Introduction to Integrated Annual Report 2010
Nick Holland

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves December 2010
Kevin Robertson

Johannesburg
14 April 2011

14 April 2011

Group Overview

Forward looking statement

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 ; decreases in the market price of gold and/or copper; hazards associated with underground and surface gold mining; labour disruptions; availability terms and deployment of capital or credit, changes in government regulations, particularly environmental regulations; and new regulation affecting mining and mineral rights; changes in exchange rates; currency devaluations; inflation and other macro-economic factors, industrial action, temporary stoppages of mines for safety and unplanned maintenance reasons; and the impact of the AIDS crisis in South Africa.

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

NIKKI CATRAKILLIS-WAGNER

- Good morning ladies and gentlemen and welcome to Gold Fields' mineral resource and reserve presentation for the six months ending December 2010.
- Although unlikely, please follow the following procedures in case of an emergency.
- Exit the venue through the glass doors on the left hand side and take the stairs down to the ground floor, congregate in the parking lot in the front of the building and wait for instructions.
- Nick Holland, Gold Fields' CEO, will begin the proceedings with an overview of our integrated annual report which was released last month.
- This is our first integrated annual report and an important change for Gold Fields.
- It blends our operational, sustainability and financial performance and provides investors as well as all other stakeholders with a holistic understanding of Gold Fields' performance, risks and opportunities as well as longer term prospects.
- Thereafter Kevin Robertson, the head of MRM, will take us through the resources and reserves statement, after which we will open the forum to questions.
- Before we continue I'd like to bring your attention to our forward-looking statements. And with that I hand over to Nick Holland.


Group Overview 2010
Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves (31 December 2010)
If we cannot mine safely, we will not mine
To be the global leader in sustainable gold mining
Market Presentation
14 April 2011
GOLD FIELDS

Integrated Annual Report – Risk-based reporting

To Be The Global Leader In Sustainable Gold Mining

- This Vision compels us to take a long-term view of our investment and integrate sustainable development considerations into all our activities
- Sustainability implies that operations can achieve sustained performance over time for the benefit of all stakeholders
- Key aspects of sustainability:
  - Financial sustainability
  - Safety & Wellbeing
  - Economic value-added contribution
  - Environmental performance
- Our approach to sustainability ensures the longevity of our operations
- The 2010 Integrated Annual Report is a baseline against which to measure our integrated performance

Providing stakeholders with long-term certainty

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NICK HOLLAND

- Thank you very much, Nicky, for that introduction and welcome everyone.
- This is an event that we have been conducting for a number of years, every time we bring out our reserve and resource statements.
- I thought it was opportune at the same time to talk to you about the new annual report format that we have recently put out.
- Nicky has spoken about it, but here it is. Here is a hard copy that I brought with me.
- Obviously you can download this from the website. You can get hard copies from our investor relations team. But it is a thick comprehensive report.
- Let me just say we're pretty proud of what we've done here, and let's explain why we have done this and what the benefits are that we see for the organisation and to shareholders.

- First of all I think you're all familiar with our vision *to be the leader in sustainable gold mining*.

- That doesn't mean we want to be the biggest n the industry, but what it does mean is that we want to be the best at what we do.

- Sustainability isn't just about doing a few projects on the side and saying we've done our little bit. We've planted a few trees over here; we've done a little school on this side. And we pat ourselves on the back and say look how wonderful we are. If that is what sustainability is that's not going to cut it.

- Sustainability goes to the core of your business.

- It's not a buzzword. If you think it is a buzzword I don't think we understand it on the same basis.

- It's about making sure that, first and foremost, our operations can stand the test of time, that our operations can operate in an environment where we can be proud of what we do each and every day for the benefit of our employees, for shareholders, for communities around our operations and for host countries in which we operate. And we are a global company operating in a number of areas.

- We should be able to run our operations safely.

- We should be able to run our operations in a way that we're not going to be embarrassed din terms of the environmental standards that we follow.

- And that is what Gold Fields wants to aspire to, and that is what Gold Fields intends to be in the future.

- And whether it is at the exploration stage of the process, whether it's at the construction stage of a project or whether it is at the operations stage of the project, it is not going to be any different. If you go and look at some of our exploration projects around the world what you will find is that it starts there. It's not something that we think about when we've built the mine and suddenly think, gee whiz, what we are going to do now because the world is changing and we've built the project without thinking about the world around us. We can't do that. At the exploration stage you will find that the guys will take a proportion of their budget and they will allocate that to sustainable development activities, engaging with communities, providing some benefits, looking to employ people, provide some kind of benefit for people around the area.

- You might say what has all this got to do with running a $13 billion global gold company?

- It has got everything to with it if you want to operate that company successfully into the future for the benefit of all stakeholders.

- To be sustainable operations need to make a profit. We shouldn't be embarrassed to say that operations are going to make a profit.

- But we've got to do it in a way that is safe and in a way that is going to add value to all stakeholders, and a way that is going to be in tune with the environmental issues around us.

- So I think what you'll see when you page through the report, that the theme is that it's not any more just thinking about the raw financial data or the raw technical data. How many tonnes did we mine? What grade did we mine at? You will see as we go through the report that we're integrating all of the other aspects of sustainability into it and we're baselining ourselves. We're using this as a baseline. It's a bold statement.

- It's a bold approach because we're giving a lot of information here that provides a baseline.

- And we are going to be setting ourselves targets to improve from here.

- And this will be implicit in everything we do, whether we're building a mine, whether we're operating a mine or whether we're exploring to find the deposits that hopefully will become mines in the future.

- So I wouldn't say that we've got to utopia yet. This is the first attempt at us trying to put this in place. I'm sure that next year we will make some changes and improve upon it. But I do welcome any comments to either myself, the investor relations team, Sven Lunsche, our corporate affairs manager who is standing over there, if any of you have got any comments over time. Easter weekend is coming up, so if you've got nothing else to do read the Gold Fields annual report. We would appreciate any feedback you give us.

Integrated Annual Report – Key components

- Tracking our Sustainable Development performance and gaining a greater understanding of key SD elements
- Report contains commentary on operational, financial and SD performance – they are not isolated from one another
- This integration is mirrored in the Regional and Operational sections
- Integrated performance data, combining operational, financial and SD statistics
- Corporate governance has been aligned with King III
- Risk-based methodology underpins our reporting (next slide)

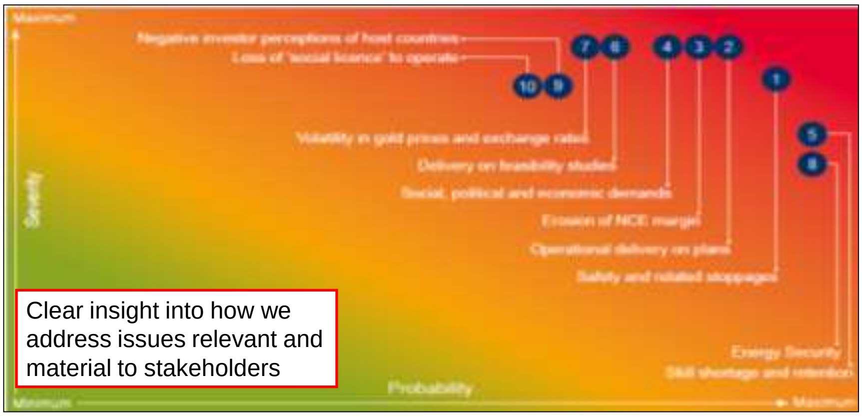
Results, Opportunities, Responsibilities and Risks

1

- Some of the other issues as to why we're doing it. It tracks our sustainable development performance.

- So now we've got the baseline and we will be giving information every year. How are we doing? Are we improving? Are we getting worse? What initiatives are we putting in place? And it gives a commentary also on our SD performance, not just on the technical data. And that runs through the report as well. It is aligned with King III. Importantly we've taken on board King III and endeavoured where possible to incorporate that.

Integrated Annual Report – Risk-based reporting



- Risks are identified at all levels of the business
- Strategic plans are included in Group, Regional and Operational strategies
- Mitigating strategies developed and audited

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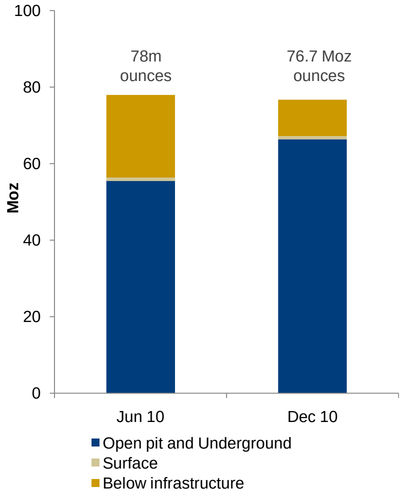
- And also you will see for the first time we have used heat maps.
- Those of you who are familiar with integrated risk management will understand what heat maps are.
- I will just show you for your benefit. It is really giving an idea of the risks in the business.
- One of the things that we learnt talking to analysts, fund managers, investors, NGOs and anyone who has got an interest in the business is that people are focussing on the risks in the business.
- What are the areas that worry them?
- And everyone has got their own different list of risks.
- What we have done now is we have given you an idea of some of the key risks in our business and an idea about the methodology that we work through to try and manage and mitigate these risks.
- I think over time you will see that we give more information on this as we evolve.
- There is no doubt that today risk management is key to any successful business, and it is key also to incorporate our responses to the risks in our business into our strategies.
- You can't do strategy formulation any more in a vacuum. You have to look at the inherent and specific operational risks in the business. Some of them are not even operational. Some of them are financial and socio-political risks.
- And we are looking now to factor these into our business decisions to try and mitigate the risks and make sure that we put strategies in place.
- You will see that in the report and you will see that going forward. That's all I want to say on the annual report.
- As I say there are copies available.

Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves

Group Attributable Mineral Reserves



- Robust metal prices used to determine reserves
  - US$1,000/oz (Dec 10) from US$925/oz (Jun 10)
  - R265,000/kg from R240,000/kg
  - A$1,225/oz from A$1,100/oz
- South Deep reserves increased to 34.5 Moz (Dec 10) from 29.3 Moz (Jun 10)
- KDC reserves below infrastructure reduced to 3.7 Moz (Dec 10) from 9 Moz (Jun 10)
- Near-mine opportunities provide potential growth and/or life extensions at our international operations
- Business Process Re-engineering can underpin the sustainability of our ore bodies

Quality reserve base

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- Moving on to the reserves, I'm going to ask Kevin Robertson to go through the detail of this.

- Kevin is in charge of mineral resources management for the group. He is responsible for making sure all of the protocols that we follow in putting these reserve and resource statements together are best practise. And he has got a job that I've got a lot of respect for. He is in fact a competent person. I'm glad to see that someone else has got to sign in the report. He is basically putting his name and reputation behind these numbers.

- We are extremely proud of the methodology that we follow on our reserves. He is going to tell you more about that. I think more times than not for the last five years we have won the award for the best reporting of mineral reserves and resources. And that is a record that we are proud of, and I certainly hope that the coming next year we can stand up again and get that squirrel award as they call it.

- Right, very briefly looking at the headline numbers, as you can see we have 78 million ounces for the period to June.

- Remember that we changed our fiscal year end from June to December, so what we're giving you here is a six month update. And in June we didn't do a detailed review of reserves because we knew we were going to do the exercise now.

- The good news is that our reserves are holding up, despite the depletion that has taken place over the period.

- In fact, in you look at the numbers pre-depletion, which is what Kevin will take you through, in fact we have increased them pre-depletion. And the figure of 76.7 million ounces you see there is post-depletion. 78 million ounces was the starting point. So in fact we have only reduced reserves by 1.3 million ounces. I think that is a great achievement in the face of some of the cost increases we've had to deal with, inflation, labour cost increases, Eskom increases coming through. Using the prices we've used it is a great achievement.

- Having said that, it is not going to be easy going forward. I think the challenge for us is how do we try and engineer these operations to make sure that we can absorb the increases coming through, because that will affect our reserves. And if we are not successful in that the risk is that the industry could end up reducing its reserves. So far I think we've done a great job. There is more work obviously to be done. And the challenges that we faced in the past are nothing compared to the challenges we're going to face going forward.

- But having said that, a world-class reserve base of 76 million ounces. What I really like about this is that most of it is actually above infrastructure. That's the area that we've got the greatest resolution.

- The yellow block that you see there is below infrastructure, which is really about eight or nine million ounces. Pretty small compared to what it used to be.

- The prices that we've used are robust as well and in line with the protocols of the SEC.

- A notable achievement that I must mention before I hand over to Kevin is the increase in South Deep's reserves from 29 million to 34 million ounces. That has been a major achievement during the year. The inclusion of Uncle Harry's has helped, but as Kevin will tell you we are feeling a lot more comfortable about the veracity of that number.

- KDC (Kloof-Driefontein Complex) reserves below infrastructure have reduced from 9 million to 3.7 million ounces because we favour doing a decline option below 50 level at the western part of KDC. For those of you who know the old structure, that used to be Driefontein. That is now called the western part of KDC. We favour doing a decline which we could do on a pay as you go basis. Importantly, it doesn't sterilise the potential to bring back a lot of that into the future, and we're doing a feasibility on that as we speak.

- The other notable achievement is our ability to either maintain or increase our reserves at Damang, St Ives, Agnew and Cerro Corona over the last 18 months.

- At four very important operations we have either increased our reserves or we've maintained them despite depletion.

- And there is upside opportunities on most of those into the future as well.

- And lastly business process re-engineering can help us protect our ore bodies into the future. It's not only about protecting the margin. It's about making sure we can be around into the future and bring these ore bodies to account.

Growth Projects (Attributable Mineral Resource)

- Chucapaca (51%); Peru - 2.9 Moz Au-Eq
  - Drilling programme in progress to define an Indicated Mineral Resource
- Arctic Platinum (100%); Finland - 12.6 Moz (2PGE + Au)
  - Hydro-metallurgical testwork in progress
- Yanfolila (85%); Mali – 0.6 Moz
  - Exploration continues testing 7 priority targets with goal of 2 Moz Mineral Resource within radius of 20km
- FSE (60% option); Philippines
  - Large high-grade copper gold porphyry
  - Extensive drilling programme underway
- Damang Pit extension
  - North and South extension (Juno and Huni pits)
  - Potential for growth and life extension

Spreading throughout the globe

- Growth projects.
- I think any presentation would be incomplete without giving you an update on the most important aspect in Gold Fields, how we're going to change the profile of the company.
- We have a number of growth projects that provide opportunities for us to change the trajectory of this company and also chase the 5 million ounce target that we have set for 2015.
- At **Chucapaca** I think you're aware that we have identified and announced an inferred resource of 5.6 million ounces. Our share of that is half of that. We are continuing drilling and we expect to give you improved figures later in the year. And we have also started feasibility studies, so we are in full swing there.
- **Arctic Platinum**, which has been around for a long time, a plus 12 million ounce ore body with upside potential. We're looking at metallurgical studies that will allow us to produce the metals on site as opposed to a concentrate to be shipped to refineries. That work continues and I'm sure that we will be able to give you an update by the end of the year. Essentially we're doing three cuts into the three different ore bodies that we're mining there, because the difference in the ore bodies is quite significant in terms of grade variance and type of mineralisation. So three different 50 ton cuts. We're putting that through a bulk pilot plant, and we should be finished with that work towards the end of the year. That will tell us whether this process will work, in other words that we can produce metals on site at better recoveries, potentially 20% higher recoveries, as opposed to producing a concentrate and shipping it to the smelters which was the previous option.
- **Yanfolila** in Mali. You will see in the report that we have published a resource of 700,000

ounces. That is very much work in progress. And remember those figures were based on drilling results probably up to around September or October. We've done a lot of work since then, and I'm sure we're going to give you some exciting figures towards the end of the year and get that into a start-up project. The grades are looking very exciting. Surface outcrop with around about 70m to 80m cap of oxides.

- At **Far Southeast** in the Philippines our drilling programme is in full swing. We have now got an underground drill platform and we have eight rigs at the moment that are drilling, so we are pushing up the activity significantly. We are bringing in some surface rigs as well. Our job during 2011 is to identify how big this thing is. What could it be? What could it look like? And that will determine how we're going to tackle this particular ore body. Early indications are this looks very exciting, and I can't wait for us to be able to get some kind of resource statement out to you.

- And then the **Damang pit extension**. We are looking at the potential "**super pit option**" at Damang where we've got potential extension both to the north at Huni and Juno to the south. We're doing some drilling at the moment. I think there is potential for us to both extend the life and grow the operation into the future.

- So there is a lot of work that we will do in 2011. I think you will agree that we have got lots to keep us busy with. 2011 will be an interesting year.

- With that I'm going to hand over to Kevin to take you through the detail. Thank you.

Group Overview 2010
Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves (31 December 2010)

If we cannot mine safely, we will not mine

To be the global leader in sustainable gold mining

14 April 2011

Group Overview

Agenda

- Introduction
- Australasia Region
- South Africa Region
- South America Region
- West Africa Region
- Projects
- Conclusion

Robust Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve base

- Good morning ladies and gentlemen.
- I would like to take this opportunity to present the Gold Fields mineral resource and reserve figures as at the 31st December 2010.
- The presentation provides a high-level overview of the group and regional operations.
- Again for a second year running we have produced the short form report and the overview document.
- If you haven't got a copy please pick it up on the way out.
- The introduction slide is just an agenda.
- We will be looking at the group's high-level figures as well as the operational and regional overview.

Introduction

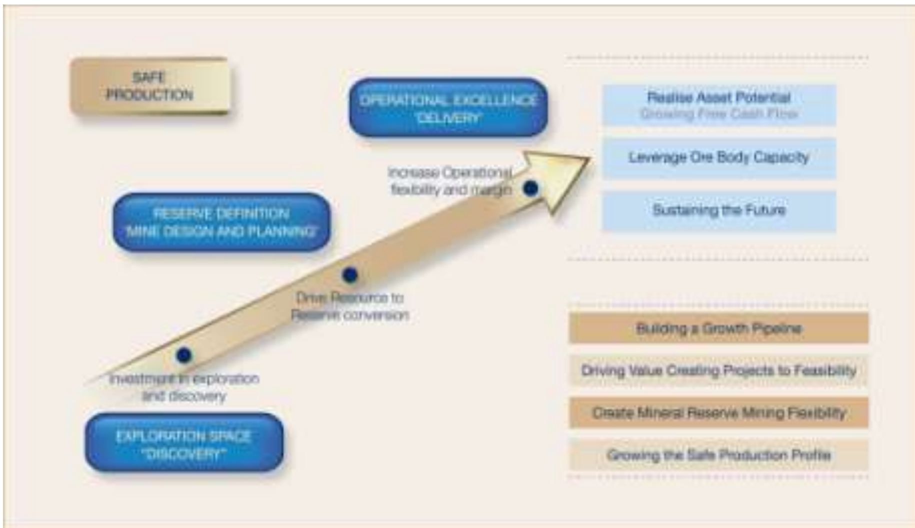
Corporate Governance

Transparency, materiality and integrity are paramount
Compliance with all relevant regulatory codes: • SAMREC 2007 • JSE listing requirements • US SEC • SOX.
South Deep continued developing and enhancing the resource models and as a consequence has now designed & scheduled 100% of the declared Mineral Reserve

Externally audited

- From a corporate governance perspective once again Gold Fields had all its operations as well as the projects externally audited and no material issues have been picked up or identified during this process.
- This is also the first time that Gold Fields will not be reporting any acquisition ounces for South Deep in the resource or reserves category.

Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves - Strategy



Clear focus on key drivers

- If we go through the resource and reserve strategy, which is aligned to the group strategy of 5 million ounces either in production or in development by 2015.
- The key areas that the MRM group will be focussing on is really driving value creation projects to feasibility study, driving the resource to reserve conversion and then looking at realising asset potential and growing free cash flow for the group.

Introduction

Metal Price

		31 December 2010		30 June 2010	
Location	Units	Reserve	Resource	Reserve	Resource
West Africa / South America	Au - US$/oz	1,000	1,100	925	1,000
	Cu - US$/lb	2.72	3.00	2.40	2.75
Australia	Au - A$/oz	1,225	1,350	1,100	1,375
South Africa	Au - ZAR/kg	265,000	290,000	240,000	285,000
Growth Projects	Au - US$/oz	-	1,150	-	1,150
	Cu - US$/lb	-	3.00	-	3.00
	U_3O_8 – US$/lb	-	75[1]	-	75
	Mo – US$/lb	-	15	-	15
	Ag – US$/lb	-	17	-	17

[1] *In this cycle of reporting a uranium price of US$/lb 75 was retained*

Conservative price assumptions

- Nick has alluded to the metal prices. I'm not going to spend too much time on that.
- But I would just like to stress that we do use a two to three year traling average, historical average metal prices, and it is in accordance with the SEC guidelines as mentioned.
- There is a premium of only 10% from the reserves to mineral resource, where previously we used a 25% premium.
- The key difference between the June 2010 figures to December 31st figures is that there is only a 10% increase in the reserve price as well.

Introduction

Headline numbers[1]

Increase in Mineral Reserves pre depletion

- This slide just depicts the group's managed and attributable mineral resource figures for June 2010 versus December 2010.
- The biggest difference really is on the reserve side where we have had some key changes from June to December, especially at the SA operational side.
- One of the key areas that has changed is the gold price where we previously used the 25% difference.
- Now we are using the 10% difference.
- This obviously has had a negative impact on the resources. From the SA regional perspective the 60 million ounce difference really comes from the SA perspective and not necessarily international. International is mainly due to depletion.
- In the South African context we have now re-looked at and enhanced our in-house resource classification and we've looked at our measured, indicated and inferred ounces and a lot of that has moved back into inventory and potentially could come back at a later stage.
- This classification takes into account the robust strict safety values that we have. It looks at the economics as well as the blueprint initiatives that we have previously in the last six months brought into account as well.
- The second part of that is uranium. We have increased it by approximately 5 million pounds, and that is primarily due to the inclusion of the phase II at South Deep which we have now modelled and scheduled where previously it wasn't modelled and scheduled.

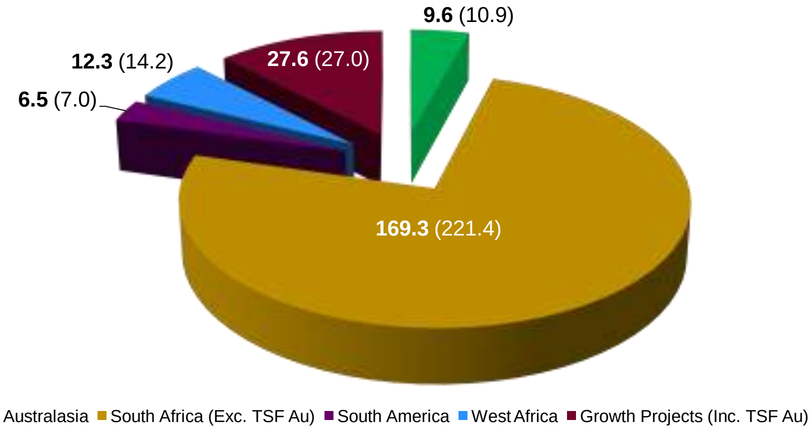
- If you look at the managed figures from a reserve perspective we have actually decreased by 1.5 million ounces post depletion.

- Pre-depletion we are actually up by 0.7 million ounces, which I believe is an excellent achievement, and that is primarily due to South Deep, St Ives, Agnew and Damang which had an excellent year over the last 18 months from a growth perspective.

- The mineral resource to mineral reserve conversion runs around 40% from a managed and 39% from an attributable ounce perspective, and that again just has a look at the total figures which includes underground above infrastructure and below infrastructure.

Introduction

Attributable Mineral Resources (million Au-Eq oz)



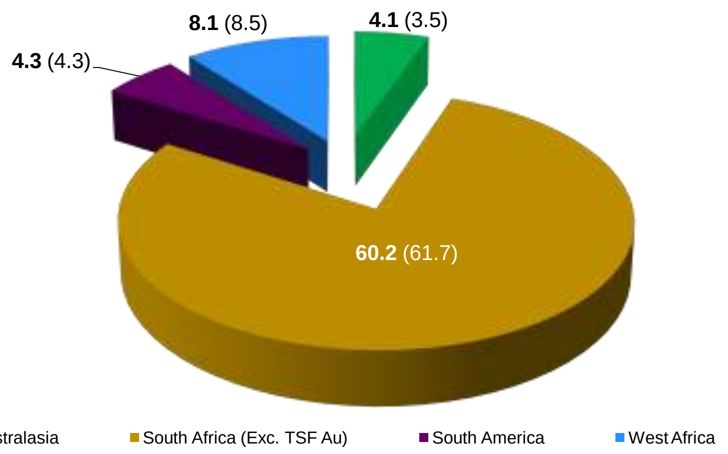
Note: excludes TTP Uranium and underground uranium. June 2010 are in brackets

Mineral Resources by Region

- If we go to the pie charts that look at the regions we will mainly be speaking from here onwards on attributable ounces, but we will mention some managed ounces when we get to the specific regions.
- If you have a look at that South Africa still makes up the biggest proportion.
- The numbers in brackets alludes to the June 2010 numbers.
- As I said the biggest proportion is still made up from the South African region, which is 75%.
- Of that 75%, 29% of that is from below infrastructure and 71% from above infrastructure.
- Projects make up 12%. If we look at West Africa it is 6%.
- If you look at Australia it is 4%, and South America is sitting at 3%.

Introduction

Attributable Mineral Reserves (million Au-Eq oz)



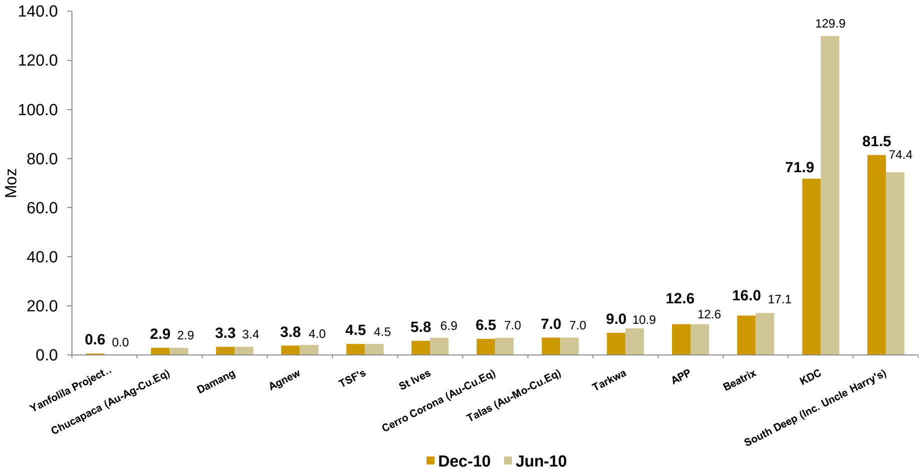
June 2010 figures are in brackets

Mineral Reserves by Region

- A similar graph from a graphics pie perspective, we are looking at the reserve ounces.
- Again South Africa is the biggest proportion of 79%.
- Below infrastructure now drops to 16%.
- 84% is above infrastructure.
- And of these figures South Deep is the biggest proportion of 45%, which is a huge asset that has got exciting prospects I believe.
- West Africa is 10%.
- Australasia makes up 5% and South America makes up 6% of those ounces.

Introduction

Attributable Mineral Resource Ounces per Mine / Project



Note: excludes Uranium contained in TTP and underground

June 2010 – December 2010 Mineral Resource Comparison

- **South Deep**
- The **latest results** of the **underground and surface exploration drilling** project were **incorporated** into the **resource estimation**, which **enabled** the mine to produce detailed **geological models** for the area South of Wrench (Phase 1&2 and Uncle Harry's).
- Consequently South Deep has now **estimated 100%** of the declared Mineral Resource in accordance with the Gold Fields standards and protocols. This is the **first time** that **no acquisition numbers have been reported**.
- **Uncle Harry's increased by ~5.9 Moz** and remainder **resulting** from increases **south of Wrench.**

- **KDC (-58 Moz of which 24.5 Moz is BI)**
- Change in gold price premium has had a negative impact on the ounces (change from 25% to 10%)
  - BI = 9.6 Moz (Mainly secondary reefs); and
  - AI = 5.3 Moz (Secondary reefs, lower grade).

- Enhanced classification which incorporates the Gold Fields safety value, grade & modelling changes and re-engineering initiatives.

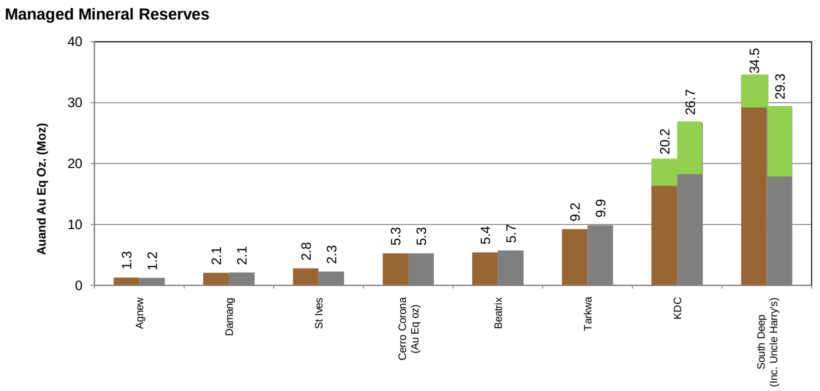
  - Enhanced classification AI = **13.3 Moz** (all shafts);
  - Grade & model changes BI = **4.8 Moz** (D9 #) AI = **1.7 Moz** (D1 & D5 #); and
  - Re-engineering initiatives BI **10.1 Moz** (**KEA, EBA and D9 #**) AI = **11.9 Moz**
  - **(D6T, D10 #, K8 #)**.

- Yanfolila project has been included as an Inferred Resource for the first time

- **Changes at the other operations are mainly due to price and depletion**

Introduction

Attributable Mineral Reserve Ounces per Mine / Project



June 2010 – December 2010 Mineral Reserve Comparison

South Deep

- As with the Resources, the mine has for the **first time designed and scheduled 100%** of the declared Mineral Reserve in accordance with Gold Fields protocols and standards and as a result, this is the first time that **no acquisition numbers are reported**.
  - **Inclusion of Uncle Harry's ~5.7 Moz**;
  - Positive results from the exploration **programme and enhanced modelling ~3.5 Moz** (new underground & surface boreholes, wireframing, geo-domaining and evaluation enhancements); and
  - **VCR and Old Mine ounces reduced by ~ 4 Moz** (additional exploration and modelling required).

KDC

- During 2010, the economic viability of **D9 Shaft project (8.1 Moz**) versus the phases mechanised decline project **below D5 Shaft (3.7 Moz)** was assessed. The **results indicated** that the **decline project provides** a better return and a **full feasibility study will be conducted in 2011**. The Reserve numbers have been adjusted **down by ~4.4 Moz**;
- **K5 decline** project at K4 **(~0.87 Moz**) was **reviewed**, but ultimately the **option to develop 46 level (~0.51 Moz**) from K4 Shaft instead of developing a decline system, is being implemented. This has a **negative impact** on the below infrastructure ounces of **~0.36 Moz**; and
- Removed **lower grade ounce** from K1SV Shaft **~0.6 Moz** (gold price and costs).

St Ives

- Positive exploration results have **added pre-depletion ~ 0.68 Moz** from Hamlet, Athena and Neptune.

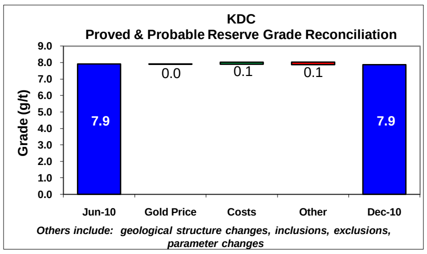
Agnew

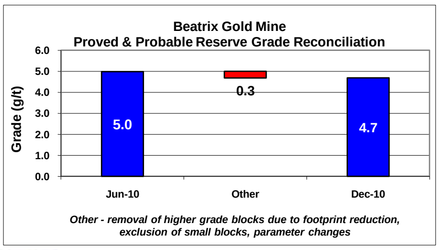
- **Improved definition** of additional high grade Mineral Resource **primarily at Kim South** as a result of the **surface exploration** and **in addition grade control drilling at Main**.

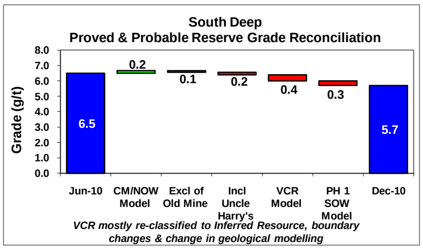
Changes at the other operations are primarily due to depletion

Introduction

Grade reconciliation – South Africa Region







Above infrastructure figures – excludes surface rock dumps

KDC

The grade remains constant

The mine is currently mining within 5% of the planned in-situ value. The key issues identified are quality (Mine Call Factor, dilution and mining mix), which are receiving focused attention.

Beatrix

Change in the grade is **primarily due to a decrease in material planned from North Section**. The mine is **currently mining marginally above the in-situ ore reserve value**.

South Deep

Grades NoW, where the majority of the SD build is taking place, are higher at 6.6g/t and **as the mine develops** into the **higher grade corridors the grade will pick-up.**

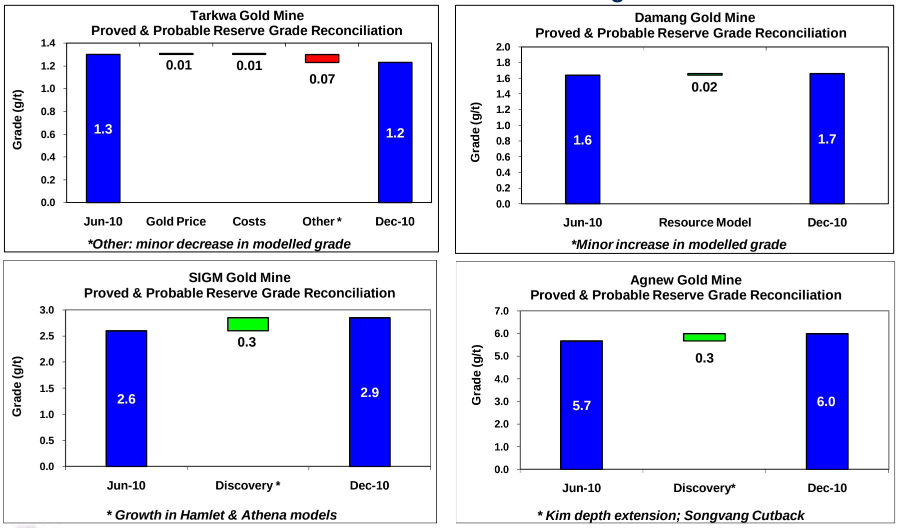
Removal of high grade VCR (~13g/t) and Old Mine (~10g/t) has negatively impacted the grade by ~0.5g/t. Uncle Harry's and Phase 2 NoW has also negatively impacted the grade by ~0.5g/t. It is my belief that as more information becomes available the grade will improve in these areas.

This does not impact the build-up plan as the grades NoW are much higher at 6.6g/t and 15.4 Moz, which is ~ 45% of the total ounces (detail is presented in the TSFR).

- Mining mix and mining method may impact the grade in the short term, but as the mine develops into the higher grade corridors the grade will pick-up (Corridor 3 and 4).

Introduction

Grade reconciliation – West Africa and Australasia Regions



Excludes surface stockpiles

Tarkwa
The grade remains relatively constant.

Damang
Slight increase due to enhanced resource models.

St Ives
Inclusion of higher grade underground material

Agnew
Inclusion of higher grade underground material

Australasia Region

Overview

- Mineral Resources 88.6 Mt @ 3.4 g/t for 9.6 Moz
  - \- 12% on ounces post depletion (-1.3 Moz)
- Mineral Reserves 39.6 Mt @ 3.3 g/t for 4.1 Moz
  - +18% on ounces post depletion (+0.6 Moz)
- St Ives - Mineral Resource pipeline developed with major growth at Hamlet and Neptune

R & R Strategy

- Agnew - Main Lode depth extension and potential bulk mining options
- Fast track Mineral Resource to Mineral Reserve conversion – Hamlet, Athena, Open Pits
- Capital investment for Athena and Hamlet
- Near-mine pipeline development and exploration

Regional objective ~1 Moz per annum by 2015

Region

- Mineral Resource to Mineral Reserve conversion is **43%** (attributable);
- The **12% reduction** in the Mineral Resource figures are primarily due to **depletion, increase in cut-off grade and increase in costs**;
- The **18% increase** in Mineral Reserves figures are due to an **increase in gold price and discovery**; and
- Scope for **sub-level cave mining** at the **Agnew Main Lode** to be **assessed during 2011**.

Australasia Region

Agnew

- Increase in Mineral Reserve of 8% post depletion since June 2010, LoM now till 2017
- Sub level caving to be explored as alternative mining method during 2011
- Songvang open pit cut back included in LoM
- Exploration for new near surface deposits ongoing
- Mineral Reserves increased by 599 koz since June 2009

St Ives

- Mineral Reserves increased by 23% post depletion since June 2010, LoM now till 2017
- Mineral Reserves increased by 799 koz pre-depletion since June 2010
- Exploration drilling will be focussed on resource conversion and upgrading classification
- Targeting extensions at Cave Rock and Argo underground plus Leviathan open pit

Mine development at Athena continues ahead of schedule

Agnew

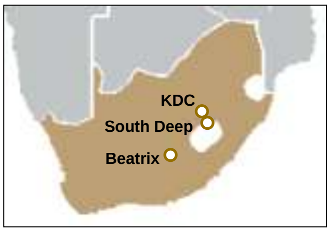
- Mineral Resource to Mineral Reserve conversion is **34%** (attributable);
- The drilling at Main Lode indicates potential for bulk mining methods;
- Exploration for near surface targets at Agnew is ongoing with more work planned **for Cinderella** and **other open pit opportunities** south of Waroonga; and
- Songvang open pit included.

St Ives

- Mineral Resource to Mineral Reserve conversion is **49%** (attributable);
- A **major drilling programme has extended** the **Indicated** Mineral Resources at **Hamlet**; and

Current Mineral **Reserves at Hamlet** have now increased by **423 koz to 659 koz**.

South Africa Region



Overview

- Mineral Resource (655.9 Mt @ 8.0 g/t for 169.3 Moz)
  - -25% change post depletion (-55.8 Moz)
- Mineral Reserve (330.5 Mt @ 5.7 g/t for 60.2 Moz)
  - -2% change post depletion (-1.5 Moz)
- Conversion to new order mining rights of all the SA Operations
- Enhanced in-house resource classification
- Accounts for 53% of GFI's current attributable gold output
- Designed and scheduled 100% of the declared Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve at South Deep

R & R Strategy

- Leverage commerciality of new Business Units (KDC)
- Complete Old Mine Resource Models (South Deep)
- Complete KDC D5 Shaft decline feasibility study
- Reduce surface footprint across the Region
- Accelerate Ore Reserve development for flexibility

Robust long life assets

Region

- Mineral Resource to Mineral Reserve conversion is **36%** (attributable)
- **Enhanced in-house Mineral Resource classification entails the following**:
  - Reviewed total ore body and **re-classified it in accordance with safety principles, re-engineering process, economic ground** in line with our **targeted minimum 20% NCE margin**; and
  - **All blocks have been critically reviewed according** to the **classification** and many of these blocks have been **removed** from **the Mineral Resource statement but remain within the inventory**.

Removal of remnant/pillars from the Mineral Reserve figures at KDC has had a negative impact on the total Mineral Reserve figures (~931koz) of which majority is from D10 Shaft (150 koz), K4 Shaft Pillar (116 koz) and K1 Shaft Pillar(330 Koz).

South Africa Region

Beatrix

- Develop West Section as a higher grade steady state operation
- Reduce mining footprint (2 Shaft)
- Underground exploration to increase resource definition

Kloof - Driefontein Complex (KDC)

- Change to in-house Mineral Resource classification major shift from Mineral Resource to Inventory (~30 Moz)
- New BU's to improve operational efficiencies and cost saving
- Pilot testing "Python" gravity plant (low grade milling plant)
- Long life quality asset (30 years)

South Deep

- Uncle Harry's Prospecting Right converted and included into Mining Right (+5.7Moz)
- Exclusions: Old Mine (~1 Moz), VCR (~3.0 Moz)
- Long LoM (54 years)

"If we cannot mine safely, we will not mine"

Beatrix

- Mineral Resource to Mineral Reserve conversion above infrastructure is **45%** - total 34% (attributable)

KDC

- Mineral Resource to Mineral Reserve conversion AI is **39%** - total **28%** (attributable);
- The growth plant uses the **transportable** 'Python' **gravity concentration plant** (see photo), which together with **automatic Optical Ore sorting** of the reef fraction, results in **significant upgrading of the gold grade**, as well as direct disposal of the relatively gold free waste fraction.
  - **Highly versatile** and can be **disassembled** and **reassembled** at **different sites within weeks**;
  - 140 ktpm feed from surface rock dumps of which ~35ktpm of material goes through the Python plant;
  - Gold grade is **increased by a factor of 4**; and
  - The process is expected to achieve an overall **recovery of ~85%.**
  - **Pillars**

South Deep

- Mineral Resource to Mineral Reserve conversion AI is **43%** - total **42%** (attributable);
- Establishing **new resource models** for **old mine**, which should be **completed during 2011**; and
- Majority of the **VCR** is now in **Inferred Resource** and further **exploration drilling** is underway to refine the models.

South America Region (Cerro Corona)

Overview

- Mineral Resources
  - 154.1 Mt for 8.1 Moz (Au-Eq) -0.55 Moz post depletion (-6%)
- Mineral Reserves
  - 86.3 Mt for 5.3 Moz (Au-Eq) +0.01 Moz post depletion (+0.3%)
- Tailings Storage Facility capacity increased from 94 Mt to 99 Mt

R & R Strategy

- Feasibility study for oxide plant to be completed during 2011
- Alternatives to increase Tailings and Waste Storage Facility capacities are being investigated
- Phase 2 infill drilling campaign has commenced

Regional target of ~1 Moz per annum by 2015

Region

- Mineral Resource to Mineral Reserve conversion is **65%** (attributable); and
- **Phase 2 drilling** will **increase the confidence levels at depth and assess** the **potential for mineralisation on northern and western side of the current pit**.

West Africa Region

Overview

- Mineral Resource (342.7 Mt @ 1.6 g/t for 17.3 Moz)
  - -14% post depletion (-2.8 Moz)
- Mineral Reserve (275.8 Mt @ 1.3 g/t for 11.3 Moz)
  - -5% post depletion (-0.7 Moz)
- Tarkwa is Africa's largest open pit gold mine by production
- Increase of higher grade fresh ore via new secondary crusher at Damang

R & R Strategy

- Greater Damang complex has potential to increase operational footprint
- Current focus is to maximise the NCE margin whilst growing production
- Tarkwa plans to upgrade it's 1 million tonne per month CIL plant – including the installation of a secondary crusher

Regional target of ~1 Moz per annum by 2015

Region

- Mineral Resource to Mineral Reserve conversion is **66%** (attributable);
- Mineral Resource figures are **aligned with our emphasis on integrated approach on safety and cash generation**;
- The reduction in the Mineral Reserve figures is mainly due to depletion;
- Comprehensive exploration is in place to **evaluate the greater Damang Complex** as well as the **Greater Amoanda area** and number of **early stage projects**.

West Africa Region

Damang

- Accelerated exploration programme to maintain pipeline of quality projects
- Current LoM extends to 2019 (9 years)
- 8% and 14% increase in Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve respectively since June 2009 (18 months)
- Extensive capital strip programme to increase flexibility

Tarkwa

- LoM to 2022 (12 years)
- 13% decrease in Mineral Reserves since June 2009 mostly due to depletion
- Robust long life Mineral Resource asset to anchor growth within the Region
- Installing larger crushers at the North Heap Leach facility

Attractive near-mine exploration targets at Damang

Damang

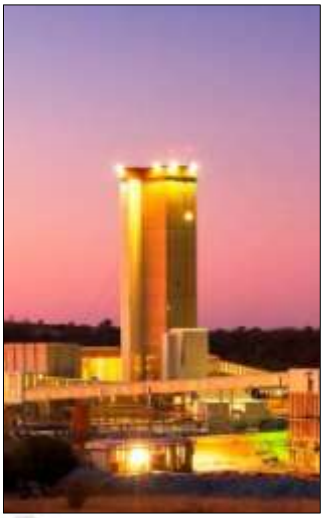
- Mineral Resource to Mineral Reserve conversion is **45%** (attributable); and
- Ongoing Mineral Resource drilling has maintained the Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve base post depletion for the last 6 months.

Tarkwa

- Mineral Resource to Mineral Reserve conversion is **73%** (attributable); and
- **Installing larger crushers at the North Heap Leach facility will address increased ore hardness and maintain production output**.

Group Overview

Conclusion



- Successful exploration resulted in increased Mineral Reserves (post-depletion) over 18 months at:
  - St Ives, Agnew, South Deep, Damang
- Overall a positive reporting period where Mineral Reserves increased marginally pre-depletion by 0.7 Moz
- Successful greenfields and near-mine exploration
- Strong potential future growth pipeline

Towards 5 million ounces

We have a **strong reserve base** from which we can work from and **which positions us** in the **top three global mining companies** in terms of **Mineral Reserves.**
This declaration is aligned with our new integrated strategy where our **Mineral Resource and Reserve position reflects our stringent focus on safety, cash flow and NCE margin**.
Successful near mine exploration has increased our Mineral Reserves at South Deep, St Ives, Agnew and Damang while our successful greenfields exploration drive provides us with **strong future growth**.
Now back to Nikki for the Q&A

NICKY
Thank you. We can now open up to questions.

BRENDAN BROWN
Nick, Brendon Brown, MiningMX. If I could just clarify the situation at KDC, as I understand it you've dropped the reserves because you're going for a decline shaft. So presumably previously in planning you were looking at sub vertical shaft which were opened up more at the ore body, is that correct?

Ja, previously we had the so called 9 Shaft project which was going to be a shaft deepening of an existing barrel. So what we believed is a better option for us is, instead of spending a lot more money and having a lot more time required to do that with a much longer payback period, it is better for us to take a smaller bite of that ore body and what you're seeing is, we've essentially taking about 40% of that ore body through a declined system which is going to be much less capital. It is going to be quicker to get the ore body and also it doesn't preclude you from extending the decline further, as Kevin was saying. You can still extend the decline further and pickup some more of the reserve that we took out and put to resource. In other words you don't lose the gold.

So we just don't favour a major shaft deepening project at the moment because of a high capital, long lee times, long payback, *etcetera*, and we think this is a better way for us to access the ore body, but you know down the road it doesn't block out the option of accessing, at least another third. So you know maybe in a worse case we're losing 20% of 9 million ounces in a worse case. Kevin, something like that? Yes, you know we're losing maybe a million ounces, but in relation to looking at a more cost effective low risk strategy we believe it is the best option for us.

BRENDAN BROWN
And on the resource side, the issues there are safety and costs, Kevin?

KEVIN ROBERTSON
Just on the resource side it is safely, cost and we've actually, from an enhancement perspective we lifted at all the blocks as we went through the blueprint initiatives of the re-engineering initiatives. We've had to close some of the shafts down from a cost perspective to increase the [unclear] in certain areas. So some of those shafts have closed down. 60 is one of those shafts that we've actually put on care maintenance, Shaft, 10D Shaft on the western side of KDC, that's really on care maintenance, the pumping shaft. So we are pumping there. We've taken those resource ounces out at this point in time as well as KH Shaft, those ounces also come out. So it is cost. It is safety related, it is cost, as well as reduction of footprint. So we're focusing on all those areas, ja.

But remember the KDC, from a reserve perspective, still has 20 million ounces as a reserve and at the current rate of mining, you know that is 16, 17 years and there is substantial resource over and above that, even after the air cuts.

BRENDAN BROWN
Could you roughly split it up, how much, what percentage is safety related, what percentage would be costed?

KEVIN ROBERTSON
Well, a lot of that is safety related. We haven't broken it out and we've actually broken it out in three stages, one was price which took out about 15 million ounces. The second was from geological features, so most of that was geological and evaluation changes, which are around 4.5 million ounces and a lot of that was on a re-engineering side, which was about 22 million ounces, which looked at both, the safety as well as the cost side. So we haven't broken that specific, you're looking at every single division, but that's how it was classified. So what we've broken down, we've broken it down and to understand exactly which blocks from a safety or a pillars remnant perspective in water pillars, in pillars, in safety pillars, in bracket pillars, in ventilation pillars, broken down all and identified exactly where those blocks are situated.

Now a lot of those blocks potentially is technology changes, it could obviously come back into the resource and into reserve. So we've really, from a, I believe from a governance perspective we've actually re-looked at that and the resource side as well, which many companies don't do but I think we've done a sterling job. We are not totally there, I don't believe, I think there is still room for improvement, but I think we've done a sterling work on that side of...

BRENDAN BROWN
Thank you.

BRUCE WILLIAMSON
Good day. Bruce Williams [unclear] management. I wonder if you can just give us an idea at KD, D9, in that incline area and that's all going to be carbon leader [?], what is your average institute grade that you're working on there and what will you recover?

KEVIN ROBERTSON
The D9 is such a grade, it is very similar to currency or it won't be out of D9. The project, the decline project will come from D5.

BRUCE WILLAIMSON
Okay.

KEVIN ROBERTSON

So the declines will come out of the bottom of D5 and not D9 and it is very similar grades to the current, or it is very similar grades to D5 grades. So I think they run around 7.7, Heinrich? Is it 7.2? 7.2, ja, 7.2 gram per tonne at head grade.

Okay, now can you just have a look at K7 on the old Kloof site?

KEVIN ROBERTSON
Ja.

BRUCE WILLIAMSON
The old Leeudoring, what is going on there? I mean it just doesn't look as though there has been much progress at all.

KEVIN ROBERTSON
Well, the old K7 shaft really is, its really got a two to three year life left from that perspective. There is not much ore body or there is not much of the ore body left there. It is still a very good shaft. It is still doing very well. K7 is still doing well. Remember K7 is with, is in business unit 5 which is worth one sub vertical, two sub vertical, as well as HR. So that's now a complex together, from that, but that's got about a three to four year life.

BRUCE WILLIAMSON
Okay, thank you.

NICKY
Anymore questions? Alan?

ALAN COOCKE
Thanks, it is Alan Cook from, is that on?

Okay, they said it is on. Just briefly, could you tell us what you've assumed in your reserve declaration for mine core factor at KDC as a whole, where you are now and where you think you'll be near your assumptions? Has there been any change there with the BPR and all the changes that you've made in your reserve declaration? Then also, Nick, if you could tell us where you are with the uranium project feasibility and evaluation? You've got a big up in your resource. Obviously the world is changing, the world of uranium, but could you give us an update there and then at Cerro Corona where you've made that offer for the minorities, what is the status there and how much potential do you see in terms of increasing the life of mine and expanding production there, if you were to solve the tail end storage facility constraint?

And then lastly, your West African partner, Iamgold, have that indicated a willingness to change their business model, to change their strategy? Are you looking at taking out the stake which you don't own from your West African partner there?

NICK HOLLAND
Okay, let me, I'll leave the mine ore factor question to Kevin at the end, if I may and I'll try and answer some of the others. Iron Gold have made no secret of the fact that they are looking at the operating structure and ownership structure of their assets, as you correctly say. So the Tarkwa mining interests are potentially up for some kind of proposal on their side and clearly we earn 71% of those assets. We run those assets and it will be a logical outcome, I guess, if we were able to acquire those stakes. I guess the question is, you know whether the parties can put a deal together, you know. So we will just have to see what happens, but you know for us I believed for a

long time that we should own a 100% of what we operate and manage, because you want to see the benefit of a 100% of your effort being reflected on the bottom line and we understand the assets incredibly well. We know the upsides. We know the downsides.

So you know we're best placed, I think to give a sensible offer if one was able to be agreed. So you know all I can say is, it is something that does occupy our minds and if there is a sensible deal to be done, you know I think it is something we'll certainly consider. That's the one thing.

In terms of Cerro Corona, as you have seen from the numbers, we're sitting on about 90 million tonne in our reserves which makes up the 5 million ounces and if you look at the resource, the resource is in order of magnitude bigger than that. We're looking at about 8 million ounces and a sizeable proportion of that could potentially be converted if we had additional capacity. Now the reason it is in the resource and not in reserve is mainly because of the Tailings dam issues, you know particularly at these sort of prices. So we are looking at opportunities.

In fact I was down at site a couple of months ago and it was very good to see that we now have the two tailings dams that coalesced into one. If you can recall we started with the Gordas dam as a separate dam and we built the Agualas [?] Dam and then once the wall elevations got to 3740, the two dams naturally coalesced and now we've got one big dam with one long wall across the top of it. That's all been successfully done and put in place and that gives us a lot of confidence now about what we have and we're looking at some work as to whether in fact we can extend the height of the Tailings Dam, at the ultimate elevation of 3 800 and see whether we can convert some of those additional tonnes and because the Tailings Dam gets a lot wider as it gets bigger, you know every metre that you add incrementally adds a lot more capacity.

So it wouldn't be a lot of extra metres that we would need to add to potentially increase the capacity and I don't want to second guess how much resource we can get in because the technical team, you know together with a whole group of experts from outside are looking at that and we hopefully will have better, some better information into the future on that opportunity. Now there is of course the potential creating more capacity through dry tailings. There is some expenditure that needs to be put in place for that, but I mean as you would know your ratio between wet tailings and dry tailings is about 6 to 1, so you provide ore of magnitude six times more capacity. But it does require an investment. So those are some of the thoughts we've got at the moment and we would hope that we could certainly give you some better information maybe this time next year when we're giving the update.

Insofar as the offer to the minorities in Peru is concerned, you know that offer has been opened now for over two weeks. We expect that offer to close tomorrow and then we will have to assess where we are, but what I can tell you is there has been a lot of interest in it and once we've got some conclusion on that we will give you an idea, but certainly we've got a bigger stake now of that operation and we will give you the details once the offer is closed, which I am sure during the course of next week we will give you, early next week we will give you an update.

Wednesday next week and then we will give you an update as to where we are. In terms of uranium, as you've seen we've increased the resource yet again and we're in the process of going through a feasibility study, environmental impact assessments and there has been some submissions and responses on that, but whether or not we want to take this forward, it is going to be looked at a little differently from what we were two or three years ago and I suppose what I should do is refer you back to the last slide that I put up before I handed over to Kevin. You know we've got five potential projects, you know four Greenfields and potentially we may have a project to do some kind of long jeopardy extension, life extension growth in Ghana as well.

So we've got a lot on our plates and we've got to prioritise and I guess when we started the uranium project, the need for us to prioritise was less than what it is now and that's the good news, is that we've got options. I do think it is an interesting project and I do believe that uranium prices over time, despite what we've seen in Japan, I don't think you can walk away from Nuclear as being a key source of energy into the future and I think that should bode well for uranium prices. So I think uranium will have a role in the future and I think this project will have a role as well, but I don't think this is going to be something we press the button on this year or maybe next year. It is going to be around, but at the right time, in the right sequence it could well be something that we do.

We have to remember as well that it is going to require quite a bit of energy and I think energy is something right now that all of us are trying to conserve and see how we could safe energy to help the economy and also to reduce the impact on the bottom line. So it is an interesting project, you know in the right time, in the right environment and with the right price tag, you know I think the project could go and look at Arctic Platinum, you know seven, eight years ago when we decided to stop the feasibility, we weren't really making much of a return. If you go and reconfigure what that project looks like today at the current price tag, you know you're looking at quite interesting returns, even without doing anything else on the metallurgy. So things can change. You know it is not going away and the tailings dams are there and the opportunity will present itself in the future, but I don't think you should be factoring it into your short term decision making. With that I am going to handover to Kevin. I think that was all your questions. Alright, Kevin?

KEVIN ROBERTSON
Ja, just from the MCF, for KDC on the eastern side being the old Kloof it is at 83% and on the old Driefontein which is on the KDC western side, it is at 90% and these are two or five year averages, historical averages that we look at and we look at trench as well. Heinrich, I don't know if you have the figure, the current figures available?

The KDC west [unclear] is under performing slightly. So they've been very consistent at around about 90, the current performance is slightly below that, while at KDC east we're achieving, we're at the targets that we are setting.

What we can do, Alan, is we can just give it to Nicky and she can forward it to you. I don't think that is a problem, the actual figures as at June, 2010, the actual quarterly figures or the six monthly figures.

END OF TRANSCRIPT