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.
Presentation Agenda

- Section 1: Charters and governance
- Section 2: Tracking performance
- Section 3: Priorities for the future
- Section 4: Social licence, energy and water
- Section 5: Value creation and distribution
Charters and governance
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 Climate & Water
- UNGC
- FTSE/JSE RII
- Integrated Annual Report
- ESG rating agencies

ESG Investor Confidence

Gold Fields ESG Overview | May 2017
Internal and External Standards and Principles

- ISO 14001 all operations certified
- International Cyanide Management Code: all eligible operations are fully certified
- 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 (aligned to ICMM and UNGC 10 principles)
- JSE Listings Requirements
- King IV 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

• Social and Labour Plans
• Mining Charter (SA only)
• Group Policies & Guidelines (aligned to ICMM and UNGC 10 principles)

Part of Our Commitment to Stakeholders is Disclosure
Mining Charter compliance

Gold Fields is committed to sustainable transformation

- SA mining industry currently operating under 2014 Mining Charter
- Next version of the Mining Charter currently being negotiated between the Chamber of Mines and the Department of Mineral Resources
- Chamber of Mines seeking legal clarity on ownership elements of the Charter
- Gold Fields’ progress against key 2016 Mining Charter and SLP compliance targets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mining Charter element</th>
<th>2016 compliance target</th>
<th>Progress against 2016 target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HDSA ownership level</td>
<td>• 26%</td>
<td>• 35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and living costs</td>
<td>• One person per room</td>
<td>• Achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Family units established</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEE procurement spending</td>
<td>• Capital goods: 45%</td>
<td>• 89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Services: 75%</td>
<td>• 80.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Consumable goods: 55%</td>
<td>• 83.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Equity levels</td>
<td>• Board: 40%</td>
<td>• 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Senior management: 40%</td>
<td>• 60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Junior-middle management: 40%</td>
<td>• 54 – 60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Core skills/professionals: 40%</td>
<td>• 71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resource Development</td>
<td>• HRD as % of payroll: 5.5%</td>
<td>• 9.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Labour Plan (SLP)</td>
<td>• Meaningful LED investments</td>
<td>• R23.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Portable skills development: 65</td>
<td>• 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mentorship: 611 mentors</td>
<td>• 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bursaries: 20 awards</td>
<td>• 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ABET: 731 learners</td>
<td>• 388</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tracking performance
## IAR 2016: GRI Material Issues – Cluster Score

<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>1.8</td>
<td>Energy and Carbon Management</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water management</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>General Grievance Mechanisms</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing environmental issues across the lifecycle</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Biodiversity</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliance</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Supply chain management</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workforce</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Materials</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social licence to operate</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Equal Remuneration</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Value Distribution</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Human rights due diligence on investments</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Relations</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Resettlement</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Value Distribution</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Market Regulation</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee Development</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Child/forced labour and freedom of association</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>Product Impacts</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Relations</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With 1 being the most material to Gold Fields
Achievements – 2016/2017

- IAR ranked as Excellent in EY Integrated Reporting Awards since 2010

- Won the Mining and Resources sector award in the 2016 Excellence in Corporate Reporting awards of the Investment Analysts Society (IAS) of Southern Africa

- Carbon Disclosure Project: Performance A, one of 200 out of 6,000 companies

- CEO received the 2016 Mining and Energy Visionary of the Year award. Group received an award for our commitment to renewable energy at the Energy and Mines World Congress

- CDP Water: A-

- Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI): Company Score 83%, Top 5 ranked mining company

- Identified by Corruption Watch as the most transparent company in South Africa

- JT Ryan award for safest gold mine in South Africa 2016, second place JT Ryan environmental award for gold mining
Priorities for the future
2017 Group Balanced Scorecard

We follow an Integrated Approach

Group Balanced Scorecard is aligned to the risks and integrated into the business

40% Sustainability Component

Asset portfolio quality & growth
- Increase quality ounces in Australia & deliver Gruyere within schedule
- Investigate extending Cerro Cora’s life-of-mine & start Salares Norte feasibility study
- Divest non-core assets
- Deliver year 1 of Damang Reinvestment

South Deep
- Deliver year 1 of Rebase Plan & implement GRB-approved mining method & pillar design

Technology & innovation (T&I)
- Execute Horizon 1 programmes, complete young person’s T&I review, & start Invincible Mine of the Future programme

Energy cost management
- Implement 2017 energy security & cost management plans

Talent management
- Drive high performance culture & attract and retain top talent

Internal engagement, culture & brand
- Implement new employee engagement strategy & revise our DNA

Develop agile people managers
- Develop toolskits & programmes to grow people management skills and agility

HR analytics & systems
- Ensure accurate, up-to-date people data to drive effective decision-making and meet governance & compliance requirements

2017

FINANCIAL

BUSINESS OPTIMISATION

SOCIAL LICENCE TO OPERATE

PEOPLE

Capital allocation & management
- Establish Investment Committee to monitor capital expenditure for effective capital management

Sustainable free cash flow margin
- Meet production & cost guidance safely & sustainably

Improve investor & analyst confidence
- Improve total shareholder return – position share price between median & upper quartile of peer group and pay dividends in line with policy. Improve ESG investor & analyst confidence

Community benefit and shared value
- Implement the 2017 host community procurement action plans – South Africa, Ghana & Peru

Mine closure
- Two Regions to align their 2017 closure plans to revised, internal guideline

Water
- Review water management practices to align to ICMC Water Position Statement by 2018

Tailings
- Externally review all TSFs against ICMC framework

Climate change
- Develop adaptation plans for operations’ high risk areas

Governance & compliance
- Complete rollout of all governance & compliance projects

Gold Fields ESG Overview | May 2017
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

Energy, Water and Social Licence

- Growing emphasis on human rights
- Loss of “social licence” to operate due to community and NGO activism
- Integrating social issues into mine closure
- Land access and acquisition is the primary risk in getting new projects started
- Environmental pollution, especially water discharges and dust emissions, impact stakeholder livelihoods, relationships and Gold Fields’ reputation
- Increasing water scarcity
- Stringent water regulatory requirements (allocation, discharge standards)
- Rising energy demand and costs
- Energy supply constraints and disruptions
- Carbon emission standards and regulation

South Africa

- Discontentment in our host communities due to local government’s lack of service delivery and community expectations for employment & procurement
- High unemployment, especially among youth, and poverty

Peru

- Strong anti-mining sentiment and community demands continue
- Social acceptance of brownfields exploration and TSF expansion is challenging

Ghana

- Illegal mining in the vicinity of Tarkwa and Damang
- Community investment linked to the gold price
- EPA activism linking environmental and social issues

Australia

- Native Title issues gaining prominence

Around 40% of the Group top risks are ESG related
Safety management at Gold Fields

**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>Region</th>
<th>Safety Initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| South Africa| • Safety Strategy:  
  - Compliance  
  - Engineer out risk  
  - Cultural transformation  
  - Stakeholder engagement: CoM, MOSH, etc.  
  - Safety dashboard: data and documentation  
  • Safety Improvement Plan launched in 2016:  
    - Leadership  
    - Systems  
    - Enabling environment  
    - Communication  
    - Training |
| Ghana       | • Investigating ways of eliminating the human interface with machinery, wherever possible  
  • Investigations into the use of other spotting systems for trucks  
  • Zero tolerance approach to drug and alcohol usage |
| Peru        | • Intensified a safety campaign that commits all employees & contractors to zero accidents  
  • Continuation of Visible Felt Leadership and Behaviour-Based Safety programmes |
| Australia   | • Vital Behaviours 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  
  • Revitalisation of the Vital Behaviours programme and safety discipline was instituted in 2016 to reinforce safety culture and standards at our mines |
Safety performance

**TRIFR improvement from 2015 to 2016 is 33%**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fatalities</th>
<th>Fatality Frequency Rate</th>
<th>TRIFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>4.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>2.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Health management at Gold Fields

If we cannot mine safely, we will not mine

- Manage both occupational and primary health at all our operations
- Key occupational disease rates at South Deep per 1000 employees/contractors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noise induced hearing loss (NIHL)</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardio-respiratory tuberculosis (CRTB)</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>6.16</td>
<td>9.15</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicosis</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>1.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic obstructive airways disease (COAD)</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active HAART participants</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria tested positive (Ghana &amp; South Deep)</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Silicosis

Seeking a sustainable solution

- On 13 May 2016, 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
- The gold mining companies have been granted leave to appeal the class action certification

What we are 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 is:
  - Engaging government and other stakeholders to have compensation transferred 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 are entitled to
  - In discussion with legal representatives of the claimants in the class action case with a view to establishing a 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 to all employees and sustainable to the industry
Mitigation initiatives are continuously investigated

**Regions with Water and Energy Risks**

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

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

- **Australia**
  - Water scarcity (Water highly saline)

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

**Energy Risk**

Integrated Group Energy and Carbon Strategy: Regional 5-year energy security plans in place, including energy cost management plans

**Water Risk**

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

Energy spend as % of Group Opex – 2016: 19% 2015: 22% 2014: 21% 2013: 18%
Outcomes of Gold Fields commitments to RE and EE

Since 2011, we have been rolling out an integrated energy and carbon management strategy

- **Realized** a cumulative saving of 1.1 PJ from energy initiatives
- Updating our **2020 E&C strategy**
- Nearly **US$41m** in cumulative energy cost savings
- A **decade of CDP disclosures** with leadership recognition
- Vastly improved our **security of energy supply**
- **Embraced partnerships with NGOs** – the Rocky Mountain Institute and Carbon War Room, and World Lutheran Relief and USAID
- **Industry recognition** for visionary leadership and commitment to renewable energy
- **Collaboration** with ICMM:
  - Development of a **climate viewer tool**, rolled out across all operations
  - Party to the **ICMM Climate Change statement**
  - Signed the **Paris Pledge for Action**

To be the Global Leader in Sustainable Gold Mining
Energy initiatives

Reducing energy costs and carbon emissions, while improving security of supply

● **19% of operating cost** base (13% of AISC) is energy-linked

● **Increasing energy costs** across our operations

● **Post COP21 business implications** – carbon emissions related taxes, new regulations, incentives, reporting burden (duplication of systems)

We are committed to increasing **low-carbon energy**:

● Our Corporate Office in Johannesburg is powered 50% by **rooftop solar panels** (128 kWp)

● Appointment of an Independent Power Producer for the **2x20MW solar PV plants at South Deep**

● Conversion of diesel power plant to **24 MW gas plant at Granny Smith** (all Australian mines now on gas-generated electricity)

● Commissioned new **gas plants at Tarkwa and Damang** to supply 40 MW (of 55MW total) at below grid tariffs

● Commitment to **20% renewable energy** at our new mines, Salares Norte in Chile undergoing evaluation

**Commitment to energy efficiency, reducing our carbon footprint and mitigating supply risks**
Understanding climate change impacts

We seek to understand our operations’ vulnerabilities, and manage through a policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Risk Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Americas    | » Intense storms leading to our water pumping and treatment capacity being exceeded  
                  » Interruptions to the transport network leading to bottlenecks at the concentrate storage facility  
                  » Higher sea undulations could lead to disruptions in the port operations and the need to increase capacity in the concentrate storage warehouse  
                  » Water availability constraints could lead to reduced agricultural productivity |
| Australia   | » Increases in flooding events could lead to pressure being placed on operation’s flood management capabilities and restrictions on personnel and suppliers’ access to site  
                  » Declining availability of suitable quality processing water due to lower rainfall  
                  » Legislative changes imposing restrictions on water use and punitively limiting emissions |
| South Africa| » Increases in temperatures – potentially exposing our surface operations to heat exhaustions, in the long term, underground cooling demand will increase  
                  » Increases in variability and intensity of rainfall – exposing South Deep to periods of drought and increased water stress, as well as floods as storm intensity increases |

Impacts of climate change present risks and opportunities
Group Water Consumption

Water withdrawal and Water Reuse/Recycling (GL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Withdrawal</th>
<th>Reuse / Recycling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South America</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South America</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>24.10</td>
<td>17.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South America</td>
<td>17.22</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water Intensity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>kl per tonne processed *10</th>
<th>Kl / per ounce produced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td>5.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>16.69</td>
<td>10.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South America</td>
<td>6.65</td>
<td>10.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>25.05</td>
<td>18.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3.19</td>
<td>6.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>17.96</td>
<td>11.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South America</td>
<td>31.76</td>
<td>11.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>22.47</td>
<td>11.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>7.53</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>15.82</td>
<td>3.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South America</td>
<td>22.24</td>
<td>9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>8.12</td>
<td>17.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Delivering enhanced water stewardship

Gold Fields ESG Overview | May 2017
Management of Tailings Storage Facilities

Major review of TSFs following high-profile failures in the industry

1. Gold Fields Group TSF Guideline Update
   - Incorporate 2016 ICMM Position Statement into Group Guideline (completed)
   - Develop Assessment Criteria for each 15x Principles (completed)
   - Further updates to Guideline when ICMM Critical Control guidance is released
   - Independent sign-off of Guideline’s compliance with ICMM study recommendations

2. Preliminary Scan of Site TSFs’ Compliance with GF Guideline (completed)

3. Undertake 3-Yearly External Reviews
   - External review of all TSFs, using Group TSF Guideline as a framework, complete by end-2017
   - Use findings of reviews to assist with Group Guideline update
   - Complete external specialist geotechnical reviews of Lepanto TSF

4. Lead ICMM Tailings Review
   - CEO is the sponsor for the review and Gold Fields chairs the member working group
   - We are committed to implementing any additional measures to improve TSF management that may emanate from the review

In the top quartile of industry leading TSF practices
2016 Gross Closure Cost Liabilities

Group Gross Closure Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US$</td>
<td>million</td>
<td>million</td>
<td>million</td>
<td>million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mine closure cost estimation breakdown per region

- 48% Australia
- 27% South Africa
- 15% West Africa
- 10% Americas

Gross closure costs increased by 8% from 2015 to 2016:
- Increase in net area disturbed at Damang
- Increase in waste storage and TSF areas at Cerro Corona
- Change in how TSF plume pumping costs are calculated and updated survey data compiled at South Deep
Gross closure costs & funding methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>% of Group</th>
<th>Total (US$m)</th>
<th>Amount secured (US$m)</th>
<th>% Secured</th>
<th>Funding method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Existing cash resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Environmental trust funds and guarantees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>Reclamation bonds underwritten by banks and restricted cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>Bank guarantees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>381</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>40%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As at 31 December 2016

**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
- Early stage work on inclusion of “community closure costs”
Value creation and distribution
2016 FY Total Value Distribution = US$2.505 billion

Community Impact:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Investments – funding for projects that directly benefit our host communities</td>
<td>US$16.2m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host community workforce employment – just under half our total workforce is sourced from host communities</td>
<td>8,567 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host community procurement – during 2016 we procured 41% of our goods and services from host community enterprises</td>
<td>US$558m</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
We generate value for all the societies in which we operate

### National value distribution by region and type 2016 (US$m)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Employees/contractors</th>
<th>Socio-Economic Development</th>
<th>Capital providers</th>
<th>National value distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>2¹</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>4²</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Gold Fields</strong></td>
<td><strong>235</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,648</strong></td>
<td><strong>482</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>122</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,505</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ South Deep does not yet pay income tax as it is in a loss-making position

² This includes spending from the South Deep Community and Education Trusts and SLP commitments.
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

Informed by baseline + impact + risk + needs
## Key Performance Indicators (excluding Safety) – 3-year trend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KPI</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Value Distribution (US$m) Government, business, employees/contractors, SED and capital providers</td>
<td>2,505</td>
<td>2,425</td>
<td>2,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SED spend (US$m)</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workforce from host communities (%)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-country procurement (US$bn)</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host community procurement (US$m)</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental incidents (Level 3)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water withdrawal (GL)</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>30.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions (scope 1 and 2) (’000 tonnes)</td>
<td>1,514</td>
<td>1,323</td>
<td>1,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions (scope 3) (’000 tonnes)</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Intensity (GJ/oz produced)</td>
<td>5.27</td>
<td>5.02</td>
<td>4.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Intensity (MJ/total tonnes mined)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Energy Consumption (PJ) (Includes diesel consumed)</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity (TWh)</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>1.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KPIs were assured by KPMG
Thank you

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