.5
	Financial year to date	21,307.5	11,939.6	4,876.3	3,184.4	2,255.2	993.7
Operating costs, net	March 2009	4,523.7	2,434.2	867.7	762.9	507.7	295.9
	Dec 2008	4,508.5	2,429.7	876.8	772.8	503.1	277.0
	Financial year to date	13,181.9	7,331.6	2,625.1	2,321.1	1,509.4	876.0
- Operating costs	March 2009	4,566.5	2,434.2	867.7	762.9	507.7	295.9
	Dec 2008	4,542.3	2,429.7	876.8	772.8	503.1	277.0
	Financial year to date	13,342.0	7,331.6	2,625.1	2,321.1	1,509.4	876.0
- Gold inventory change	March 2009	(42.8)	-	-	-	-	-
	Dec 2008	(33.8)	-	-	-	-	-
	Financial year to date	(160.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Operating profit	March 2009	3,985.8	2,225.4	1,079.8	793.7	212.6	139.3
	Dec 2008	2,565.9	1,533.9	662.1	425.5	348.8	97.5
	Financial year to date	8,125.6	4,608.0	2,251.2	1,493.3	745.8	117.7
Amortisation of mining assets	March 2009	1,103.5	520.8	167.4	180.4	99.6	73.4
	Dec 2008	995.4	480.1	143.4	161.8	111.9	63.0
	Financial year to date	2,963.0	1,463.3	450.4	517.0	310.4	185.5
Net operating profit	March 2009	2,882.3	1,704.6	912.4	613.3	113.0	65.9
	Dec 2008	1,570.5	1,053.8	518.7	263.7	236.9	34.5
	Financial year to date	5,162.6	3,144.7	1,800.8	976.3	435.4	(67.8)
Other (expenses)/income	March 2009	(268.9)	(131.6)	(49.8)	(50.3)	(6.7)	(24.8)
	Dec 2008	(179.5)	(93.3)	(50.1)	(41.7)	(5.5)	4.0
	Financial year to date	(580.0)	(304.2)	(129.8)	(115.9)	(22.5)	(36.0)
Profit before taxation	March 2009	2,613.4	1,573.0	862.6	563.0	106.3	41.1
	Dec 2008	1,391.0	960.5	468.6	222.0	231.4	38.5
	Financial year to date	4,582.6	2,840.5	1,671.0	860.4	412.9	(103.8)
Mining and income taxation	March 2009	954.6	593.7	328.4	206.3	43.3	15.7
	Dec 2008	471.4	311.2	160.3	45.9	87.7	17.3
	Financial year to date	1,709.2	1,056.0	603.9	284.7	162.4	5.0
- Normal taxation	March 2009	513.3	464.4	282.2	182.1	0.1	-
	Dec 2008	55.2	113.5	110.0	3.2	0.3	-
	Financial year to date	695.1	646.3	458.6	187.2	0.5	-
- Royalties	March 2009	97.6	-	-	-	-	-
	Dec 2008	79.0	-	-	-	-	-
	Financial year to date	243.2	-	-	-	-	-
- Deferred taxation	March 2009	343.9	129.3	46.2	24.2	43.2	15.7
	Dec 2008	337.2	197.7	50.3	42.7	87.4	17.3
	Financial year to date	770.9	409.7	145.3	97.5	161.9	5.0
Profit before exceptional items	March 2009	1,658.8	979.3	534.2	356.7	63.0	25.4
	Dec 2008	919.6	649.3	308.3	176.1	143.7	21.2
	Financial year to date	2,873.4	1,784.5	1,067.1	575.7	250.5	(108.8)
Exceptional items	March 2009	8.7	8.7	1.2	7.6	0.1	(0.2)
	Dec 2008	3.6	4.9	-	-	-	4.9
	Financial year to date	127.7	128.8	2.9	7.6	0.3	118.0
Net profit	March 2009	1,667.5	988.0	535.4	364.3	63.1	25.2
	Dec 2008	923.2	654.2	308.3	176.1	143.7	26.1
	Financial year to date	3,001.1	1,913.3	1,070.0	583.3	250.8	9.2
Net profit excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments and exceptional items	March 2009	1,658.9	977.4	532.0	357.3	63.0	25.1
	Dec 2008	971.8	636.1	308.3	176.1	143.7	8.0
	Financial year to date	3,016.9	1,815.5	1,065.6	576.3	250.6	(77.0)
Capital expenditure	March 2009	1,689.2	889.1	261.6	224.3	138.5	264.7
	Dec 2008	2,336.6	906.8	253.7	250.7	146.7	255.7
	Financial year to date	5,828.2	2,584.0	723.0	713.2	438.7	709.1
Planned for next six months to September 2009		4,130.0	2,300.0	670.0	560.0	330.0	740.0

Operating and financial results

SOUTH AFRICAN RAND		International Operations					
		Total	Ghana		Peru	Australia [#]	
			Tarkwa	Damang	Cerro Corona	St Ives	Agnew
Operating Results	March 2009	10,081	5,216	1,334	1,434	1,820	277
Ore milled/treated (000 tons)	Dec 2008	9,892	5,384	1,216	1,199	1,840	253
	Financial year to date	29,183	16,107	3,687	3,074	5,477	838
Yield (grams per ton)	March 2009	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.9	5.6
	Dec 2008	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.8	5.5
	Financial year to date	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.8	5.4
Gold produced (kilograms)	March 2009	13,226	4,733	1,634	1,911	3,407	1,541
	Dec 2008	12,597	4,333	1,569	1,914	3,380	1,401
	Financial year to date	37,211	13,926	4,572	4,212	9,934	4,567
Gold sold (kilograms)	March 2009	13,347	4,733	1,634	2,032	3,407	1,541
	Dec 2008	12,720	4,333	1,569	2,037	3,380	1,401
	Financial year to date	37,068	13,926	4,572	4,069	9,934	4,567
Gold price received (Rand per kilogram)	March 2009	288,447	286,140	285,006	288,140	292,838	289,877
	Dec 2008	244,560	259,820	253,219	173,411	256,953	261,171
	Financial year to date	252,722	253,677	253,434	230,720	258,164	256,864
Total cash cost (Rand per kilogram)	March 2009	158,687	160,701	205,263	128,691	171,911	113,433
	Dec 2008	159,953	177,868	196,240	100,245	173,905	117,059
	Financial year to date	157,521	157,590	199,563	114,451	173,938	117,889
Notional cash expenditure (Rand per kilogram)	March 2009	221,715	248,341	213,709	243,433	207,220	153,537
	Dec 2008	281,210	340,342	237,731	379,154	214,467	174,233
	Financial year to date	248,706	279,642	224,672	335,066	221,794	157,324
Operating costs (Rand per ton)	March 2009	212	156	234	180	325	576
	Dec 2008	214	155	279	176	306	658
	Financial year to date	206	145	251	170	313	615
Financial Results (Rand million)							
Revenue	March 2009	3,849.9	1,354.3	465.7	585.5	997.7	446.7
	Dec 2008	3,110.8	1,125.8	397.3	353.3	868.5	365.9
	Financial year to date	9,367.9	3,532.7	1,158.7	938.8	2,564.6	1,173.1
Operating costs, net	March 2009	2,089.5	760.6	313.4	289.0	556.0	170.5
	Dec 2008	2,078.8	774.6	314.7	221.9	600.8	166.8
	Financial year to date	5,850.3	2,199.5	898.0	490.8	1,722.2	539.8
- Operating costs	March 2009	2,132.3	811.2	311.9	258.3	591.4	159.5
	Dec 2008	2,112.6	833.2	339.0	210.7	563.1	166.6
	Financial year to date	6,010.4	2,333.1	925.7	521.7	1,714.7	515.2
- Gold inventory change	March 2009	(42.8)	(50.6)	1.5	30.7	(35.4)	11.0
	Dec 2008	(33.8)	(58.6)	(24.3)	11.2	37.7	0.2
	Financial year to date	(160.1)	(133.6)	(27.7)	(30.9)	7.5	24.6
Operating profit	March 2009	1,760.4	593.7	152.3	296.5	441.7	276.2
	Dec 2008	1,032.0	351.2	82.6	131.4	267.7	199.1
	Financial year to date	3,517.6	1,333.2	260.7	448.0	842.4	633.3
Amortisation of mining assets	March 2009	582.7	166.8	48.5	124.0	243.4	
	Dec 2008	515.3	140.0	43.5	91.0	240.8	
	Financial year to date	1,499.7	427.3	117.4	246.2	708.8	
Net operating profit	March 2009	1,177.7	426.9	103.8	172.5	474.5	
	Dec 2008	516.7	211.2	39.1	40.4	226.0	
	Financial year to date	2,017.9	905.9	143.3	201.8	766.9	
Other (expenses)/income	March 2009	(137.3)	(15.3)	(31.7)	(76.9)	(13.4)	
	Dec 2008	(86.2)	(58.8)	(19.3)	(10.8)	2.7	
	Financial year to date	(275.8)	(110.6)	(64.7)	(100.3)	(0.2)	
Profit before taxation	March 2009	1,040.4	411.6	72.1	95.6	461.1	
	Dec 2008	430.5	152.4	19.8	29.6	228.7	
	Financial year to date	1,742.1	795.3	78.6	101.5	766.7	
Mining and income taxation	March 2009	360.9	130.1	28.6	37.0	165.2	
	Dec 2008	160.2	54.4	11.6	2.3	91.9	
	Financial year to date	653.2	269.3	43.4	40.7	299.8	
- Normal taxation	March 2009	48.9	-	7.2	41.7	-	
	Dec 2008	(58.3)	(58.3)	-	-	-	
	Financial year to date	48.8	-	7.2	41.6	-	
- Royalties	March 2009	97.6	40.6	14.0	6.8	36.2	
	Dec 2008	79.0	33.8	11.9	2.4	30.9	
	Financial year to date	243.2	106.0	34.8	(9.1)	93.3	
- Deferred taxation	March 2009	214.6	89.5	7.4	(11.3)	129.0	
	Dec 2008	139.5	78.9	(0.3)	(0.1)	61.0	
	Financial year to date	361.2	163.3	1.4	(10.0)	206.5	
Profit before exceptional items	March 2009	679.5	281.5	43.5	58.6	295.9	
	Dec 2008	270.3	98.0	8.2	27.3	136.8	
	Financial year to date	1,088.9	526.0	35.2	60.8	466.9	
Exceptional items	March 2009	-	-	-	-	-	
	Dec 2008	(1.3)	-	-	-	(1.3)	
	Financial year to date	(1.1)	-	-	-	(1.1)	
Net profit	March 2009	679.5	281.5	43.5	58.6	295.9	
	Dec 2008	269.0	98.0	8.2	27.3	135.5	
	Financial year to date	1,087.8	526.0	35.2	60.8	465.8	
Net profit excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments and exceptional items	March 2009	681.5	281.5	44.7	58.6	296.7	
	Dec 2008	335.7	140.7	19.9	27.3	147.8	
	Financial year to date	1,201.4	590.3	56.4	60.8	493.9	
Capital expenditure	March 2009	800.1	364.2	37.3	206.9	114.6	77.1
	Dec 2008	1,429.8	641.5	34.0	515.0	161.8	77.5
	Financial year to date	3,244.2	1,561.2	101.5	889.6	488.6	203.3
Planned for next six months to September 2009		1,830.0	775.0	100.0	440.0	320.0	195.0

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	March 2009	13,278	3,197	1,537	689	629	342
Ore milled/treated (000 tons)	Dec 2008	13,350	3,458	1,608	768	798	284
	Financial year to date	39,326	10,143	4,681	2,428	2,217	817
Yield (ounces per ton)	March 2009	0.071	0.162	0.140	0.252	0.127	0.141
	Dec 2008	0.068	0.145	0.121	0.197	0.134	0.167
	Financial year to date	0.069	0.149	0.132	0.199	0.130	0.150
Gold produced (000 ounces)	March 2009	942.5	517.2	215.2	173.8	80.0	48.2
	Dec 2008	905.6	500.6	194.9	151.7	106.7	47.3
	Financial year to date	2,706.3	1,509.9	616.8	482.1	288.2	122.8
Gold sold (000 ounces)	March 2009	946.4	517.2	215.2	173.8	80.0	48.2
	Dec 2008	909.6	500.6	194.9	151.7	106.7	47.3
	Financial year to date	2,701.7	1,509.9	616.8	482.1	288.2	122.8
Gold price received (dollars per ounce)	March 2009	906	907	911	902	906	909
	Dec 2008	792	806	804	805	813	806
	Financial year to date	861	863	863	864	854	883
Total cash cost (dollars per ounce)	March 2009	471	449	384	419	606	585
	Dec 2008	487	472	437	496	459	567
	Financial year to date	518	504	441	501	545	739
Notional cash expenditure (dollars per ounce)	March 2009	668	647	529	572	813	1,171
	Dec 2008	774	679	591	687	620	1,147
	Financial year to date	773	717	593	687	738	1,409
Operating costs (dollars per ton)	March 2009	35	77	57	112	81	87
	Dec 2008	35	72	56	102	64	99
	Financial year to date	37	79	61	104	74	117
Financial Results (\$ million)							
Revenue	March 2009	868.5	474.3	198.8	159.2	71.4	44.9
	Dec 2008	718.1	400.7	154.0	120.3	86.6	39.8
	Financial year to date	2,326.1	1,303.4	532.3	416.4	246.2	108.5
Operating costs, net	March 2009	453.0	242.6	86.4	75.9	50.7	29.6
	Dec 2008	450.0	239.0	86.4	76.0	49.7	26.9
	Financial year to date	1,439.1	800.4	286.6	253.4	164.8	95.6
- Operating costs	March 2009	457.1	242.6	86.4	75.9	50.7	29.6
	Dec 2008	452.6	239.0	86.4	76.0	49.7	26.9
	Financial year to date	1,456.6	800.4	286.6	253.4	164.8	95.6
- Gold inventory change	March 2009	(4.1)	-	-	-	-	-
	Dec 2008	(2.6)	-	-	-	-	-
	Financial year to date	(17.5)	-	-	-	-	-
Operating profit	March 2009	415.5	231.7	112.4	83.3	20.7	15.3
	Dec 2008	268.1	161.7	67.6	44.3	36.9	12.9
	Financial year to date	887.0	503.1	245.8	163.0	81.4	12.8
Amortisation of mining assets #	March 2009	111.6	52.4	16.9	18.1	9.9	7.5
	Dec 2008	100.1	47.6	14.2	15.8	11.2	6.4
	Financial year to date	323.5	159.7	49.2	56.4	33.9	20.3
Net operating profit	March 2009	304.1	179.3	95.4	65.3	10.8	7.8
	Dec 2008	168.0	114.1	53.4	28.5	25.7	6.5
	Financial year to date	563.6	343.3	196.6	106.6	47.5	(7.4)
Other (expenses)/income	March 2009	(27.9)	(13.6)	(5.1)	(5.2)	(0.6)	(2.7)
	Dec 2008	(18.4)	(9.4)	(5.2)	(4.4)	(0.5)	0.7
	Financial year to date	(63.3)	(33.2)	(14.2)	(12.7)	(2.5)	(3.9)
Profit before taxation	March 2009	276.2	165.7	90.3	60.1	10.2	5.2
	Dec 2008	149.6	104.7	48.2	24.1	25.2	7.2
	Financial year to date	500.3	310.1	182.4	93.9	45.1	(11.3)
Mining and income taxation	March 2009	100.6	62.7	34.5	22.2	4.2	1.8
	Dec 2008	49.4	33.1	16.5	4.7	9.5	2.4
	Financial year to date	186.6	115.3	65.9	31.1	17.7	0.5
- Normal taxation	March 2009	55.3	49.9	30.0	19.9	-	-
	Dec 2008	4.3	11.9	11.5	0.3	-	-
	Financial year to date	75.9	70.6	50.1	20.4	0.1	-
- Royalties	March 2009	9.9	-	-	-	-	-
	Dec 2008	8.0	-	-	-	-	-
	Financial year to date	26.5	-	-	-	-	-
- Deferred taxation	March 2009	35.4	12.7	4.6	2.3	4.1	1.8
	Dec 2008	37.0	21.3	5.0	4.4	9.5	2.4
	Financial year to date	84.2	44.7	15.9	10.6	17.7	0.5
Profit before exceptional items	March 2009	175.6	103.1	55.8	37.9	6.0	3.4
	Dec 2008	100.2	71.6	31.7	19.4	15.7	4.8
	Financial year to date	313.7	194.7	116.4	62.8	27.3	(11.9)
Exceptional items	March 2009	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	-	(0.6)
	Dec 2008	(1.4)	(1.2)	-	-	-	(1.2)
	Financial year to date	13.9	14.1	0.3	0.8	-	12.9
Net profit	March 2009	176.0	103.4	55.9	38.7	6.0	2.8
	Dec 2008	98.9	70.4	31.7	19.4	15.7	3.6
	Financial year to date	327.7	208.8	116.7	63.7	27.4	1.0
Net profit excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments and exceptional items	March 2009	174.6	102.7	55.5	38.0	6.0	3.2
	Dec 2008	104.8	69.3	31.7	19.4	15.7	2.6
	Financial year to date	329.4	198.2	116.3	62.9	27.4	(8.4)
Capital expenditure	March 2009	164.8	89.1	26.4	22.2	13.7	26.8
	Dec 2008	238.5	91.2	25.7	24.9	14.4	26.2
	Financial year to date	636.3	282.1	78.9	77.9	47.9	77.4
Planned for next six months to September 2009		459.0	255.6	74.4	62.2	36.7	82.3

Average exchange rates were US\$1 = R9.93 and US\$1 = R9.82 for the March 2009 and December 2008 quarters respectively. The Australian dollar exchange rates were A\$1 = R6.59 and A\$1 = R6.70 for the March 2009 and December 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	March 2009	10,081	5,216	1,334	1,434	1,820	277	1,820	277
Ore milled/treated (000 tons)	Dec 2008	9,892	5,384	1,216	1,199	1,840	253	1,840	253
	Financial year to date	29,183	16,107	3,687	3,074	5,477	838	5,477	838
Yield (ounces per ton)	March 2009	0.042	0.029	0.039	0.043	0.060	0.179	0.060	0.179
	Dec 2008	0.041	0.026	0.041	0.051	0.059	0.178	0.059	0.178
	Financial year to date	0.041	0.028	0.040	0.044	0.058	0.175	0.058	0.175
Gold produced(000 ounces)	March 2009	425.2	152.2	52.5	61.4	109.5	49.5	109.5	49.5
	Dec 2008	405.0	139.3	50.4	61.5	108.7	45.0	108.7	45.0
	Financial year to date	1,196.4	447.7	147.0	135.4	319.4	146.8	319.4	146.8
Gold sold (000 ounces)	March 2009	429.1	152.2	52.5	65.3	109.5	49.5	109.5	49.5
	Dec 2008	409.0	139.3	50.4	65.5	108.7	45.0	108.7	45.0
	Financial year to date	1,191.8	447.7	147.0	130.8	319.4	146.8	319.4	146.8
Gold price received (dollars per ounce)	March 2009	903	896	893	903	917	908	1,382	1,368
	Dec 2008	775	823	802	614	814	827	1,193	1,212
	Financial year to date	858	861	861	783	877	872	1,190	1,184
Total cash cost (dollars per ounce)	March 2009	497	503	643	422	538	355	811	535
	Dec 2008	507	563	622	355	551	371	807	543
	Financial year to date	535	535	678	389	591	400	801	543
Notional cash expenditure (dollars per ounce)	March 2009	694	778	669	762	649	481	978	725
	Dec 2008	891	1,078	753	1,201	679	552	996	809
	Financial year to date	845	950	763	1,138	753	534	1,022	725
Operating costs (dollars per ton)	March 2009	21	16	24	18	33	58	49	87
	Dec 2008	22	16	28	18	31	67	46	98
	Financial year to date	22	16	27	19	34	67	46	91
Financial Results (\$ million)									
Revenue	March 2009	394.3	137.6	47.6	62.3	101.5	45.3	150.2	67.3
	Dec 2008	317.5	112.1	40.7	40.2	88.2	36.2	129.5	54.8
	Financial year to date	1,022.7	385.7	126.5	102.5	280.0	128.1	379.9	173.8
Operating costs, net	March 2009	210.3	76.2	31.5	30.6	55.2	16.9	84.2	25.8
	Dec 2008	211.0	78.1	31.7	25.6	59.8	15.9	89.9	25.1
	Financial year to date	638.7	240.1	98.0	53.6	188.0	58.9	255.1	80.0
- Operating costs	March 2009	214.4	81.3	31.2	26.9	59.2	15.7	89.4	24.2
	Dec 2008	213.6	84.4	34.4	23.2	55.6	16.1	84.3	25.0
	Financial year to date	656.2	254.7	101.1	57.0	187.2	56.2	254.0	76.3
- Gold inventory change	March 2009	(4.1)	(5.1)	0.3	3.6	(4.1)	1.2	(5.1)	1.6
	Dec 2008	(2.6)	(6.3)	(2.7)	2.4	4.2	(0.2)	5.5	0.1
	Financial year to date	(17.5)	(14.6)	(3.0)	(3.4)	0.8	2.7	1.1	3.6
Operating profit	March 2009	184.0	61.4	16.1	31.7	46.4	28.4	66.0	41.5
	Dec 2008	106.4	34.1	9.0	14.7	28.5	20.3	39.7	29.7
	Financial year to date	384.0	145.5	28.5	48.9	92.0	69.1	124.8	93.8
Amortisation of mining assets [#]	March 2009	59.2	17.0	4.9	12.9	24.4		36.8	
	Dec 2008	52.5	14.1	4.6	9.9	24.0		36.0	
	Financial year to date	163.7	46.6	12.8	26.9	77.4		105.0	
Net operating profit	March 2009	124.8	44.4	11.2	18.8	50.4		70.7	
	Dec 2008	53.9	20.0	4.4	4.8	24.7		33.3	
	Financial year to date	220.3	98.9	15.6	22.0	83.7		113.6	
Other (expenses)/income	March 2009	(14.4)	(1.3)	(3.3)	(8.3)	(1.5)		(1.9)	
	Dec 2008	(9.0)	(6.1)	(2.0)	(1.0)	0.1		0.4	
	Financial year to date	(30.1)	(12.1)	(7.1)	(10.9)	-		-	
Profit before taxation	March 2009	110.4	43.1	7.9	10.4	49.0		68.8	
	Dec 2008	44.9	13.8	2.5	3.7	24.9		33.8	
	Financial year to date	190.2	86.8	8.6	11.1	83.7		113.6	
Mining and income taxation	March 2009	37.9	13.5	3.0	4.0	17.4		24.7	
	Dec 2008	16.2	4.9	1.3	0.2	9.8		13.6	
	Financial year to date	71.3	29.4	4.7	4.4	32.7		44.4	
- Normal taxation	March 2009	5.4	-	0.9	4.5	-		-	
	Dec 2008	(7.5)	(7.5)	-	-	-		-	
	Financial year to date	5.3	-	0.8	4.5	-		-	
- Royalties	March 2009	9.9	4.2	1.3	0.7	3.7		5.5	
	Dec 2008	8.0	3.3	1.3	0.3	3.1		4.6	
	Financial year to date	26.5	11.6	3.8	1.0	10.2		13.8	
- Deferred taxation	March 2009	22.6	9.4	0.8	(1.3)	13.7		19.2	
	Dec 2008	15.8	9.1	0.1	-	6.7		9.0	
	Financial year to date	39.4	17.8	0.2	(1.1)	22.5		30.6	
Profit before exceptional items	March 2009	72.5	29.6	4.9	6.5	31.6		44.1	
	Dec 2008	28.7	8.9	1.2	3.5	15.1		20.2	
	Financial year to date	118.9	57.4	3.8	6.6	51.0		69.2	
Exceptional items	March 2009	0.1	-	-	-	0.1		-	
	Dec 2008	(0.2)	-	-	-	(0.2)		(0.2)	
	Financial year to date	(0.1)	-	-	-	(0.1)		(0.2)	
Net profit	March 2009	72.6	29.6	4.9	6.5	31.6		44.1	
	Dec 2008	28.5	8.9	1.2	3.5	14.9		20.0	
	Financial year to date	118.9	57.4	3.8	6.6	50.9		69.0	
Net profit excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments and exceptional items	March 2009	71.9	29.2	4.8	6.4	31.4		44.3	
	Dec 2008	35.4	13.5	2.4	3.5	16.1		21.8	
	Financial year to date	131.2	64.4	6.2	6.6	53.9		73.2	
Capital expenditure	March 2009	75.7	34.1	3.8	19.4	10.7	7.8	17.5	11.6
	Dec 2008	147.3	64.6	3.4	56.1	15.2	8.1	24.4	11.5
	Financial year to date	354.2	170.4	11.1	97.1	53.3	22.2	72.4	30.1
Planned for next six months to September 2009		203.4	86.1	11.1	48.9	35.6	21.7	49.2	30.0

[#] 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 ^f	Total	Ghana		Peru	Australia	
									Tarkwa	Damang	Cerro Corona	St Ives	Agnew
Ore milled / treated (000 ton)													
- underground	March 2009	2,889	2,357	868	543	629	317	532	-	-	-	322	210
	Dec 2008	2,900	2,411	751	614	798	248	489	-	-	-	329	160
	Financial year to date	8,487	7,045	2,343	1,760	2,217	725	1,442	-	-	-	896	546
- surface	March 2009	10,389	840	669	146	-	25	9,549	5,216	1,334	1,434	1,498	67
	Dec 2008	10,450	1,047	857	154	-	36	9,403	5,384	1,216	1,199	1,511	93
	Financial year to date	30,839	3,098	2,338	668	-	92	27,741	16,107	3,687	3,074	4,581	292
- total	March 2009	13,278	3,197	1,537	689	629	342	10,081	5,216	1,334	1,434	1,820	277
	Dec 2008	13,350	3,458	1,608	768	798	284	9,892	5,384	1,216	1,199	1,840	253
	Financial year to date	39,326	10,143	4,681	2,428	2,217	817	29,183	16,107	3,687	3,074	5,477	838
Yield (grams per ton)													
- underground	March 2009	6.4	6.6	7.1	9.8	4.0	5.7	5.5	-	-	-	4.5	7.1
	Dec 2008	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.5	4.2	6.8	6.1	-	-	-	5.2	8.0
	Financial year to date	6.3	6.4	7.5	8.3	4.0	5.9	5.8	-	-	-	4.7	7.7
- surface	March 2009	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	-	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.8
	Dec 2008	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	2.4	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.2
	Financial year to date	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	-	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
- combined	March 2009	2.2	5.0	4.4	7.8	4.0	4.4	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.9	5.6
	Dec 2008	2.1	4.5	3.8	6.1	4.2	5.2	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.8	5.5
	Financial year to date	2.1	4.6	4.1	6.2	4.0	4.7	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.8	5.4
Gold produced (kilograms)													
- underground	March 2009	18,388	15,456	6,179	5,317	2,489	1,471	2,932	-	-	-	1,446	1,486
	Dec 2008	17,899	14,915	5,591	4,620	3,320	1,384	2,984	-	-	-	1,699	1,285
	Financial year to date	53,202	44,838	17,643	14,563	8,965	3,667	8,364	-	-	-	4,168	4,196
- surface	March 2009	10,926	632	514	89	-	29	10,294	4,733	1,634	1,911	1,961	55
	Dec 2008	10,269	656	472	97	-	87	9,613	4,333	1,569	1,914	1,681	116
	Financial year to date	30,972	2,125	1,541	431	-	153	28,847	13,926	4,572	4,212	5,766	371
- total	March 2009	29,314	16,088	6,693	5,406	2,489	1,500	13,226	4,733	1,634	1,911	3,407	1,541
	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
	Financial year to date	84,174	46,963	19,184	14,994	8,965	3,820	37,211	13,926	4,572	4,212	9,934	4,567
Operating costs (Rand per ton)													
- underground	March 2009	950	1,000	928	1,380	807	929	728	-	-	-	773	660
	Dec 2008	953	973	1,081	1,233	630	1,109	853	-	-	-	833	893
	Financial year to date	969	1,003	1,038	1,281	681	1,201	804	-	-	-	810	794
- surface	March 2009	175	92	93	92	-	56	183	156	234	180	229	310
	Dec 2008	170	79	76	103	-	53	180	155	279	176	191	253
	Financial year to date	166	85	82	99	-	54	175	145	251	170	216	280
- total	March 2009	344	761	565	1,107	807	865	212	156	234	180	325	576
	Dec 2008	340	703	545	1,006	630	975	214	155	279	176	306	658
	Financial year to date	339	723	561	956	681	1,072	206	145	251	170	313	611

March quarter includes 62,000 tons (December quarter 43,000 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.

Capital Expenditure

		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
Figures are R'm													
Sustaining capital	March 2009	1,333.3	599.8	237.0	224.3	138.5	-	733.5	364.2	30.0	206.9	83.1	49.3
	Dec 2008	1,299.5	630.9	233.5	250.7	146.7	-	668.6	316.1	28.0	144.0	124.5	56.0
	Financial year to date	3,729.5	1,829.9	678.0	713.2	438.7	-	1,899.6	957.9	83.1	350.9	376.3	131.4
Project capital	March 2009	264.7	264.7	-	-	-	264.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dec 2008	952.1	255.7	-	-	-	255.7	696.4	325.4	-	371.0	-	-
	Financial year to date	1,851.1	709.1	-	-	-	709.1	1,142.0	603.3	-	538.7	-	-
Uranium capital	March 2009	24.6	24.6	24.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dec 2008	20.2	20.2	20.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Financial year to date	45.0	45.0	45.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brownfields exploration	March 2009	66.6	-	-	-	-	-	66.6	-	7.3	-	31.5	27.8
	Dec 2008	64.8	-	-	-	-	-	64.8	-	6.0	-	37.3	21.5
	Financial year to date	202.6	-	-	-	-	-	202.6	-	18.4	-	112.3	71.9
Total capital expenditure	March 2009	1,689.2	889.1	261.6	224.3	138.5	264.7	800.1	364.2	37.3	206.9	114.6	77.1
	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
	Financial year to date	5,828.2	2,584.0	723.0	713.2	438.7	709.1	3,244.2	1,561.2	101.5	889.6	488.6	203.3

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		March 2009 quarter			December 2008 quarter			Year to date F2009		
	Reef	Carbon Leader	Main	VCR	Carbon Leader	Main	VCR	Carbon Leader	Main	VCR
Advanced	(m)	3,414	1,041	1,535	1,440	838	1,191	6,305	2,888	4,094
Advanced on reef	(m)	640	311	136	262	301	144	1,221	1,140	362
Sampled	(m)	480	315	102	156	213	105	975	987	243
Channel width	(cm)	61	71	29	40	46	67	48	52	43
Average value	- (g/t)	19.1	6.1	6.0	33.0	11.3	11.7	25.7	9.1	12.6
	- (cm.g/t)	1,159	429	176 ¹	1,317	520	782	1,233	472	547

Kloof		March 2009 quarter			December 2008 quarter			Year to date F2009		
	Reef	Kloof	Main	VCR	Kloof	Main	VCR	Kloof	Main	VCR
Advanced	(m)	21	693	3,773	153	631	5,070	355	2,364	14,376
Advanced on reef	(m)	9	127	574	48	304	717	170	679	1,965
Sampled	(m)	9	147	528	63	297	619	177	669	1,783
Channel width	(cm)	91	127	129	175	140	115	184	113	126
Average value	- (g/t)	1.5	7.3	15.0	4.0	4.7	22.7	3.7	6.3	17.6
	- (cm.g/t)	133	934	1,937	710	661	2,626	689	716	2,219

Beatrix		March 2009 quarter		December 2008 quarter		Year to date F2009	
	Reef	Beatrix	Kalkoenkrans	Beatrix	Kalkoenkrans	Beatrix	Kalkoenkrans
Advanced	(m)	5,312	1,939	5,949	2,105	18,290	6,275
Advanced on reef	(m)	1,600	165	1,664	144	4,647	546
Sampled	(m)	1,752	168	1,278	123	4,545	480
Channel width	(cm)	100	128	95	201	100	130
Average value	- (g/t)	7.0	16.7	9.0	18.3	7.2	18.8
	- (cm.g/t)	693	2,139	857	3,670	727	2,439

South Deep		March 2009 quarter		December 2008 quarter		Year to date F2009	
	Reef	Elsburg ^{2,3}		Elsburg		Elsburg	
Advanced	(m)	1,592		2,180		5,061	
Advanced on reef	(m)	855		1,399		3,357	
Average value	- (g/t)	6.4		5.8		5.4	

- 1) Less development at the higher grade 1, 4 and 5 shafts as a result of the secondary support initiative, with some prospecting in a lower grade VCR zone at 2 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.

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Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this document constitute "forward looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Such forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the company to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks, uncertainties and other important factors include among others: economic, business and political conditions in South Africa, Ghana, Australia, Peru and elsewhere; the ability to achieve anticipated efficiencies and other cost savings in connection with past and future acquisitions, exploration and development activities; decreases in the market price of gold or copper; hazards associated with underground and surface gold mining; labour disruptions; availability terms and deployment of capital or credit; changes in government regulations, particularly environmental regulations; and new legislation affecting mining and mineral rights; changes in exchange rates; currency devaluations; inflation and other macro-economic factors, industrial action, temporary stoppages of mines for safety reasons; and the impact of the AIDS crisis in South Africa. These forward looking statements speak only as of the date of this document.

The company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

R Dañino***

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

Signatures

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

GOLD FIELDS LIMITED

Date: 7 May 2009

By:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Willie Jacobsz", written in a cursive style.

Name: Mr W J Jacobsz
Title: Senior Vice President: Investor
Relations and Corporate Affairs