



Conflict-Free Gold Assessment Report

Gold Fields' vision is to be the preferred gold mining company delivering sustainable, superior value. We acknowledge that part of operating sustainably and responsibly and maintaining the trust of our stakeholders requires us to demonstrate that the gold and gold-bearing materials we produce have been done so in a manner that does not cause, support or benefit unlawful armed conflict, or contribute to serious human rights abuses or breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL). Gold Fields has successfully adopted and implemented the World Gold Council Conflict-Free Gold Standard ('the Standard') since 2016, to further demonstrate our commitment to responsible mining and re-joined the World Gold Council in 2022.

This Conflict-Free Gold Report summarises Gold Fields' conformance to the requirements of the Standard for the year ended 31 December 2021.

1. Responsibility for Conformance

Responsibility for the implementation of the Standard is held by the Vice-President, Group Sustainable Development, who reports to the Executive Vice-President, Group Sustainable Development. Both these positions are responsible for reporting on Gold Fields' conformance with the Standard to the relevant sub-committees of the Gold Fields Board.

2. Reporting Boundary

The reporting boundary of this Conflict-Free Gold Report includes all mining and processing operations over which Gold Fields has direct control, as listed below. This is consistent with the reporting boundaries that Gold Fields publicly discloses in the 2021 Gold Fields Integrated Annual Report.

The following mines are included in Gold Fields' Conflict-Free Gold Report for the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021:

- Agnew (Western Australia, Australia)
- Granny Smith (Western Australia, Australia)
- Gruyere (Western Australia, Australia)
- St. Ives (Western Australia, Australia)
- Damang (Western Region, Ghana)
- Tarkwa (Western Region, Ghana)
- Cerro Corona (Cajamarca region, Peru)
- South Deep (Gauteng, South Africa)

This report does not include exploration sites and projects under development, that are not yet producing gold, e.g. Salares Norte Project in Chile, construction of which has commenced. This report excludes



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Asanko Gold Mine. Gold Fields acquired 45% of Asanko in 2018, in a Joint Venture partnership. Gold Fields does not operator Asanko.

2.1 Cerro Corona

Gold Fields' Cerro Corona Mine (Peru, South America) produces a copper concentrate. Whilst the copper concentrated does contain gold material, it falls outside of the criterion in relation to the 'Nature of Gold Production', as defined in Part C of the Standard.

The gold-bearing material leaving the mine-site cannot be easily processed into gold – a refinery is needed for further processing and to extract the gold from the gold-copper concentrate. According to our knowledge there is no such refinery in Peru.

Appropriate risk management systems and security controls are in place to ensure that the gold-copper concentrate that leaves the mine's area of control (Cerro Corona) arrives at the receiving location (warehouse in Salaverry, Trujillo and subsequently onto a ship) intact.

2.2 Gold Refineries

Gold is produced as a doré bar at our mining operations and is then transported to a refinery for further purification. Gold Fields uses London Bullion Market Association, known as LBMA, certified refineries as follows:

- Agnew, Granny Smith, Gruyere and St. Ives gold is purified at the Perth Mint in Australia
- Damang and Tarkwa gold is purified at the PAMP refinery in Switzerland
- South Deep Gold is purified at Rand Refinery in South Africa

All refineries participate in the Responsible Sourcing Programme, which aims to ensure that gold sourcing (and refining) is conflict free gold, or part of the LBMA Good Delivery Refiners which are free from 'threat financing'.

3. Standard's Requirements

The Standard is comprised of assessment Parts A–E:

- Part A – Conflict Assessment
- Part B – Company Assessment
- Part C – Commodity Assessment
- Part D – Externally Sourced Gold Assessment
- Part E – Management Statement of Conformance



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4. Gold Fields' Evaluation

4.1 Part A: Conflict Assessment

Part A of the Standard requires companies to assess whether the mining and onward transport of gold takes place in breach of international sanctions and to undertake a risk assessment based upon the recognition of conflict. Gold Fields mines and transports gold for the operations listed in section 2 above, noting that we do not produce or process gold at our Cerro Corona operation.

Operations located in an area ranked as 5 (war) or 4 (limited war) within the last two years (2021 and 2020) by the Heidelberg Conflict Barometer produced by the Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research have been classified as 'conflict-affected' or 'high-risk' and must complete all remaining assessments in Parts B–E of the Standard. For operations not considered as being in a 'conflict-affected' or 'high-risk' area and where the company does not transport gold while in the custody of the producer, as defined by the Standard, the remaining assessments are Parts D and E.

International Sanctions

There were no economic, financial or arms international sanctions in place, in 2021, in the countries in which we operate. We do not produce, transport or export gold in breach of international sanctions. Gold Fields concludes that we did not breach any international sanctions. Refer to Appendix A for support for our assessment.

Recognition of Conflict

None of our operations in Australia and Ghana, in the last two (2) years, have been classified as being located in 'war' (5) or 'limited war' (4) areas, which meet the criteria for 'conflict-affected' or 'high-risk' by an assessment of the 2020 and 2021 Heidelberg Conflict Barometers. Australia has been classified as 'non-conflict' for the last two years. Ghana was classified as 'violent crisis' (3) in 2020 and de-escalated to 'non-conflict' or 'dispute' (2) in 2021. Whilst we do not produce gold (section 2.1 above) in Peru, Peru was classified, in 2020 and again in 2021, as 'violent crisis' (3).

Gold Fields has one mine, South Deep in South Africa, that may be considered to be in a 'conflict-affected' or 'high-risk' area, as determined by an assessment of the 2021 Heidelberg Conflict Barometer. In 2020 South Africa was classified as 'violent crisis' (3) and in 2021 as meeting the criteria for 'conflict-affected' or 'high-risk' with an updated classification of '4' or 'limited war'. The classification was based on one of three aspects triggering the conflict threshold – i.e., Opposition (4). The two other aspects were Socioeconomic protests (3), and Xenophobes (3) which did not trigger the conflict threshold. Based on our risk assessment, Gold Fields does not support the assessment of 'conflict-affected' or 'high-risk' for our South Deep mine and the area in which we operate, as discussed in Section 4.2. below.

The United Nations Security Council, European Union – Consolidated Financial Sanctions List, Council on Foreign Relations Global Conflict Tracker do not recognise South Africa as a conflict area. This is further supported by assessments of the African Union and SADC. Refer to Appendix A for support for our assessment.



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4.2 South Deep Mine

Gold Fields does not believe that our South Deep mine, or the area in which we operate, should be assessed to be ‘conflict-affected’ or ‘high-risk’ and that the Heidelberg Conflict Barometer assessment is not directly relevant, in this instance, to our South Deep operations or gold mining and processing activities. This assertion is based on the reasons for the Heidelberg Conflict Barometer assessment adjustment, relative to the trigger of the event, the duration of the event (two weeks), the frequency of the event (once off) and our location and activities, as follows:

The Heidelberg Conflict Barometer modified its assessment of South Africa’s conflict status based on one of three aspects, ‘Opposition’, triggering the threshold (as discussed above). This trigger (from a ‘3’ to ‘4’) related to a civil unrest event prompted by the imprisonment of former President Jacob Zuma for contempt of court. The civil unrest lasted less than 2 weeks, in July 2021. It resulted in violent protests, looting and property damage at looting sites, and loss of life, occurring primarily in parts of KwaZulu Natal (Province) and to a lesser extent, parts of Gauteng (Province). South Deep mine, gold mining and processing, and logistical supplies and material handling were not affected or disrupted by the civil unrest. No such event has recurred in South Africa since July 2021. The other two Heidelberg Conflict Barometer aspects (Socioeconomic and Xenophobes) remain classified as ‘3’. Refer to Appendix A for further information extracted from the Heidelberg Conflict Barometer.

South Deep does not ‘transport gold’ to Rand Refinery. The refinery takes custody of the gold, and associated transportation of the gold, when it is collected directly from South Deep mine. Thus, South Deep does not transport gold in a conflict area, as defined by the Heidelberg Conflict Barometer and the Standards requirements.

Gold mined and processed at our South Deep mine is done in a manner that does not cause, support or benefit unlawful armed conflict, or contribute to serious human rights abuses or breaches of IHL related to the Heidelberg Conflict Barometer trigger and classification described above.

4.3 Golds Fields’ Responsible and Due Diligence Approach

Whilst Gold Fields does not operate in a conflict area or support the classification of South Deep mine as being situated in a conflict area, we continue to exercise due diligence in mining and processing gold and take appropriate action if there is reasonable cause to believe that a conflict risk may exist at any of our operations, including South Deep mine.

We have the following mechanisms in place in order to ensure and demonstrate that we operate in a responsible and diligent manner:

Our Public Commitment to Human Rights

- Gold Fields’ Human Rights Policy Statement, which is informed by and supports various international standards, including the United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR)



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- Conformance to the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)
- Compliance with the ICMM Sustainable Development Framework, Mining Principles and Position Statements

Corporate Activities

- Social, Ethics and Transformation (SET) sub-committee of the Board, overseeing stakeholder relations, socio economic development, human rights, ethics, and security
- Integrated Annual Report aligned with the International Integrated Reporting Council's (IIRC) International <IR> Framework, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), ICMM sustainability report assurance requirements and a range of additional codes, frameworks and standards, including the King IV Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa 2016 (King IV™)
- Gold Fields' Annual Report to Stakeholders
- Gold Fields' company website
- Gold Fields' Code of Conduct
- Gold Fields' 'Whistle-blower' programme: confidential third-party whistleblowing hotline for stakeholders
- Gold Fields' Human Rights Steering Committee
- E-learning human rights training for all Gold Fields employees
- No accusations, criminal proceedings or convictions of human rights abuses or breaches of as defined by IHL
- Security
- Our operations are aligned with the VPSHR
- Gold Fields' protection services teams work with both private and public security providers for the effective and responsible protection of our workers and assets
- All private security contractors receive human rights training during the induction process, and at least annually thereafter, including on the VPSHR. Security is managed at regional level, because each region has its own specific context
- There were no incidents of human rights abuse by private security or public law enforcement at our operations (publicly reported as part of our 2021 performance) as defined by IHL
- Payments and benefits in-kind
- Gold Fields' Code of Conduct, which includes preventing and eliminating bribery and corruption
- Payments to governments are publicly disclosed
- Policy to prevent payments, and payments and benefits in kind, to entities that may fuel conflict
- Risk-based due-diligence is undertaken on payments and benefits in kind



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Engagement, complaints and grievances

- 'Whistle-blower' programme: confidential third-party whistleblowing hotline for stakeholders
- Gold Fields' internal and community grievance mechanisms
- Community relations engagement programmes
- Effective implementation of the community relations engagement programme

At South Deep, handling of gold on site and transportation to the refinery are undertaken in a highly secure manner with systems and processes in place that do not carry a risk of being made subject to extortion or illegal 'taxation' by armed groups. The gold doré leaves South Deep in the custody of Rand Refinery (and not South Deep). Rand Refinery is LBMA certified. Gold handling and security measures at South Deep are stress tested as part of Crisis Management Plans and Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning.

Based on the results of our 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 assessments above, Gold Fields considers that Parts B and C are not applicable for implementation or assessment.

4.4 Part D: Externally Sourced Gold Assessment

Gold Fields did not source external gold in 2021, therefore Part D is not applicable as Gold Fields did not process gold that was not mined by Gold Fields' operations.

4.5 Part E: Management Statement of Conformance

We implemented an appropriate Management Statement of Conformance as required in Part E: Conformance to Part E of the Standard, as stated below:

Gold Fields confirms, to the best of our knowledge, that all our gold and gold-bearing material has been produced at the mines listed in our Conflict-Free Gold Report, which have the appropriate systems and controls in place to conform with the World Gold Council's Conflict-Free Gold Standard. The company's latest Conflict-Free Gold assessment relates to the twelve months ended 31 December 2021 and was subject to internal audit review and assurance. The Conflict-Free Gold Assessment Report Assessment, Group Management Statement of Conformance and the internal audit assurance report can be viewed at <https://www.goldfields.com/sustainability-reporting.php>. Nothing has come to our attention to indicate any non-conformance since that date. This Statement of Conformance is provided by Gold Fields as part of the conformance requirements for the World Gold Council's Conflict-Free Gold Standard and to provide a good faith representation to the next participant in the chain of custody. This Statement also demonstrates to our stakeholders that the gold and gold-bearing materials we produce have been done so in a manner that does not cause, support or benefit unlawful armed conflict, or contribute to serious human rights abuses or breaches of international humanitarian law.



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5. Public Disclosure

The Standard includes several areas where evidence of public disclosure is required. The following information can be viewed on our website:

Public commitment(s) to human rights:

- Human Rights: <https://www.goldfields.com/human-rights.php> - this includes a link the Gold Fields Policy Statement on Human Rights
- Code of Conduct: <https://www.goldfields.com/code-of-conduct.php>
- 2021 Integrated Annual Report: <https://www.goldfields.com/pdf/investors/integrated-annual-reports/2021/iar-2021.pdf>
- 2021 Report to Stakeholders: <https://www.goldfields.com/pdf/investors/integrated-annual-reports/2021/gold-fields-report-to-stakeholders-2021.pdf>

Disclosure of payments to governments and government entities:

- 2021 Integrated Annual Report: <https://www.goldfields.com/pdf/investors/integrated-annual-reports/2021/iar-2021.pdf> pg 76, 84

Local stakeholders can raise concerns through a variety of forums, including those described on pg 91 of Gold Fields' Integrated Annual Report, as well as via Gold Fields' website <https://www.goldfields.com>. If users of this Report wish to provide any feedback to Gold Fields with respect to the Conflict-Free Gold Report, they can contact Sustainable.Development@goldfields.com.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, Gold Fields was in alignment and conformance with the criteria set out in the Standard for the reporting year ending 31 December 2021.

7. Assurance

Gold Fields has utilised the services of our Internal Audit services to assure the alignment with the Standard for the 2017 to 2021 assessments. Prior to that Gold Fields utilised the services on our external financial and non-financial independent assurance providers (KPMG) (2013 – 2016). These assessments can be viewed at <https://www.goldfields.com/sustainability-reporting.php>.

As re-joining members of the World Gold Council as of January 2022, Gold Fields will seek external assurance for our 2022 Statement of Conformance.



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Appendix A: Part A Assessment: Supporting Evidence

International Sanctions and Conflict Assessment

- The United Nations Security Council – Consolidated list generated on 05 May 2022:
 - <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>
 - <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/information>
- The European Union – Consolidated Financial Sanctions List updated on (updated on 05 May 2022)
 - <https://scsanctions.un.org/zb7n6en-all.html>
 - <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fsd/fsf#!/files>
- Council on Foreign Relations Global Conflict Tracker map:
 - <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/?category=us> (updated on 05 May 2022)
- African Union or regional African groupings such as ECOWAS, SADC and the EA

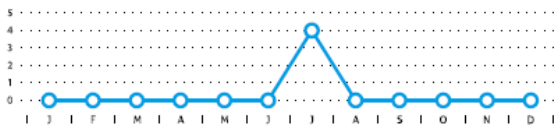
Heidelberg Conflict Barometer Assessment on South Africa 2021 (relating to Opposition (4))

SOUTH AFRICA (OPPOSITION)

Intensity: 4 | Change: ↗ | Start: 2015

Conflict parties: civil rights groups, DA, EFF, IFP vs. government

Conflict items: system/ideology, national power



“On July 7, Zuma, who had been accused of corruption during his presidency, was remanded in custody after being convicted of contempt of court a week earlier by South Africa's Supreme Court of Appeal. Following the arrest, violent protests by Zuma supporters were staged and quickly spread across KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng Provinces. On July 10, the protesters expressed their discontent with the Ramaphosa government by torching trucks and blocking the N3 highway, one of the country's most important economic routes, between Johannesburg, Gauteng Province, and Durban. In the following days major roads were closed to traffic, Durban's public transport system was not operating, and shops were looted. Meanwhile also on July 10, clashes erupted between protesters and police in several major South African cities, with shopping malls being looted or set on fire. At the end of July, the government estimated that at least 337 people had died during the protests. In addition, the estimated economic damage amounted to at least USD 3 billion, according to the South African Property Owners' Association.”

Source: Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research. Conflict Barometer 2021. Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research HIIK, 2022.



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