

GLAMIS GOLD LTD
Form 6-K
August 09, 2005

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Form 6-K

Report of Foreign Private Issuer

**Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

Current Report for August 2005

Glamis Gold Ltd.

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

5190 Neil Rd., Suite 310, Reno, Nevada 89502

(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

Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes

No

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

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

GLAMIS GOLD LTD.
(Registrant)

Date: August 5, 2005

By: /s/ Cheryl S. Maher

Cheryl S. Maher
Chief Financial Officer

**GLAMIS GOLD LTD.
SECOND QUARTER 2005 REPORT**

Financial Highlights

(in millions of U.S. dollars, except per share
and per ounce amounts)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Gold ounces produced	109,377	48,109	203,098	99,028
Gold ounces sold	112,810	47,037	210,927	99,700
Average revenue realized per gold ounce	\$ 430	\$ 394	\$ 429	\$ 404
Average market price per gold ounce	\$ 427	\$ 393	\$ 427	\$ 401
Total cash cost per gold ounce produced	\$ 191	\$ 183	\$ 190	\$ 194
Total production cost per gold ounce	\$ 295	\$ 268	\$ 294	\$ 279

Production Data:

El Sauzal Mine:

Ore tonnes milled	429,578		732,555	
Waste tonnes mined	1,191,273		1,773,751	
Grade (grams per tonne)	3.473		3.380	
Gold ounces produced	44,502		88,037	
Total cash cost per ounce	\$ 151		\$ 138	
Total production cost per ounce	\$ 267		\$ 252	

San Martin Mine:

Ore tonnes processed	1,432,564	1,342,471	2,891,640	2,792,147
Waste tonnes mined	883,619	607,984	2,074,135	1,470,906
Grade (grams per tonne)	0.647	0.891	0.639	0.789
Gold ounces produced	23,755	22,418	45,722	51,344
Total cash cost per ounce	\$ 273	\$ 192	\$ 268	\$ 182
Total production cost per ounce	\$ 379	\$ 289	\$ 373	\$ 278

Marigold Mine (66.7%):

Ore tonnes mined	1,115,333	1,892,571	2,649,486	3,057,149
Waste tonnes mined	6,340,946	4,092,732	11,663,416	9,623,281
Grade (grams per tonne)	1.041	0.960	0.858	0.857
Gold ounces produced	41,120	22,188	69,339	39,394
Total cash cost per ounce	\$ 187	\$ 160	\$ 204	\$ 198
Total production cost per ounce	\$ 275	\$ 240	\$ 295	\$ 277

Rand Mine (in reclamation):

Gold ounces produced		3,503		8,290
Total cash cost per ounce		\$ 268		\$ 248
Total production cost per ounce		\$ 311		\$ 292

Financial Data:

Working capital	\$ 29.3	\$ 73.0	\$ 29.3	\$ 73.0
Cash provided from operations	\$ 22.1	\$ 7.7	\$ 38.6	\$ 15.4

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Net earnings	\$	8.2	\$	2.9	\$	10.4	\$	12.0
Basic earnings per share	\$	0.06	\$	0.02	\$	0.08	\$	0.09
Average shares outstanding		131,002,303		130,513,678		130,951,724		130,369,235

Glamis Gold Ltd.**Consolidated Balance Sheets**

(Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)

	June 30 2005 (unaudited)	December 31, 2004
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 24.8	\$ 27.0
Accounts and interest receivable	1.8	2.8
Inventories (note 2)	26.0	25.7
Prepaid expenses and other	1.5	1.3
	54.1	56.8
Mineral property, plant and equipment, net	593.3	542.3
Other assets	12.3	14.2
	\$ 659.7	\$ 613.3
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 22.3	\$ 24.8
Site closure and reclamation costs, current	0.8	0.9
Taxes payable	1.7	3.7
	24.8	29.4
Site closure and reclamation costs	8.9	7.6
Long-term debt (note 3)	65.0	30.0
Future income taxes	88.2	86.0
	186.9	153.0
Shareholders equity		
Share capital (note 4):		
Authorized:		
Unlimited (2004 200,000,000) common shares without par value		
5,000,000 preferred shares, Cdn\$10 per share par value, issuable in series		
Issued and fully paid:		
131,018,753 (2004 130,863,953) common shares	474.2	472.7
Contributed surplus	17.1	16.5
Deficit	(18.5)	(28.9)
	472.8	460.3

\$ 659.7 \$ 613.3

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements
Prepared by management without audit
Approved on behalf of the Board:

/s/ C. Kevin McArthur
C. Kevin McArthur
Director

/s/ A. Dan Rovig
A. Dan Rovig
Director

Glamis Gold Ltd.**Consolidated Statements of Operations**

(Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)	
Revenue	\$ 48.7	\$ 18.6	\$ 90.8	\$ 40.3
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of sales	21.4	8.5	39.2	19.2
Depreciation and depletion	12.5	4.0	23.2	8.4
Exploration	1.4	0.8	2.5	1.9
General and administrative	2.0	1.6	8.1	4.0
Stock-based compensation	1.2		1.8	0.1
Other operating expenses	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4
	39.1	15.1	75.7	34.0
Earnings from operations	9.6	3.4	15.1	6.3
Interest and other income	0.4	0.1	0.6	8.4
Earnings before income taxes	10.0	3.5	15.7	14.7
Provision for income taxes:				
Current	2.0		3.1	1.2
Future	(0.2)	0.6	2.2	1.5
	1.8	0.6	5.3	2.7
Net earnings	\$ 8.2	\$ 2.9	\$ 10.4	\$ 12.0
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.09
Diluted	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.09
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	131,002,303	130,513,678	130,951,724	130,369,235
Diluted	132,278,716	132,104,099	132,266,792	131,948,374

Consolidated Statements of Deficit

(Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

	Three months ended June		Six months ended June	
	30,	2004	30,	2004
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)	

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Deficit, beginning of period	\$ (26.7)	\$ (40.7)	\$ (28.9)	\$ (36.7)
Adjustment for stock-based compensation (note 5)				(13.1)
Net earnings	8.2	2.9	10.4	12.0
Deficit, end of period	\$ (18.5)	\$ (37.8)	\$ (18.5)	\$ (37.8)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements
Prepared by management without audit

Glamis Gold Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net earnings	\$ 8.2	\$ 2.9	\$ 10.4	\$ 12.0
Non-cash items:				
Depreciation and depletion	12.5	4.0	23.2	8.4
Future income taxes	(0.2)	0.6	2.2	1.5
Loss (gain) on sale of properties and investments	(0.2)	0.1	(0.3)	(6.9)
Stock-based compensation	1.2		1.8	0.1
Other	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.3
	22.1	7.7	38.6	15.4
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:				
Accounts and interest receivable	1.0	(1.6)	1.1	(2.3)
Taxes recoverable/payable	(2.7)		(2.1)	
Inventories	0.6	(3.4)	(0.5)	(3.1)
Prepaid expenses and other	0.5	2.5	(0.2)	(0.7)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(3.2)	16.4	(3.1)	19.7
Site closure and reclamation expenditures	(0.8)	(0.5)	(1.3)	(1.1)
Net cash provided by operating activities	17.5	21.1	32.5	27.9
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities				
Purchase of mineral property, plant and equipment, net of disposals	(38.6)	(58.8)	(72.1)	(93.2)
Net proceeds from sale of investments and properties	0.5		0.5	13.3
Other assets	0.7		1.3	
Net cash used in investing activities	(37.4)	(58.8)	(70.3)	(79.9)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from long-term debt	20.0		35.0	
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	0.4	1.2	0.6	3.1
Net cash provided by financing activities	20.4	1.2	35.6	3.1
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	0.5	(36.5)	(2.2)	(48.9)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	24.3	113.7	27.0	126.1

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Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$	24.8	\$	77.2	\$	24.8	\$	77.2
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Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Cash paid (received) during the period for:

Interest, net of interest amounts paid and capitalized (note 3)	\$	(0.2)	\$	(0.3)	\$	(0.3)	\$	(0.7)
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Taxes	\$	4.7			\$	4.8		
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Non-cash financing activities:

Shares received on sale of mineral property rights							\$	0.7
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Prepared by management without audit

Glamis Gold Ltd.

Notes to Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
(tables expressed in millions of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)

Three months and six months ended June 30, 2005

1. General

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statements of operations, deficit and cash flows contain all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals, necessary to present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Glamis Gold Ltd. (the Company) as of June 30, 2005 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the three-month and the six-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2004.

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and related footnotes included in the Company's annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2004. Certain of the comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

The financial statements are prepared using the same accounting policies and methods of application as those disclosed in note 2 to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2004, except as described in note 6 to these financial statements. These statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada which conform, in all material respects, with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, except as described in note 7 hereof. All amounts are stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise specified.

2. Inventories

	June 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
	(unaudited)	
Finished goods	\$ 1.7	\$ 2.5
Work-in-progress	15.6	17.3
Supplies and spare parts	8.7	5.9
	\$ 26.0	\$ 25.7

3. Long-term debt

On June 30, 2004, the Company signed a loan agreement with International Finance Corporation, a division of the World Bank providing for up to \$45.0 million in funding, at a six-month LIBOR plus 2.625%-based interest rate, for development of the Company's Marlin Project in Guatemala. The facility is secured by a pledge of the Company's shares in the related Guatemalan subsidiaries. As at June 30, 2005, there was \$45.0 million outstanding under the facility. The blended interest rate was 5.515% as of June 30, 2005; interest is payable semiannually. Principal repayments are scheduled to begin in January 2007 and will be made semi-annually through July 2009. For the three months ended June 30, 2005, \$0.6 million of interest was capitalized to the Marlin Project (2004 - nil); \$1.1 million of interest was capitalized for the six months ended June 30, 2005 (2004 - nil).

On March 4, 2005, the Company finalized a \$50.0 million revolving credit facility with the Bank of Nova Scotia. The facility is available for borrowing and repayment at any time during the 3-year period ending March 4, 2008 at a LIBOR-based interest rate. The facility is secured by a pledge of the Company's shares in certain U.S. and Mexican mining subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2005, \$20.0 million was outstanding under this facility. The interest rate was 4.51% as of June 30, 2005; interest is payable quarterly. For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2005 \$0.1 million in interest was capitalized to the Marlin Project.

4. Share Capital**(a) Shares Outstanding**

	Six months ended June 30, 2005 (unaudited)		Six months ended June 30, 2004 (unaudited)	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Issued and fully paid:				
Balance at beginning of period	130,863,953	\$ 472.7	130,133,678	\$ 465.4
Cumulative adjustment for change in accounting for stock-based compensation (note 6)				1.4
Issued during the period:				
Pursuant to the terms of Directors and Employees stock option plan	97,800	0.8	491,000	3.9
Pursuant to the terms of Directors and Employees restricted stock plan	57,000	0.7		
Balance at end of period	131,018,753	\$ 474.2	130,624,678	\$ 470.7
Directors and employees stock options outstanding, end of period	3,996,200		3,624,700	
Directors and employees stock options exercisable, end of period	3,503,534		3,617,200	

The Company had 200,000,000 shares of common stock without par value authorized as of December 31, 2004. At an extraordinary shareholders meeting on February 9, 2005, the restriction on the number of shares authorized was removed allowing the Company to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value. Each common share is entitled to one vote.

(b) Stock-based compensation

The Company granted 340,000 options during the three months ended June 30, 2005 (2004 - none). The Company used the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of options granted during the three months ended June 30, 2005 with the following weighted average assumptions: risk-free interest rate 2.88%, expected volatility 32.5% and expected life of the option 2.32 years. The Company also granted 378,000 options during the three months ended March 31, 2005 (2004 - 15,000 options). The Company used the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of options granted during the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 with the following weighted average assumptions: risk-free interest rate 2.95% (2004 - 2.55%), expected volatility 35% (2004 55%), and expected life of the option 1.5 years (2004 2.5 years). The weighted average fair value of options granted in the three months ended June 30, 2005 was \$1.1 million (2004 - nil) and for the six months ended June 30, 2005 was \$2.3 million (2004 - \$0.1 million).

During the three months ended March 31, 2005, the Company also issued 57,000 common shares as restricted stock, one third of which vested and the balance of which will vest over the next two years. The fair value of the common shares issued as restricted stock was \$0.7 million of which \$0.4 million has been deferred and will be charged to operations over the vesting period. There was no restricted stock issued in the three months ended June 30, 2005, or during the six months ended June 30, 2004.

The Company also has a stock-based management incentive plan that allows it to grant rights for a holder to receive the appreciation in the value of the stock-based right over the stated base price in shares of stock (SARs). During the three months ended June 30, 2005 the Company granted 843,000 SARs, of which 281,000 are vested. As at March 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004, there were no SARs outstanding. At June 30, 2005, the Company accrued \$0.8 million for the excess of the Company s share price at June 30, 2005 over the stated base price of vested SARs. Total expense incurred by the Company in 2005 upon exercise of SARs was nil (2004 nil).

5. Segment Reporting

As at June 30, 2005 and 2004 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004:

Three months ended June 30, 2005	El Sauzal	San Martin	Marigold	Rand	Marlin	Other	Total
Revenue	\$ 19.7	\$ 9.9	\$ 18.6	\$ 0.5	\$	\$	\$ 48.7
Cost of sales	6.8	6.3	8.1	0.2			21.4
Depreciation and depletion	5.2	2.4	3.9	0.1		0.9	12.5
Other operating expenses	0.4	0.1	0.1		0.1	4.5	5.2
Earnings (loss) from operations	7.3	1.1	6.5	0.2	(0.1)	(5.4)	9.6
Other income (loss)	0.2	(0.2)	0.1	0.1		0.2	0.4
Earnings (loss) before taxes	\$ 7.5	\$ 0.9	\$ 6.6	\$ 0.3	\$ (0.1)	\$ (5.2)	\$ 10.0
Cash from operating activities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 12.6	\$ 0.6	\$ 10.4	\$ 0.2	\$ (0.1)	\$ (1.6)	\$ 22.1
Capital expenditures	\$ 1.2	\$ 0.9	\$ 7.6	\$	\$ 29.1	\$	\$ 38.8

⁽¹⁾ Before changes in non-cash working capital and site closure and reclamation expenditures.

Three months ended June 30, 2004	El Sauzal	San Martin	Marigold	Rand	Marlin	Other	Total
Revenue	\$	\$ 8.5	\$ 8.7	\$ 1.4	\$	\$	\$ 18.6
Cost of sales		4.2	3.4	0.9			8.5
Depreciation and depletion		2.0	1.8	0.2			4.0
Other operating expenses	0.1	0.1	0.3		0.1	2.1	2.7
Earnings (loss) from operations	(0.1)	2.2	3.2	0.3	(0.1)	(2.1)	3.4
Other income (loss)		(0.1)	0.1			0.1	0.1
Earnings (loss) before taxes	\$ (0.1)	\$ 2.1	\$ 3.3	\$ 0.3	\$ (0.1)	\$ (2.0)	\$ 3.5
Cash from operating activities ⁽¹⁾	\$ (0.1)	\$ 4.2	\$ 5.1	\$ 0.6	\$ (0.1)	\$ (2.0)	\$ 7.7
Capital expenditures	\$ 29.2	\$ 0.9	\$ 11.2	\$	\$ 17.3	\$ 0.1	\$ 58.7

⁽¹⁾ Before changes in non-cash working capital

and site closure
and reclamation
expenditures.

Six months ended June 30, 2005	El Sauzal	San Martin	Marigold	Rand	Marlin	Other	Total
Revenue	\$ 39.5	\$ 19.5	\$ 30.7	\$ 1.1	\$	\$	\$ 90.8
Cost of sales	12.3	12.1	14.3	0.5			39.2
Depreciation and depletion	10.2	4.7	6.6	0.2		1.5	23.2
Other operating expenses	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	12.2	13.3
Earnings (loss) from operations	16.4	2.6	9.6	0.3	(0.1)	(13.7)	15.1
Other income (loss)	0.2	(0.3)	0.1	0.2		0.4	0.6
Earnings (loss) before taxes	\$ 16.6	\$ 2.3	\$ 9.7	\$ 0.5	\$ (0.1)	\$ (13.3)	\$ 15.7
Cash from operating activities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 26.7	\$ 3.5	\$ 16.2	\$ 0.6	\$ (0.1)	\$ (8.3)	\$ 38.6
Capital expenditures	\$ 2.2	\$ 1.6	\$ 10.3	\$	\$ 58.2	\$	\$ 72.3
Total assets	\$ 230.6	\$ 44.7	\$ 78.6	\$ 1.7	\$ 287.5	\$ 16.6	\$ 659.7

⁽¹⁾ Before changes
in non-cash
working capital
and site closure
and reclamation
expenditures.

Six months ended June 30, 2004	El Sauzal	San Martin	Marigold	Rand	Marlin	Other	Total
Revenue	\$	\$ 21.1	\$ 15.7	\$ 3.5	\$	\$	\$ 40.3
Cost of sales		9.5	7.6	2.1			19.2
Depreciation and depletion		4.9	3.1	0.4			8.4
Other operating expenses	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	5.2	6.4
Earnings (loss) from operations	(0.1)	6.5	4.3	0.9	(0.1)	(5.2)	6.3
Other income (loss)		(0.2)	0.1			8.5	8.4
Earnings (loss) before taxes	\$ (0.1)	\$ 6.3	\$ 4.4	\$ 0.9	\$ (0.1)	\$ 3.3	\$ 14.7
Cash from operating activities ⁽¹⁾	\$ (0.1)	\$ 11.3	\$ 7.6	\$ 1.4	\$ (0.1)	\$ (4.7)	\$ 15.4
Capital expenditures	\$ 51.4	\$ 2.7	\$ 15.1	\$	\$ 23.9	\$ 0.1	\$ 93.2

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Total assets	\$ 207.6	\$ 54.1	\$ 70.2	\$ 3.7	\$ 167.5	\$ 69.4	\$ 572.5
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(1) Before changes in non-cash working capital and site closure and reclamation expenditures.

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6. Change in Accounting Policies

Effective January 1, 2004, the Company retroactively adopted the amended Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants Handbook Section 3870, *Stock-Based Compensation and Other Stock-Based Payments* (HB 3870). HB 3870 requires the use of the fair-value method to calculate all stock-based compensation associated with granting stock options to employees and directors, and the inclusion of that expense in the statement of operations. Prior to January 1, 2004, the Company disclosed the effects of the fair-value method in the notes to the financial statements and did not recognize stock-based compensation relating to stock options granted to employees and directors in the statement of operations. Under the revised accounting policy, the Company measures stock-based compensation on the date of the grant and recognizes this cost over the vesting period of the options in results from operations. The cumulative effect of this change in accounting for stock-based compensation of \$13.1 million, determined as of January 1, 2004, for stock options granted on or after January 1, 2002, is reported separately in the consolidated statement of deficit and as an adjustment to contributed surplus. The fair value of options granted on or after January 1, 2002 and exercised prior to January 1, 2004 of \$1.4 million has been recorded as an adjustment to share capital, with an offsetting reduction to contributed surplus as at January 1, 2004.

Effective January 1, 2005, the Company adopted the new CICA Accounting Guideline 15 *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities* (AcG-15). The new guidance establishes when a company should consolidate a variable interest entity and requires a variable interest entity to be consolidated if a company is at risk of absorbing the variable interest entity's expected losses, or is entitled to receive a majority of the variable interest entity's residual returns, or both. The adoption of AcG-15 did not result in any changes to the Company's financial statements.

7. Differences Between Canadian and United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

Accounting in these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements under Canadian and U.S. generally accepted accounting principles is substantially the same, except as noted below.

United States accounting principles require the use of the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes, which is comparable to the Canadian standard adopted in 2000. As previously disclosed, the \$4.5 million charge recorded to opening deficit on adoption of the Canadian standard would have been recorded as an increase to the San Martin property at the time of the business acquisition under U.S. accounting principles. As a result, under United States accounting principles, at June 30, 2005, mineral property, plant and equipment for the San Martin Mine would be increased by \$1.8 million (December 31, 2004 \$2.0 million) over the amount presented under Canadian accounting principles, with a corresponding reduction in deficit. The resulting increase in depreciation and depletion charges as these costs are amortized would have reduced reported earnings for the three months ended June 30, 2005 by \$0.1 million (2004 \$0.1 million) and by \$0.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 (2004 \$0.3 million). The amended Canadian accounting standard for stock-based compensation is substantially the same as the United States accounting principles in its use of the fair-value method, however the transition provision under United States standards allow the effects of the fair-value method to be accounted for prospectively. As a result, the adjustments to deficit, share capital and contributed surplus as at January 1, 2004, disclosed in note 5, would not be made under United States accounting principles.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115, *Accounting for Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, requires that portfolio investments that have readily determinable fair values and are held principally for sale in the near term be presented at fair value with their unrealized holding gains and losses included in earnings. Investments that have readily determinable fair values and, while not held principally for sale in the near term, are available-for-sale, must also be presented at fair value with their holding gains and losses reported in a separate component of shareholders' equity until realized. Both of these types of investments are presented on a cost basis under Canadian accounting principles. Under United States accounting principles, other assets and unrealized holding gains in shareholders' equity at June 30, 2005 would each be increased by \$0.2 million (December 31, 2004 an increase of \$0.2 million), based on the quoted market price of the Company's share investments, which would be included in other comprehensive income for

the three months and six months ended June 30, 2005. At June 30, 2005, the quoted market value of the shares of the investments not held in escrow was \$0.5 million (December 31, 2004 \$0.9 million).

Generally accepted accounting principles in the United States require that the Company classify items of other comprehensive income by their nature in a financial statement and display the accumulated balance of other comprehensive income separately from retained earnings (deficit) and contributed surplus in the equity section of the balance sheet. Under United States accounting principles, other comprehensive income for the three months ended June 30, 2005, which consists of the changes in the unrealized holding gains on investments held, would be a loss of \$0.2 million (2004 loss of \$0.7 million) and for the six months ended June 30, 2005 would be nil (2004 a loss of \$0.3 million).

A reconciliation of net earnings for the period as shown in these consolidated financial statements to net earnings for the period in accordance with United States accounting principles and to comprehensive income for the period using United States accounting principles, is as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Net earnings in these consolidated financial statements	\$ 8.2	\$ 2.9	\$ 10.4	\$ 12.0
Adjustment for differences in accounting for income taxes	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)
Net earnings using United States accounting principles	8.1	2.8	10.2	11.7
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:				
Change in unrealized holding gains on investments	(0.2)	(0.7)		(0.3)
Comprehensive earnings using United States accounting principles	\$ 7.9	\$ 2.1	\$ 10.2	\$ 11.4
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.09
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.09

At its March 2005 meeting, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued a consensus opinion, subsequently ratified by FASB, dealing with the accounting for stripping costs (the removal of overburden) incurred during production. The consensus is effective for the first reporting period in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005, with early application permitted. The EITF addressed the issue of stripping costs incurred in pre-production (capitalize and amortize over the mine life) and stripping costs incurred during the production phase (to be considered a variable cost and included in the cost of inventory produced during the period).

The Marigold Mine would be affected by this change. At June 30, 2005, the Company was assessing the impact of this new statement on future financial reporting.

SECOND QUARTER 2005 INTERIM MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (AS OF AUGUST 5, 2005)

This management's discussion and analysis of the Company's operations for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 is dated August 5, 2005 and should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified by, the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto (the financial statements). This financial information, which is expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise stated, was prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada. Reference should be made to Note 7 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for a reconciliation between Canadian and U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Additional information, including the Company's Annual Information Form (AIF) can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and the Form 40-F filed in the United States on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

SUMMARY

The Company reported earnings for the second quarter of 2005 of \$8.2 million, or \$0.06 per share. In the second quarter of 2004 earnings were \$2.9 million, or \$0.02 per share. Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2005 were \$10.4 million (\$0.08 per share), after recording a charge of \$4.0 million (\$0.03 per share) related to the tender offer for Goldcorp Inc. in the first quarter of 2005. Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2004 were \$12.0 million (\$0.09 per share) which included \$7.0 million (\$0.05 per share), net of tax, from the final settlement on the sale of the Cerro San Pedro property and royalty and the sale of the Company's 50% interest in the Metates (Mexico) property. At the operating mines, production totaled 109,377 ounces of gold in the second quarter of 2005, compared to 48,109 ounces produced during the second quarter of 2004. The difference was not only the production of 44,502 ounces of gold from El Sauzal, (which was not in operation in the second quarter of 2004), but also the dramatic increase in the ounces produced at Marigold (41,120 ounces of gold for the Company's account in the second quarter of 2005, compared to 22,188 ounces of gold produced in the second quarter of 2004). The San Martin mine had a very solid second quarter this year with 23,755 ounces of gold produced. While the Company continues to expect production of 400,000 ounces of gold for the 2005 year, the second quarter production exceeded expectations. The third quarter production is expected to decline somewhat as Marigold spends significantly more time on stripping overburden in the Basalt pit, and El Sauzal mines an area of lower-grade ore. The Company's average total cash cost per ounce of gold was \$191 during the second quarter of 2005 compared to \$183 in the comparable period in 2004. Significantly higher oil prices affected not only direct fuel costs but the cost of derivative products as well, such as power generation. Maintenance expenses and downtime at both Marigold and El Sauzal also contributed to the increased cash cost per ounce. The Company continued to realize higher gold prices during 2005; \$430 per ounce of gold sold during the second quarter of 2005 compared to \$394 per ounce of gold sold in the second quarter of 2004. Exploration expenditures were \$3.4 million during the second quarter of 2005, an increase over the \$2.8 million expended in the second quarter 2004. General and administrative expense was \$2.0 million in the three months ended June 30, 2005, slightly higher than the \$1.6 million in the comparable period in 2004. Stock-based compensation was \$1.2 million during the second quarter of 2005; there was no stock-based compensation in the second quarter of 2004. Capital expenditures totaled \$38.8 million for the second quarter of 2005; year to date, the Company has spent \$72.3 million on construction and development. The Marlin Project in Guatemala continues to be on track for a fourth quarter 2005 start-up.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Gold Production and Costs Per Ounce

As noted above, all of the mines had a good production quarter. Shown below are the 3-month and 6-month production statistics for the mines.

Mine	Three months ending June 30, 2005			Three months ending June 30, 2004		
	Gold ounces	Cash cost per ounce	Total cost per ounce	Gold ounces	Cash cost per ounce	Total cost per ounce
El Sauzal	44,502	\$ 151	\$ 267			
Marigold ⁽¹⁾	41,120	\$ 187	\$ 275	22,188	\$ 160	\$ 240
San Martin	23,755	\$ 273	\$ 379	22,418	\$ 192	\$ 289
Rand ⁽²⁾				3,503	\$ 268	\$ 311
Total/average	109,377	\$ 191	\$ 295	48,109	\$ 183	\$ 268

Mine	Six months ending June 30, 2005			Six months ending June 30, 2004		
	Gold ounces	Cash cost per ounce	Total cost per ounce	Gold ounces	Cash cost per ounce	Total cost per ounce
El Sauzal	88,037	\$ 138	\$ 252			
Marigold ⁽¹⁾	69,339	\$ 204	\$ 295	39,394	\$ 198	\$ 277
San Martin	45,722	\$ 268	\$ 373	51,344	\$ 182	\$ 278
Rand ⁽²⁾				8,290	\$ 248	\$ 292
Total/average	203,098	\$ 190	\$ 294	99,028	\$ 194	\$ 279

Note: Cash cost and total costs per ounce are non-GAAP financial measures and are discussed further under Costs of Production .

(1) This represents the Company's 66.67% share of Marigold.

(2) Rand is currently rinsing its leach pad and the small amount of gold recovered is no longer being reported as production.

OPERATIONS REVIEW

El Sauzal Project, Chihuahua, Mexico

El Sauzal had another strong quarter producing 44,502 ounces of gold during the three months ended June 30, 2005. Cash costs of production rose to \$151 as higher seasonal power charges began on May 16 and general and administrative costs were higher than expected. Mining of lower-grade ore increased the tonnage milled also leading to higher costs. The Company continues to expect El Sauzal to produce approximately 170,000 ounces of gold during 2005.

San Martin Mine, Honduras

The San Martin Mine produced 23,755 ounces of gold during the three months ended June 30, 2005 at a total cash cost of production of \$273 per ounce of gold. The second quarter 2004 production was 22,418 ounces of gold, but cash costs were \$192 per ounce of gold. The mine continues to meet expectations on budget and costs, with the effects of the lower-grade and lower-recovery Palo Alto ore being mined in 2005 accounting for much of the increase in costs, combined with the negative effects of high fuel costs at a mine which is totally diesel-generator-powered. The Company continues to expect San Martin to produce approximately 85,000 ounces of gold during 2005.

Marigold Mine, Nevada

The 66.7%-owned Marigold Mine had a very strong production quarter during the three months ended June 30, 2005, producing 41,120 ounces of gold for the Company's account at a per-ounce cash cost of gold production of \$187. This compares to 22,188 ounces of gold produced during the second quarter of 2004 at a cash cost of \$160 per ounce. The work-in-process inventory on the leach pad was drawn down by over 12,800 ounces of gold (Company's share) during the second quarter of 2005, which added to production, but higher period costs increased the total cash cost per ounce of production. On a per-ounce basis, unplanned maintenance costs of \$1.0 million and fuel prices continued to offset the benefits of the increased production. Although Marigold has dramatically increased production quarter-on-quarter this year, the mine is entering a quarter of intense overburden stripping which is expected to cause production to slow during the third quarter. The Company continues to expect the mine to produce approximately 135,000 ounces of gold for the Company's account during 2005.

PROJECTS

Marlin Project, Western Guatemala

At the end of July, several areas of the Marlin Project had finished the construction phase and were being readied for testing and commissioning. The power line and sub-station work is complete and is awaiting sign-off by the government. Emergency generator power was successfully tested and full back-up generators are expected to be on site in August. Substantial work was completed on both the process facility and the tailings facility, although heavy rains slowed progress at both. Underground mine and open pit development continues. Evaluation of the remaining projected expenditures indicates that additional power, administrative and surface development costs may increase the originally projected construction cost of \$140.0 million by an estimated \$2.0 million. The Project continues to be on-track for commercial production in the fourth quarter 2005.

Imperial Project, California

During 2003, legislative and administrative actions were taken by the State of California to require that any new open pit metallic mines be completely back-filled at the completion of mining. The Company believes that these actions were taken directly to attempt to delay or stop the Company's Imperial Project, as a requirement to back-fill renders the project uneconomic. Consequently, the Company has filed a Notice of Arbitration against the United States pursuant to the North American Free Trade Agreement. The notice alleges that the Company's property rights in the Imperial Project in California have been unlawfully taken by various actions of the United States and the State of California, for which it is entitled to compensation. The Company is seeking recovery of the value of the Imperial Project, pre- and post-award interest and various costs incurred by the Company. A three-person arbitration panel has been selected, and the panel has recently issued a scheduling order which contemplates the claim being heard in July 2006. The Company cannot predict how long it may take to complete this legal process or whether it will be successful in its action.

EXPLORATION

The Company expended \$3.4 million on exploration during the second quarter of 2005 of which \$1.4 million was expensed and \$2.0 million capitalized. Exploration expenditures for the six month period ended June 30, 2005 were \$5.1 million of which \$2.5 million was expensed and \$2.6 million was capitalized. Exploration in the second quarter of 2005 was primarily at two Guatemala projects (Marlin and Cerro Blanco \$1.8 million) and is expected to increase throughout the remainder of 2005. Additional work was performed at the El Sauzal Mine and elsewhere in Mexico (\$0.5 million). The Marigold Mine spent \$1.0 million, most of which was capitalized development drilling, while the Company's share of the Dee exploration venture was \$0.1 million. Additional work is planned on all these projects through the balance of 2005, with increasing expenditures on the Cerro Blanco Project.

RECLAMATION ACTIVITIES

Rand Mine, California

The Rand Mine continues to recover a very small amount of gold from the leach pad as site closure and reclamation proceeds according to plan. The Company continues to expect Rand to substantially complete the required site closure and reclamation over the nine months.

Dee Mine, Nevada

The Company incurred additional charges of \$0.4 million in the second quarter of 2005 as the final reclamation and closure of the Dee Mine is taking substantially longer to complete than originally expected. The extremely wet winter continued to hamper completion of the earthwork, and repairs to the drainage facilities caused by the high winter runoff were necessary. During the second quarter of 2005 a contractor was hired to complete the remaining reclamation work and additional funds were accrued for these costs. The Company believes that its final reclamation should be completed by the end of 2005, with on-going monitoring requirements thereafter.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Revenues

Ounces of gold sold increased to 112,810 in the second quarter of 2005 from 47,037 ounces of gold sold during the second quarter of 2004. Revenues increased accordingly to \$48.7 million from \$18.6 million on the doubling of production as well as a 9% increase in the realized gold price. Gold sales for the six months ended June 30, 2005 were 210,927 ounces of gold compared to 99,700 ounces sold in the first six

months of 2004. Revenues of \$90.8 million were realized in the first two quarters of 2005 compared to \$40.3 million in the same period in 2004. Realized revenue was \$430 per ounce of gold for the second quarter 2005 and \$429 per ounce of gold for the first six months. Realized prices of gold were \$394 per ounce for the second quarter of 2004 and \$404 for the six months ended June 30, 2004. The London p.m. gold price averaged \$427 per ounce of gold during the three months ended June 30, 2005 compared to \$393 during the same period in 2004, and \$427 compared to \$401 for the six month periods.

Cost of Production

The Company's total cash cost of production includes mining, processing, direct mine overhead costs and royalties, but excludes selling, general and administrative costs at the corporate level. Total production costs include depreciation and depletion and amortization of site closure and reclamation accruals but exclude future income tax effects. There is a difference between cost of sales and cost of production relating to the difference in the cost of the ounces sold out of inventory during the year.

Cash costs of production should not be considered as an alternative to operating profit or net profit attributable to shareholders, or as an alternative to other Canadian or U.S. generally accepted accounting principle measures and may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. However, the Company believes that cash costs of production per ounce of gold, by mine, is a useful indicator to investors and management of a mine's performance as it provides: (i) a measure of the mine's cash margin per ounce, by comparison of the cash operating costs per ounce by mine to the price of gold; (ii) the trend in costs as the mine matures; and (iii) an internal benchmark of performance to allow for comparison against other mines.

The difference between cost of sales as presented in the consolidated statements of operations and cash costs of production for the Company is due to the cost of any incremental ounces put into or sold out of finished goods inventory compared to those ounces actually produced during the year. During the first six months of 2005, approximately 3,000 ounces of gold produced by El Sauzal in the fourth quarter of 2004 were sold, decreasing the average cost per ounce of gold sold during the first six months of 2005 compared to the average cost per ounce of gold produced. The table below reconciles total cash costs per ounce of production and total costs per ounce of production based on the Gold Institute Production Cost Standard to cost per ounce sold per the financial statements.

Non-GAAP Financial Measure:

Reconciliation of Production Costs to Cost of Sales

(dollar amounts in millions of U.S. dollars, unless indicated)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Total ounces sold	112,810	47,037	210,927	99,700
Total ounces produced	109,377	48,109	203,098	99,028
Total cost of sales per the financial statements	\$ 21.4	\$ 8.5	\$ 39.2	\$ 19.2
Adjustments for revenue recognition (difference in cost of ounces sold out of inventory)	(0.5)	0.3	(0.7)	0.0
Total cash cost of production per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	\$ 20.9	\$ 8.8	\$ 38.5	\$ 19.2
Total cash cost per ounce of gold sold	\$ 190	\$ 181	\$ 186	\$ 193
Total cash cost per ounce of gold produced per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	\$ 191	\$ 183	\$ 190	\$ 194

Depreciation, depletion and amortization per the financial statements	\$ 12.5	\$ 4.0	\$ 23.2	\$ 8.4
Net adjustments for cost of ounces produced but not sold, non-production-related depreciation and future income tax effects	(1.2)	0.1	(2.0)	0.0
Total cost of production per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	\$ 32.2	\$ 12.9	\$ 59.7	\$ 27.6
Total cost of production per ounce of gold produced per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	\$ 295	\$ 268	\$ 294	\$ 279

Depreciation and depletion charges were \$12.5 million for the three months ending June 30, 2005 compared to \$4.0 million for the comparable period in 2004. For the six month periods ended June 30, depreciation and depletion charges were \$23.2 million during 2005 compared to \$8.4 million during 2004. Over 60% of the depreciation and depletion charges were calculated on a unit-of-production basis and thus, as production and sales increased, these charges increased proportionally. The other significant difference was the inclusion of charges from the El Sauzal mine that was not yet in production in the second quarter of 2004. These charges included the amortization of the costs allocated to El Sauzal at the time of the Company's acquisition of Francisco Gold Corp. With the inclusion of El Sauzal production, the Company's year to date depreciation and depletion charges were approximately \$104 per ounce of gold compared to 2004's average of \$85 per ounce of gold.

Other Income and Expenses

The Company expensed exploration expenditures of \$1.4 million during the three months ended June 30, 2005, of which \$0.8 million was expensed in Guatemala, \$0.2 million in the United States and \$0.4 million in Mexico. Exploration expense in the second quarter of 2004 was \$0.8 million. During the first six months of 2005, the Company expensed \$2.5 million on exploration compared to \$1.9 million during the same period in 2004. Exploration activities in Mexico and expenditures on the Cerro Blanco Project in Guatemala account for the difference. General and administrative expense was \$2.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005, as compared to the \$1.6 million expended in the same period in 2004. Staff increases, employment-related expenses and business development activities accounted for the difference. General and administrative expense was \$8.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005, as compared to \$4.0 million expended in the same period in 2004. The most significant difference between the six-month periods was the \$4.0 million charge incurred in the first quarter of 2005 for expenses incurred during the tender offer for Goldcorp Inc. Stock-based compensation included non-cash charges of \$1.2 million during the three month period ended June 30, 2005 (2004 - nil) and \$1.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 (2004 - \$0.1 million). Other operating expenses in the second quarter of 2005 included non-cash charges of \$0.6 million in accretion expense and other site closure accruals (2004 - \$0.3 million). For the six months ended June 30, 2005 these expenses totaled \$0.9 million (2004 - \$0.4 million). Interest and other income increased to \$0.4 million during the three months ended June 30, 2005. This included interest income of \$0.2 million, other income of \$0.3 million, and a foreign exchange loss of \$0.1 million. Interest and other income was \$0.1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2004 comprised of interest income of \$0.3 million offset by a foreign exchange loss of \$0.2 million. Interest and other income for the six months ended June 30, 2005 was \$0.6 million. This was made up of interest income of \$0.3 million, other income of \$0.5 million, and a foreign exchange loss of \$0.2 million. Interest and other income was \$8.4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2004. During the first six months of 2004, the Company recorded income of \$7.3 million relating to the final payments due on the sale of the Cerro San Pedro Project to Metallica Resources Inc. The Company also sold its 50% interest in the Metates Project in Mexico to American Gold Capital Corporation (American Gold) and received common shares of American Gold. The Company valued these shares at \$0.7 million, all of which was recorded as income. In the second quarter of 2005, current tax expense was \$2.0 million for cash taxes payable related primarily to the San Martin operation (2004 - nil). Future income tax benefit was \$0.2 million during the second quarter of 2005 compared to \$0.6 million of expense during the second quarter of 2004. For the six months ended June 30, 2005, cash tax expense was \$3.1 million. Future income tax expense of \$2.2 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2005 related primarily to tax-effecting the earnings at the El Sauzal Mine. In the comparable period of 2004, future income tax expense was \$1.5 million relating to the San Martin operation.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The Company's quarterly information for the last eight quarters is shown below:

(amounts in millions of US\$ except per ounce and per share amounts)	3rd Q 2003	4th Q 2003	1st Q 2004	2nd Q 2004	3rd Q 2004	4th Q 2004	1st Q 2005	2nd Q 2005
Average realized price/oz. of gold	\$ 371	\$ 402	\$ 412	\$ 394	\$ 406	\$ 438	\$ 429	\$ 430
Ounces of gold sold	51,110	56,064	52,663	47,036	51,631	76,369	98,117	112,810
Revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$ 19.0	\$ 22.5	\$ 21.7	\$ 18.6	\$ 21.0	\$ 33.4	\$ 42.1	\$ 48.7
Net earnings ⁽²⁾	\$ 3.4	\$ 8.6 ⁽³⁾	\$ 9.1 ⁽³⁾	\$ 2.9	\$ 2.8	\$ 6.1	\$ 2.2 ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 8.2
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.06
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.06

- (1) Net sales and total revenues are the same.
- (2) Income from continuing operations and net earnings are the same.
- (3) Includes income from the sale of the Cerro San Pedro and Metates properties of \$1.5 million in the 4th quarter of 2003 and \$6.9 million in the 1st quarter of 2004.
- (4) Includes \$4.0 million of expenses incurred during the tender offer for Goldcorp Inc.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**Working Capital and Cash Flow**

The Company had working capital of \$29.3 million at June 30, 2005, compared to \$27.4 million at December 31, 2004. The Company had cash flow from operations before working capital adjustments and reclamation expenditures of \$22.1 million during the second quarter of 2005, compared to \$7.7 million generated in the second quarter of 2004.

The Company's mining operations provided \$23.8 million in cash during the second quarter of 2005 compared to \$9.8 million during the second quarter of 2004 (revenues, less cost of sales, less cash reclamation expenditures). The major differences were a 140% increase in ounces of gold sold that accounted for \$14.0 million of the difference; a 9% increase in the realized price of gold accounted for a \$4.1 million increase both of which were offset by a \$1.0 million decrease attributable to the increased cash cost per ounce (cash cost per ounce of gold sold was \$190 in the second quarter of 2005 versus \$181 during the first quarter of 2004). Cash flow from operations before working capital adjustments and reclamation was \$38.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 compared to \$15.4 million during the period ended June 30, 2004. In addition, the Company received \$13.25 million in cash received from the sale of the royalty on the Cerro San Pedro project and shares valued by the Company at \$0.7 million in exchange for its Metates property interest. The substantial increase in production and sales in first six months of 2005 compared to the same period in 2004 drove the increase in cash flow along with a 6% realized gold price increase.

Capital expenditures totaled \$38.8 million for the second quarter of 2005, and \$72.3 million year to date. This compared to \$58.7 million in the second quarter of 2004 and \$93.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004. Capital expenditures this year were primarily for the Marlin Project construction. During 2004, both El Sauzal and Marlin were under construction. Expenditures in the quarter ended June 30, 2005 at Marlin totaled \$29.1 million and included \$12.7 million in expenditures on the process facilities, \$2.2 million on the tailings facility, \$1.8 million on mine equipment, \$2.6 million on surface development, \$1.2 million on underground development and \$8.3 million on other development and support activities, including \$0.6 million of capitalized interest. Marigold Mine expenditures were \$4.5 million on deferred stripping, \$1.5 million on leach pad construction and process facilities, \$0.7 million for equipment and \$0.9 million for mine development for a total of \$7.6 million. The San Martin Mine spent \$0.9 million for leach pad construction. At El Sauzal, \$1.2 million was capitalized: \$0.5 million at the process plant, \$0.6 million on equipment and \$0.1 million on infrastructure improvements. Capital expenditures of \$72.3 million to date in 2005 were financed from the Company's operating cash flow and working capital and an additional \$15.0 million drawn on the International Finance Corporation debt facility for the Marlin Project, and \$20.0 million from the Company's revolving credit facility. The Company expects that all remaining capital expenditures in 2005 will be financed from the Company's cash flow and working capital and available credit facility (see below).

The Company received \$0.4 million from the exercise of stock options in the three months ended June 30, 2005 compared to \$1.2 million in the three months ended June 30, 2004. \$0.6 million was received from exercise of stock options during the first six months of 2005 compared to \$3.1 million during the same period in 2004.

Long-term liabilities increased to \$162.1 million at June 30, 2005, compared to \$123.6 million at December 31, 2004, primarily as a result of borrowing for construction of the Marlin Project. The long-term liabilities amount consisted of reserves for future reclamation costs, long-term debt, and future income taxes. At June 30, 2005, the non-current site closure and reclamation liability was \$8.9 million (\$7.6 million at December 31, 2004). Long-term debt incurred for construction at the Marlin Project increased to \$65.0 million at June 30, 2005 (\$30.0 million at December 31, 2004), as the project entered the final months of construction. Future income taxes increased slightly to \$88.2 million from \$86.0 million at December 31, 2004. Future income tax increases were due primarily to income generated from the El Sauzal Mine.

Capital Resources

On June 30, 2004, the Company signed a loan agreement with International Finance Corporation, a division of the World Bank providing for up to \$45.0 million in funding, at a six-month LIBOR plus 2.625%-based interest rate, for development of the Company's Marlin Project in Guatemala. The facility is secured by a pledge of the Company's shares in the related Guatemalan subsidiaries. As at June 30, 2005 and August 5, 2005, there was \$45.0 million outstanding under the facility. The blended interest rate was 5.515% as of June 30, 2005 and 6.445% as of August 5, 2005; interest is payable semiannually. Principal repayments are scheduled to begin in January 2007 and will be made semi-annually through July 2009. For the three months ended June 30, 2005, \$0.6 million of interest was capitalized to the Marlin Project; \$1.1 million of interest was capitalized for the six months ended June 30, 2005, (2004 - nil). On March 4, 2005, the Company finalized a \$50.0 million revolving credit facility with the Bank of Nova Scotia. The facility is available for borrowing and repayment at any time during the 3-year period ending March 4, 2008 at a LIBOR-based interest rate. The facility is secured by a pledge of the Company's shares in certain U.S. and Mexican mining subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2005 and August 5, 2005, \$20.0 million was outstanding under this facility. The interest rate was 4.51% as of June 30, 2005 and August 5, 2005; interest is payable quarterly. For the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2005, \$0.1 million in interest was capitalized to the Marlin Project.

In the course of its business, the Company may issue debt or equity securities to meet the growth plans of the Company if it determines that additional funding could be obtained under favorable financial terms. No assurance can be given that additional funding will be available or, if available, will be on terms acceptable to the Company.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the course of its normal business, the Company incurs various contractual obligations and contingent liabilities.

These contractual obligations and contingencies as at June 30, 2005 are shown in the table below:

(amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

	Less than	1	3 years	4	5 years	More than	Total
Contractual Obligations	one year					5 years	
Operating leases	\$ 0.5	\$	1.1	\$	0.1		\$ 1.7
Minimum royalty payments	\$ 0.3	\$	0.9	\$	0.6	\$ 1.7	\$ 3.5
Construction and equipment purchase contracts	\$ 17.2						\$ 17.2
Long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	42.5	\$	22.5		\$ 65.0
	Less than					More than	
Contingencies	one year	1	3	4	5	5 years	Total
Future site closure and reclamation costs ⁽²⁾	\$ 0.8	\$	0.9	\$	1.8	\$ 19.7	\$ 22.9

⁽¹⁾ Reflects the \$65.0 million

principal
outstanding as
of June 30,
2005. Does not
include future
interest
payments on the
long-term debt.

- (2) In the
Company's
financial
statements,
\$0.8 million of
these
obligations are
included in
current
liabilities and
\$8.9 million in
long-term
liabilities. The
Company has
\$10.0 million in
cash and
certificates of
deposit as
collateral
backing these
obligations.

OUTSTANDING SHARE INFORMATION

The Company had 131,018,753 common shares outstanding as of June 30, 2005 and as of August 5, 2005. The Company also had outstanding 3,996,200 stock options outstanding as of June 30, 2005 and August 5, 2005. All outstanding options are each exercisable into one common share.

The Company had 200,000,000 shares of common stock authorized as of December 31, 2004. At an extraordinary shareholders' meeting on February 9, 2005, the restriction on the number of shares authorized was removed allowing the Company to issue an unlimited number of common shares. Each common share is entitled to one vote.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In a civil action in Honduras, both the Country of Honduras and the Company, as intervenor, continue in the appeal process of an action where the plaintiff is suing for recognition of its right of a mineral discovery in the area of the San Martin Mine. The mines ministry has asserted that the alleged site is located outside the present and anticipated mining areas of the mine. Final resolution from the Honduran Supreme Court is expected during 2005. The Company continues to believe this action will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Company.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of its consolidated financial statements requires the Company to use estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as revenues and expenses. The Company's accounting policies are described in note 2 of the notes to its consolidated financial statements included in the Company's 2004 Annual Report to Shareholders, and a discussion of some of the more significant policies is also included in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Information Form. The Company's accounting policies relating to work-in-progress inventory valuation, depreciation and depletion of mineral property, plant and equipment and site reclamation and closure accruals are critical accounting policies that are subject to estimates and assumptions regarding reserves, recoveries, future gold prices and future mining activities. All estimates used are subject to periodic review and are adjusted as appropriate. Life-of-mine plans are prepared each year, so all estimates relating to mining activities, reserves, recoveries and gold prices are re-assessed annually, or more frequently as determined by management. Because of the ongoing review process, the Company has been able to update its estimates on a timely basis as developments affecting the underlying assumptions have necessitated such modifications.

The Company records the cost of mining ore stacked on its leach pads and the cost of mining and crushing ore at the El Sauzal mill, as work-in-progress inventory, and values work-in-progress inventory at the lower of costs or estimated net realizable value. These costs are charged to earnings and included in cost of sales on the basis of ounces of gold recovered. The Company does not have raw ore stockpiles; only crushed ore or ore on the leach pads is valued for inventory. The assumptions used in the valuation of work-in-progress inventories include estimates of gold contained in the ore stacked on leach pads, assumptions of the amount of gold stacked that is expected to be recovered from the leach pads, the amount of gold in the El Sauzal mill circuit and an assumption of the gold price expected to be realized when the gold is recovered. If these estimates or assumptions prove to be inaccurate, the Company could be required to write-down the recorded value of its work-in-progress inventories, which would reduce the Company's earnings and working capital.

The Company records mineral property acquisition costs and mine development costs at cost. In accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, the Company capitalizes pre-production expenditures net of revenues received, until the commencement of commercial production. A significant portion of the Company's mineral property, plant and equipment is depreciated and amortized on a unit-of-production basis. Under the unit-of-production method, the calculation of depreciation, depletion and amortization of mineral property, plant and equipment is based on the amount of reserves expected to be recovered from each location. If these estimates of reserves prove to be inaccurate, or if the Company revises its mining plan for a location, due to reductions in the price of gold or otherwise, to reduce the amount of reserves expected to be recovered, the Company could be required to write-down the recorded value of its mineral property, plant and equipment, or to increase the amount of future

depreciation, depletion and amortization expense, both of which would reduce the Company's earnings and net assets. In addition, generally accepted accounting principles require the Company to consider at the end of each accounting period whether or not there has been an impairment of the capitalized mineral property, plant and equipment. For producing properties, this assessment is based on expected future cash flows to be generated from the location. For non-producing properties, this assessment is based on whether factors that may indicate the need for a write-down are present. If the Company determines there has been an impairment because its prior estimates of future cash flows have proven to be inaccurate, due to reductions in the price of gold, increases in the costs of production, reductions in the amount of reserves expected to be recovered or otherwise, or because the Company has determined that the deferred costs of non-producing properties may not be recovered based on current economics or permitting considerations, the Company would be required to write-down the recorded value of its mineral property, plant and equipment, which would reduce the Company's earnings and net assets.

The Company has an obligation to reclaim its properties after the minerals have been mined from the site, and has estimated the costs necessary to comply with existing reclamation standards. Generally accepted accounting principles require the Company to recognize the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation, such as site closure and reclamation costs, in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The Company records the estimated present value of future cash flows associated with site closure and reclamation as a liability when the liability is incurred and increases the carrying value of the related assets for that amount. Subsequently, these asset retirement costs are amortized to expense over the life of the related assets using the unit-of-production method. At the end of each period, the liability is increased to reflect the passage of time (accretion expense) and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying any initial fair value measurements (additional asset retirement costs). If these estimates of costs or of recoverable mineral resources prove to be inaccurate, the Company could be required to write down the recorded value of its mineral property or increase the amount of future depreciation and accretion expense, or both, all which would reduce the Company's earnings and net assets.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Effective January 1, 2005, the Company adopted the new CICA Accounting Guideline 15 Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (AcG-15). The new guidance establishes when a company should consolidate a variable interest entity and requires a variable interest entity to be consolidated if a company is at risk of absorbing the variable interest entity's expected losses, or is entitled to receive a majority of the variable interest entity's residual returns, or both. The adoption of AcG-15 did not result in any changes to the Company's financial statements.

As referred to in note 7 of the consolidated financial statements, there is a change in United States generally accepted accounting principles that will affect the Company. The Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), at its March 2005 meeting, issued a consensus opinion, subsequently ratified by FASB, dealing with the accounting for stripping costs (the removal of overburden) incurred during production. The consensus is effective for the first reporting period in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005, with early application permitted. The EITF addressed the issue of stripping costs incurred in pre-production (capitalize and amortize over the mine life) and stripping costs incurred during the production phase (to be considered a variable cost and included in the cost of inventory produced during the period). The Marigold Mine would be affected by this change. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this new statement on future financial reporting. At June 30, 2005, the Company had \$9.0 million in deferred stripping capitalized as mine development costs of which approximately \$1.3 million would be transferred to work-in-progress inventory.

HEDGING AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As at June 30, 2005 and August 5, 2005, the Company had no gold or silver ounces hedged and has no current plans to engage in any hedging activities.

The Company's current hedging policy, approved by the Board of Directors, gives management the discretion to commit up to 60% of planned gold production and up to 90% of planned silver production for up to five years.

Management is authorized to use any combination of spot, forward, spot deferred forwards and put or

call options. Although this is the approved policy, management's current intention and practice is to not hedge any part of the Company's gold production and the Company currently has no hedging contracts in place. In the future, the Company may consider hedging a portion of the by-product silver production at Marlin. Since the Company does not currently engage in gold hedging activities, the Company's exposure to the impact of gold price volatility is higher and thus can have a direct impact on its profitability.

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies through its foreign operations primarily in Honduras, Mexico, Guatemala and Canada. The Company monitors this exposure, but had no hedge positions at August 5, 2005. The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts and interest receivable, investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, taxes payable and long-term debt. Other than investments and long-term debt, the carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short term to maturity of such instruments. Management believes that the carrying value of long-term debt approximates fair value at June 30, 2005, due to its market-based interest rate. The market value of the Company's marketable securities investments was approximately \$0.6 million as at June 30, 2005.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as required by Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act). Based upon the results of that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure and is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to reasonably assure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure and is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. The Company's management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believes that its disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide such reasonable assurance.

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the control. The design of any systems of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the Company's quarter ended June 30, 2005 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Forward-Looking Statements

Safe Harbor Statement under the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: Except for the statements of historical fact contained herein, the information presented constitutes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as plans , expects , budget , scheduled , estimates , forecasts , intends , anticipates , believes , or variation of such words and phrases that refer to certain actions, events or results to be taken, occur or achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the actual results of exploration activities, actual results of reclamation activities, the estimation or realization of mineral reserves and resources, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, requirements for additional capital, future prices of gold, possible variations in ore grade or recovery rates, failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, accidents, labor disputes and other risks of the mining industry, delays in obtaining governmental approvals, permits or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, the Company's hedging practices, currency fluctuations, title disputes or claims limitations on insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation, as well as those factors discussed under Item 5 in the section entitled Risk Factors in the Company's Annual Information Form. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

**CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF
THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, C. Kevin McArthur, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 6-K of Glamis Gold Ltd.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation;
 - c) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 5, 2005

/s/

C. Kevin McArthur
Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF
THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Cheryl S. Maher, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 6-K of Glamis Gold Ltd.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation;
 - c) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 5, 2005

/s/

Cheryl S. Maher
Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the quarterly report of Glamis Gold Ltd. (the Company) on Form 6-K for the period ended June 30, 2005 as filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report) I, C. Kevin McArthur, in my capacity as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, do hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: August 5, 2005

/s/

C. Kevin McArthur
Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the quarterly report of Glamis Gold Ltd. (the Company) on Form 6-K for the period ended June 30, 2005 as filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report) I, Cheryl S. Maher, in my capacity as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, do hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C.

Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: August 5, 2005

/s/

Cheryl S. Maher
Chief Financial Officer