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.

In particular, the forward looking statements in this document include among others those relating to the Damang Exploration Target Statement; the Far Southeast Exploration Target Statement; commodity prices; demand for gold and other metals and minerals; interest rate expectations; exploration and production costs; levels of expected production; Gold Fields’ growth pipeline; levels and expected benefits of current and planned capital expenditures; future reserve, resource and other mineralisation levels; and the extent of cost efficiencies and savings to be achieved. Such forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the company to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks, uncertainties and other important factors include among others: economic, business and political conditions in South Africa, Ghana, Australia, Peru and elsewhere; the ability to achieve anticipated efficiencies and other cost savings in connection with past and future acquisitions, exploration and development activities; decreases in the market price of gold and/or copper; hazards associated with underground and surface gold mining; labour disruptions; availability terms and deployment of capital or credit; changes in government regulations, particularly taxation and environmental regulations; and new legislation affecting mining and mineral rights; changes in exchange rates; currency devaluations; the availability and cost of raw and finished materials; the cost of energy and water; inflation and other macro-economic factors, industrial action, temporary stoppages of mines for safety and unplanned maintenance reasons; and the impact of the AIDS and other occupational health risks experienced by Gold Fields’ employees.

These forward looking statements speak only as of the date of this document. Gold Fields undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.
ESG issues are gaining prominence globally

Recent press headlines highlight the growing importance of ESG matters

- “BHP, Vale hit with US$44bn lawsuit over deadly spill at Samarco JV” Mining.com

- “New Brazil minister says will not commit to restart Samarco Mine” MiningWeekly.com

- “Miners get green light to launch class action claims for silicosis” BDlive.co.za

- “The impact of community opposition in Peru – Newmont steps back from US$5bn Conga project” C-Resource.com

- “Mine closure laws under fire” MiningWeekly.com

- “AngloGold takes Obuasi social crisis to US arbitration” MiningMx.com

- “MPRDA drifts as government dwells on ignored communities” MiningMx.com

- “Investors call for mining companies to address climate risks” Triplepundit.com
Presentation Agenda

● Section 1: Charters and governance

● Section 2: Tracking 2015 performance

● Section 3: Priorities for the future

● Section 4: Social license, energy and water

● Section 5: Value creation and distribution
Gold Fields Charters

Part of our Commitment to Stakeholders

Employee Charter:
- To be a company of which employees can be proud
- To celebrate achievement
- To treat employees with respect and to work with them to ensure their health and safety
- To provide the right development and support for employees to succeed
- With employees’ help, to make Gold Fields the best place to work

Investor Charter:
- To build a quality portfolio of productive mines
- To provide superior returns
- To deliver on our commitments

Society & Community Charter:
- To build strong relationships and trust
- To create and share value
- To measure our actions and impact
- To deliver on our commitments

To be the Global Leader in Sustainable Gold Mining
Gold Fields Sustainable Development Governance Framework

**Governance Structures**
- Board & Sub Committees
- Exco
- Risk Management
- Finance (Mine Closure)
- Sustainable Development Team

**SD Framework**
Regional Procedures
- Sustainability Standards
- Policies & Guidelines
- Tools, metrics and analyses
- Certificates
- Systems

**Performance & Compliance Monitoring and Assurance (Internal & External)**

**External Reporting of Non Financial Data & Information**
- GRI
- DJSI
- CDP & WDP
- UNGC
- FTSE/JSE RII
- Integrated Annual Report
- ESG rating agencies

**ESG Investor Confidence**
Internal and External Standards and Principles

- ISO 14001 all operations certified
- International Cyanide Management Code: all eligible operations are compliant
- Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)
- Water Disclosure Project (WDP)
- Group Policies & Guidelines (aligned to ICMM and UNGC 10 principles)
- OHSAS 18001 all operations certified
- Group Policies and Guidelines

- Social and Labour Plans
- Mining Charter (SA only)
- Group Policies & Guidelines (aligned to ICMM and UNGC 10 principles)
- JSE Listings Requirements
- King III Code on Corporate Governance
- US Securities and Exchange Commission
- Sarbanes-Oxley Act (2002)
- International Council on Mining and Metals
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G4-Core Sustainability Reporting Guidelines

Environment (Waste, Water, Energy and Closure)

Social, Labour & Governance

Health and Safety

Standards and principles

Part of Our Commitment to Stakeholders is Disclosure
Tracking 2015 performance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Issue</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Material Issue</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and safety</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Energy and Carbon Management</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water management</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>General Grievance Mechanisms</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social licence to operate</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Equal Remuneration</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing environmental issues across the lifecycle</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Human rights due diligence on investments</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workforce</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Supply chain management</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliance</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Resettlement</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Relations</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Biodiversity</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Value Distribution</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Child/forced labour and freedom of association</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Value Distribution</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Materials</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee Development</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Market Regulation</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Relations</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Product Impacts</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With 1 being the most material to Gold Fields
## Tracking Our 2015 Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Focus Area</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identify and implement Shared Value Projects</td>
<td>In progress &amp; on schedule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put Regional 5-year energy security plans in place</td>
<td>In progress &amp; on schedule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement baseline assessments and put action plans in place</td>
<td>In progress &amp; on schedule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhance our re-use, recycling &amp; conservation initiatives</td>
<td>In progress &amp; on schedule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive safety and the goal of Zero Harm</td>
<td>Exceeded target (on the TRIFR: 16% improvement between 2014 &amp; 2015)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Achievements

Ghana: Development Agreement with the Government of Ghana finalised for Tarkwa and Damang:
- Corporate tax rate will be reduced from the existing 35% to 32.5% with effect from 17 March 2016
- Change in the royalty rate from a flat 5% of revenue to a sliding scale based on the gold price with effect from 1 January 2017

Australia: Full Federal Court overturned a 2014 Federal Court decision, finding that all affected tenements had been validly renewed in accordance with the Native Title Act (on appeal)

IAR ranked among top 10 in EY Excellence in Integrated Reporting Awards since 2010

Carbon Disclosure Project: SA CDLI Score 100%, Performance A-; Recognition for consistently being in Climate Disclosure Leadership Index (CDLI) for more than 6 years and Climate Performance Leadership Index (CPLI) for more than 3 years

Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI): Company Score 80%, Percentile Ranking 86%

Top ranked South African mining company in the 2015 Sustainability Yearbook

Water score: B (second out of seven rankings)
Priorities for the future
We follow an Integrated Approach

Group Balance Score Card is aligned to the risks and integrated into the business
Top Five Sustainability Priorities until 2020

**Energy & Climate Change**
- Develop risk based climate change adaptation strategies with our host communities and for our operations.
- Stabilise energy costs at current levels till 2020 and continue evaluating options for renewable energy and other cost effective low emissions energy options.

**Integrated Mine Closure**
- Ensure an integrated approach to mine closure management with a focus on social closure, post closure water management & liability reduction.

**Water Stewardship**
- Deliver enhanced operational security and stewardship of shared water resources through innovative technologies and optimal water conservation and demand side management practices.

**Societal Acceptance**
- Seek societal acceptance by focusing on building strong relationships with our key stakeholders, sharing value, enhanced impact management and targeted stakeholder communication.

**Integrated Thinking**
- Facilitate business-wide integration of sustainability.
Social license, energy and water
Current ESG Risks/Challenges Facing Gold Fields

Social licence, energy and water

- Loss of “social license” to operate due to community and NGO activism
- Stringent water emissions standards
- Increasing water scarcity
- Integrating social issues into mine closure
- Rising energy costs
- Energy supply constraints and disruptions
- Carbon emission standards and regulation

South Africa

- Growing discontent at our 16 host communities at South Deep:
  - Due to government’s lack of service delivery
  - Community expectations - employment

Ghana

- Growing militancy of artisanal miners, viz. challenges at AngloGold Ashanti’s Obuasi mine:
  - Tarkwa and Damang are in a different Region of Ghana to Obuasi
  - Gold Fields security teams are vigilant and act promptly in the case of incursions
  - Close communications maintained with local communities, traditional leaders and government

Peru

- Strong anti-mining sentiment and community demands continue:
  - Poor perception of mining companies
  - Safety concerns about damaged houses could be politicized. 5 houses at risk of collapse in Hualgayoc have been reconstructed, remaining 4 to be completed in 2016. (Cracks are not due to mining)
Human Rights

- Human Rights Policy Statement in which we commit to:
  - Not interfering with or curtailing other’s enjoyment of human rights
  - Defending (where possible)
    - employees and third-parties
    - individuals and groups (as defined in our Community Policy) against human rights abuses
  - Taking positive action to facilitate the entrenchment and enjoyment of human rights

- Internally, we uphold the following standards:
  - Freedom from child labour
  - Freedom from force or compulsory labour
  - Freedom from discrimination (while recognizing the need to address the legacy of historical injustices in SA)
  - Freedom of association & collective bargaining
  - Induction training (including our internal protection services team) includes key human rights elements, external and internal grievance mechanisms
  - Human rights due diligence assessments
  - Signatory to:
    - International Code of Conduct for Private Security Services
    - United Nations Global Compact

- None of our mines are located in conflict affected countries
- No formal complaints were received or made against Gold Fields in 2015
- No gold is purchased from artisanal miners
- We have adopted the Conflict Free Gold Standard of the World Gold Council, we report on it annually and are independently assured
## Safety Management

**If we cannot mine safely, we will not mine**
- Safety is our number one priority
- Safety culture in the past has been reactive, not proactive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Safety Initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>● Safety Strategy:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Compliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Engineer out risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Cultural transformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Stakeholder engagement: CoM, MOSH, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Safety dashboard: data and documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Safety Improvement Plan launched in 2016:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Leadership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Enabling environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Training</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Ghana: Investigating a number of ways of eliminating the human interface with machinery, wherever possible
- Ghana: Investigations into the use of other spotting systems for trucks
- Ghana: Zero tolerance approach to drug and alcohol usage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peru</th>
<th>● Intensified a safety campaign that commits all employees &amp; contractors to zero accidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>● Vital Behaviors programme, specifically in the underground areas, providing coaching and mentoring for supervisors and managers and a return to the required levels of discipline on safety protocols and systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Re-vitalisation of the Vital Behaviors programme and safety discipline will be instituted in 2016 to reinforce safety culture and standards at our mines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Safety Performance

TRIFR improvement from 2014 to 2015 of 16%
Manage both occupational and primary health in all our operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>Ghana</th>
<th>Peru</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Silicosis</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>COAD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NIHL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CRTB</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Malaria</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>HAART</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 workforce</td>
<td>2,206</td>
<td>6,670</td>
<td>2,044</td>
<td>5,837</td>
<td>16,850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is Who we are, What we do and How we work
Silicosis

- On 13 May 2016, the South Gauteng High Court handed down a judgment granting a certificate entitling former employees of several current or former gold mining companies the right to sue their former employers for damages as a class.
- The court also granted certification of a class for tuberculosis.

What are we doing:

- We are part of a collaborative initiative (OLD) by SA mining companies formed in 2014 to deal with the issues of compensation and health care in regards to occupational health lung disease.
- The working group work includes:
  - Engaging government and other stakeholders to transfer to the COIDA compensation fund for all current and future employees.
  - Working with Department of Health to improve the administration of the ODMWA fund to make it easier and quicker for past employees to receive the compensation they entitled to.
  - We have been in discussion for several months with legal representatives of the claimants in the class action case with a view to establishing legacy fund that will pay additional compensation to former employees eligible for ODMWA compensation.
- The overall goal is to achieve a comprehensive solution to these matters that is both fair and sustainable to all employees.

Whatever the legal processes, our doors are always open.
Water and Energy Overview

Regions with Water and Energy Risks

- **West Africa**
  - Flooding: Annual rainfall ranges from about 2,100 mm
  - Drought: also limits power hydro schemes

- **South Africa**
  - Water Scarcity
  - Increasing energy costs and security of supply

- **Peru**
  - Flooding: Rainy season flow up to 200 l/s, dry season down to 1 l/s with annual average flow at 10 l/s

- **Australia**
  - Water Scarcity (Water quality highly saline)

- **Energy Risk**
  - Integrated Group Energy and Carbon Strategy: Regional 5-year energy security plans in place.

**Water Risk**

Deliver enhanced operational security and stewardship of shared water resources through innovative technologies and optimal water conservation and demand side management practices.

The identified initiatives to mitigate risks are currently being implemented or in place.
Group Energy Spend

Energy spend as % of Group Opex – 2012: 20% 2013: 18% 2014: 21% 2015: 22%
Other Energy Initiatives and the ICMM

We are a member of International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM)

- Australia:
  - Granny Smith gas power plant fuel conversion from diesel to gas commissioned 3 May 2016 (diesel cost savings and lower carbon emissions)
  - Latest estimations are that the project will result in a reduction of some 85,000 tCO2-e / year for 7 years
  - Seeking to register this project with the Australian government’s Emissions Reduction Fund auction

- Considering a 40 MW on-site PV solar plant for our South Deep mine in South Africa, to reduce carbon emissions by some 100,000 tCO2-e / year

- Moving our power supplies from thermal dominated grid power to on-site gas turbines at our West Africa mines

- GF is a signatory to a number of local initiatives that aim to encourage industry to move towards low carbon intensive energy supply options, including the Paris Pledge for Action

- ICMM initiatives we support:
  - Development of a climate viewer tool, to be piloted at Tarkwa mine
  - Discussions at the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures, led by the Financial Services Board
  - Other initiatives to drive the reduction of greenhouse gases and incentivise innovation in the climate change arena
### Proposed Carbon Tax Implications

#### South Deep 2015 Carbon Emissions Profile
- **Scope 1:** exposure is primarily through fuels, in particular diesel: 2015: 7026 tCO2e
- **Scope 2:** 2015: 489 099 tCO2e
- **Scope 3:** exposure is through refinery helicopter trips, contractor fuel, flights, bus rental services: 2015: 28 332 tCO2e)
- Electricity or non-renewable energy levy at 3.5 c/kWh (2015: ~R17.5 m) is equivalent to R35/tCO2e
- We have 7 x 2.15 MVA diesel emergency generator units each (15 MW total)

#### The Carbon Tax Proposal (2nd Nov 2015)
- **Phase 1** from 1 January 2017, to 2020, at R120/tCO2e, only for Scope 1
- To be paid twice a year to SARS
- Tax from fuel for mobile applications will be included in the pump price
- Electricity price neutrality promised
- Allowances: Initial phase 60% basic allowance with additional allowances: 5% for being subject to carbon budget, up to 5% for implementing emissions reduction measures, between 5 to 10% offset allowance
- Combustion installations of 10 MW (thermal) and higher included.

#### Uncertainties in the proposed Carbon Tax
- No timelines for finalization of draft supporting regulations
- Implementation on 1/1/17 seems unlikely
- Annual increases unclear
- No details given for Phase 2 (post 2020)
- How will electricity price neutrality be achieved?
- Lack of clarity on exact fuel price increases (NT says 11c/l for petrol and 13c/l for diesel)

#### Potential Implications for South Deep
- Minimal pre-2020 if the electricity tariff is not affected
- Diesel costs will increase
- Suppliers will increase their prices to cover Scope 1 carbon tax and electricity and fuel price increases
Status of Gold Fields TSFs:

- In September 2014 Gold Fields Corporate office initiated a group wide tailings facility audit, including all 15 operational and 10 dormant TSFs in the group.
- The audit reviewed key aspects of tailings facility management with a focus on stability, compliance and environmental management.
- Gold Fields tailings facilities are within the top quartile of industry leading practices in terms of design, operation and management.
- The review revealed that no high risk items were identified at any of the operations. However, 32 medium risk items were identified.
- All 32 risks are being tracked quarterly in the regional SH&SD Committee reports until they are closed out.

Gold Fields’ & ICMM’s response to high profile tailings dam failures at Mount Polley (2014) and Samarco (2015):

- ICMM initiated a global review of TSF standards and critical control processes across its member companies.
- Our CEO Nick Holland is acting as the CEO sponsor for the review and Gold Fields also chairs the member company working group.
- We are committed to implementing any additional measures to improve TSF management that may emanate from the review.
Gross closure costs decreased by 10% from US$391 million in 2014 to $353 million in 2015:

- Significantly weaker AUD and ZAR against USD
- Combination of Agnew and Lawlers closure plans
- Improved tailings facility closure methodology at Cerro Corona

### Group Gross Closure Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US$</td>
<td>353 million</td>
<td>391 million</td>
<td>355 million</td>
<td>278 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Gross closure costs & funding methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>% of Group</th>
<th>Total (US$)</th>
<th>Amount secured (US$)</th>
<th>% Secured</th>
<th>Funding method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>186,007,171</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Existing cash resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>28,959,038</td>
<td>28,959,038</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Environmental trust funds and guarantees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>91,519,303</td>
<td>64,117,934</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>Reclamation bonds underwritten by banks and restricted cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>46,663,873</td>
<td>20,998,743</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>Bank guarantees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>353,149,387</strong></td>
<td><strong>114,075,715</strong></td>
<td><strong>29%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Integrated Audits & Independent Assurance:

- Annual internal review of closure plans
- Annual financial audit - focus on internal control environment (SOX controls):
  - ICOFR Internal Control audit
  - Financial Statement audit
- Biennial independent technical review of closure plans
Value creation and distribution
Total Value Distribution = US$2.43 billion

Interest and dividends paid to investors
US$117m

Supplier payments
US$1,663m

Salaries
US$435m

Taxes and royalties to government
US$196m

Community Impact:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Investment</td>
<td>US$14 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host Community workforce employment</td>
<td>10,009 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host Community procurement</td>
<td>US$514 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: We have used the World Gold Council definition to define our Total Value Distribution

Underpinned by:
- Social licence to operate
- Environmental responsibilities
- Zero Harm
- Regulatory compliance
National value distribution by region and stakeholder

The most important means by which we generate quantifiable value is demonstrated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National value distribution by region and type 2015 (US$m)</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Employees/Contractors</th>
<th>SED</th>
<th>Capital Providers</th>
<th>National value distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Gold Fields</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>1,663&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>2,425</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>South Deep in 2015 did not pay tax as it is in a loss-making position
<sup>2</sup>This includes spending from the South Deep Community and Education Trusts

In West Africa, US$71m includes the dividend paid to the Ghanaian Government

We generates value for all the societies in which we operate
Community Relations and Shared Value

Gold Fields’ Social Performance Framework

Build relationships
*Standards 1, 2 & 3*
- Community profile
- Stakeholder identification, mapping and analysis
- Stakeholder engagement strategy and plan
- Grievance mechanism
- Local society pact
- Free, prior and informed consent

Share Value
*Standard 4*
- Community investment strategy and plan
- Shared Value projects
- Community development projects
- Social and labour plan projects
- Partnerships/Alliance/Foundation/Trusts

Manage impacts
*Standards 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9*
- Social impact assessment
- Social management plan
- Resettlement action plan
- ASM strategy
- Closure plan
- Social management system

Measure delivery and action improvement to align delivery with commitment
### Key Performance Indicators (excludes Safety) 3 Year Trend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KPI</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Value Distribution (US$m)</td>
<td>2,425</td>
<td>2,650</td>
<td>2,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government, business, employees/contractors, SED and capital providers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SED spending (US$m)</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workforce from host communities (%)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-country procurement (US$bn)</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host community procurement (US$m)</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental incidents (Level 3)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water withdrawal (Mℓ)</td>
<td>35,247</td>
<td>30,207</td>
<td>30,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (scope 1 and 2) ('000 tonnes)</td>
<td>1,323</td>
<td>1,258</td>
<td>1,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (scope 3) ('000 tonnes)</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Intensity (GJ/oz produced)</td>
<td>5.02</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>5.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Intensity (GJ/total tonnes mined)</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Energy Consumption (GJ) (includes diesel consumed)</td>
<td>11,240,369</td>
<td>10,465,746</td>
<td>10,568,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity (MWh)</td>
<td>1,322,353</td>
<td>1,338,074</td>
<td>1,382,105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KPIs were assured by KPMG