GOLD FIELDS LTD
Form 6-K
August 04, 2006

FORM 6-K
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Report of Foreign Private Issuer
Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of August 2006
Commission File Number 1-31318
Gold Fields Limited
(Translation of registrant's name into English)
24 St. Andrews Rd.
Parktown, 2193
South Africa
(Address of principal executive offices)
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover Form 20-F or Form 40-F.
Form 20-F..x... Form 40-F.....

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether by furnishing the information contained in this Form, the registrant is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
Yes ..... No ..x...

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

Quarter and Year ended 30 June 2006
News Release Q4 F2006 and Year F2006 Results
-Reviewed preliminary results-
Q4 F2006

Operating profit up 40 per cent
with a final dividend of 110 SA cents per share declared

JOHANNESBURG. 3 August 2006 – Gold Fields Limited (NYSE & JSE: GFI) today announced June 2006 quarter net
earnings of R604 million compared with R483 million in the March 2006 quarter and negative R27 million for the June quarter
of 2005. In US dollar terms net earnings for the June 2006 quarter were US$95 million compared with US$76 million in the
March 2006 quarter and negative US$5 million for the June quarter of 2005. Net earnings excluding gains and losses on
financial instruments and foreign debt net of cash and exceptional items were R536 million (US$84 million) for the June 2006
quarter compared with R376 million (US$60 million) for the March 2006 quarter, an increase of 43 per cent.
June 2006 quarter highlights:

- **Attributable gold production in line with the March quarter at 1,018,000 ounces;**
- **Average gold price up 18 per cent to R128,974 per kilogram and up 13 per cent in US dollar terms to $628 per ounce;**
- **Operating margin increased from 32 per cent to 38 per cent;**
- **Significant improvement in performance from the Kloof mine;**
- **Purchase of 21.3 million shares in Western Areas Limited increases Gold Fields stake to 18.9 per cent.**

Financial year highlights:

- **Attributable gold produced 4.1 million ounces for the year;**
- **Cost saving initiatives on track and delivering results;**
- **Earnings increase eleven fold from R128 million to R1,389 million and from US$21 million to US$217 million;**
- **Acquisition of Cerro Corona and Bolivar completed;**
- **Construction begins at Cerro Corona;**
- **Norilsk Nickel disposes of its entire 20 per cent stake in Gold Fields during the year.**

Final dividend number 65 of 110 SA cents per share, giving a total dividend of 150 SA cents per share for the year.

Ian Cockerill, Chief Executive Officer of Gold Fields said:

"Gold Fields delivered a solid set of results broadly in line with guidance provided at the end of the previous quarter. We are particularly pleased that we have been able, through effective cost control, to see a significant part of the higher gold price flow through to the bottom line. Operating profit this quarter increased 40 per cent with the Group margin increasing from 32 per cent to 38 per cent and the South African margin increasing from 22 per cent to 34 per cent.

The South African operations, led by a resurgent Kloof, delivered the anticipated improvements, while the international operations declined from an unsustainably high base in the March quarter. Total cash costs were well controlled despite the high inflationary environment around the globe.

During the September quarter the focus will remain on the mining of quality volumes and tight cost control to mitigate the strong inflationary pressures and to ensure that shareholders reap the benefit of the stronger gold price."

the complete gold company

Stock data

JSE Limited – (GFI)

Number of shares in issue

Range - Quarter

ZAR110.81 – ZAR162.00

- at end June 2006

494,824,723

Average Volume - Quarter

2,711,795 shares / day

- average for the quarter

494,628,373

NYSE – (GFI)

Free Float

100%

Range - Quarter

US$16.17 – US$26.93

ADR Ratio

1:1

Average Volume - Quarter

2,355,124 shares / day

Bloomberg / Reuters

GFISJ / GFLJ.J

1

Health and safety

We regret to report fifteen fatal injuries during the June quarter with nine of these accidents as a result of falls of ground and seismicity. All of the fatalities occurred at the South African operations. The international operations were fatal injury free this quarter. The fatal injury frequency rate was 0.44 per million man hours worked, compared with the previous quarter's figure of 0.19. The lost day injury frequency rate regressed marginally from 11.68 to 11.75, the serious injury frequency rate regressed from 5.6 to 6.6 and the days lost frequency rate regressed from 335 to 378 per million man hours worked.

Kloof and Beatrix's rates deteriorated and were unacceptably high. Kloof experienced above average seismicity during the quarter. A renewed focus on behavioural safety has been introduced throughout the South African operations. This has resulted in renewed behavioural intervention within Khuseleka at Beatrix, Dumela at Driefontein and Eyethu at Kloof. Management is continuing to actively review all safety initiatives and is seeking improvements that will meet the Ontario safety standards on all of our mines.

Financial review

Quarter ended 30 June compared with quarter ended 31 March 2006

Revenue

Attributable gold production decreased from 1,023,000 ounces in the March 2006 quarter to 1,018,000 ounces in the June quarter. Production at the South African operations increased 4 per cent to 669,000 ounces, compared with 646,000 ounces in the March quarter. Attributable production at the international operations decreased 7 per cent from last quarter's high of 377,000 ounces to 349,000 ounces this quarter.

At the South African operations, Driefontein's gold production was in line with that achieved in the March quarter. An increase in underground grades offset the lower volumes and

grades from surface material, which included gold clean-up from the number one gold plant in the March quarter but not in the current quarter. At Kloof, gold production increased significantly in line with the increase in shifts worked this quarter compared with the March quarter, which was impacted by the Christmas break and a slow start-up thereafter as a result of a labour dispute. Production at Beatrix decreased by 5 per cent quarter on quarter as a consequence of lower production from the higher grade west section.

All the international operations reflected a decrease in production, except Choco 10, which performed in line with expectations delivering 20,000 ounces for the quarter. At Tarkwa, gold production decreased by 16,000 ounces due to lower volumes milled as a result of a shortage of competent ore delivered to the mill, thereby reducing throughput. Despite this, the Tarkwa plant continued to operate above design capacity. As forecast, Damang's production decreased by 6,000 ounces when compared with the March quarter due to less of the higher grade ores from Amoanda open pit and B4 stockpiles as they near depletion. St Ives also saw a significant decrease in production due to a major mill maintenance shutdown for 5 days as well as lower grades from surface and underground. At Agnew, the decrease in production was mainly due to forecasted lower grades from Kim underground.

The average quarterly US dollar gold price increased from US$555 per ounce in the March quarter to US$628 per ounce this quarter, a 13 per cent increase. The average rand/US dollar exchange rate weakened by 4 per cent quarter on quarter, averaging R6.39, compared with R6.14 in the March quarter. As a result of these two factors the rand gold price increased from R109,500 per kilogram to R128,974 per kilogram, an 18 per cent improvement.

The increase in the rand gold price achieved resulted in revenue increasing from R3,734 million (US$602 million) to R4,369 million (US$683 million) this quarter.

South African Rand
United States Dollars
Year end
Quarter
Salient features
Quarter
Year end
Adjusted
June
2005
June
2006
Adjusted
June
2005
March
2006
June
2006

June
2006
March
2006
Adjusted
June
2005
June
2006
Adjusted
June
2005
131,284 **126,712**
33,523 31,809 **31,669**
kg
Gold produced*
(000) oz
1,018
1,023 1,078 **4,074**
4,219
66,041
73,746
67,773 73,378 **77,187**
R/kg
Total cash costs
$/oz
376
372 330 **358**
331
47,880
49,366
12,225 12,738 **12,651**
000 Tons milled
000
12,651
12,738 12,225 **49,366**
47,880
84,218 **107,918**
88,076 109,500 **128,974**
R/kg Revenue
$/oz
628
555 429 **524**
422
198
209
202 202 **216**
R/ton Operating costs
$/ton
34
33 32 **33**

32
2,286
4,360
656 1,187 **1,660**
Rm Operating profit
$m
260
190 103 **681**
368
19
30
21 32 **38**
% Operating margin
%
38
32 21 **30**
19
128
1,389
(27) 483 **604**
Rm $m
95
76 (5) **217**
21
26
281
(5) 98 **122**
SA c.p.s.
Net earnings
US c.p.s.
19
16 (1) **44**
4
239
1,337
122 446 **594**
Rm $m
93
71 16
209
39
49
270
25 90 **120**
SA c.p.s.
Headline earnings
US c.p.s.
18
15 4
42
8

400
1,230
217 376 **536**
Rm $m
84
60 28
192
64
81
249
44 76 **108**
SA c.p.s.
Net earnings excluding
gains and losses on
financial instruments
and foreign debt net of
cash and exceptional
items
US c.p.s.
17
12 6
39
13
*Attributable – All companies wholly owned except for Ghana (71.1%) and Choco 10 (95%).
Note – adjusted figures are due to the adoption of IFRS 2, Share Based Payments
.

2

Operating costs

Operating costs for the June 2006 quarter, at R2,732 million (US$427 million), increased 6 per cent or R159 million (US$10 million) when compared with the March quarter's R2,573 million (US$417 million). The increase at the South African operations of R71 million, or 4 per cent, from R1,705 million (US$276 million) to R1,776 million (US$278 million) contributed to approximately half of this increase which was mainly at Kloof in line with the increase in volumes of stoping and development. Beatrix was slightly below last quarter's costs, while Driefontein's costs increased 3 per cent mainly due to an increase in area mined.

Costs at the international operations, including gold-in-process movements, amounted to R933 million (US$146 million), 11 per cent more than the R842 million (US$136 million) incurred in the March quarter. More than 4 per cent of this increase was due to the weakening of the rand and 4 per cent was due to the inclusion of Choco 10 for a full quarter, compared with only one month's cost included in the March quarter. At Tarkwa, the increase of 2 per cent in dollar terms was due to the increase in fuel, explosives, reagents and the expected increase in the cost of mining fleet maintenance. At St Ives, operating costs increased by 10 per cent or A$6 million (R41 million) due to additional exploration costs written off, additional price participation royalties linked to the high gold price and the cost of maintenance related to the five day mill shutdown.

Operating margin

The net effect of the changes in revenue and costs, after taking into account gold-in-process movements, was an operating profit of R1,660 million (US$260 million). This is 40 per cent higher than the R1,187 million (US$190 million) achieved in the March quarter. The Group margin increased from 32 per cent to 38 per cent. The margin at the South African operations increased from 22 per cent to 34 per cent, while the margin at the international operations was similar at 45 per cent quarter on quarter.

Amortisation

Amortisation increased from R384 million (US$62 million) in the March quarter to R423 million (US$66 million) in the June quarter. This increase was mainly due to the inclusion of Choco 10 for a full quarter, which amounted to R13 million (US$2 million) and the amortisation of the Bolivar fair value adjustment of R6 million (US$1 million). Added to this is the effect of the change in reserves calculated at 31 December, and released in May. Amortisation calculations on these updated reserves were included as from 1 April 2006.

Please refer to the section on Corporate for more detail on the reserve statement.

Other

Net interest paid decreased from R7 million (US$1 million) in the March quarter to R5 million (US$1 million) for the June quarter and reflects the interest cost on the Mvela loan of R32 million (US$5 million) and interest on offshore debt raised to partly finance the acquisition of Bolivar of R14 million (US$2 million), partially offset by interest received.

The gain on foreign debt, net of cash, of R40 million (US$7 million), compares with a gain of R80 million (US$13 million) in the March quarter. This quarter's gain consists largely of a currency conversion adjustment arising from a change in the functional currency from US dollars to rands of one of the Group's offshore subsidiary companies in terms of IAS 21 (revised) – Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates. The March quarter's gain comprises a R65 million (US$11 million) currency translation gain on foreign funds held to meet commitments in respect of the acquisition of Bolivar and a R15 million (US$2 million) exchange gain on an inter-company loan.

The gain on financial instruments of R24 million (US$4 million) compares with a loss of R20 million (US$3 million) in the March quarter. This quarter's gain comprises mainly marked to market gains on a foreign exchange position. More details on these financial instruments are given on page 15 of this report.

Exploration expenditure

Exploration expenditure increased from R34 million (US$6 million) in the March quarter to R94 million (US$15 million) in the June quarter. Of this increase some US$6 million was spent on the Essakane project in Burkina Faso as this project continues with its pre-feasibility study. Please refer to the Exploration and Corporate Development section for more detail.

Taxation

Taxation for the quarter amounted to R469 million (US$73 million) compared with R225 million (US$36 million) in the March quarter. The tax provision includes normal and deferred taxation on all operations together with government royalties at the international operations. The increase in tax is due to a R61 million (US$10 million) adjustment last quarter arising from a reduction in income tax rates in Ghana from 28 per cent to 25 per cent. This, together with the 40 per cent increase in operating profits and a significant increase in non-deductible exploration expenditure has brought about the significant increase in the tax charge.

Earnings

Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders amounted to R604 million (US$95 million) or 122 SA cents per share (US$0.19 per share), compared with R483 million (US$76 million) or 98 SA cents per share (US$0.16 per share) in the previous quarter.

Headline earnings i.e. earnings less the after tax effect of asset sales, impairments and the sale of investments, was R594 million (US$93 million) or 120 SA cents per share (US$0.18 per share), compared with earnings of R446 million (US$71 million) or 90 SA cents per share (US$0.15 per share) last quarter.

Earnings excluding exceptional items as well as net gains and losses on financial instruments and foreign debt net of cash amounted to R536 million (US$84 million) or 108 SA cents per share (US$0.17 per share), compared with earnings of R376 million (US$60 million) or 76 SA cents per share (US$0.12 per share) reported last quarter.

Cash flow

Cash flow from operating activities for the quarter was R1,529 million (US$235 million), which is 37 per cent higher than the operating cash flow generated in the March quarter of R1,116 million (US$176 million). This increase in cash flow reflects the increase in operating profit.

Capital expenditure amounted to R663 million (US$104 million) compared with R473 million (US$76 million) in the March quarter. A significant portion of this increase relates to amounts expended on the construction of the Cerro Corona mine in Peru with R124 million (US$19 million) spent in the

3

current quarter compared with R83 million (US$14 million) in the March quarter. Expenditure at the South African operations increased from R164 million (US$27 million) to R228 million (US$35 million) in the June quarter. Included is the 1 and 5 shaft project at Driefontein of R36 million, 4 shaft at Kloof of R19 million, Kloof's 1 shaft pillar extraction project of R12 million and 3 shaft at Beatrix of R28 million.

At the Ghanaian operations, capital expenditure amounted to R138 million (US$21 million) with R37 million (US$6 million) spent on the Damang main pit cutback. This compares with total expenditure of R151 million (US$24 million) in the March quarter. The Australian operations incurred capital expenditure of R122 million (A$26 million), compared with R103 million (A$23 million) in the March quarter. Expenditure at St Ives of R90 million (A$19 million) included development costs at Argo and Leviathan underground and Thunderer open pit. At Agnew, the majority of the R32 million (A$7 million) expenditure was spent on development at Kim South and Main Lode. At Choco 10 capital expenditure amounted to R27 million (US$4 million), the majority of this on upgrading the metallurgical plant and exploration.

Purchase of investments amounted to R851 million (US$133 million) the majority of which was the purchase of 21.3 million shares in Western Areas. Please refer to the Corporate section for more detail.

Net cash outflow for the quarter was R61 million (US$10 million). After accounting for a translation adjustment of R177 million (the translation adjustment in US dollar was negative $11 million), the cash balance at the end of June was R1,618 million (US$218 million). The cash balance at the end of March was R1,502 million (US$239 million).

Detailed and operational review

South African Operations

Project 500 was initiated in September 2003 to increase revenue and reduce costs through two sub-projects i.e. Project 400 and Project 100. These projects have proved successful and led to additional projects, Project 100+ and Project Beyond as detailed below.

Project 400

Project 400 was aimed at improving revenue such that an additional R400 million (US$60 million) per annum could be generated on a sustainable basis. This was to be achieved through a basket of productivity initiatives; by eliminating non-contributing production and replacing low-grade surface material with higher margin underground material - all aimed at improved quality volumes. The objective is to increase mining volumes whilst maintaining yields as close as possible to life of mine reserve yields.

Year
F2004
F2005
F2006*
Driefontein:
Life of mine head grade as per published declarations
8.7 8.1 8.0
Life of mine head grade adjusted for estimated metallurgical recoveries
8.4 7.8 7.8
Driefontein (underground yields achieved)
8.1
8.3
8.1
Kloof:
Life of mine head grade as per published declarations
9.8 10.5 10.0
Life of mine head grade adjusted for estimated metallurgical recoveries**
9.5 10.2 9.7
Kloof (underground yields achieved)
9.0
9.1
8.7
Beatrix:
Life of mine head grade as per published declarations
5.1 5.5 5.5
Life of mine head grade adjusted for estimated metallurgical recoveries
4.9 5.3 5.3
Beatrix (underground yields achieved)
4.6
5.0

5.2
*
F2006 based on reserve statement at 31 December 2005.
**
Kloof's life of mine head grade as adjusted for estimated metallurgical recoveries is higher than that currently achieved due to the high grade main shaft pillar, mining of which only commences in the F2007 year.

Project Beyond and Project 100+

Prevailing industry trends have created significant challenges for procurement, making the need for professionalism and best procurement practices more acute than ever. **Project Beyond**, initiated in 2004, is a procurement supply chain initiative targeting savings of between R200 million (US$30 million) and R300 million (US$45 million) over three years, i.e. around 10 per cent of the amount expended on materials, services and capital expenditure at the South African operations. Total expenditure on these items is approximately R2.7 billion (US$420 million). The project delivered R159 million (US$25 million) of contract savings on historic baseline expenditure, R101 million (US$15 million) during the 2005 financial year through addressing commodities such as grinding media, foodstuffs, mill liners, ore transport, support, bearings, engineering repairs, and lubricants etc., and an additional R58 million (US$9 million) contractual savings during the 2006 financial year through addressing commodities such as steel, fuel rebates, steel wire ropes, lifting equipment etc. The savings are realised as these renegotiated contracts are utilised by the mining operations i.e. largely during the 2006 and 2007 financial years.

To date a total R1.6 billion (US$250 million) of spend has been reviewed as part of Project Beyond. R95 million (US$15 million) has been realised in cost savings, of which R32 million (US$5 million) applies to the 2005 financial year and R63 million (US$10 million) applies to the 2006 financial year. An additional R28 million (US$4 million) in cost savings are estimated to impact cash flow in the 2007 financial year. The balance of the savings of R36 million is likely to be achieved through reduced consumption. During the past year, significant inflationary pressure was faced on commodities such as steel, fuel, support, copper, zinc, etc. Project Beyond successfully mitigated the impact of the greater proportion of commodity price inflation on costs.

During the past quarter the focus has been on total cost of ownership (TCO) commodities such as slurry pumps, rail tracks & locos and salvage, which is expected to yield long-term savings estimated at between R20 million (US$3 million) to R50 million (US$8 million). Project Beyond also identified an opportunity for performance based contracting resulting in a productivity improvement initiative through a gain share arrangement with explosives suppliers. To date around R18

4

million (US$3 million) in increased revenue has resulted on four pilot shafts over the last quarter. This initiative will continue in the 2007 financial year, extending the gain-share arrangement in the next quarter to an additional two shafts.

During the 2007 financial year, the Strategic Sourcing commodity teams will focus on spend not yet addressed through contract renewal initiatives as well as up coming capital projects.

Project 100+ was established in 2005 with the focus on achieving ongoing and sustainable cost savings across the South African operations. 2006 has focused on improving efficiencies and controls on areas such as improved employee wellness and working conditions, labour management, transport and maintenance spend. The predominant aim has been to improve cost efficiencies and develop total cost of ownership projects, in order to ensure that operations are delivering in an optimal and productive manner.

This last quarter, particular attention has been given to labour optimisation with a specific focus on the improvement of employee wellness, aimed at increased productivity. The South African operations are exploring ways to reduce absenteeism and sick leave as a means of improving overall productivity levels. There has also been an increasingly important focus on the upgrade of high density housing in order to improve employees living conditions, through improved accommodation and an improvement in the quality of meals.

Quarter four has produced some interesting new initiatives, which include the upgrade of rail tracks in order to improve the efficiency of underground transport; the implementation of improved underground communication systems in order to increase safety and productivity measures and a total cost of ownership project focusing on the replacement of diesel locomotives with battery locomotives at the long life shafts. These initiatives, along with the continuing focus on labour management and wellness, Eskom demand side management, pumping efficiencies monitoring and surface transport rationalisation, are expected to realise benefits in excess of R100 million (US$15 million) in fiscal year 2007.

Driefontein

June

2006

March

2006

Gold produced
- 000'ozs
285.1
284.5
Yield - underground
- g/t
8.7
7.9
- combined
- g/t
5.1
4.8
Total cash costs
- R/kg
76,423
74,280
-
US$/oz
372
376

Gold production at 285,100 ounces increased marginally when compared with the March quarter. Underground grade improved from 7.9 to 8.7 grams per ton for the quarter as a result of improved grades at 4 and 5 shafts associated with mining sequencing. These yields are not sustainable going forward due to faulting and the depletion of many of the high value panels previously encountered. This is exacerbated in the forthcoming quarter by a number of high grade panels at 4 shaft intersecting faulting and requiring re-establishment. It is anticipated that yields achieved in future quarters will be closer to historical levels. Underground tonnage remained steady at 924,000 tons. Surface tons declined from 906,000 tons to 814,000 tons and surface yield declined from 1.7 to 1.0 grams per ton. This was due to the completion of clean up from 1 plant.

Operating costs increased by 3 percent from R681 million (US$110 million) to R703 million (US$110 million) as a result of the increase in stoping and development arising from a change in mining mix to more underground volume to compensate for the decline in surface gold. As a result total cash costs increased 3 per cent in rand terms from R74,280 to R76,423 per kilogram. In US dollar terms, total cash costs decreased from US$376 per ounce to US$372 per ounce. Operating profit increased by 57 per cent from R280 million (US$45 million) in the March quarter to R440 million (US$69 million) in the June quarter as a consequence of higher rand gold prices.

Capital expenditure increased from R54 million (US$9 million) to R87 million (US$14 million) for the June quarter. The major portion of this expenditure was spent on the 1 and 5 shaft project and the 4 shaft pillar extraction.

Grade estimate modelling anticipates a slightly lower grade performance during the September quarter. Gold forecast for the September quarter will thus be lower than the June quarter. The cost profile for the September quarter will be higher due to the annual salary increases.

Kloof		June 2006	March 2006
Gold produced	- 000'ozs	**236.0**	207.1
Yield - underground	- g/t	**8.7**	8.6
- combined	- g/t	**7.4**	7.6
Total cash costs	- R/kg	**87,752**	92,236
-	US$/oz	**427**	467

Gold production at Kloof increased by 14 per cent in the June quarter, from 207,100 ounces to 236,000 ounces. This was due to a 13 per cent increase in underground tonnage due to a concerted effort to restore volumes that had declined significantly in the last quarter, as well as a result of more shifts worked compared with the previous quarter, which was influenced by the Christmas break and a slow start-up thereafter due to a labour dispute. Surface tons milled increased by 43 per cent from 116,000 tons to 166,000 tons at a similar yield of 0.9 grams per ton.

The operating costs at R667 million (US$104 million) for the quarter increased by 8 per cent when compared with the previous quarter's cost of R616 million (US$100 million). This was mainly due to the increased production and development during the quarter. However, the higher gold production and continued focus on cost control resulted in the total unit cash cost decreasing by 5 per cent to R87,752 per kilogram, compared with the R92,236 per kilogram in the March quarter. In US dollar terms total cash costs decreased by 9 per cent to US$427 per ounce compared with the previous quarter's US$467 per ounce.

Operating profit improved from R88 million (US$14 million) to R283 million (US$44 million) in the June quarter, due to the increase in gold produced and the higher gold price.

Capital expenditure increased from R46 million (US$7 million) to R66 million (US$10 million) in the June quarter

5

mainly due to increased expenditure at 4 sub vertical shaft and the 1 shaft pillar project.

Gold production for the September quarter is forecast to be in line with the June quarter. Working costs and capital expenditure are planned to increase in the September quarter due to a planned increase in development of 7 per cent, combined with the impact of the annual wage increase of 6 per cent.

Beatrix

		June 2006	March 2006
Gold produced	- 000'ozs	**147.7**	154.9
Yield	- g/t	**5.2**	5.3
Total cash costs	- R/kg	**85,481**	82,147
	- US$/oz	**416**	416

Gold production at Beatrix decreased by 5 per cent from 154,900 ounces in the March quarter to 147,700 ounces in the June quarter. The main impact on gold production was lower volumes from the high grade stoping area at the West section due to logistical constraints brought about by required changes in access ways caused by the effects of smectite build-up previously experienced. Tons milled and yield was therefore marginally lower at 884,000 tons and 5.2 grams per ton respectively compared with 905,000 tons and 5.3 grams per ton in the previous quarter. There are currently no surface operations at Beatrix.

Operating costs quarter on quarter decreased by 1 per cent from R409 million (US$66 million) to R406 million (US$63 million). Total cash costs increased from 82,147 per kilogram (US$416 per ounce) in the March quarter to R85,481 per kilogram (US$416 per ounce) in the June quarter as a result of the lower production.

Beatrix posted an operating profit of R188 million (US$29 million) in the June quarter compared with R116 million (US$18 million) in the March quarter due to the increased gold price.

Capital expenditure at R75 million (US$12 million) increased from R64 million (US$10 million) in the March quarter due to additional development metres.

Gold production and costs are forecast to be higher in the September quarter mainly due to increased tonnage and the annual wage increases. Capital expenditure will be lower in the next quarter but in line with the planned capital schedule.

International Operations

Ghana

Tarkwa

		June 2006	March 2006
Gold produced	- 000'ozs	**176.0**	192.4
Yield - Heap leach	- g/t	**0.9**	0.9
- CIL plant	- g/t	**1.6**	1.7
- Combined	- g/t	**1.0**	1.1
Total cash costs	- US$/oz	**321**	290

For the quarter Tarkwa processed 5.38 million tons and produced 176,000 ounces of gold at an average yield of 1.02 grams per ton. This performance was lower than the expected 185,000 ounces and was due mainly to a lack of competent ore feed for the (carbon in leach) CIL plant which affected throughput rates and yields. The overall performance of the heap leach facilities was consistent with the previous quarter.

Total tons mined decreased from 27.0 to 23.4 million tons for the quarter due to fleet downtime as a result of maintenance, heavy rainfall and the reduction of high cost mining carried out by a mining contractor. Drilling fleet shortages also affected mining. This problem has largely been rectified and a total of four new drills will be on site shortly. Ore tons moved for the quarter were 6 per cent lower at 5.1 million tons at a mined grade of 1.36 grams per ton. The mined grade was 1.42 grams per ton in the March quarter and the depletion of the higher grade Mantraim South pit was the prime reason for the decrease in June. Output from the Teberebie pit which is the primary feed for the CIL plant was consistent for the quarter, with 1.3 million tons produced at a marginally reduced grade of 1.43 grams per ton. The overall strip ratio for the quarter was 3.36.

Total feed to the heap leach was 4.3 million tons at a head grade of 1.21 grams per ton compared with 4.4 million tons at a head grade of 1.17 grams per ton for the March quarter. There was a net 740 ounce build up of gold-in-process with the North facility releasing 4,854 ounces and the South facility increasing by 5,594 ounces. Overall the heap leach process realised 119,500 ounces for the quarter compared with the 120,500 ounces reported for March.

The total feed to the CIL plant was 14 per cent lower than the previous quarter at 1.1 million tons. The reduction in plant throughput was driven primarily by blending issues driven by the lack of competent ore to facilitate optimum grinding. This problem has been with Tarkwa for some time now and although the run of mine pads at the crushers have been expanded to cater for different hardness stockpiles, the lack of sufficient quantities of hard ore in the open pits remains a challenge for the single stage SAG comminution circuit. In addition there was an increase of 1,830 ounces in gold-in-process. The blending issue related to mill feed has also resulted in a decline in the CIL yields from 1.71 to 1.58 grams per ton as softer higher grade material was held back to improve the mill blend as a consequence of the factors described above. The CIL plant produced 56,500 ounces in the June quarter compared to 71,900 ounces in the previous quarter.

Operating costs at the mine were US$56 million (R361 million) including gold-in-process adjustments. This is US$1 million higher than that reported in the previous quarter and reflects, primarily, an increase in fleet maintenance costs (US$2 million) (R13 million), and an increase in fuel costs (US$1 million) (R6 million) offset by savings in numerous other areas of the cost base. Some of the savings came from a slightly lower consumption of cement per ton stacked on leach pads and slightly lower cyanide consumed per ton of ore placed. There were also savings due to exchange rate gains, lower explosive consumption, a saving on power consumed, lower cost on hired equipment, cheaper steel balls and a general focus on all cost items in order to offset the increase in the cost of the high consumption commodities on the mine.

Many of the machines in the mining fleet have now reached the 12,000 hour mark and the contracted maintenance rates per operating hour are at a maximum. As an example of the

6

increase in the maintenance rates the hourly cost for a 785C truck increases from US$23.50 per hour below 12,000 hours to US$65.17 above 12,000 hours. As most of the fleet now moves above the 12,000 hour operating level similar increases in cost will be experienced.

Operating cost per ton treated, excluding GIP charges, was US$10.75 per ton as against US$9.80 per ton in the March quarter. The increase in the cost of cyanide and other associated chemicals, along with cement, continue to negatively influence the process costs of the heaps, notwithstanding tight control of the unit of consumption of chemical per ton processed. Total cash costs at US$321 per ounce compare with the March quarter's US$290 per ounce, the increase caused by the decline in production together with the impact of the cost drivers mentioned above.

Operating profit at US$54 million (R345 million) increased by US$3 million (R26 million) compared with the March quarter due to the higher gold price.

Capital expenditure decreased from US$16 million (R100 million) in the March quarter to US$13 million (R84 million) in the June quarter. The main areas of capital expenditure were the completion of the North leach pads and the purchase of mining equipment, together with the Teberebie cutback.

Gold production for the September quarter is expected to be similar to the current quarter and in line with an annualised throughput of around 700-720,000 ounces per annum. The purchase of primary and secondary mining equipment for a total of US$25 million (R186 million) will increase mining flexibility and reduce costs but these offsets will at best keep unit costs at similar levels. The feasibility study for the plant expansion is being advanced and an announcement on this project will be made by calendar year end.

Damang

		June 2006	March 2006
Gold produced	- 000'ozs	**55.7**	62.0
Yield	- g/t	**1.3**	1.4

Total cash costs
- US$/oz
315
344

Gold production at the Damang mine decreased from 62,000 ounces to 55,700 ounces for the June quarter. This planned reduction was driven by a reduction in mill throughput of 73,000 tons from 1,375,000 to 1,302,000 tons and a marginal decrease in head grade from 1.50 to 1.44 grams per ton. Reduction in head grade was due to mining 140,000 less fresh ore feed from the high grade Amoanda pit as the pit nears final depletion. Mill throughput reduced as a result of a mill shutdown to replace liners and the processing of more relatively harder dolerites mined from the Juno 2 south west open pit.

Total tons mined increased from 4.2 to 4.3 million tons and ore mined decreased marginally from 900,000 to 888,000 tons. The resultant strip ratio was 3.8 compared with the 3.6 reported in March. The Tomento open pit remains the primary source of oxide feed while the Amoanda and Juno 2 south west open pits were the primary sources of fresh ore. The Damang pit cut-back generated 32,000 tons of ore during the quarter and production from this pit will build up through F2007 until it reaches full production in F2008 and F2009. Planning has commenced towards the southern part of the Damang lease and a haul road design is being advanced to access the Rex open pit which has a reserve of 103,000 ounces.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process adjustments, decreased from US$21 million (R127 million) to US$19 million (R122 million) in the June quarter. Although ore tons milled decreased quarter on quarter the increased cost of reagents, steel, and liners and lifters partly offset this decrease as well as the additional cost of processing more dolerite materials. Cost per ton milled increased slightly from US$14.54 to US$15.07. Total cash costs decreased from US$344 per ounce to US$315 per ounce, reflecting a decrease in working cost and the gold-in-process adjustment.

Operating profit increased from US$14 million (R85 million) to US$16 million (R102 million) mainly due to the higher gold price.

Capital expenditure for the quarter amounted to US$8 million (R53 million) with the majority of this expenditure incurred in mining the Damang pit cutback and the raising of tailings storage facility embankments. The total volume mined from the Damang pit cutback to date is 4.04 million BCM’s which compares favourably with the progressive project plan of 4.05 million BCM's.

Gold production is expected to decrease by around 5 per cent in the September quarter as the proportion of lower grade stockpiles increases, and the high grade Amoanda pit becomes depleted. Unit costs are expected to increase on the back of the lower gold production.

Venezuela Choco 10	**June 2006**	March 2006
Gold sold - 000'ozs	**22.8**	5.4
Gold produced - 000'ozs	**19.9**	5.4
Yield - - g/t	**1.8**	1.6
Total cash costs - US$/oz	**293**	294

Gold production for the quarter was in line with expectations at 19,900 ounces notwithstanding water shortages which interrupted production during the month of June. Water shortages arose as a result of late seasonal rains which affected the water reservoir supplying the mine. Water supply has been restored with the onset of the rainy season and the mine has embarked on a full, detailed study to reduce the reliance on rain water. Studies are being advanced on supplementing water supply from the reservoir through increased water efficiencies as well as evaluating alternative sources of water in the area.

During the last week of April the process plant achieved nameplate capacity of 5,400 tons per day for a full week but this level of production has yet to be achieved over a full month. The mine received its explosive permit on 12 June 2006 and mining operations continued from the Rosika, Coacia and Pisolita open pits with head grades of 1.94 grams per ton being achieved including the treatment of low grade stockpiles.

Operating costs including gold-in-process movements was
US$7 million (R44 million). Total cash costs amounted to
US$293 per ounce driven by the current level of grade

7

control drilling. Operating profit was US$7 million (R46 million) for the quarter.

The recapitalization of the process plant has commenced with over US$2 million in capital expenditure for the quarter, with the balance being spent on exploration. A dedicated team has been seconded to site from other Gold Fields operations to oversee the capital projects. Exploration has been ramped up to planned levels with encouraging results indicating extensions at depth at Villa Balazo Karolina as well as along strike and down dip at Rosika.

Proposed changes to the mining law continue to evolve with the most recent draft indicating that fully compliant, operating concessions will be unaffected.

Gold production for the September quarter is expected to improve on current levels but will be affected by a breakdown of the ball mill which has affected production during July. Capital expenditure, including exploration, is forecast to increase in line with previous guidance over the next two quarters.

Australia

St Ives

June
2006
March
2006
Gold produced
- 000'ozs
116.4
134.3
Yield - Heap leach
- g/t
0.4
0.6
- Milling
- g/t
3.1
3.3
- Combined
- g/t
2.2
2.5
Total cash costs
- A$/oz
522
450
-

US$/oz
389
334

Gold production for the quarter was 116,400 ounces, 13 per cent down from last quarter's 134,300 ounces. The decrease was due to a five day shutdown of the Lefroy mill in April and lower than planned feed grades from open pit and underground operations. The quarter's gold production from the Lefroy mill was 108,700 ounces compared with 125,500 previously. The heap leach produced 7,700 ounces compared with 8,800 ounces, with the decrease resulting from changes to the pad stacking plan and lower irrigation during the quarter.

Total open pit movements and strip ratios continued to increase during the quarter with the continuation of the Thunderer open pit pre-strip. During the quarter 2.8 million bank cubic metres (BCM's) of ore and waste was mined compared with 2.4 million BCM's of ore and waste in the previous quarter. The average strip ratio increased to 7.6 compared with 4.5 previously. Open pit mining operations produced 1.0 million tons of ore for the quarter as compared with 1.2 million tons for the previous quarter. Open pit ore grade decreased to 1.97 grams per ton from 2.20 grams per ton. This was due to additional dilution from restricted working areas at the Agamemnon open pit and lower grades than planned from the Mars open pit as the geological model was overestimating grades. This has resulted in the model being reviewed and an improved model is now anticipated.

Underground operations produced 455,800 tons of ore at 4.3 grams per ton for the quarter compared with 446,400 tons at 4.8 grams per ton in the previous quarter. At the Leviathan complex the final lower grade component of the East Repulse zone was mined and the lower grade Conqueror zone continued to ramp up reaching full production levels. The Argo underground mine performed consistently with an increase in tonnage offset by a marginal decrease in grade.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, increased from A$58 million (R266 million) to A$65 million (R307 million) for the quarter reflecting additional costs associated with the shutdown of the Lefroy mill (A$1.8 million) in April and write-off of exploration costs previously capitalised arising from the annual review of endowment across the complex (A$2.5 million). Price participation royalties calculated at 10 per cent of the average quarterly gold price above A$600 per ounce was payable during the quarter and increased to A$2.6 million (R17 million) compared with A$2.0 million (R12 million) in the previous quarter due to the higher gold price. Total cash costs increased to A$522 per ounce in the quarter from A$450 per ounce due to the decrease in gold production and the increase in operating costs.

Operating profit at A$33 million (R159 million) was down from the previous quarter's A$42 million (R196 million) as a result of the lower gold production.

Capital expenditure for the June quarter was A$19 million (R90 million) against A$17 million (R79 million) in the March quarter. Mine development capital was consistent with the previous quarter at A$11 million (R52 million) with increased expenditure on the Thunderer pre-strip offset by a reduction in development costs within the Leviathan underground complex. Capitalised exploration expenditure was approximately A$6 million (R29 million) for the quarter, against A$5 million (R23 million) previously.

Gold production and cash costs are expected to improve in the September quarter more in line with historic levels. This will be on the back of increased tonnages processed and increased head grades from the Argo underground and Mars open pit.

Agnew	**June 2006**	March 2006
Gold produced - 000'ozs	**49.3**	55.9
Yield - g/t	**4.7**	5.0
Total cash costs - A$/oz	**400**	378
- US$/oz	**298**	281

Gold production for the quarter was 49,300 ounces, 12 per cent down from last quarter's 55,900 ounces. This decrease was mainly due to a reduction in tons milled as a consequence of a 2.5 day maintenance shutdown in June, shortages of crushed ore stocks from the crushing circuit due to crusher maintenance in April and intermittent power supply issues. In addition, feed grade reduced quarter on quarter from 5.34 to 5.17 grams per ton as a result of Kim underground delivering lower grades, more in line with its reserve position.

Open pit mining operations at Songvang produced 168,100 tons of ore for the quarter significantly down on the 195,000 tons produced in the March quarter, though ore and waste mining volumes increased to 1.2 million bank cubic metres (BCM's) from 1.0 million BCM's the previous quarter. The pit is now in final cutback configuration and will revert to higher ore production levels by approximately mid-fiscal 2007. The average strip ratio increased to 19.8 compared with 14.3

8

previously. The increase in total mining volumes resulted from greater efficiencies and improved mining practices. Open pit ore grade increased to 2.1 from 1.8 grams per ton in the previous quarter. Underground operations delivered 114,800 tons of ore at 11.5 grams per ton produced compared with 112,100 tons at 12.2 grams per ton in the March quarter.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, were A$21 million (R100 million) for the June quarter in line with the previous quarter's result. Total cash costs increased to A$400 per ounce in the quarter from A$378 per ounce due to the lower gold production.

Operating profit at A$21 million (R98 million) was in line with the March quarter as the lower gold production was offset by the higher gold price.

Capital expenditure for the June quarter at A$7 million (R32 million) was higher than the March quarter's A$5 million (R24 million). This was due to increased capital development and costs associated with installation of the paste fill plant for the underground operations.

September quarter's gold production is expected to improve over the June quarter's result, whilst cash costs will remain flat. Capital expenditure is expected to increase with the anticipated commencement of an extension to the Leinster village which is anticipated to cost A$6 million (R30 million). This extension will better facilitate the fly-in fly-out arrangement for personnel.

Year ended 30 June 2006 compared with year ended 30 June 2005

Attributable gold production decreased 4 per cent from 4.22 million ounces for the year ended June 2005 to 4.07 million ounces produced in financial 2006. This shortfall was at the South African operations where gold production decreased from 2.82 million ounces to 2.66 million ounces, mainly due to the loss of nearly a week in September 2005 due to the strike and poor performance from Kloof due to mining inflexibility and a labour dispute over the New Year period. At the international operations production was virtually flat at 1.40 million ounces compared with 1.41 million ounces in F2005. This was due to the increase achieved at Tarkwa arising from the benefit of the new mill expansion for a full year as compared with 8 months in the preceding year and the inclusion of the newly acquired Choco 10 mine in Venezuela, effective from 1 March 2006. This was partly offset by the lower production from St Ives which operated the old and new mills during the third quarter of F2005.

Revenue increased by 24 per cent in rand terms (increased 21 per cent in US dollar terms) from R11,756 million (US$1,893 million) to R14,605 million (US$2,282 million). The higher gold price of R107,918 per kilogram (US$524 per ounce) compared with R84,218 per kilogram (US$422 per ounce) achieved in F2005 more than offset the lower production.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, increased from R9,471 million (US$1,525 million) to R10,245 million (US$1,601 million), an increase of R774 million (US$76 million) or 8 per cent. This increase was mainly due to the above inflation wage increases in South Africa, amounting to approximately R230 million (US$36 million), and the significant price increase of important inputs – namely fuel, steel and cyanide to mention but a few together with the weaker rand when translating costs at the international operations into South African rand. Exchange rates weakened from an average of US$1 = R6.21 to US$1 = R6.40, or 3 per cent and from A$1 = R4.66 to A$1 = R4.79, also 3 per cent year on year. The weaker rand accounted for approximately R90 million (US$14 million) of the cost increase. Added to this was the increase in volumes required as grades on average decreased by 7 per cent year on year. Total cash costs for the Group in rand terms, year on year, increased 12 per cent from R66,041 per kilogram (US$331 per pounce) to R73,746 per kilogram (US$358 per ounce) due to the above factors.

At the South African operations operating costs increased by 3 per cent to R6,884 million for the year compared with R6,660 million the previous year. This was despite above inflation wage increases as this was offset by the cost saving initiatives implemented over the year and the lower production. However, unit cash costs increased 10 per cent from R72,830 to R80,201 per kilogram due to lower production. At the international operations unit cash costs increased by 15 per cent from US$273 per ounce to US$309 per ounce, mainly due to the combined effect of higher stripping ratios and increased cost of inputs driven by the commodities boom.

Operating profit at R4,360 million (US$681 million), compared with R2,286 million (US$368 million) in the previous year, with the group benefiting from the higher gold price in all currencies.

Net earnings were R1,389 million (US$217 million) compared with R128 million (US$21 million) in the previous year. The increase in earnings was largely due to the 90 per cent increase in operating profit.

Earnings excluding gains and losses on financial instruments and foreign debt and exceptional items amounted to R1,230 million (US$192 million) this year compared with R400 million (US$64 million) in financial 2005.

Capital and development projects

Cerro Corona

Gold Fields is continuing to advance its community relations and sustainable development efforts, particularly in the most proximal communities. After a series of meetings, a long-term cooperative community development agreement was reached with the provincial capital of Hualgayoc during April. Many of the communities that are in this province will also benefit from this multi-year agreement, which focuses on health, education and domestic water supplies. Also, in concert with the Ministry of Mines and Energy, Gold Fields led the effort to complete the design of and begin construction of a water treatment plant to alleviate some of the water contamination from historic mine waste outside our property boundaries. The intent in this effort is to demonstrate our commitment to making things better because we are there.

The company continued to work closely with local, typically very small contractors to include them in the construction activities wherever practical and within reasonable economic terms. These small companies are required to meet all of Gold Fields operating standards including the employment of local citizens at the prevailing wage rate. All of the other contractors working on site have a large contingent of locals employed, and with more than 300 locals employed the project is largely welcomed.

9

San Martin, the mining contractor, has most of its mining and ancillary equipment on the project site and preliminary mine road and site earthworks are well underway. The initial excavations for the process plant and permanent camp are among those that have been started. The water system for the permanent camp is well advanced and nearly ready for service. Space has been added to the construction camp at the former Carolina (Cerro Corona) mill site. There are now facilities to accommodate and service more than 500 workers.

Hatch, the EP contractor continues to advance the process plant and facility detailed engineering work with about 87 per cent of this work now complete. Hatch also continues with the procurement of engineered equipment to assure timely deliveries. Knight Piésold has completed the design of phase I and phase II of the tailings disposal facility. Meanwhile Montgomery - Watson, a well known engineering firm is well advanced with the design and engineering of an alternate tailings disposal facility. The goal in having two very different designs for the same facility is to assure that the most appropriate type is included in the finished project to ensure responsible, safe tailings disposal.

Exploration and corporate development

Gold Fields completed drilling on seven projects during the quarter on its greenfield exploration sites. Its partner North American Palladium (TSX, Amex: "PDL") continued with drilling on the Arctic Platinum Project in Finland as part of their option agreement.

At the Essakane project in Burkina Faso, Gold Fields (earning 60 per cent) together with partner Orezone Resources Inc. (TSX, Amex: "OZN"), completed its drill programme on the Essakane Main Zone ("EMZ') in anticipation of a September resource model completion that will lead into the start of a Bankable Feasibility Study in the following nine to twelve months. Progress is being made on the extensive reassay programme being conducted on past drilling in conjunction with the new drilling. There is a possibility of delay in the resource model if additional laboratory capacity cannot be found to accelerate the sampling programme. Orezone also conducted exploration drilling on three targets outside the Essakane Main Zone funded on a 50:50 basis with Gold Fields.

On the 100 per cent owned Telikan in Guinea a 5,700 metre RAB drilling programme was completed during the quarter over previously defined soil anomalies. Results are still pending that will lead to either the recommendation of

additional RC drilling or relinquishment of the project. With partner Glencar Mining plc (AIM: “GEX”) approximately 2,700 meters of RC drilling was completed during the quarter on the Bokoro prospect on their 85 per cent Sankarani project in south-western Mali. At the 80 per cent owned Kisenge project in the southern DRC, continued auger drilling has extended the Mpokoto anomaly by an additional one kilometre to almost three kilometres in length. An additional subparallel anomaly, Mpokoto II, has been discovered about two and a half kilometres southwest of the Mpokoto anomaly through auger drilling of saprolite as a follow-up of previous termite mound sampling. Both anomalies will be drilled, and every effort is being made to mobilise a rig to this part of the DRC. The availability of a suitable drilling contractor is proving to be problematic in the present market conditions.
At the Central Victoria project in Australia, aircore drilling continued on the 3.2 kilometre mineralized Lockington horizon on Gold Fields 100 per cent-owned tenements. A second parallel anomaly has been defined by aircore drilling three kilometres to the east of Lockington on the Fosterville East JV where Gold Fields is earning 75 per cent equity. The second anomalous trend now exceeds five kilometres in strike length. In China, field work continues on the Fujian JV with partners Zijin Mining (HKSE: “2899”) including geologic mapping and stream sediment sampling of the Fujian epithermal belt and in the Heilongjiang province with local state owned partners SMEI.

GoldQuest Mining Corporation (TSX Venture: “GQC”) in which Gold Fields has a 9.75 per cent interest and is earning a 60 per cent interest in various tenements in the Dominican Republic continues to report encouraging drill results from its Las Tres Palmis prospect. Approximately 1,800 meters of diamond drilling was completed during the quarter on four separate targets. At the Corona Consolidated project, a joint venture with Buenaventura, an initial US$1 million of expenditure has been incurred through data compilation and the drilling of approximately 2,500 meters on several prospects. A new company is being formed with partner Buenaventura (NYSE: “BVN”) to explore this extensive land holding surrounding Gold Fields 80 per cent Cerro Corona development project. In the El Callao regional exploration surrounding Gold Fields 95 per cent owned Choco 10 mine, fieldwork has begun on the recently acquired Choco 6 concession. An extensive resource drilling programme is in progress at Choco 10 and as soon as this is completed during the next quarter, drilling will resume on the exploration targets being defined.

Corporate

Gold Fields increases stake in Western Areas to 18.9 per cent

During the quarter it was announced on 19 May 2006, that Gold Fields had purchased an additional 18.27 million Western Areas Limited shares. Further to this on 12 July, an additional 3 million Western Areas Limited shares were purchased bringing the total stake in Western Areas to 29.16 million shares, or 18.9 per cent of that Company's total issued share capital.

Significant potential for regional cooperation with our Kloof Gold Mine is achievable, in particular with the Phase Two development of that ore body. We aim to play a role in achieving that cooperation.

Gold Fields announces Mineral Resources of 179.3 million ounces and Ore Reserves of 65.3 million ounces

On 17 May 2006 Gold Fields published its Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement for the six month period ended on 31 December 2005. This represents a change in the reporting cycle, from 30 June to 31 December, in order to align the short and long term planning horizon for the group.

Mineral Resources, inclusive of Ore Reserves, increased by 3 per cent to 179.3 million ounces and Ore Reserves increased by 1 per cent to 65.3 million ounces, both numbers net of depletion. These increases have been achieved despite having to use a SEC mandated 3 year trailing average gold price, which is considerably below prevailing spot prices.

10

Mineral Resources were calculated using a gold price of R105,000 per kilogram in South Africa; A$650 in Australia; and US$475 in Ghana and Peru.

Ore Reserves were calculated using a gold price of R92,000 per kilogram in South Africa; A$560 in Australia; and US$400 in Ghana and Peru.

The full Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Declaration is available on the Gold Fields Website at www.goldfields.co.za.

Implications of adopting IFRS 2 ,
share - based payments

IFRS 2, Share-based payments became effective for Gold Fields for the financial year ending 30 June 2006. In terms of the IFRS, Gold Fields now recognises the cost of share options (share-based payments) from 1 July 2005. IFRS 2 requires that all options granted after 7 November 2002, but not vested by 1 July 2005 be accounted for.

Gold Fields' has adopted an appropriate valuation model to fair value the employee share options. The value of the share options has been determined as of the grant date of the options and has been expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. Based on this model, the following costs for the financial years ended after 7 November 2002 have been accounted for as follows:

F2003 R5.2 million (US$0.8 million)
(against opening retained earnings)

F2004 R32.6 million (US$5.2 million)
(against opening retained earnings)

F2005 R52.0 million (US$8.4 million)
(restatement of F2005 comparatives)

F2006 R67.6 million (US$10.6 million)

The corresponding entry for the above adjustments was shareholders' equity within the share-based payment reserve. The effect on opening shareholders' equity is nil.

The financial 2005 annual net earnings of R180 million (US$29 million) have been restated to R128 million (US$21 million), the difference being the share based costs for that year. This cost of R52 million (US$8 million) has been spread equally over the four quarters in financial 2005. These costs are included in other expenses. Earnings per share, headline earnings, headline earnings per share and diluted earnings per share have also been restated. In

F2006 the cost of R67.6 million (US$10.6 million) has been included in other expenses as follows:

Quarter ended
September 2005
R15.6 million (US$2.4 million)
December 2005
R15.6 million (US$2.4 million)
March 2006
R14.6 million (US$2.3 million)
June 2006
R21.8 million (US$3.5 million)

The increase in the quarter ending June 2006 is due to the implementation of the F2005 share plan as approved at the last Annual General Meeting.

Total cash cost s – Peer comparison

In order to compare total cash costs with our peer reporting gold companies, a schedule is included below our normal Total cash cost calculation on page 16 to show the effect of capitalising ore reserve development costs.

Off-reef development costs and a portion of direct shaft overheads are capitalised in this pro-forma calculation. Users of this calculation should bear in mind that this methodology would, should it be adopted, result in higher capital expenditure and amortisation.

Dividen d

The company's policy is to pay out 50 per cent of its earnings, subject to investment opportunities and after excluding impairments. Earnings are adjusted to exclude unrealised gains and losses on financial instruments and foreign debt, but are adjusted to include cash payments and receipts in relation to such underlying financial instruments. A final dividend has been declared payable to all shareholders as follows:

- final dividend number 65:
110 SA cents per share
- last date to trade cum-dividend:
Friday
18 August 2006
- sterling and US dollar conversion date: Monday 21 August 2006
- trading commences ex-dividend:
Monday 21 August 2006
- record date:
Friday
25 August 2006
- payment date:
Monday 28 August 2006

Share certificates may not be dematerialised or rematerialised between Monday, 21 August 2006 and Friday, 25 August 2006, both dates inclusive.

Outlook

Gold production for the September quarter should be marginally higher when compared with the June quarter. Total cash costs should also increase due to the wage increases at the South African operations.

Basis of accounting

The unaudited results for the quarter and year have been prepared on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) basis. The detailed financial, operational and development results for the June 2006 quarter are submitted in this report.

These consolidated quarterly statements are prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting. The accounting policies used in the preparation of this report are consistent with those applied in the previous year-end, except for the adoption of IFRS 2 – share based payments and the adoption of the revised international accounting standards.

Audit review

The year-end results have been reviewed in terms of Rule 3.23 of the listing requirements of the JSE Limited by the Company's auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. This unqualified review opinion is available upon request from the Company Secretary and on the web site.

I.D. Cockerill
Chief Executive Officer
3 August 2006

11
Income statement
International Financial Reporting Standards Basis
Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated
South African Rand
Quarter
Year ended
June
2006
March
2006
Adjusted
June
2005
June
2006
Adjusted
June
2005
Revenue
4,369.0
3,734.4
3,156.3
14,604.7
11,756.3
Operating costs
2,731.5
2,573.4
2,474.2
10,303.9
9,502.0
Gold inventory change
(22.7)
(26.4)
26.1
(58.8)
(31.4)
Operating profit
1,660.2
1,187.4
656.0
4,359.6
2,285.7
Amortisation and depreciation
423.4
383.6
391.2
1,536.0
1,512.1
Net operating profit
1,236.8

803.8
264.8
2,823.6
773.6
Finance income
35.0
73.5
11.2
126.2
97.5
- Net interest received/(paid)
(5.0)
(6.9)
15.1
5.7
80.6
- Gain/(loss) on foreign debt, net of cash
40.0
80.4
(3.9)
120.5
16.9
Gain/(loss) on financial instruments
23.8
(20.2)
100.3
(24.0)
344.0
Other expenses
(55.6)
(83.5)
(30.6)
(186.9)
(105.3)
Exploration
(94.0)
(33.6)
(60.6)
(247.9)
(197.4)
Profit before tax and exceptional items
1,146.0
740.0
285.1
2,491.0
912.4
Exceptional gain/(loss)
6.2
53.2
(359.2)
63.9

(554.7)
Profit/(loss) before taxation
1,152.2
793.2
(74.1)
2,554.9
357.7
Mining and income taxation
469.1
224.5
(61.7)
938.8
101.5
- Normal taxation
227.0
156.1
57.3
578.3
262.1
- Deferred taxation
242.1
68.4
(119.0)
360.5
(160.6)
Net profit/(loss)
683.1
568.7
(12.4)
1,616.1
256.2
Attributable to:
- Ordinary shareholders
604.4
483.0
(26.9)
1,388.6
127.7
- Minority shareholders
78.7
85.7
14.5
227.5
128.5
Exceptional items:
Profit on sale of investments
10.0
28.5
10.0
40.3
50.3

Profit/(loss) on sale of assets / mineral rights
(0.9)
24.5
46.6
23.6
46.6
Harmony hostile bid costs
-
-
(145.1)
-
(315.5)
IAMGold transaction costs
-
-
6.9
-
(57.9)
Retirement of health care obligations
-
-
-
-
(4.8)
Impairment of assets
-
-
(278.1)
-
(278.1)
Other
(2.9)
0.2
0.5
-
4.7
Total exceptional items
6.2
53.2
(359.2)
63.9
(554.7)
Taxation
2.8
(14.1)
56.9
(11.9)
53.9
Net exceptional items after tax and minorities
9.0
39.1

(302.3)
52.0
(500.8)
Net earnings/(loss)
604.4
483.0
(26.9)
1,388.6
127.7
Net earnings/(loss) per share (cents)
122
98
(5)
281
26
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (cents)
112
97
(5)
270
25
Headline earnings
593.8
445.9
121.6
1,336.6
239.3
Headline earnings per share (cents)
120
90
25
270
49
Net earnings excluding gains and losses on financial
instruments and foreign debt, net of cash and exceptional
items
536.0
376.0
216.6
1,230.4
399.9
Net earnings per share excluding gains and losses on financial
instruments and foreign debt, net of cash and exceptional
items (cents)
108
76
44
249
81
Gold sold – managed
kg

33,875
34,104
35,836
135,332
139,594
Gold price received
R/kg
128,974
109,500
88,076
107,918
84,218
Total cash costs
R/kg
77,187
73,378
67,773
73,746
66,041

12

Income statement

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

United States Dollars

	Quarter			Year ended	
	June 2006	March 2006	Adjusted June 2005	**June 2006**	Adjusted June 2005
Revenue	**682.7**	602.2	492.4	**2,282.0**	1,893.1
Operating costs	**426.8**	416.5	385.5	**1,610.0**	1,530.1
Gold inventory change	**(3.6)**	(4.1)	4.3	**(9.2)**	(5.1)
Operating profit	**259.5**	189.8	102.6	**681.2**	368.1
Amortisation and depreciation	**66.2**	62.0	60.9	**240.0**	243.5
Net operating profit					

193.3
127.8
41.7
441.2
124.6
Finance income
5.7
11.6
1.6
20.0
15.7
- Net interest received/(paid)
(0.8)
(1.0)
2.3
0.9
13.0
- Gain/(loss) on foreign debt, net of cash
6.5
12.6
(0.7)
19.1
2.7
Gain/(loss) on financial instruments
3.5
(3.3)
15.7
(4.0)
55.4
Other expenses
(8.7)
(13.2)
(4.7)
(29.2)
(17.0)
Exploration
(14.7)
(5.5)
(9.5)
(38.7)
(31.8)
Profit before tax and exceptional items
179.1
117.4
44.8
389.3
146.9
Exceptional gain/(loss)
1.0
8.3
(57.5)

10.0
(89.3)
Profit before taxation
180.1
125.7
(12.7)
399.3
57.6
Mining and income taxation
73.3
35.8
(10.3)
146.7
16.3
- Normal taxation
35.5
25.0
8.8
90.4
42.2
- Deferred taxation
37.8
10.8
(19.1)
56.3
(25.9)
Net profit
106.8
89.9
(2.4)
252.6
41.3
Attributable to:
- Ordinary shareholders
94.6
76.3
(4.5)
217.1
20.6
- Minority shareholders
12.2
13.6
2.1
35.5
20.7
Exceptional items:
Profit on sale of investments
1.6
4.4
1.5
6.3

8.1
Profit/(loss) on sale of assets / mineral rights
(0.1)
3.8
7.5
3.7
7.5
Harmony hostile bid costs
-
-
(23.0)
-
(50.8)
IAMGold transaction costs
-
-
1.3
-
(9.3)
Retirement of health care obligations
-
-
-
-
(0.8)
Impairment of assets
-
-
(44.8)
-
(44.8)
Other
(0.5)
0.1
-
-
0.8
Total exceptional items
1.0
8.3
(57.5)
10.0
(89.3)
Taxation
0.4
(2.1)
9.2
(1.9)
8.7
Net exceptional items after tax and minorities
1.4

6.2
(48.3)
8.1
(80.6)
Net earnings
94.6
76.3
(4.5)
217.1
20.6
Net earnings per share (cents)
19
16
(1)
44
4
Diluted earnings per share (cents)
17
16
(1)
42
4
Headline earnings
92.9
70.6
16.3
209.0
38.5
Headline earnings per share (cents)
18
15
4
42
8
Net earnings excluding gains and losses on financial instruments and foreign debt, net of cash and exceptional items
83.8
59.7
28.2
192.3
64.4
Net earnings per share excluding gains and losses on financial instruments and foreign debt, net of cash and exceptional items (cents)
17
12
6
39
13
South African rand/United States dollar conversion rate

6.39
6.14
6.39
6.40
6.21
South African rand/Australian dollar conversion rate
4.77
4.56
4.91
4.79
4.66
Gold sold – managed
ozs (000)
1,089
1,097
1,152
4,351
4,488
Gold price received
$/oz
628
555
429
524
422
Total cash costs
$/oz
376
372
330
358
331

13

Balance sheet

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

	South African Rand		**United States Dollars**	
	June 2006	Adjusted June 2005	**June 2006**	Adjusted June 2005
Property, plant and equipment	**23,174.4**	16,959.5	**3,119.0**	2,531.3
Non-current assets	**484.0**	389.0	**65.1**	58.1
Investments	**2,483.9**	992.8	**334.3**	148.2
Current assets	**4,351.2**	5,656.1	**585.6**	844.2
- Other current assets	**2,733.7**	2,281.1	**367.9**	340.5
- Cash and deposits	**1,617.5**	3,375.0	**217.7**	503.7
Total assets	**30,493.5**	23,997.4	**4,104.0**	3,581.8

Shareholders' equity
19,305.1
16,534.1
2,598.3
2,467.8
Deferred taxation
5,106.0
3,249.8
687.2
485.0
Long-term loans
2,021.6
1,176.0
272.1
175.5
Environmental rehabilitation provisions
1,079.3
905.8
145.3
135.2
Post-retirement health care provisions
18.0
24.1
2.4
3.6
Current liabilities
2,963.5
2,107.6
398.7
314.7
- Other current liabilities
2,641.8
1,820.1
355.4
271.8
- Current portion of long-term loans
321.7
287.5
43.3
42.9
Total equity and liabilities
30,493.5
23,997.4
4,104.0
3,581.8
South African rand/US dollar conversion rate
7.43
6.70
South African rand/Australian dollar conversion rate
5.44
5.15

Condensed statement of changes in equity

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

South African Rand

United States Dollars

June

2006

Adjusted

June

2005

June

2006

Adjusted

June

2005

Balance as at the beginning of the financial year

16,534.1

14,949.3

2,467.8

2,372.9

Minority shareholders interest now reflected in shareholders equity

-

662.9

-

105.2

Adjusted balance at the beginning of the financial year

16,534.1

15,612.2

2,467.8

2,478.1

Currency translation adjustment and other

818.1

852.6

(175.1)

(14.5)

Issue of share capital

1.3

0.4

0.2

0.1

Increase of share premium

116.7

21.7

18.2

3.5

Net revaluation surplus arising on acquisition of subsidiaries

168.7

-

27.3

-

Marked to market valuation of listed investments and instruments

431.7
65.4
67.4
10.5
Dividends
(477.7)
(344.5)
(74.8)
(54.5)
Increase in share based payment reserve
67.6
52.0
10.6
8.4
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders
1,388.6
127.7
217.1
20.6
Net profit attributable to minority shareholders
227.5
128.5
35.5
20.7
Increase in minorities
28.5
18.1
4.1
(5.1)
Balance as at the end of June
19,305.1
16,534.1
2,598.3
2,467.8
Reconciliation of headline earnings with net earnings
Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated
South African Rand
United States Dollars
June
2006
Adjusted
June
2005
June
2006
Adjusted
June
2005
Net earnings
1,388.6
127.7

217.1
20.6
Profit on sale of investments
(40.3)
(50.3)
(6.3)
(8.1)
Taxation effect of profit on sale of investments
1.9
3.1
0.3
0.5
Profit on sale of assets / mineral rights
(23.6)
-
(3.7)
-
Taxation effect of profit on sale of assets
10.0
-
1.6
-
Impairment of assets
-
260.9
-
42.0
Taxation effect of impairment of assets
-
(51.7)
-
(8.3)
Profit on sale of exploration rights
-
(46.6)
-
(7.5)
Other after tax adjustments
-
(3.8)
-
(0.7)
Headline earnings
1,336.6
239.3
209.0
38.5
Headline earnings per share – cents
270
49
42

8
Based on headline earnings as given above divided by 492,922,941 (F2005 - 491,987,508) being the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue for F2006.

14
C a s h
f l o w s t a t e m e n t
International Financial Reporting Standards Basis
Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated
South African Rand
Quarter
Year ended
June
2006
March
2006
Adjusted
June
2005
June
2006
Adjusted
June
2005
Cash flows from operating activities
1,529.3
1,116.3
707.9
3,504.9
1,792.1
Profit before tax and exceptional items
1,146.0
740.0
285.1
2,491.0
912.4
Exceptional items
6.2
53.2
(359.2)
63.9
(554.7)
Amortisation and depreciation
423.4
383.6
391.2
1,536.0
1,512.1
Change in working capital
134.3
228.7
68.1
(23.8)
(11.2)
Taxation paid

(81.3)
(134.9)
(69.0)
(351.0)
(230.6)
Other non-cash items
(99.3)
(154.3)
391.7
(211.2)
164.1
Dividends paid
(45.9)
(235.0)
(48.2)
(477.7)
(455.7)
Ordinary shareholders
-
(197.7)
(0.1)
(394.5)
(344.5)
Minority shareholders in subsidiaries
(45.9)
(37.3)
(48.1)
(83.2)
(111.2)
Cash flows in investing activities
(1,582.0)
(3,139.8)
(403.0) **(5,481.8)**
(2,199.4)
Capital expenditure – additions
(662.8)
(472.8)
(441.8) **(1,862.4)**
(2,163.8)
Capital expenditure – proceeds on disposal
10.3
21.9
23.5
40.0
63.6
Purchase of subsidiaries
(21.7)
(2,537.6)
- **(2,559.3)**
-
Purchase of investments

(851.2)
(156.1)
(17.2) **(1,046.2)**
(188.5)
Proceeds on the disposal of investments
1.6
8.2
66.1
18.2
162.3
Environmental and post-retirement health care payments
(58.2)
(3.4)
(33.6)
(72.1)
(73.0)
Cash flows from financing activities
37.4
835.8
-
673.0
(56.9)
Loans received
-
986.7
0.1
986.7
16.9
Loans repaid
-
(147.5)
(0.1)
(287.5)
(206.8)
Minority shareholder's loan (repaid) / received
(33.6)
(44.0)
-
(144.2)
110.9
Shares issued
71.0
40.6
-
118.0
22.1
Net cash (outflow)/inflow
(61.2)
(1,422.7)
256.7 **(1,781.6)**
(919.9)

Translation adjustment
177.2
(13.0)
187.5
24.1
160.4
Cash at beginning of period
1,501.5
2,937.2
2,930.8
3,375.0
4,134.5
Cash at end of period
1,617.5
1,501.5
3,375.0
1,617.5
3,375.0
United States Dollars
Quarter
Year ended
June
2006
March
2006
Adjusted
June
2005
June
2006
Adjusted
June
2005
Cash flows from operating activities
234.5
176.4
110.2
547.7
287.4
Profit before tax and exceptional items
179.0
117.4
44.8
389.2
146.9
Exceptional items
1.0
8.3
(57.5)
10.0
(89.3)

Amortisation and depreciation
66.2
62.0
60.9
240.0
243.5
Change in working capital
21.0
34.6
11.1
(3.7)
(1.8)
Taxation paid
(17.1)
(22.0)
(12.5)
(54.8)
(38.4)
Other non-cash items
(15.6)
(23.9)
63.4
(33.0)
26.5
Dividends paid
(7.2)
(38.2)
(7.2)
(74.8)
(71.8)
Ordinary shareholders
-
(32.4)
-
(61.8)
(54.5)
Minority shareholders in subsidiaries
(7.2)
(5.8)
(7.2)
(13.0)
(17.3)
Cash flows in investing activities
(247.3)
(509.9)
(61.7)
(873.8)
(354.3)
Capital expenditure – additions
(103.6)
(75.9)

(67.9)
(291.0)
(348.4)
Capital expenditure – proceeds on disposal
1.7
3.4
3.7
6.3
10.2
Purchase of subsidiaries
(3.5)
(413.6)
(2.5)
(417.1)
(30.4)
Purchase of investments
(133.0)
(24.5)
2.9
(163.5)
18.6
Proceeds on the disposal of investments
0.2
1.3
7.5
2.8
7.5
Environmental and post-retirement health care payments
(9.1)
(0.6)
(5.4)
(11.3)
(11.8)
Cash flows from financing activities
9.7
129.8
1.2
108.5
(9.1)
Loans received
3.8
154.2
-
158.0
2.7
Loans repaid
-
(23.4)
0.4
(44.9)
(33.3)

Minority shareholder's loan (repaid) / received
(5.2)
(7.3)
0.8
(23.0)
17.9
Shares issued
11.1
6.3
-
18.4
3.6
Net cash (outflow)/inflow
(10.3)
(241.9)
42.5
(292.4)
(147.8)
Translation adjustment
(11.1)
19.9
(13.0)
6.4
(4.8)
Cash at beginning of period
239.1
461.1
474.2
503.7
656.3
Cash at end of period
217.7
239.1
503.7
217.7
503.7

15
Hedging/Derivatives
Policy

The Group's policy is to remain unhedged to the gold price. However, hedges are sometimes undertaken on a project specific basis as follows:

- to protect cash flows at times of significant expenditure,
- for specific debt servicing requirements, and
- to safeguard the viability of higher cost operations.

Gold Fields may from time to time establish currency financial instruments to protect underlying cash flows.
Gold Fields has various currency and interest rate financial instruments - those remaining are described in the schedule. It has been decided not to account for these instruments under the hedge accounting rules of IAS 39 and accordingly the positions have been marked to market.

Position at end of June 2006

On 7 January 2004, Gold Fields Australia closed out its Australian dollar/United States dollar currency financial instruments. The existing forward purchases of Australian dollars and the put and call options were closed out by entering into equal and opposite transactions. The close out of the outstanding open position of US$275 million was at an average spot rate of 0.7670 US$/A$. These transactions locked in gross profit amounting to US$115.7 million and the underlying cash receipts were deferred to match the maturity dates of the original transactions. An amount of US$102.8 million had already been accounted for up until the end of December 2003. In addition, in order that the Group was able to participate in further Australian dollar appreciation, a strip of quarterly maturing Australian dollar/US dollar call options were purchased in respect of an amount of US$275 million of which the value dates and amounts match those of the original structure.
The Australian dollar call options resulted in a premium of US$8.3 million. The payment of the premium will be effected so as to match the maturity dates of the original structure. The average strike price of the options is 0.7670 US$/A$.
Subsequent to this, on 7 May 2004, the future US dollar values were fixed in Australian dollars to take advantage of the weakened Australian dollar against the US dollar at that time. The original value of the future cash flows was US$107.4 million or A$140.0 million at 0.7670 US$/A$, the rate at the time of the original transaction. The value fixed in Australian dollars amounted to A$147 million, based on the spot rate on 7 May 2004 of 0.7158 US$/A$. The balance of A$37.8 million not yet realised in cash is detailed below:

Payment value dates	**Future cash flows - A$ million**
30 June 2006	12.9
29 September 2006	12.6
29 December 2006	12.3
TOTAL	37.8

The balance of the unmatured call options purchased at a total cost of US$8.3 million, are detailed below:

US Dollars / Australian Dollars call options

Year ended 30 June	2007
Australian dollar call options:	
Amount (US dollars) - 000's	

75,000
Average strike price
- (US$/A$)
0.7670
The marked to market value of all transactions making up the positions in the above table was a positive US$0.3 million. This was based on an exchange rate of A$/US$ 0.7315. The value was based on the prevailing interest rates and volatilities at the time.
US Dollars / Rand forward purchases
Year ended 30 June
2007
Forward purchases:
Amount (US Dollars)
- 000's
30,000
Average rate
- (ZAR/US$)
6.8319
The marked to market value of all transactions making up the positions in the above table was a positive R20.2 million (US$2.7 million). The value was based on an exchange rate of ZAR/US$7.43 and the prevailing interest rates and volatilities at the time. Rand forward purchases of US$30 million matured on 5 June 2006 These were extended to mature on 5 December 2006, resulting in a cash inflow of R6.2 million.

16
Total cash costs
Gold Institute Industry Standard
All figures are in Rand millions unless otherwise stated
South African Operations
International Operations
Ghana Venezuela
Australia
#
Total Mine
Operations
Total Driefontein
Kloof Beatrix Total
Tarkwa Damang Choco 10 St Ives
Agnew
Operating costs
(1)
June 2006
2,731.5
1,775.8
703.3
666.7
405.8
955.7
370.1 125.6 41.1 316.8
102.1
March
2006
2,573.4
1,704.9
680.5
615.6
408.8
868.5
344.1 123.4 14.9 292.7
93.4
Financial year ended
10,303.9
6,884.4
2,714.4
2,555.3
1,614.7
3,419.5
1,354.7 496.4 56.0 1,121.0
391.4
Gold-in-process and
June 2006
(17.5)
-
-
-

-
(17.5)
(7.7) (3.9) 2.9 (6.9)
(1.9)
inventory change*
March 2006
(17.4)
-
-
-
-
(17.4)
(0.7) 4.0 (5.4)
(18.2)
2.9
Financial year ended
(37.9)
-
-
-
-
(37.9)
(25.4) (17.7) (2.5) (25.5)
(2.2)
Less:
Rehabilitation costs
June 2006
9.9
9.5
2.8
4.1
2.6
0.4
0.4 - - -
-
March
2006
9.8
9.4
2.8
4.1
2.5
0.4
0.4 - - -
-
Financial year ended
39.2
37.7
11.2
16.4
10.1

1.5
1.5 - - -
-
Production taxes
June 2006
7.9
7.9
3.7
3.5
0.7
-
- - - -
-
March
2006
8.7
8.7
4.1
3.3
1.3
-
- - - -
-
Financial year ended
33.7
33.7
15.6
14.3
3.8
-
- - - -
-
General and admin
June 2006
95.9
51.7
22.7
18.5
10.5
44.2
21.6 3.2 3.7 9.0
6.7
March
2006
87.1
48.5
20.4
17.5
10.6
38.6
20.1 3.0 0.4 10.4

4.7
Financial year ended
364.8
212.1
89.2
77.5
45.4
152.7
73.8 12.2 4.1 37.4
25.2
Exploration costs
June 2006
40.0
-
-
-
-
40.0
- 13.1
- 22.6
4.3
March 2006
-
-
-
-
-
-
- - - -
-
Financial year ended
40.0
-
-
-
-
40.0
- 13.1
- 22.6
4.3
Cash operating costs
June 2006
2,560.3
1,706.7
674.1
640.6
392.0
853.6
340.4 105.4 40.3 278.3
89.2
March

2006
2,450.4
1,638.3
653.2
590.7
394.4
812.1
322.9 124.4
9.1 264.1
91.6
Financial year ended
9,788.3
6,600.9
2,598.4
2,447.1
1,555.4
3,187.4
1,254.0 488.8 49.4 1,035.5
359.7
Plus: Production
taxes
June
2006
7.9
7.9
3.7
3.5
0.7
-
- - - -
-
March
2006
8.7
8.7
4.1
3.3
1.3
-
- - - -
-
Financial year ended
33.7
33.7
15.6
14.3
3.8
-
- - - -
-
Royalties

June
2006
46.5
-
-
-
-
46.5
21.2 6.7 2.5 11.4
4.7
March
2006
43.4
-
-
-
-
43.4
19.8 6.5 0.7 11.6
4.8
Financial year ended
158.2
-
-
-
-
158.2
71.6 23.6 3.2 41.5
18.3
TOTAL CASH COSTS
(2)
June
2006
2,614.7
1,714.6
677.8
644.1
392.7
900.1
361.6 112.1 42.8 289.7
93.9
March
2006
2,502.5
1,647.0
657.3
594.0
395.7
855.5
342.7 130.9
9.8 275.7

96.4
Financial year ended
9,980.2
6,634.6
2,614.0
2,461.4
1,559.2
3,345.6
1,325.6 512.4 52.6 1,077.0
378.0
Plus:
Amortisation*
June 2006
388.2
173.5
75.2
70.0
28.3
214.7
56.2 6.0 13.0
139.5
March
2006
348.9
153.0
60.9
57.7
34.4
195.9
61.5 6.1 0.2
128.1
Financial year ended
1,409.4
626.8
258.9
256.2
111.7
782.6
232.8 25.1 13.2
511.5
Rehabilitation June
2006
9.9
9.5
2.8
4.1
2.6
0.4
0.4 - -
-
March

2006
9.8
9.4
2.8
4.1
2.5
0.4
0.4 - -
-
Financial year ended
39.2
37.7
11.2
16.4
10.1
1.5
1.5 - -
-
TOTAL PRODUCTION COSTS
(3)
June
2006
3,012.8
1,897.6
755.8
718.2
423.6
1,115.2
418.2 118.1 55.8
523.1
March
2006
2,861.2
1,809.4
721.0
655.8
432.6
1,051.8
404.6 137.0 10.0
500.2
Financial year ended
11,428.8
7,299.1
2,884.1
2,734.0
1,681.0
4,129.7
1,559.9 537.5 65.8
1,966.5
Gold sold – thousand ounces
June 2006

1,089.1
668.8
285.1
236.0
147.7
420.3
176.0 55.7 22.8 116.4
49.3
March
2006
1,096.5
646.4
284.5
207.1
154.9
450.0
192.4 62.0 5.4 134.3
55.9
Financial year ended
4,351.0
2,659.7
1,149.5
914.0
596.1
1,691.4
709.2 235.1 28.3 496.4
222.4
TOTAL CASH COSTS
June 2006
376
401
372
427
416
335
321 315 293 389
298
- US$/oz March
2006
372
415
376
467
416
310
290 344 294 334
281
Financial year ended
358
390
355

421
409
309
292 341 294 339
266
TOTAL PRODUCTION COSTS
June 2006
433
444
415
476
449
415
372 332 383
494
- US$/oz March
2006
425
456
413
516
455
381
343 360 300
428
Financial year ended
410
429
392
467
441
382
344 357 367
427
DEFINITIONS
Total cash costs and Total production costs are calculated in accordance with the Gold Institute Industry standard.
(1)
Operating costs – All gold mining related costs before amortisation/depreciation, changes in gold inventory, taxation and exceptional items.
(2)
Total cash costs – Operating costs less off-mine costs, including general and administration costs, as detailed in the table above.
(3)
Total production costs – Total cash costs plus amortisation/depreciation and rehabilitation provisions, as detailed in the table above.
* Adjusted for amortisation/depreciation (non-cash item) excluded from gold-in-process change.
Average exchange rates are US$1 = R6.39 and US$1 = R6.14 for the June and March 2006 quarters respectively. For F2006 average rate US$1 = R6.40.
As a significant portion of the acquisition price was allocated to tenements of St Ives and Agnew based on endowment ounces and also as these two Australian operations are entitled to transfer and then off-set tax losses from one company to another, it is not meaningful to split the income statement below operating profit.

TOTAL CASH COSTS EXCLUDING ORE RESERVE DEVELOPMENT COSTS (IN LINE WITH PEER GROUP REPORTING)
TOTAL CASH COSTS
June 2006
2,614.7
1,714.6
677.8
644.1
392.7
900.1
361.6 112.1 42.8 289.7
93.9
March
2006
2,502.5
1,647.0
657.3
594.0
395.7
855.5
342.7 130.9
9.8 275.7
96.4
Financial year ended
9,980.2
6,634.6
2,614.0
2,461.4
1559.2
3,345.6
1,325.6 512.4 52.6 1,077.0
378.0
Less:
June
2006
210.3
210.3
82.0
71.2
57.1
-
- - - -
-
Ore reserve development costs
March 2006
184.8
184.8
66.7
64.0
54.1

-
- - - -
-
Financial year ended
774.8
774.8
294.8
265.0
215.0
-
- - - -
-
ADJUSTED TOTAL CASH COSTS
June 2006
2,404.4
1,504.3
595.8
572.9
335.6
900.1
361.6 112.1 42.8 289.7
93.9
March
2006
2,317.7
1,462.2
590.6
530.0
341.6
855.5
342.7 130.9
9.8 275.7
96.4
Financial year ended
9,205.4
5,859.8
2,319.2
2,916.4
1,344.2
3,345.6 1,325.6 512.4 52.6
1,077.0
378.0
Gold sold – kilograms
June 2006
33,875
20,803
8,869
7,340
4,594
13,072
5,475 1,733 710 3,622

1,532
March
2006
34,104
20,106
8,849
6,440
4,817
13,998
5,984 1,929 169 4,176
1,740
Financial year ended
135,332
82,725
35,755
28,429
18,541
52,607
22,060 7,312 879 15,440
6,916
Gold sold – thousand ounces
June 2006
1,089.1
668.8
285.1
236.0
147.7
420.3
176.0 55.7 22.8 116.4
49.3
March
2006
1,096.5
646.4
284.5
207.1
154.9
450.0
192.4 62.0 5.4 134.3
55.9
Financial year ended
4,351.0
2,659.7
1,149.5
914.0
596.1
1,691.4
709.2 235.1 28.3 496.4
222.4
ADJUSTED TOTAL CASH COSTS
June 2006

70,979
72,312
67,178
78,052
73,052
68,857
66,046 64,686 60,282 79,983
61.292
- R/kilogram March
2006
67,960
72,725
66,742
82,298
70,916
61,116
57,269 67,859 57,988 66,020
55,402
Financial year ended
68,021
70,835
64,864
77,259
72,499
63,596
60,091 70,077 59,841 69,754
54,656
ADJUSTED TOTAL CASH COSTS
June 2006
345
352
327
380
356
335
321 315 293 389
298
- US$/oz March
2006
344
368
338
417
359
310
290 344 294 334
281
Financial year ended
331
344
315

375
352
309
292 341 294 339
266

Note: Users of the restated total cash cost number must bear in mind that this methodology will result in higher capital expenditure and amortisation.

17
Operating and financial results
South African Operations
South African Rand
Total Mine
Operations
Total Driefontein Kloof Beatrix
Operating Results
Ore milled/treated (000 tons)
June 2006
12,651
3,614
1,738 992 884
March
2006
12,738
3,585
1,831 849 905
Financial year ended
49,366
14,084 6,867 3,666 3,551
Yield (grams per ton)
June 2006
2.7
5.8 5.1 7.4 5.2
March
2006
2.7
5.6 4.8 7.6 5.3
Financial year ended
2.7
5.9 5.2 7.8 5.2
Gold produced (kilograms)
June 2006
33,783
20,803 8,869 7,340 4,594
March
2006
34,104
20,106 8,849 6,440 4,817
Financial year ended
135,240
82,725 35,755 28,429 18,541
Gold sold (kilograms)
June 2006
33,875
20,803 8,869 7,340 4,594
March
2006
34,104
20,106 8,849 6,440 4,817

Financial year ended
135,332
82,725 35,755 28,429 18,541
Gold price received (Rand per kilogram)
June 2006
128,974
129,164 128,932 129,360 129,299
March
2006
109,500
108,813 108,487 109,224 108,864
Financial year ended
107,918
107,698 107,384 107,890 108,009
Total cash costs (Rand per kilogram)
June 2006
77,187
82,421 76,423 87,752 85,481
March
2006
73,378
81,916 74,280 92,236 82,147
Financial year ended
73,746
80,201 73,109 86,581 84,095
Total production costs (Rand per kilogram)
June 2006
88,939
91,218 85,218 97,847 92,207
March
2006
83,896
89,993 81,478 101,832 89,807
Financial year ended
84,450
88,233 80,663 96,169 90,664
Operating costs (Rand per ton)
June 2006
216
491 405 672 459
March
2006
202
476 372 725 452
Financial year ended
209
489 395 697 455

Financial Results (Rand million)

Revenue
June 2006
4,369.0

2,687.0
1,143.5 949.5 594.0
March
2006
3,734.4
2,187.8 960.0 703.4 524.4
Financial year ended
14,604.7
8,909.3 3,839.5 3,067.2 2,002.6
Operating costs
June 2006
2,731.5
1,775.8 703.3 666.7 405.8
March
2006
2,573.4
1,704.9 680.5 615.6 408.8
Financial year ended
10,303.9
6,884.4 2,714.4 2,555.3
1,614.7
Gold inventory change
June 2006
(22.7)
- - - -
March
2006
(26.4)
- - - -
Financial year ended
(58.8)
- - - -
Operating profit
June 2006
1,660.2
911.2 440.2 282.8 188.2
March
2006
1,187.4
482.9 279.5 87.8 115.6
Financial year ended
4,359.6
2,024.9
1,125.1 511.9 387.9
Amortisation of mining assets
June 2006
393.5
173.5 75.2 70.0 28.3
March
2006
357.9

153.0 60.9 57.7 34.4
Financial year ended
1,430.4
626.8 258.9 256.2 111.7
Net operating profit
June 2006
1,266.7
737.7 365.0 212.8 159.9
March
2006
829.5
329.9 218.6 30.1 81.2
Financial year ended
2,929.2
1,398.1 866.2 255.7 276.2
Other income/(expense)
June 2006
(20.1)
(37.0) (11.8) (10.6) (14.6)
March
2006
(25.0)
(29.6) (9.8) (8.5) (11.3)
Financial year ended
(114.4)
(137.4) (44.1) (39.7) (53.6)
Profit before taxation
June 2006
1,246.6
700.7 353.2 202.2 145.3
March
2006
804.5
300.3 208.8 21.6 69.9
Financial year ended
2,814.8
1,260.7 822.1 216.0 222.6
Mining and income taxation
June 2006
424.4
253.0 119.1 73.7 60.2
March 2006
202.5
104.8 63.9 9.5 31.4
Financial year ended
882.9
405.6 243.5 66.5 95.6
- Normal taxation
June 2006
204.5
88.0 87.8

- 0.2
March
2006
115.1
59.8
59.8 - -
Financial year ended
500.4
201.7 201.5
-
0.2
- Deferred taxation
June 2006
219.9
165.0 31.3 73.7 60.0
March
2006
87.4
45.0 4.1 9.5 31.4
Financial year ended
382.5
203.9 42.0 66.5 95.4
Profit before exceptional items
June 2006
822.2
447.7 234.1 128.5 85.1
March 2006
602.0
195.5 144.9 12.1 38.5
Financial year ended
1,931.9
855.1 578.6 149.5 127.0
Exceptional items
June 2006
0.6
4.8 0.1 0.1 4.6
March
2006
22.7
23.6 0.8 16.7 6.1
Financial year ended
26.0
29.6 1.0 16.8 11.8
Net profit
June 2006
822.8
452.5 234.2 128.6 89.7
March
2006
624.7
219.1 145.7 28.8 44.6

Financial year ended
1,957.9

884.7	579.6	166.3	138.8

June 2006
797.1

449.7	234.2	128.6	86.9

March 2006
612.5

204.5	145.1	18.6	40.8

Net profit excluding gains and losses on financial instruments and foreign debt and exceptional items
Financial year ended
1,929.0

866.7	579.0	156.1	131.6

Capital expenditure
June 2006
513.8

227.7	**87.1**	**66.1**	**74.5**

March 2006
424.4

164.3	54.3	45.8	64.2

Financial year ended
1,644.9

694.1	248.7	208.0	237.4

Planned for next six months to December 2006
1,532.7

474.6	148.7	194.3	131.6

18

Operating and financial results

International Operations

Ghana

Venezuela Australia #

South African Rand

Total

Tarkwa

Damang

Choco 10

St Ives

Agnew

Operating Results

Ore milled/treated (000 tons)

June 2006

9,037 5,381 1,302

348

1,682

324

March

2006

9,153 5,671 1,375

106

1,654

347

Financial year ended

35,282 21,487 5,328

454

6,690

1,323

Yield (grams per ton)

June 2006

1.4 1.0 1.3 1.6

2.2 4.7

March 2006

1.5 1.1 1.4 1.6

2.5 5.0

Financial year ended

1.5 1.0 1.4 1.7

2.3 5.2

Gold produced (kilograms)

June 2006

12,980 5,475 1,733

618

3,622 1,532

March

2006

13,998 5,984 1,929

169

4,176 1,740

Financial year ended

52,515 22,060 7,312
787
15,440
6,916
Gold sold (kilograms)
June 2006
13,072 5,475 1,733
710
3,622 1,532
March
2006
13,998 5,984 1,929
169
4,176 1,740
Financial year ended
52,607 22,060 7,312
879
15,440
6,916
Gold price received (Rand per kilogram)
June 2006
128,672 128,858 129,140 126,056
128,548 128,982
March
2006
110,487 110,478 109,850 109,467
110,632 110,977
Financial year ended
108,263 108,200 107,741 122,867
108,096 107,533
Total cash costs (Rand per kilogram)
June 2006
68,857 66,046 64,686 60,282
79,983 61,292
March
2006
61,116 57,269 67,859 57,988
66,020 55,402
Financial year ended
63,596 60,091 70,077 59,841
69,754 54,656
Total production costs (Rand per kilogram)
June 2006
85,312 76,384 68,148 78,592
101,494
March
2006
75,139 67,614 71,021 59,172
84,550
Financial year ended
78,501 70,712 73,509 74,858

87,963
Operating costs (Rand per ton)
June 2006
106 69 96 118 188 315
March
2006
95 61 90 141 177 269
Financial year ended
97 63 93 123 168 296

Financial Results (Rand million)

Revenue June
2006
1,682.0
705.5
223.8 89.5 465.6 197.6
March
2006
1,546.6
661.1
211.9 18.5 462.0 193.1
Financial year ended
5,695.4 2,386.9 787.8
108.0
1,669.0
743.7
Operating costs
June 2006
955.7
370.1
125.6 41.1 316.8 102.1
March
2006
868.5 344.1 123.4 14.9
292.7
93.4
Financial year ended
3,419.5
1,354.7
496.4 56.0 1,121.0 391.4
Gold inventory change
June 2006
(22.7) (9.5) (3.9) 2.9
(9.7) (2.5)
March
2006
(26.4) (1.8) 4.0 (5.4) (26.6)
3.4
Financial year ended
(58.8) (32.9) 17.7 (2.5)
(37.5)
(3.6)

Operating profit
June 2006
749.0 344.9 102.1 45.5
158.5
98.0
March
2006
704.5 318.8 84.5
9.0
195.9
96.3
Financial year ended
2,334.7
1,065.1
273.7 54.5 585.5 355.9
Amortisation of mining assets
June 2006
220.0 58.0 6.0 13.0
143.0
March 2006
204.9 62.6 6.1 0.2
136.0
Financial year ended
803.6 240.3 25.1 13.2
525.0
Net operating profit June
2006
529.0 286.9 96.1 32.5
113.5
March
2006
499.6 256.2 78.4
8.8
156.2
Financial year ended
1,531.1 824.8 248.6 41.3
416.4
Other income/(expense)
June 2006
16.9 1.4 5.0 0.3
10.2
March 2006
4.6 (1.2) 0.6 (1.2)
6.4
Financial year ended
23.0 6.0 5.9 (0.9)
12.0
Profit before taxation June
2006
545.9 288.3 101.1 32.8
123.7

March
2006
504.2 255.0 79.0
7.6
162.6
Financial year ended
1,554.1 830.8 254.5 40.4
428.4
Mining and income taxation
June 2006
171.4 84.2 28.8 16.1
42.3
March 2006
97.7 12.8 21.9 3.3
59.7
Financial year ended
477.3 203.3 80.3 19.4
174.3
- Normal taxation
June 2006
116.5 65.0 19.3 16.1
16.1
March
2006
55.3 19.6 16.0 3.3
16.4
Financial year ended
298.7 166.4 53.1 19.4
59.8
- Deferred taxation
June 2006
54.9 19.2 9.5
-
26.2
March
2006
42.4 (6.8) 5.9
-
43.3
Financial year ended
178.6 36.9 27.2
-
114.5
Profit before exceptional items
June 2006
374.5 204.1 72.3 16.7
81.4
March 2006
406.5 242.2 57.1
4.3
102.9

Financial year ended
1,076.8 627.5 174.2 21.0
254.1
Exceptional items
June 2006
(4.2) - - -
(4.2)
March
2006
(0.9) - - -
(0.9)
Financial year ended
(3.6) (1.3)
-
-
(2.3)
Net profit
June 2006
370.3 204.1 72.3 16.7
77.2
March
2006
405.6 242.2 57.1
4.3
102.0
Financial year ended
1,073.2 626.2 174.2 21.0
251.8
June 2006
347.4 199.7 70.1 16.7
60.9
March 2006
408.0 242.5 57.8
4.3
103.4
Net profit excluding gains and losses on financial instruments and foreign debt and exceptional items
Financial year ended
1,062.3 625.5 173.4 21.0
242.4
Capital expenditure
June 2006
286.1 84.1 53.4 26.8
90.2 31.6
March 2006
260.1 100.0 50.5
6.5
79.4
23.7
Financial year ended

950.8
299.7
163.8 33.3 336.5 117.7
Planned for next six months to December 2006
1,058.1 398.3 104.8 101.8
335.7 117.5

As a significant portion of the acquisition price was allocated to tenements of St Ives and Agnew based on endowment ounces and also as these two Australian operations are entitled to transfer and then off-set tax losses from one company to another, it is not meaningful to split the income statement below operating profit.

19

Operating and financial results

South African Operations

United States Dollars	**Total Mine Operations**	**Total**	**Driefontein**	**Kloof**	**Beatrix**
Operating Results					
Ore milled/treated (000 tons)					
June 2006	12,651	3,614	1,738	992	884
March 2006	12,738	3,585	1,831	849	905
Financial year ended	49,366	14,084	6,867	3,666	3,551
Yield (ounces per ton)					
June 2006	0.086	0.185	0.164	0.238	0.167
March 2006	0.086	0.180	0.155	0.244	0.171
Financial year ended	0.088	0.189	0.167	0.249	0.168
Gold produced (000 ounces)					
June 2006	1,086.1	668.8	285.1	236.0	147.7
March 2006	1,096.5	646.4	284.5	207.1	154.9
Financial year ended	4,348.1	2,659.7	1,149.5	914.0	596.1
Gold sold (000 ounces)					
June 2006					