

GOLD RESEARCH - A COLLABORATION BETWEEN WESTLB AG GFM – GEC AND VIRTUAL METALS

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# Gold, Energy & Commodities (GEC): Precious Metals Insight

## WestLB AG November – Lead Article By Matthew Turner Virtual Metals

You don't have to know much about the gold market to know of India's importance to it. Not only does the country import around 600 tonnes of gold a year – nearly a quarter of the amount that comes out the world's mines – but VM estimate it holds stocks of more than 12,000 tonnes of gold, about the same as of the EU's central banks put together.

Luckily for the market Indian's affinity for the yellow metal seems rather more deep-rooted than the central bankers. Since the market was liberalised in 1990 demand has soared – accounting for around half of the increase in world demand over that period. In fact you could say India has helped the market absorb much of those official sales.

Nevertheless it would be a mistake for the gold community to sit back and relax. For a start much of the dramatic increase in Indian consumption since 1991 can be seen as a one-off increase due to market liberalisation. Furthermore during this period gold became more affordable as its real price fell in both dollar and rupee terms. Perhaps most unsettling however is that nagging feeling many have that as India becomes more 'westernised' Indians will find things they prefer to spend their money on than gold, such as mobile phones and motor cars.

So far the most pessimistic predictions have failed to materialise, but there are some warning signs, such as the fact it looks like India will import 50% less gold this year than last. Of course much of this drop is due to the higher gold price encouraging internal recycling of gold, but even so it illuminates what is at stake: If India loses its taste for gold, from where will future demand come?

In this edition of Precious Metals Insight we bring you some of the salient findings from a lengthy analysis of the Indian gold market soon to be published by Virtual Metals and Grendon International Research. What we found gives some comfort – but it also has some alarming pointers for the future.

The full report covers all aspects of the Indian gold market, but in the short space available here we focus on a few key issues, in particular the subject of gold's role in the controversial dowry system (in essence the demands made on the bride by the groom and his family as a condition of marriage) and in contrast, its role in the practice of *stridhan*, or 'women's wealth'.

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## Commentary - India – The Age Of Kaliyug By Gary Mead, Virtual Metals

Devout Hindus who are also gold-bugs have a lot to chew over right now. It looks like Indian gold imports during 2002 will be as much as 50 per cent lower than in 2001, largely as a result of the recent price recovery. For orthodox Hindus who believe that the universe is now living in the Age of Kaliyug – a time of destruction, chaos and uncertainty – this collapse in the Indian gold imports market might be seen as symptomatic of a more universal disorder. Certainly it ought to worry gold producers and investors everywhere. If India loses its taste for gold, where will future demand come from?

Virtual Metals is publishing a lengthy analysis of the Indian gold market this month<sup>i</sup>. We can do little more than distil some of the more salient findings of our work, which is based upon lengthy field research across the whole of India during the first half of 2002. What we found gives some comfort – but it also has some alarming pointers for the future. India is still the biggest market for newly-mined gold, but it is also of course a potential source of vast dishoarding.

No-one can know with any degree of final accuracy exactly how much gold is in the hands of private Indian individuals, though some estimates suggest it could be as much as 12,000 tonnes – which translates into about 20 years' supply of imports. Now that really *would* knock the stuffing out of the market. One interviewee put the potential threat very succinctly: "I cannot think of any wedding that I personally have attended – and that must be at least a couple of hundred – where there has not been gold bought for the bride. It is obligatory, under Hindu practices, that the immediate family of the bride gives her at least one set of gold; this set might be a necklace, rings, bracelet and so on, and she will wear it on the day of the wedding itself. But what you have to realise is that 99 per cent of these sets will immediately go to the locker after the wedding, and sit there until the bride herself attends another wedding, when she will take it out and wear it."

Our research – based on hundreds of interviews with gold trade representatives inside India, as well as numerous interviews outside the gold trade – demonstrates convincingly that Indian gold buyers are not only intensely price-sensitive, as

widely believed, but something much more alarming; they have also become increasingly agnostic about the precious metal's current price stability and potential future price rise.

Indians who once saw a price rise as a confirmation of their belief in gold as a solid and sensible investment now consider the recent price rally as an opportune moment either to cash in their old gold holdings, or to sell back those holdings to retailers, in exchange for newer, more fashionable and lighter-weight items. If the price is high, then sell some, is the current mood. This is worrying because the mood quite recently was if the price is high maybe we should buy some more, in case it goes even higher.

Among the vast range of issues considered in our report, several stand out:

- The suggestion that Indians somehow have a 'natural affinity' for gold is of course nonsensical, and this spurious notion has seriously misled gold producers.
- The western view of gold as *either* adornment *or* investment is completely inappropriate in the Indian context, where a whole range of social, legal, cultural, political and economic factors work together to create a situation where both men and women have traditionally seen gold as having both functions.
- While there are some social and economic trends that are beginning to erode this blessed duality for gold, there is considerable inertia within some sectors of Indian society – particularly among the 70 per cent or so of the people who live in rural India – such that gold, at the perceived 'right' price, remains highly desired, above other precious metals and indeed paper currency and other financial instruments. As one interviewee put it: "We have a two-speed India. The super-rich – which is taking off like a rocket – and the very poor, where the pace of change is almost unnoticeable."
- There are, therefore, a number of factors that are working against gold's continued status in India over the long term (two or three decades at least), while there are other factors that, if suitably guided and understood, will help gold to maintain its attractiveness to the vast bulk of the population for the immediate future.

There are a number of widely-held assumptions concerning India's relations to gold that we discovered to be highly misleading. Perhaps the most often repeated is that gold is deeply implicated in the dowry system. That may have been true in the past (and is still true of many parts of rural India) but it is in rapid decline among the urban middle and upper classes.

The practice of dowry (which is ill-defined but essentially consists of demands imposed by the groom and his relatives as a condition for marriage of the bride) is, like tax evasion and other human activities in India, illegal but ubiquitous. In today's urban India many other materials and goods are demanded as part of the dowry, as well as and often in place of gold. Today, the parents of a moderately well-off urban Indian family (with an annual income of around \$15,000) may find on the shopping list such items as vehicles, white goods, accommodation, or even foreign higher education for the groom.

The nature of the dowry is changing, under the irreversible pressure of aspirations for a more immediate material gratification (television set today rather gold for tomorrow's rainy day). This is inevitably a negative signal for gold. On the other hand some aspects of Indian society are moving at a glacial pace, and these hold out some hope for gold's long-term role. One of the key aspects of conservative Hindu behaviour concerns the importance given to ensuring that family wealth is not dissipated. Thus although men and women enjoy the same legal rights of inheritance, in practice it is still widely customary to ensure that fixed assets (land, property) are passed down the generations through the male line; Hindu women are more often than not excluded from such asset-inheritance.

Instead, women are widely regarded as having rights to inherit and own moveable assets, particularly gold in the form of jewellery. According to one interviewee, "in dowries, consumerism is becoming a major factor. Gold, jewellery, bits and pieces of furniture, now people are demanding vehicles, now much more cash. There is a kind of 'get rich quick' mentality in many of these cases, get the consumer items you want, TVs and so on. But if there is a shortage in the home, the last thing to get mortgaged is the woman's jewellery. Because in inheritance terms, women get the moveable – jewellery – while men get the immovable – land. The social norm is that it's not very acceptable to mortgage

jewellery, jewellery goes from mother to daughter, that's the pattern, it's one of the few things that's seen to belong to woman's property."

Many people we spoke to referred to the Hindi term *stridhan*; some even asserted that this term means not just 'woman's wealth' but that it is virtually synonymous with gold itself. *Stridhan* is still widely regarded by both men and women as, by definition, the female financial asset *in extremis*, and that gold is that asset. This point was put by one woman interviewee, an economics professor: "Until people have better investment skills, until parents have greater confidence in the markets or how better to support the girl, I see no end to this demand for gold. Indians strenuously try to fit out their children for life. Why not buy the girl government bonds? Well, confidence in the financial markets is not sufficient to outweigh confidence in gold. No parent in this day and age would dare send their daughter out without gold. My daughter is a bio-chemist, extremely feminist, we have no great economic fears. Yet there is a strong sense of lineage in Indian society – the gold stock. When my mother gives me her gold she is conveying to me that lineage, she is demonstrating to me that she comes from a strong stock, it's a symbol of how well she has done, that she has taken care of herself and her assets and has never had to liquidate her assets. It's wrapped up with frugality and a pride in that frugality, it's similar to how other societies may regard their possession of family antiques and heirlooms."

Yet although there are sound economic and sociological reasons why gold still has a vital investment dimension in India – beyond the very small amount of gold bought for what might technically be considered 'investment' purposes – it is evident that the tectonic plates of this society are shifting. The younger the generation, the greater the potential for a radical shift away from the traditional reasons for holding gold as jewellery-investment. One interviewee spelled out the real long-term danger thus: "My mother, aged 67, has a phenomenal affinity for gold. My wife, 41, is beginning to move away from gold. My niece and her friends – 13,14,15 – are into cosmetics, clothes and other fashion items such as watches. They have no aspiration towards gold at all. You have to realise that in 15 years my mother's generation will not exist. My daughter would not thank me for buying her gold. Ten years from now the pattern for gold consumption in India is going to be very different indeed. I see its use continuing

but overall demand shrinking. For those girls born today, gold will become simply a fossil or a relic.”

We believe there are ways to prevent gold from becoming a dinosaur in this most important of all markets. But it will take thoughtfulness, patience and tenacity.

<sup>1</sup> *India's Gold Era – the Age of Kaliyug is a joint venture between Virtual Metals Research and Consulting, and Grendon International Research. Copies may be purchased through contacting the Virtual Metals' London office*

least by 2002 standards) after 1mth and 1 year rates (for example) traded up to 50bp and 90bp respectively. The question going forward is, will Bullion Bank Rating downgrades offset the lack of producer activity, and if not when is the next squeeze ?. The month of December is an obvious first point of reference, when Central Banks may choose to withdraw liquidity to test market depth.

## Conclusions

The gold market definitively tested and held deep trend line support (dating back to November 2001) and the 200 day moving average at YS\$309.00/oz in late October before rallying to close the month mid range. The question now is the same one posed for the last eighteen months, just how successful and sustainable with the ensuing rally be ? Outside influences such as equity, credit and US\$ block continue to be supportive for the gold price, however we can't help but think all the market is doing is succeeding in establishing higher lows. I hear you say 'all but ?', and a fair question too ! Sure, higher lows are encouraging, but what we need are higher highs and sustainably so. Market flows and the lack of risk appetite suggest more consolidative rather than stronger price action in the near term. Our hedge fund friends retain there preference for bull strategies, as does the producer community, and on the supply side Central Banks (those that do not fall within the Washington Agreement) cap rallies. Geopolitically gold has little, if any mileage from an unstable Middle East where the War Premium is comfortably priced in adding further weight to consolidation within what appears to be the established US\$310/330 range.

Implied Option volatility's continue to maintain a nervously bid tone as evidenced by the market's propensity to chase higher spot prices and scale long vega plays on any dip. Further more, reticence in owning 'downside' strikes is all consuming thereby providing a natural supportive influence to upside calls.

The gold forward market saw a brief but nonetheless concerted squeeze in October, as two prominent house squeezed rates up to 50 basis points higher on good volume. The curve has reverted back to more recognisable parameters (at

## SAFI Program Trading Signals – Gold Models (update 6 Nov.)

The Strategic Automated Financial Investing (SAFI) Program is a directional long/short global macro systematic strategy that invests in a diversified portfolio of currencies, bonds, equities and commodities. The Program uses a quantitative approach for advanced analysis of high frequency market data to generate medium-term trading signals

Technical Signal (non-linear, volatility-adjusted, medium-term trend model): **Short**

Fundamental Signal (adaptive, high frequency, inter-asset relationship model): **Neutral**

If you have any questions regarding the SAFI Program or our market view, please do not hesitate to contact us: Marc Wall on +44 (0)20 7020 3923.

## Views from the GEC trading desk

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Implied Option volatilities continue to maintain a nervously bid tone as evidenced by the market's propensity to chase higher spot prices and scale long vega plays on any dip. Furthermore, reticence in owning 'downside' strikes is all consuming thereby providing a natural supportive influence to upside calls.

The gold forward market saw a brief but nonetheless concerted squeeze in October, as two prominent house squeezed rates up to 50 basis points higher on good volume. The curve has reverted back to more recognisable parameters (at least by 2002 standards) after 1mth and 1 year rates (for example) traded up to 50bp and 90bp respectively. The question going forward is, will Bullion Bank Rating downgrades offset the lack of producer activity, and if not when is the next squeeze ?. The month of December is an obvious first point of reference, when Central Banks may choose to withdraw liquidity to test market depth.

### Implied Option Volatilities

1m 14.50/16.00 2m 14.50/15.75 3m 14.50/15.50 6m 14.50/15.50 9m 14.40/15.15 1y 14.25/15.00

### Gold Fwds

1m 1.60/75 2m 1.55/70 3m 1.50/65 6m 1.35/50 9m 1.20/35 1y 1.15/30

### Gold Depo/Lease

1m 0.02/0.17 2m 0.05/0.20 3m 0.10/0.25 6m 0.32/0.47 9m 0.43/0.58 1y 0.55/0.70

## WestLB AG Monthly Report – News

**Sunday Times, October** is on track to produce 6 million ounces of gold in 2002 and is looking to increase output to 6.5 million ounces over the next three to four years. In the first half of 2002 AngloGold saw headline earnings up 44% to \$176 million, total cash costs down 17% to \$156 per ounce, return on capital employed maintained at 16% and return on equity higher at 21%.

**The West Australian, October 9th;** Australian gold producer **St Barbara Mines Ltd** has struck an agreement with **Barrick Gold Corp** to acquire its 938,000 ounce Meekatharra project which sits just 15 miles from St Barbara's existing treatment plant. The deal will cost St Barbara \$3.5 million on settlement, \$1 million once mining gets underway and \$10 per ounce payment on mined production exceeding 50,000 ounces.

**Ananova, October 10th; AngloGold** said that the black ownership target contained in the final draft of South Africa's mining bill is achievable. According to the final draft approved by South Africa's cabinet 15% of the mining industry is to be turned over to black-owned businesses within the next five years, increasing to 26% five years after that.

**American Stock Exchange, October 18th;** Canadian mining companies **Bema Gold Corp** and **EAGC Ventures Corp** have announced plans to merge in a move that would see Bema acquire a large gold reserve in South Africa. The plan is subject to regulatory and shareholder approval as well as EAGC completing its acquisition of Golden Reef Mines, formerly Petrex Ltd, in South Africa.

**Interactive Investor; October 21st;** Newcrest Mining said its unaudited net profit for the September quarter rose 16.4% from a year earlier to A\$6.4 million. Production during the quarter was 150,500 ounces, down 6.7% from a year earlier.

**Economic Times, October 22nd;** The Reserve Bank of India has cautioned members of the public, banks, money changers and financial institutions against the use of e-gold in transactions, saying that it is not a recognised currency and is in clear violation of domestic regulations. It is feared that non-resident Indians

could use this system to make remittances to their families in India.

**Reuters October 22<sup>nd</sup>; Placer Dome Inc** reported earnings of \$28 million or 8 cents a share for the quarter ended September 2002. This compares to a loss of \$211 million in the same quarter a year ago after a huge write-down on a Nevada gold property. Output in the quarter was 570,000 ounces at a cash cost of \$195 an ounce, down from 658,000 ounces in the year-ago quarter at a cost of \$171.

**Tehran Times, October 24<sup>th</sup>;** Malaysia plans to set up a secretariat to study and promote the use of the gold dinar as currency for international trade with Islamic countries, expecting the gold dinar to be in use from 2003. Iran has expressed its support for this plan. According to Islamic law, the dinar is equivalent to 4.3 grams of gold.

**Bloomberg, October 24<sup>th</sup>; Barrick Gold Corp** saw profits fall by 48% in the September quarter due to the overestimation of the quality of ores in Canada, the USA and Tanzania. Net income fell to \$34 million or 6 cents a share from \$66 million or 17 cents a share a year earlier. Revenue rose 1.5% to \$473 million as higher gold prices offset a drop in production. Barrick is trying to overcome the decline in ore quality at the company's older mines, where the richest rock was mined first, by speeding up the development of new sites in South America and Australia.

**Swissinfo, October 28<sup>th</sup>;** Eleven **Swiss non-governmental organisations** have called for a share of the proceeds Switzerland is realising from the sale of gold reserves to be spent on education. The call comes just a month after Swiss voters rejected two different proposals on the use of the gold reserves.

**Bloomberg, October 29<sup>th</sup>; Gold Fields Ltd** has agreed to sell its St Helena mine to Freegold, a joint venture owned by black empowerment group African Rainbow Minerals Ltd and Harmony Gold Mining Co, for 120 million rand.

**Platts, October 30<sup>th</sup>; AurionGold,** now 76% owned by Placer Dome, reported attributable gold production of 237,479 ounces for the quarter to September 2002, down from 275,385 ounces during the previous quarter. At the same time

total costs rose from A\$426 to A\$491, largely as a result of interruptions to production at the company's 25% held Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea and unscheduled maintenance shutdowns at other operations.

**Reuters, October 30<sup>th</sup>**; Australia's **Newcrest Mining** expressed a commitment to simplifying its hedge book after accounting provisions of A\$74 million wiped out the benefits of lower production costs. Newcrest reported losses of \$A53 million after accounting provisions despite reducing average cash production costs by A\$37 to A\$253 an ounce.

**The People's Daily, October 30<sup>th</sup>**; **The Shanghai Gold Exchange** opened today with the first trade being transacted at a price of 83.68 yuan per gram. Within the first hour 273 kg of gold changed hands. At the opening ceremony Dai Xianglong, governor of the People's Bank of China, said that the opening of the exchange, on which both silver and platinum can also be traded, marks the establishment of all major financial products in China, following the opening of foreign exchange, insurance and equity markets.

**GOLD PRICES IN VARIOUS CURRENCIES – MONTHLY AVERAGES**

	US\$/OZ	YEN/GR	ZAR/KG	A\$/OZ
Jan-00	284.41	962	54,132	432.23
Feb-00	300.36	1,057	59,042	477.57
Mar-00	286.55	982	57,572	469.99
Apr-00	279.76	948	57,533	468.61
May-00	275.30	957	60,114	476.46
Jun-00	285.49	974	61,513	480.62
Jul-00	281.87	978	60,284	478.64
Aug-00	274.49	953	59,347	472.36
Sep-00	273.68	939	60,960	493.74
Oct-00	270.20	942	62,755	510.97
Nov-00	265.97	931	63,478	508.64
Dec-00	271.64	980	64,542	496.60
Jan-01	265.71	996	66,429	477.91
Feb-01	262.04	978	65,857	490.90
Mar-01	263.15	1,027	66,781	523.01
Apr-01	260.69	1,037	67,723	520.31
May-01	272.19	1,070	69,830	523.67
Jun-01	270.48	1,056	69,980	521.81
Jul-01	267.66	1,070	70,485	525.03
Aug-01	272.56	1,063	72,891	519.48
Sep-01	283.45	1,080	78,598	561.75
Oct-01	283.18	1,084	85,682	559.65
Nov-01	276.17	1,085	85,942	533.96
Dec-01	275.85	1,122	102,609	534.69
Jan-02	281.52	1,162	101,546	543.28
Feb-02	295.50	1,268	109,023	575.48
Mar-02	294.22	1,240	108,708	560.02
Apr-02	301.35	1,273	108,184	564.65
May-02	313.46	1,273	101,452	571.41
Jun-02	321.18	1,272	104,854	564.42
Jul-02	313.68	1,188	101,887	566.21
Aug-02	307.68	1,188	102,158	572.98
Sep-02	318.78	1,241	105,205	578.25
Oct-02	316.24	1,224	104,956	574.22

Source: Virtual Metals

**LEASE RATES MONTHLY AVERAGES - PERCENT**

	ONE MONTH	THREE MONTH	SIX MONTH	TWELVE MONTH
Jan-00	0.64	1.11	1.31	1.81
Feb-00	0.53	0.81	1.10	1.77
Mar-00	0.73	0.91	1.14	1.82
Apr-00	0.80	1.01	1.27	1.75
May-00	0.81	1.02	1.28	1.66
Jun-00	1.01	1.17	1.39	1.80
Jul-00	0.82	0.95	1.32	1.65
Aug-00	0.74	1.04	1.23	1.64
Sep-00	0.88	0.97	1.24	1.62
Oct-00	0.89	1.16	1.25	1.67
Nov-00	0.89	1.11	1.21	1.59
Dec-00	1.14	1.11	1.21	1.67
Jan-01	1.06	1.06	1.14	1.61
Feb-01	1.77	1.63	1.54	1.78
Mar-01	3.30	2.60	2.25	2.19
Apr-01	2.77	2.45	2.22	2.25
May-01	2.50	2.40	2.34	2.49
Jun-01	2.07	2.08	2.12	2.35
Jul-01	1.14	1.43	1.70	1.96
Aug-01	0.71	0.98	1.45	1.88
Sep-01	0.87	1.06	1.49	1.86
Oct-01	0.61	1.03	1.28	1.66
Nov-01	0.73	1.01	1.18	1.55
Dec-01	1.05	1.18	1.29	1.68
Jan-02	0.73	0.94	1.15	1.58
Feb-02	0.72	0.94	1.15	1.59
Mar-02	0.60	0.78	1.03	1.51
Apr-02	0.51	0.68	0.93	1.41
May-02	0.45	0.63	0.82	1.25
Jun-02	0.46	0.56	0.98	1.07
Jul-02	0.45	0.55	0.70	0.98
Aug-02	0.43	0.52	0.72	1.00
Sep-02	0.42	0.50	0.65	0.92
Oct-02	0.51	0.59	0.69	0.92

Source: Virtual Metals

## GOLD IMPORTS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES - KILOGRAMME

	USA	JAPAN	UK	GERMANY	SINGAPORE	ITALY	FRANCE
Jan-00	23,477	2,069	50,535	2,520	28,807	32,259	3,094
Feb-00	12,114	6,052	42,315	5,365	14,934	34,304	6,141
Mar-00	55,359	4,899	61,542	4,044	21,983	44,598	4,981
Apr-00	21,271	7,800	31,775	4,165	24,074	27,185	3,433
May-00	21,095	5,243	37,792	6,033	22,437	42,776	2,668
Jun-00	19,768	6,199	57,891	3,167	15,410	36,449	2,494
Jul-00	22,033	3,234	58,301	6,251	9,769	34,765	2,944
Aug-00	20,714	8,317	41,096	3,344	15,706	23,613	2,113
Sep-00	25,174	8,205	34,439	9,232	23,501	50,523	2,977
Oct-00	20,817	7,830	58,774	6,169	18,193	65,036	3,728
Nov-00	23,889	8,151	32,709	6,141	12,586	38,732	2,663
Dec-00	22,704	4,955	39,488	5,619	10,937	38,732	2,362
Jan-01	20,450	2,721	76,178	8,872	11,360	35,560	3,469
Feb-01	18,630	2,583	49,771	6,196	22,504	36,187	6,081
Mar-01	20,204	1,970	85,776	7,159	13,472	35,186	2,920
Apr-01	15,539	3,303	67,886	6,604	6,291	31,131	2,665
May-01	13,823	3,257	62,042	10,651	9,128	32,887	3,313
Jun-01	18,304	1,275	96,141	8,894	3,294	32,397	2,836
Jul-01	17,274	3,416	85,639	5,889	7,969	36,544	3,193
Aug-01	21,290	3,379	64,529	2,129	11,510	20,278	3,071
Sep-01	20,291	5,145	67,997	4,512	12,914	34,816	5,945
Oct-01	28,525	6,072	73,636	6,668	7,214	45,505	4,842
Nov-01	26,019	6,236	58,716	4,615	7,904	36,549	1,912
Dec-01	15,752	3,873	68,758	2,505	10,798	19,790	2,112
Jan-02	14,589	8168.66	73,451	4,785	9,742	35,560	3,437
Feb-02	16,254	19745.16	81,144	3,558	7,205	31,205	3,329
Mar-02	20,567	13182.84	83,026	3,539	5,176	33,105	2,631
Apr-02					6,133		
May-02					6,689		
Jun-02					2,615		
Jul-02					5,716		

Source: Virtual Metals

**GOLD PRODUCTION FROM MAJOR  
MINING COUNTRIES KILOGRAMMES**

	<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>CANADA</b>	<b>USA</b>
	<b>AFRICA</b>		
	<b>QUARTERLY</b>		
<b>Jan-00</b>		11,863	30,000
<b>Feb-00</b>		11,369	28,300
<b>Mar-00</b>	106,563	12,068	29,600
<b>Apr-00</b>		12,101	28,100
<b>May-00</b>		12,379	26,600
<b>Jun-00</b>	105,613	12,783	28,800
<b>Jul-00</b>		13,715	26,300
<b>Aug-00</b>		13,942	28,500
<b>Sep-00</b>	107,860	13,918	29,100
<b>Oct-00</b>		13,172	27,600
<b>Nov-00</b>		13,459	24,700
<b>Dec-00</b>	107,999	13,588	30,100
<b>Jan-01</b>		13,099	29,000
<b>Feb-01</b>		11,685	26,500
<b>Mar-01</b>	98,104	13,840	26,800
<b>Apr-01</b>		12,319	27,000
<b>May-01</b>		14,651	27,900
<b>Jun-01</b>	95,947	12,838	29,800
<b>Jul-01</b>		12,857	27,200
<b>Aug-01</b>		11,933	27,100
<b>Sep-01</b>	98,026	12,612	26,400
<b>Oct-01</b>		13,757	29,800
<b>Nov-01</b>		13,192	26,400
<b>Dec-01</b>	101,447	14,567	29,800
<b>Jan-02</b>		12,770	22,200
<b>Feb-02</b>		11,325	21,600
<b>Mar-02</b>	94,858	11,518	24,000
<b>Apr-02</b>		11,683	26,900
<b>May-02</b>		12,296	23,900
<b>Jun-02</b>	109,118	12,991	23,900
<b>Jul-02</b>		11,189	
<b>Aug-02</b>		11,682	

Source: Virtual Metals

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