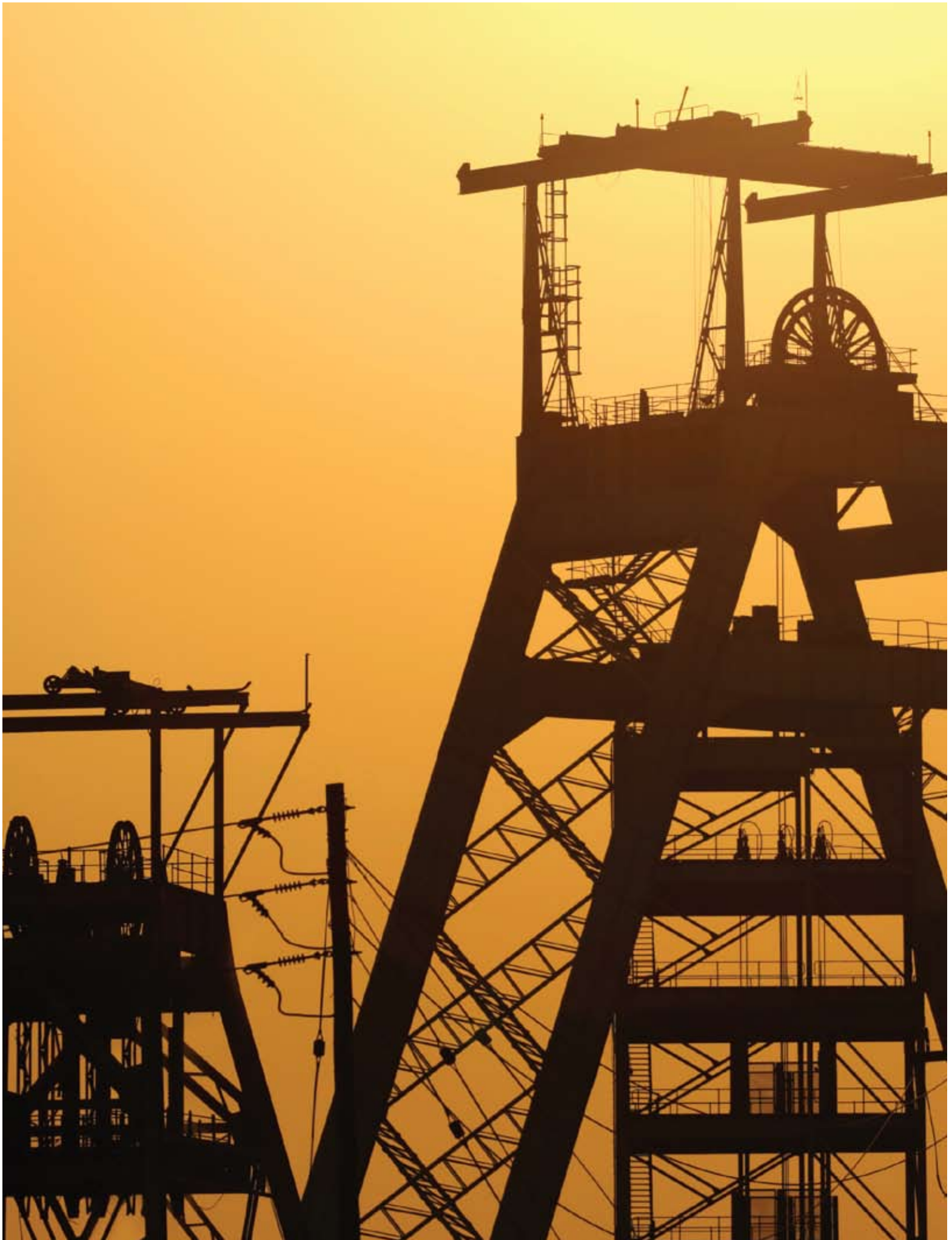


Mining

2008 Global gold price Survey results

December 2008





2008 Global gold price survey results

December 2008

This year's survey covers 45 gold mining and development companies with global operations. These companies have reported expected production of 33,343,385 ounces in 2008.

2008 has been a strong year for gold, the price started the year at US\$846 on January 2 and averaged over US\$800. There was significant intra-period volatility in the gold price over the year with prices ranging between US\$712 and peaking at US\$905 in September. In early December, when this report was written, prices have retreated to US\$764.



Gold production

Expected 2008 production	33.34 million oz.
2007 production	34.63 million oz.

Despite the market and commodity price volatility during the past year, most companies reported no expected changes to their long term production levels; one third of those surveyed indicated that their production levels would increase.

Decrease	7
Increase	15
No change	20
Not applicable	3

Gold price assumptions, carrying values and reserves

Of the companies surveyed, 62% have determined the gold price assumptions that will be applied to ongoing reserve determinations and carrying values at December 31, 2008.

The average price indicated by respondents is US\$734 for reserves and US\$751 for carrying values (2007: US\$575 for reserves and US\$640 for carrying values).

Gold Price assumptions have been increasing steadily over the past few years with the most significant increases in 2008 (see Exhibit 1). This may be a factor of both spot price increases and cost escalation as production costs have also trended significantly upward.

Most companies (69%) plan to use the same prices over time. Of those planning to use variable prices over time, the average prices reported are trending downwards in the long term (see Exhibit 2).

Companies continue to apply a consistent approach to gold price assumptions across all locations where they have operations or properties.

While a variety of trends are considered, current price, analysts' trends and historic price trends continue to be the main factors considered in estimating gold prices (see Exhibit 3).

A smaller percentage of this year's respondents are disclosing price assumptions in determining reserves and carrying values this year (reserves – 62% in 2008 compared to 79% in 2007; carrying values – 31% in 2008 compared to 50% in 2007). Additional disclosures in this area will add transparency to the reporting of prices used in assessing reserves and carrying values.

In testing the appropriateness of carrying values, companies are permitted to include resources beyond proven and probable. However, many companies have not taken this approach as the proven and probable reserves have been sufficient to support the assertion that carrying values are recoverable.

Financing

Many companies have or are in the process of updating feasibility studies incorporating higher commodity prices as well as input cost escalation. Of the companies surveyed, 64% have updated their mine plans significantly to reflect escalating input costs.

Due to the credit crunch, companies report that raising capital has become increasingly challenging in 2008.

It will be more difficult to secure financing	27
We may not be able to obtain financing in the near term	13
I don't expect it to impact our financing at all	2
Not applicable	3

Hedging

The use of gold sales derivatives has not changed significantly; however, some companies are starting to use hedging instruments to control the costs of key production inputs. Of our respondents approximately 20% hedge gold sales and nearly all follow "normal sales" accounting. An increasing number of respondents are hedging production costs. Of our respondents only 5 applied hedge accounting to gold sales or production cost hedges.

Reserve sensitivity

More companies are choosing not to disclose the sensitivity of reserves to price assumptions this year. Of those surveyed more than half (60%) indicated they have not made this disclosure in prior years and more than two-thirds (69%) would not do so this year. In order to increase the transparency and relevance of their reporting, this is an important area of focus for those companies wishing to do so.

Similarly, very few companies disclose the sensitivity of their reserves to exchange rate changes. This remained fairly constant this year (80% reporting they would not include these disclosures this year; 82% reporting they have not in previous years).

Exchange rates

Respondents reported using the following fixed rates and ranges of rates for reserves and carrying values:

	Reserves		Carrying values	
	Fixed	Range	Fixed	Range
US\$: Canadian	1.0967	0.99-1.22	1.0858	0.80-1.22
US\$: Australian	1.2808	0.69-0.85	1.2455	0.69-0.74
US\$: South African	8.2300	N/A	9.0275	8.00-10.00

Exhibit 1 Gold price assumptions – Reserves

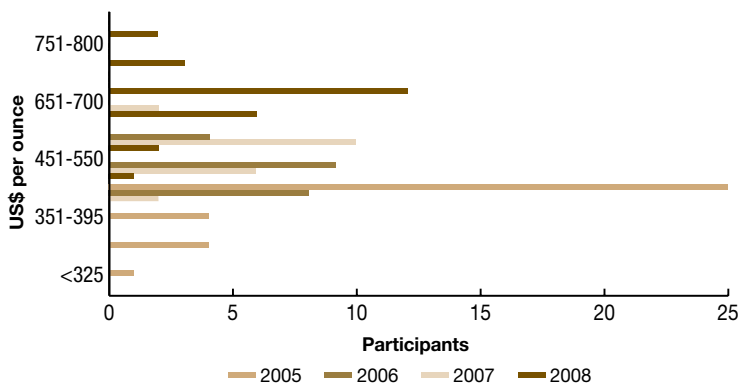
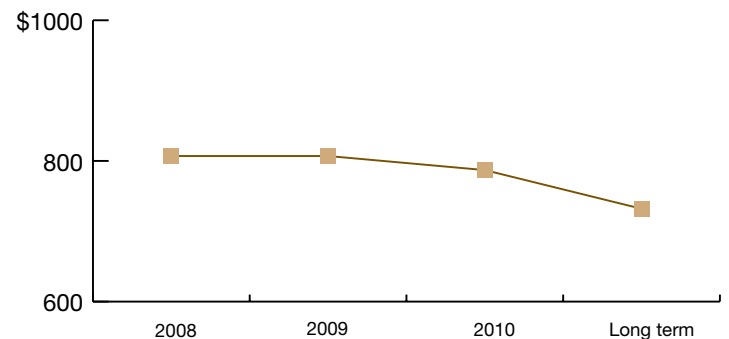


Exhibit 2 Long term price estimate trend for companies using variable prices



A slight increase in the number of companies indicated that they will disclose exchange rates this year; 42% indicated they would do so this year while 40% indicated they have in previous years.

While the current exchange rate remained the leading factor considered when determining exchange rates used this year, analysts' predictions and historical trends were also important considerations. This year companies also considered: guidance from regulators, trade flow, correlation with gold, internal assessments and investment flows.

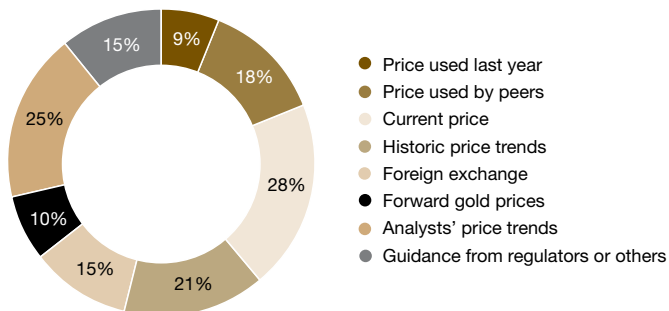
Early Adoption of IFRS

Companies planning on pursuing early adoption of IFRS are equally split between SEC registrants and other listed registrants.

We welcome any comments on how we could tailor this survey to better serve the needs of decision makers in the gold industry. Any questions or comments regarding the survey should be directed to Paul J. Murphy of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP in Toronto at 416 941 8242.



Exhibit 3 Factors used in estimating gold price



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