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NEWGOLD INC
Form 10KSB
May 02, 2005

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Fiscal Year Ended
January 31, 2005

Commission File Number
0-20722

NEWGOLD INC.

Delaware

16-1400479

(State of Incorporation)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification)

Principal Executive Offices:
P.O. Box 1626
Shingle Springs, CA 95682
Telephone: (530) 672-1116

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
None	None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Title of Each Class
Common Stock \$0.001 Par Value

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No X
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Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B is not contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB. [X]

The issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year were \$0.

As of April 15, 2005, the aggregate value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, computed by reference to the average of the bid and ask price on such date was approximately \$9,738,000 based upon the closing price of \$0.24/share.

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As of April 15, 2005, the Registrant had outstanding 48,777,842 shares of common stock.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format: Yes [] No [X]

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain exhibits required by Item 13 have been incorporated by reference from Newgold's previously filed Form 8-K's, Form 10-QSB and Form 10-KSB.

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PART I

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

GENERAL

Newgold, Inc. has embarked on a business strategy whereby it will invest in and/or manage gold mining and other mineral producing properties. Newgold, Inc., ("Newgold") is a public company that in the past has been engaged in the mining and processing of gold and silver ore and the exploration, acquisition and development of gold-bearing properties in the continental United States. Currently, Newgold's principal assets include various mineral leases associated with the Relief Canyon mine located near Lovelock, Nevada along with various items of mining equipment located at that site.

Until the beginning of 2000, Newgold had followed the above described business activity focusing on the mining and processing of gold and silver ore. At the beginning of 2000, Newgold's business strategy became focused on investing in Internet start-up companies. That strategy was not successful and by mid-2001 Newgold had abandoned such investments. From approximately July 2001 until February 2003 Newgold had been inactive. During the period of inactivity, ASDi LLC, an entity owned by A. Scott Dockter who is also the Chairman and CEO of Newgold, has made the necessary expenditures to maintain the current status of the Relief Canyon mining claims.

Newgold's mailing address is PO Box 1626, Shingle Springs CA 95682; and its telephone number is (530) 672-1116.

THE COMPANY

Newgold, Inc., a Delaware corporation, has been engaged in the acquisition, development and exploration of gold-bearing properties in the continental United States. In fiscal 1999 Newgold placed its only remaining property, the Relief Canyon Mine, located in Pershing County, Nevada, on a care and maintenance status. During fiscal 2000, Newgold executed a contract to sell the Relief Canyon Mine to A. Scott Dockter, Chairman of Newgold; however the sale was never completed and the asset remains the property of Newgold. It is now Newgold's intention to resume mining at the Relief Canyon mine. See Business below for further detail.

Newgold's independent accountants have included a "going concern" explanatory paragraph in their report dated April 15, 2005 on Newgold's financial statements for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005, indicating substantial doubt about Newgold's ability to continue as a going concern (See Note 2 of Financial Footnotes). If Newgold's new strategy is not successful or if insufficient funds are available to carry out Newgold's development plan, then Newgold will have no other recourse than to seek protection of the Federal Bankruptcy Courts.

For financial information regarding Newgold, see "Item 7: Financial Statements."

BUSINESS

Newgold's business will be to acquire, explore and, if warranted, develop various mining properties located in the state of Nevada. Newgold plans to carryout comprehensive exploration and development programs on its properties. While Newgold may fund and conduct these activities itself, Newgold's current plan is to outsource most of these activities through the use of various joint venture, royalty or partnership arrangements pursuant to which other companies would agree to finance and carryout the exploration and development programs on Newgold's mining properties. Consequently, Newgold's current plan will not require the hiring of significant amounts of mining employees but will require a smaller group of employees to monitor and/or supervise the mining and exploration activities of other entities in exchange for royalties or other revenue sharing arrangements.

PROPERTY

Relief Canyon Mine

The Relief Canyon Mine is an open-pit, heap leaching operation located approximately 110 miles northeast of Reno, Nevada. Newgold held 50 unpatented mining claims covering approximately 1000 acres until October 2004 at which time Newgold completed re-staking the Relief Canyon mill site and lode claims. Newgold currently holds a total of 78 claims including 57 mill site claims and 21 unpatented mining claims. The annual payments to maintain these claims are approximately \$15,600. The mine is readily accessible by improved roads. Water for mining and processing of operations is provided by two wells located on the property in close proximity to the mine and processing facilities. Power is provided by a local rural electric association and phone lines are present at the mine site. Relief Canyon is located in the Humboldt Range, a mining district of Nevada.

Background and History

On January 10, 1995, Newgold purchased the Relief Canyon mine from J.D. Welsh & Associates for \$500,000. The mine at that time consisted of 39 unpatented lode mining claims covering approximately 780 acres and a lease for access to an additional 800 acres contiguous to the 39 claims located on Newgold's property. Located on the property are, a building containing five carbon tanks and a boiler for carbon strip solution, four detoxified leach pads, a preg pond for gold bearing solution, a barren pond for solution from which gold had been removed, water rights, and various permits. From acquisition through November 1997, Newgold refurbished the processing facilities by the purchase and installation of all equipment required to process the gold bearing leach solution when the mine was returned to production. During 1997, Newgold staked an additional 402 claims. However, subsequent to January 31, 1998, Newgold reduced the total claims to 50 (covering approximately 1,000 acres). In 1999 Newgold placed the mine in a care and maintenance status.

If mining operations are not resumed at the Relief Canyon mine, it is possible

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Newgold may be required to reclaim the mine. Reclamation consists of recontouring the four heaps to a 3:1 slope, sale and removal of the building and its contents, evaporation of all water in both ponds and burial of the building foundation and floor within the ponds' liners under the soil contained in the pond berms. Finally, native vegetation must be re-established in all areas of disturbance.

During 1996, Repadre Capital Corporation ("Repadre") purchased for \$500,000 a net smelter return royalty (Repadre Royalty). Repadre was to receive a 1.5% royalty from production at each of the Relief Canyon Mine and Mission Mines. In July 1997, an additional \$300,000 was paid by Repadre for an additional 1% royalty from the Relief Canyon Mine. In October, 1997, when the Mission Mine lease was terminated, Repadre exercised its option to transfer the Repadre Royalty solely to the Relief Canyon Mine resulting in a total 4% royalty. The total amount received of \$800,000 has been recorded as deferred revenue in the accompanying financial statements.

Plan for Relief Canyon Production

Newgold is an "exploration stage" company engaged in the search and/or verification of ore deposits (reserves) in its property. Current ore deposits under Newgold's control at the Relief Canyon Mine are estimated by Newgold (based on past exploration by Newgold and work done by others) to contain significant amounts of gold bearing ore. Newgold believes there is potential for additional gold bearing ore deposits through validation of previous exploration data and through further exploration of additional mining claims.

As of January 31, 2005 Newgold's properties include 78 unpatented mining claims contained in about 1,000 acres.

Newgold's operating plan is to place the most promising mining targets into production during the 2006 fiscal year, and use the net proceeds from these operations to fund expanded exploration and development of its entire property holdings. By this means, Newgold intends to progressively enlarge the scope and scale of the mining and processing operations, thereby increasing both Newgold's annual revenues and its net profits.

Newgold's goals for environmental protection and reclamation are for minimal environmental disturbance during mining, and reclamation and/or restoration of the disturbed area after mining ceases. The economics of Newgold's operations will permit this environmentally responsible plan of operations.

Newgold will focus on placing the North Relief mining property into production. New permits for mining and processing are being applied for and should be in place by early 2006. A reclamation bond will be posted and the property brought into compliance with the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") and Nevada Department of Environmental Protection ("NDEP") before any work can commence. The estimated time for completing the permitting process is between 9 months to 18 months. However, once a suitable bond is posted, Newgold expects to be able to carry on limited operations pending full permitting for full mining operations.

Description of Past Exploration and Existing Development Efforts

Over 400 reverse circulation holes were drilled at the Relief Canyon project. Of the 400 holes drilled, 106 had intercepts of 0.1 au/t or better. Additionally there are numerous holes with several feet of 0.09 - 0.099 au/t content.

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The ore zone of Relief Canyon is open ended on three sides. It is projected that additional drilling will increase the size of the probable reserve. Most of the drilling to date was targeted for open pit mining, resulting in shallow holes overlooking deep ore. A significant number of deep holes with 0.3 oz/t and better were drilled on the North end of the property. This area is targeted for initial underground mining development.

Additional exploration holes will be drilled as underground mining advances throughout the various ore zones to determine future development.

Typically, grade values of the Relief Canyon drill holes are reduced as a result of finds being lost down the hole or vented out as dust. Actual mining and recovery of gold in the milling process will determine the loss if any which could be as much as 30%.

Proposed Underground Mining Efforts

Newgold will pursue exploration drilling to further identify areas of possible gold-bearing ore deposits. Results of this additional drilling will allow Newgold to better plan its eventual underground mining efforts. Further development of Newgold's underground mining activity will also be dependent on the availability of adequate capital to initiate and sustain this effort.

Ore Processing

Some gold-bearing sulfide ores may be processed through a flotation plant. In flotation, ore is finely ground, turned into slurry, then placed in a tank known as a flotation cell. Chemicals are added to the slurry causing the gold-containing sulfides to float in air bubbles to the top of the tank, where they can be separated from waste particles that sink to the bottom. The sulfides are removed from the cell and converted into a concentrate that can then be processed in an autoclave or roaster to recover the gold. The ore is then processed through an oxide mill.

Higher-grade oxide ores are processed through mills, where the ore is ground into a fine powder and mixed with water in slurry, which then passes through a cyanide leaching circuit. Lower grade oxide ores are processed using heap leaching. Heap leaching consists of stacking crushed or run-of-mine ore on impermeable pads, where a weak cyanide solution is applied to the top surface of the heaps to dissolve the gold. In both cases, the gold-bearing solution is then collected and pumped to facilities to remove the gold by collection on carbon or by zinc precipitation directly from leach solutions.

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It is Newgold's intention to process gold ore at the Relief Canyon mine by refining and producing dore bars to be sent to an external refinery to be refined into pure gold.

If Newgold is successful in obtaining adequate additional funds to finance its mining and exploration activities as well as fund its current operations, and it can quickly obtain the necessary approvals to begin mining operations, then it should be able to become a producing operator generating cash flow within a short period of time. These prospects to produce cash flow and to fund its growth potential in the near term would distinguish Newgold from many other mining companies of similar size that face a longer time horizon to reach such a position.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

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The gold mining and exploration industry has experienced several factors recently that are favorable to Newgold as follows.

The spot market price of an ounce of gold has increased from a low of \$253 in February 2001 to a high of \$454 in December 2004. The price was \$424 as of April 15, 2005. This price increase has made it economically more feasible to produce gold as well as made gold a more attractive investment for many. Newgold is projecting a cash cost per ounce of gold produced in a range of \$170 to \$210. Accordingly, the gross margin per ounce of gold produced per the historical spot market price range above should provide adequate profitability for Newgold to successfully mine gold at the Relief Canyon mine.

By industry standards, Newgold is considered a "junior mining company" in size. Typically junior mining companies have proven and probable reserves of less than one million ounces of gold, generally produces less than 100,000 ounces of gold annually and / or are in the process of trying to raise enough capital to fund the remainder of the steps required to move from a staked claim to production. Mid-tier and large mining ("senior") companies may have several projects in production plus several million ounces of gold in reserve while exploration stage mining companies usually just focus on finding new gold deposits.

Generally gold reserves have been declining for a number of years for the following reasons:

- o The extended period of low gold prices from 1996 to 2001 made it economically unfeasible to explore for new deposits for most mining companies.
- o The demand for and production of gold products have exceeded the amount of new reserves added over the last several consecutive years.

Reversing the decline in lower gold reserves is a long term process. Due to the extended time frame it takes to explore, develop and bring new production on line, the large mining companies are facing an extended period of lower gold reserves. Accordingly, junior companies that are able to increase their gold reserves should directly benefit with an increased valuation.

Additional factors causing higher gold prices over the past two years have come from a weakened United States dollar. Reasons for the lower dollar compared to other currencies

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include the historically low US interest rates, the increasing US budget and trade deficits and the general worldwide political instability caused by the war on terrorism.

COMPETITION

There are generally considered four types of mining companies: exploration, junior, mid-tier and large companies. Junior companies represent the largest group of gold companies in the public stock market. All four types of companies may have projects located in any of the gold producing continents of the world and many have projects located near the Relief Canyon mine in Nevada. Many of Newgold's competitors have greater exploration, production, and capital resources than it does, and may be able to compete more effectively in any of these areas. Newgold's inability to generate capital to fund exploration and production capacity near-term, would establish a competitive cost disadvantage in the marketplace which would have a material adverse effect on Newgold's operations and profits.

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Newgold also competes in the hiring and retention of experienced employees. Consequently, Newgold may not be able to hire qualified miners or operators in the numbers or at the times desired.

GOVERNMENT CONTROLS AND REGULATIONS

Newgold's exploration, mining and processing operations are subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations governing prospecting, exploration, development, production, labor standards, occupational health, mine safety, control of toxic substances, and other matters involving environmental protection and employment. United States environmental protection laws address the maintenance of air and water quality standards, the preservation of threatened and endangered species of wildlife and vegetation, the preservation of certain archaeological sites, reclamation, and limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes, among other things. There can be no assurance that all the required permits and governmental approvals necessary for any mining project with which Newgold may be associated can be obtained on a timely basis, or maintained. Delays in obtaining or failure to obtain government permits and approvals may adversely impact Newgold's operations. The regulatory environment in which Newgold operates could change in ways that would substantially increase costs to achieve compliance. In addition, significant changes in regulation could have a material adverse effect on Newgold's operations or financial position.

Outlined below are some of the more significant aspects of governmental controls and regulations which materially affect on Newgold's interests in the Relief Canyon mine.

Regulation of Mining Activity

The Relief Canyon mine, including care and maintenance, exploration, development and production activities, is subject to environmental laws, policies and regulations. These laws, policies and regulations regulate, among other matters, emissions to the air, discharges to water,

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management of waste, management of hazardous substances, protection of natural resources, protection of endangered species, protection of antiquities and reclamation of land. The mine also is subject to numerous other federal, state and local laws and regulations. At the federal level, the mine is subject to inspection and regulation by the Division of Mine Safety and Health Administration of the Department of Labor ("MSHA") under provisions of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977. The Occupation and Safety Health Administration ("OSHA") also has jurisdiction over certain safety and health standards not covered by MSHA. Mining operations and all future exploration and development will require a variety of permits. Although Newgold believes the permits can be obtained in a timely fashion, permitting procedures are complex, costly, time consuming and subject to potential regulatory delay. Newgold does not believe that existing permitting requirements or other environmental protection laws and regulations would have a material adverse effect on its ability to operate the mine. However, Newgold cannot be certain that future changes in laws and regulations would not result in significant additional expenses, capital expenditures, restrictions or delays associated with the operation of Newgold's property. Newgold cannot predict whether it will be able to obtain new permits or whether material changes in permit conditions will be imposed. Granting new permits or the imposition of additional conditions could have a material adverse effect on Newgold's ability to operate the Relief Canyon mine.

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Subsequent to the fiscal year end, Newgold received permission from the Nevada Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation ("BMRR") to commence designated mining activities previously requested by Newgold.

Legislation has been introduced in prior sessions of the U.S. Congress to make significant revisions to the U.S. General Mining Law of 1872 that would affect Newgold's unpatented mining claims on federal lands, including a royalty on gold production. It cannot be predicted whether any of these proposals will become law. Any levy of the type proposed would only apply to unpatented federal lands and accordingly could adversely affect the profitability of portions of the gold production from the Relief Canyon mine.

The State of Nevada, where Newgold's mine property is located, adopted the Mined Land Reclamation Act (the "Nevada Act") in 1989 which established design, operation, monitoring and closure requirements for all mining facilities. The Nevada Act has increased the cost of designing, operating, monitoring and closing mining facilities and could affect the cost of operating, monitoring and closing existing mine facilities. The State of Nevada also has adopted reclamation regulations pursuant to which reclamation plans must be prepared and financial assurances established for existing facilities. The financial assurances can be in the form of cash placed on deposit with the State or reclamation bonds underwritten by insurance companies. The State of Nevada has requested financial assurances from or a posting of a bond by Newgold in the amount of \$464,000. While Newgold has appealed this amount, it has been fully accrued as reclamation costs in the Financial Statements. Full mining operations cannot commence until such financial assurances or a bond have been provided and all necessary permits issued. Newgold has developed a specific reclamation plan and began implementation of the plan in April 2005. This work is expected to continue into the summer of 2005. When work is

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completed the State of Nevada will establish a revised financial assurance amount which Newgold plans on depositing in the form of cash with the State of Nevada.

Environmental Regulations

Legislation and implementation of regulations adopted or proposed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), the BLM and by comparable agencies in various states directly and indirectly affect the mining industry in the United States. These laws and regulations address the environmental impact of mining and mineral processing, including potential contamination of soil and water from tailings discharges and other wastes generated by mining companies. In particular, legislation such as the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"), the Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and the National Environmental Policy Act require analysis and/or impose effluent standards, new source performance standards, air quality antimycin standards and other design or operational requirements for various components of mining and mineral processing, including gold-ore mining and processing. Such statutes also may impose liability on Newgold for remediation of waste it has created.

Gold mining and processing operations by an entity would generate large quantities of solid waste which is subject to regulation under the RCRA and similar state laws. The majority of the waste which was produced by such operations is "extraction" waste that EPA has determined not to regulate under RCRA's "hazardous waste" program. Instead, the EPA is developing a solid waste regulatory program specific to mining operations under the RCRA. Of particular concern to the mining industry is a proposal by the EPA entitled "Recommendation

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for a Regulatory Program for Mining Waste and Materials Under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" ("Strawman II") which, if implemented, would create a system of comprehensive Federal regulation of the entire mine site. Many of these requirements would be duplicates of existing state regulations. Strawman II as currently proposed would regulate not only mine and mill wastes but also numerous production facilities and processes which could limit internal flexibility in operating a mine. To implement Strawman II the EPA must seek additional statutory authority, which is expected to be requested in connection with Congress' reauthorization of RCRA.

Newgold also is subject to regulations under (i) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA" or "Superfund") which regulates and establishes liability for the release of hazardous substances and (ii) the Endangered Species Act ("ESA") which identifies endangered species of plants and animals and regulates activities to protect these species and their habitats. Revisions to "CERCLA" and "ESA" are being considered by Congress; however, the impact of these potential revisions on Newgold is not clear at this time.

Moreover, the Clean Air Act, as amended, mandates the establishment of a Federal air permitting program, identifies a list of hazardous air pollutants, including various metals and cyanide, and establishes new enforcement authority. The EPA has published final regulations establishing the

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minimum elements of state operating permit programs. Newgold will be required to comply with these EPA standards to extent adopted by the State of Nevada.

In addition, Newgold is required to mitigate long-term environmental impacts by stabilizing, contouring, resloping, and revegetating various portions of a site. While a portion of the required work was performed concurrently with prior operations, completion of the environmental mitigation occurs once removal of all facilities has been completed. These reclamation efforts are conducted in accordance with detailed plans which have been reviewed and approved by the appropriate regulatory agencies. Newgold has posted security bonds and has made provision to cover the estimated costs of such reclamation as required by permit.

Newgold believes that its care and maintenance operation, as it exists today, is in substantial compliance with federal and state regulations and that no further significant capital expenditures for environmental control facilities will be required until production resumes at the site.

MINING PROPERTY RIGHTS

Newgold's mining property rights are represented by 78 unpatented mill and mining lode claims. Unpatented mining claims are generally considered subject to greater title risks than patented mining claims or real property interests that are owned in fee simple. To remain valid, such unpatented claims are subject to annual maintenance fees. As of April 15, 2005, Newgold was current in the payment of such maintenance fees.

EMPLOYEES

On April 30, 2005, Newgold had two full-time and one part-time employee located in Cameron Park, California and Dallas, Texas. Newgold's employees are not subject to a labor contract or collective bargaining agreement. Newgold considers its employee relations to be good.

Consulting services, relating primarily to geologic and geophysical interpretations, and also relating to such metallurgical, engineering, and other

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technical matters as may be deemed useful in the operation of Newgold's business, will be provided by independent contractors.

FACTORS AFFECTING NEWGOLD'S BUSINESS

Newgold has been relatively inactive since April 2001. Consequently, it is only recently reactivating its business operations and has generated no revenues, other than dividend income, since its inception. As a result, Newgold has only a limited operating history upon which to evaluate its future potential performance. Newgold's prospects must be considered in light of the risks and difficulties encountered by new companies which have not yet established their business operations.

Newgold will need additional funds to finance its mining and exploration activities as well as fund its current operations. It currently has no cash reserves and a working capital deficit and is unable to fund its operations from revenues. Consequently, its ability to meet its obligations in the ordinary course of business is dependent upon its ability to raise additional financing through

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public or private equity financings, establish increasing cash flow from operations, enter into joint ventures or other arrangements with corporate sources, or secure other sources of financing to fund operations.

The audit report of Newgold's independent auditors includes a "going concern" qualification. In the auditor's opinion, Newgold's limited operating history and the accumulated shareholders' deficit as of January 31, 2005, raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern.

The price of gold has experienced an increase in value over the past four years, generally reflecting among other things declining interest rates in the United States; worldwide instability due to terrorism; and a global economic slump. Any significant drop in the price of gold may have a materially adverse affect on the results of Newgold's operations unless it is able to offset such a price drop by substantially increased production.

Newgold's disclosures of its mineral resources are only estimates. Newgold has no proven or probable reserves and has no ability to currently measure or prove its reserves other than estimating such reserves relying on information produced in the 1990's and thus may be unable to actually recover the quantity of gold anticipated. Newgold can only estimate a potential mineral resource which is a subjective process which depends in part on the quality of available data and the assumptions used and judgments made in interpreting such data. There is significant uncertainty in any resource estimate such that the actual deposits encountered or reserves validated and the economic viability of mining the deposits may differ materially from Newgold's estimates.

Gold exploration is highly speculative in nature. Success in exploration is dependent upon a number of factors including, but not limited to, quality of management, quality and availability of geological expertise and availability of exploration capital. Due to these and other factors, no assurance can be given that Newgold's exploration programs will result in the discovery of new mineral reserves or resources.

Newgold's mining property rights consist of 78 mill site and unpatented mining claims. The validity of unpatented mining claims is often uncertain and is always subject to contest. Unpatented mining claims are generally considered subject to greater title risk than patented mining claims, or real property

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interests that are owned in fee simple. If title to a particular property is successfully challenged, Newgold may not be able to retain its royalty interests on that property, which could reduce its future revenues.

Mining is subject to extensive regulation by state and federal regulatory authorities. State and federal statutes regulate environmental quality, safety, exploration procedures, reclamation, employees' health and safety, use of explosives, air quality standards, pollution of stream and fresh water sources, noxious odors, noise, dust, and other environmental protection controls as well as the rights of adjoining property owners. Newgold believes that, it is currently operating in compliance with all known safety and environmental standards and regulations applicable to its Nevada property. However, there can be no assurance that its compliance could be challenged

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or that future changes in federal or Nevada laws, regulations or interpretations thereof will not have a material adverse affect on Newgold's ability to resume and sustain mining operations.

The business of gold mining is subject to certain types of risks, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, and theft. Prior to suspending operations, Newgold carried insurance against certain property damage loss (including business interruption) and comprehensive general liability insurance. While Newgold maintained insurance consistent with industry practice, it is not possible to insure against all risks associated with the mining business, or prudent to assume that insurance will continue to be available at a reasonable cost. Newgold has not obtained environmental liability insurance because such coverage is not considered by management to be cost effective. Newgold currently carries no insurance on any of its properties due to the current status of the mine and Newgold's current financial condition.

Newgold is substantially dependent upon the continued services of A. Scott Dockter, its President. Newgold has no employment agreement with Mr. Dockter, nor is there either key person life insurance or disability insurance on Mr. Dockter. While Mr. Dockter expects to spend the majority of his time assisting Newgold, there can be no assurance that Mr. Dockter's services will remain available to Newgold. If Mr. Dockter's services are not available to Newgold, Newgold will be materially and adversely affected. However, Mr. Dockter has been a significant shareholder of Newgold since its inception and considers his investment of time and money in Newgold of significant personal value.

ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Newgold's office is located at 3090 Boeing Drive, Cameron Park, CA 95682.

Newgold also owns 78 unpatented mill and mining claims representing the Relief Canyon mining property located the Humboldt Range mining district in Nevada. See Item I, Business, Relief Canyon Mine.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On December 3, 1996, plaintiff Roy Christiansen filed a breach of contract action against Newgold in the Second Judicial District, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada. Plaintiff alleged that he was owed \$250,000 relating to recovery of his investment in a property subsequently acquired by Newgold. It was discovered during the pendency of this action that a former Secretary-Treasurer of Newgold, Inc., (prior to Newgold going public through its merger with Warehouse Auto) signed a contract in 1994 which obligated Newgold, Newgold, Inc. (the Delaware Corporation) to pay \$250,000 to Christiansen, a former developer of the Golden

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Asset project which Newgold purchased and is located in Helena Montana. This obligation was unknown to the current principals of Newgold. During the course of litigation, plaintiff moved the court for summary judgment based on this signed agreement; this motion was granted and a judgment for \$250,000 was entered against Newgold. On May 11, 2000, Newgold satisfied this judgment through the issuance of 350,000 shares of Common Stock to a shareholder who subsequently settled this judgment.

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On May 7, 1997 a judgment was entered against Newgold on behalf of the plaintiff, Roger Primm, in the Second Judicial District, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada in the amount of \$212,500. The underlying lawsuit sought repayment of a loan made by the plaintiff to Newgold; loan proceeds were used for development purposes at Newgold's mining properties. On May 11, 2000, Newgold satisfied this judgment through the issuance of 300,000 shares of Common Stock to a shareholder who subsequently settled this judgment.

On February 4, 2000, a complaint was filed against Newgold by Sun G. Wong in the Superior Court of Sacramento County, California (Case No. 00AS00690). In the complaint, Mr. Wong claims that he was held liable as a guarantor of Newgold in a claim brought by Don Christianson in a breach of contract action against Newgold. Despite the fact that Newgold settled the action with Mr. Christianson through the issuance of 350,000 shares of Newgold common stock, Mr. Wong, nevertheless, paid \$60,000 to a third party claiming to hold Mr. Christianson's judgment pursuant to Mr. Wong's guaranty agreement. Similarly, Mr. Wong alleges that he was held liable as a guarantor for a debt of \$200,000 owed by Newgold to Roger Primm with regard to money borrowed by Newgold. Mr. Primm filed suit against Newgold which was settled through the issuance of 300,000 shares of Newgold common stock. Nevertheless, Mr. Wong alleges that he remains liable to a third party claiming to hold Mr. Primm's judgment for approximately \$200,000 pursuant to his guaranty of such debt of Mr. Primm. On December 29, 2000, the superior court entered a default judgment against Newgold in the amount of \$400,553 with regard to the Christianson judgment and an additional \$212,500 in regard to the Primm judgment against Mr. Wong. Newgold believes that Mr. Wong was not obligated to pay any sums pursuant to his guarantees with regard to the Christianson and Primm judgments against Newgold. Should Mr. Wong seek to assert these judgments against Newgold, Newgold cannot predict the outcome of any such action or the amount of expenses that would be ultimately incurred in defending any such claims. Newgold is currently negotiating a settlement with Mr. Wong, however there is no assurance that an acceptable settlement will be consummated.

On May 18, 2004 Paul Ngoyi filed a petition for involuntary bankruptcy against Newgold (Case No. BK-N-0451511). Mr. Ngoyi claims to be the holder of both the Christiansen and Primm judgments against Newgold and is claiming that Newgold cannot pay such judgments because it is insolvent. Newgold maintains that Mr. Ngoyi's claims are invalid as the two judgments were previously satisfied and that Newgold is not insolvent. A pre-trial hearing was held on April 4, 2005 at which time Newgold prevailed in having Mr. Ngoyi's petition dismissed. An order of dismissal is expected to be issued shortly.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

Subsequent to the fiscal year end, Newgold held a special meeting of shareholders on March 29, 2005 in Sacramento, California. The purpose of the special shareholders' meeting was to approve an amendment to Newgold's Certificate of Incorporation to increase its authorized shares of common stock from 50,000,000 to 250,000,000 shares. This proposed amendment was approved by the following vote:

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For	Against	Abstain
31,392,611	411,711	10,207

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PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

Commencing in July 1997, Newgold's common stock was listed and traded on the NASDAQ Electronic Bulletin Board (OTCBB) under the symbol "NGLD". Effective as of June 2001, Newgold's shares ceased to be traded on the OTCBB and, since that time have been listed in the Pink Sheets(R) which is a centralized quotation service that collects and published market maker quotes for over-the-counter securities. Pink Sheets is a limited, voluntary reporting service and does not include all transactions regarding Newgold. Accordingly, the following information can only be considered a sample of transactions. The following chart sets forth the known high and low price on a bid basis for Newgold's stock for each quarter during the previous two years. Prices are as reported in the Pink Sheets(R) published by the Pink Sheets LLC. The quotations set forth below reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions and may not represent actual transactions.

YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 2005	LOW	HIGH
Fourth Quarter (November - January)	\$0.08	\$0.33
Third Quarter (August - October)	\$0.02	\$0.249
Second Quarter (May-July)	\$0.149	\$0.259
First Quarter (February - April)	\$0.159	\$0.359
YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 2004	LOW	HIGH
Fourth Quarter (November - January)	\$0.001	\$0.469
Third Quarter (August - October)	\$0.065	\$0.159
Second Quarter (May - July)	\$0.04	\$0.149
First Quarter (February - April)	\$0.049	\$0.119

As of April 15, 2005, there were approximately 1,108 holders of record of Newgold's Common Stock. This amount does not include shares held in street name.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Newgold has never paid any cash dividends on its common stock. Newgold currently anticipates that it will retain all future earnings for use in its business. Consequently, it does not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES

During Newgold's fiscal year ended January 31, 2005, it issued the following equity securities pursuant to exemptions from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 Act (the "1933 Act"):

In April 2004, Newgold borrowed \$9,650 from its President, Scott Dockter. The promissory note is not convertible into stock, is due on April 30, 2005, and bears interest at 8% per year. In connection with the loans, warrants to purchase 64,333 shares of Newgold common stock have been issued. The warrants have been valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The warrants were issued at \$0.15 per share and expire in five years from the date of issuance.

In July 2004, Newgold borrowed \$8,500 from its President, Scott Dockter. The promissory note is not convertible into stock, is due on July 31, 2005, and bears interest at 8% per year. In connection with the loans, warrants to purchase 56,667 shares of Newgold common stock have been issued. The warrants have been valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The warrants were issued at \$0.15 per share and expire in five years from the date of issuance.

In October 2004, Newgold borrowed \$3,081 from its President, Scott Dockter. The promissory note is not convertible into stock, is due on in one year and bears interest at 8% per year. In conjunction with this loan, the President was issued warrants to purchase 20,540 shares of Newgold's common stock of \$0.15 per share. In addition, new convertible promissory notes were issued to Scott Dockter, Newgold's CEO and James Kluber, Newgold's CFO in the principal amounts of \$1,402,742 and \$209,251, respectively. The notes bear interest at 8% per annum and are due September 30, 2005. In connection with the issuance of these notes, Newgold issued warrants to purchase 5,798,140 and 1,395,007 shares of common stock to its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, respectively. Each of the issuances of notes and warrants described above were made in reliance upon the exemption from registration set forth in Section 4(2) of the 1933 Act as a transaction not involving a public offering and made to two affiliates of Newgold. The notes and warrants are deemed to be "restricted securities" as defined in Rule 144 under the 1933 Act.

During Newgold's fiscal year ended January 31, 2004, it issued the following equity securities pursuant to exemptions from registration under the 1933 Act:

In February 2003, one person exercised a warrant to purchase 200,000 shares of Newgold's common stock. The exercise price was \$0.10/share.

The above issuance was made without any public solicitation, to a limited number of individuals or entities and were acquired for investment purposes only. Each of the individuals or entities had access to information about Newgold and were deemed capable of protecting their own interests. The warrants and shares underlying the warrants were issued pursuant to the private placement exemption provided by Section 4(2) of the 1933 Act. These are deemed to be "restricted securities" as defined in Rule 144 under the 1933 Act and the certificates evidencing the shares will bear a legend stating the restrictions on resale.

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During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2003, Newgold issued the following equity securities pursuant to exemptions from registration under the 1933 Act:

In January 2003, three investors exercised warrants to purchase 550,000 shares of Newgold's common stock. The exercise price was \$0.10/share.

The above issuances were made without any public solicitation, to a limited number of individuals or entities and were acquired for investment purposes only. Each of the individuals or entities had access to information about Newgold and were deemed capable of protecting their own interests. The warrants and shares underlying the warrants were issued pursuant to the private placement exemption provided by Section 4(2) of the 1933 Act. These are deemed to be "restricted securities" as defined in Rule 144 under the 1933 Act and the certificates evidencing the shares will bear a legend stating the restrictions on resale.

ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION

For more detailed financial information, please refer to the audited January 31, 2005 Financial Statements included in this Form 10-KSB.

CAUTION ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-KSB includes "forward-looking" statements about future financial results, future business changes and other events that haven't yet occurred. For example, statements like we "expect," we "anticipate" or we "believe" are forward-looking statements. Investors should be aware that actual results may differ materially from our expressed expectations because of risks and uncertainties about the future. We do not undertake to update the information in this Form 10-KSB if any forward-looking statement later turns out to be inaccurate. Details about risks affecting various aspects of Newgold's business are discussed throughout this Form 10-KSB and should be considered carefully. For purposes of the discussion in this Item 6, Newgold, Inc. may be referred to as "we" or "us."

PLAN OF OPERATION FOR THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS

Certain key factors that have affected our financial and operating results in the past will affect our future financial and operating results. These include, but are not limited to the following:

- o Gold prices, and to a lesser extent, silver prices;
- o Current gold deposits under our control at the Relief Canyon Mine are estimated by us (based on past exploration by Newgold and work done by others).

Our properties now include 78 unpatented mining claims contained in about 1000 acres.

Our operating plan is to place our mining claims into profitable production by the end of fiscal 2006, and use the net proceeds from these operations to fund ongoing exploration and development of our property holdings. Through the use of joint ventures, royalties and partnerships, we intend to progressively enlarge the scope and scale of the mining and processing operations, thereby increasing both our

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annual revenues and ultimately our net profits. Our objective is to achieve annual growth rates in revenue and net profits for the foreseeable future;

- o We expect to make capital expenditures in fiscal year 2006 of between \$2.5 million and \$4 million, including costs related to the resumption of mine operations and production at the Relief Canyon mine.
- o Due to the strengthening of the gold market, and consistent with our exploration growth strategy, we expect exploration, research and development expenditures in 2005 will total between \$500,000 and \$1 million.
- o Additional funding or the utilization of other venture partners will be required for mining operations, exploration, research, development and operating expenses. In the past we have been dependent on the funding from the private placement of our securities as well as loans from related parties as the sole sources of capital to fund operations.

RESULTS OF OPERATION

We have only recently resumed business operations after having been inactive from July 2001 until February 2003. Consequently, we are in the process of reinstating our business and mining operations, the results of operations for the last two fiscal years will likely not be indicative of Newgold's current and future operations. The current management discussion and analysis should be read from the context of Newgold's recent resumption of its mining business.

Operating Results for the Fiscal Years Ended January 31, 2005 and 2004

Although we commenced efforts to re-establish our mining business early in fiscal year 2004, no mining operations had commenced and no revenues had been recognized during the fiscal years 2004 and 2005. We were inactive during fiscal year 2003 and, as a result, generated no revenues from operations. We hope to be able to commence generating revenues from mining operations during the 2006 fiscal year. We have granted a 4% net smelting return royalty to a third party which has been recorded as an \$800,000 deferred option income.

In fiscal year 2005 we spent \$28,433 on exploration expenses related to the Relief Canyon mining property. This compares to exploration expenses of \$37,916 expended during fiscal 2004. These expenses relate primarily to maintenance and retention costs required to maintain Newgold's mining claims. We incurred operating expenses of \$353,972 during fiscal year 2005. Of this amount, \$220,000 reflects officer compensation and related payroll taxes during the year, \$33,510 reflect payroll penalties and \$89,900 reflect fees for outside professional services.

During fiscal year 2004 we incurred operating expenses of \$306,477 of which \$220,000 reflects officer compensation and related payroll taxes during the year, \$32,259 reflect payroll penalties and \$28,805 reflect fees for outside professional services. It is anticipated that both exploration costs and operating expenses will increase significantly as we resume our mining operations and exploration program.

We incurred interest expense of \$614,672 during fiscal year 2005 which compares to interest expenses of \$136,493 incurred during fiscal year 2004. Although the amount of loans outstanding during fiscal 2005 increased slightly, the overall

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interest rate on such borrowing decreased.

Our total net loss for fiscal year 2005 increased to \$1,278,140 compared to a net loss of \$470,823 incurred for fiscal year 2004. The larger net loss in fiscal year 2005 reflects the substantial increase in operating expenses and interest expense and a lack of revenues recognized during fiscal year 2005.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We have incurred significant operating losses during the last two fiscal years which has resulted in an accumulated deficit of \$16,385,303 as of the end of fiscal year 2005. At January 31, 2005, we had cash of \$16,730 and a net working capital deficit of \$3,828,226. Since the resumption of our business in February 2003, we have been dependent on borrowed or invested funds in order to finance Newgold's ongoing operations. As of January 31, 2005, we had \$1,006,088 of outstanding notes payable which reflects a significant decrease compared to notes payable of \$1,581,721 outstanding as of January 31, 2004.

During fiscal year 2005, we borrowed an additional \$41,797 from Newgold's President and Chief Executive Officer at an interest rate of 8% per year and is due January 31, 2006. This amount increased our total indebtedness to Newgold's President to \$1,422,587. Of this amount, \$1,402,742 which had been in default was converted into a convertible note payable at a rate of 8% per year due September 30, 2005. Also during fiscal year 2005, the Chief Financial Officer converted \$209,251 of accrued payroll and other amounts owed to him into a convertible note payable at a rate of 8% per year. The convertible note is due September 30, 2005. Principal and interest due four other individuals are due on demand of the holder.

Subsequent to the fiscal year end, we secured \$75,000 of new equity capital through the sale of 500,000 shares of Newgold common stock and the issuance of warrants to purchase up to an additional 500,000 shares of Newgold's common stock exercisable at \$0.30 per share.

By attempting to resume mining operations, we will require approximately \$3 million to \$5 million in additional working capital above the current working capital deficiency to bring the mine into full production. It is our intention to pursue several possible funding opportunities including the sale of additional securities or the incurring of additional debt.

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Due to our continuing losses from our business operations, the independent auditor's report includes a "going concern" explanation relating to the fact that Newgold's continuation is dependent upon obtaining additional working capital either through significantly increasing revenues or through outside financing.

As of January 31, 2005, we were in default on two promissory notes due to unrelated parties in the principal amounts of \$19,844 and \$176,500.

Due to our limited cash flow, operating losses and limited assets, it is unlikely that we could obtain financing through commercial or banking sources. Consequently, we are dependent on continuous cash infusions from our major stockholders or other outside sources in order to fund our current operations. If these investors were unwilling or unable to provide necessary working capital to us, we would probably not be able to commence or sustain our operations. There is no written agreement or contractual obligation which would require our investors to fund Newgold's operations up to a certain amount or indeed continue

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to finance Newgold's operations at all.

While we believe Newgold has sufficient capital to fund its current administrative expenses, we will need to raise additional capital to continue to develop, promote and conduct its mining operations. Such additional capital may be raised through public or private financing as well as borrowing from other sources. To date, Newgold's President has paid substantially all of its expenses since restarting its business in February 2003. Although we believe that these creditors and investors will continue to fund our expenses based upon their significant debt or equity interest in Newgold, there is no assurance that such investors will continue to pay our expenses. If adequate funds are not otherwise available, we would not be able to sustain mining operations.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Newgold's discussion and analysis of its financial conditions and results of operations are based upon its consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. The preparation of financial statements require managers to make estimates and disclosures on the date of the financial statements. On an on-going basis, Newgold evaluates its estimates, including, but not limited to, those related to revenue recognition. Newgold uses authoritative pronouncements, historical experience and other assumptions as the basis for making judgments. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Newgold believes that the following critical accounting policies affect its more significant judgments and estimates in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements.

Valuation of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of property and equipment, patents and trademarks, and goodwill, comprise a significant portion of Newgold's total assets. Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets is measured by a comparison of

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the carrying value of an asset to the future net cash flows expected to be generated by those assets. The cash flow projections are based on historical experience, management's view of growth rates within the industry, and the anticipated future economic environment.

Factors Newgold considers important that could trigger a review for impairment include the following:

- (a) significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results,
- (b) significant changes in the manner of its use of the acquired assets or the strategy of its overall business, and
- (c) significant negative industry or economic trends.

When Newgold determines that the carrying value of long-lived assets and related goodwill and enterprise-level goodwill may not be recoverable based upon the existence of one or more of the above indicators of impairment, it measures any impairment based on a projected discounted cash flow method using a discount rate determined by its management to be commensurate with the risk inherent in its current business model.

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Deferred Reclamation Costs

In August 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations," which established a uniform methodology for accounting for estimated reclamation and abandonment costs. The statement was adopted February 1, 2003. The reclamation costs will be allocated to expense over the life of the related assets and will be adjusted for changes resulting from the passage of time and revisions to either the timing or amount of the original present value estimate.

Prior to adoption of SFAS No. 143, estimated future reclamation costs were based principally on legal and regulatory requirements. Such costs related to active mines were accrued and charged over the expected operating lives of the mines using the UOP method based on proven and probable reserves. Future remediation costs for inactive mines were accrued based on management's best estimate at the end of each period of the undiscounted costs expected to be incurred at a site. Such cost estimates included, where applicable, ongoing care, maintenance and monitoring costs. Changes in estimates at inactive mines were reflected in earnings in the period an estimate was revised.

Exploration Costs

Exploration costs are expensed as incurred. All costs related to property acquisitions are capitalized.

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Mine Development Costs

Mine development costs consist of all costs associated with bringing mines into production, to develop new ore bodies and to develop mine areas substantially in advance of current production. The decision to develop a mine is based on assessment of the commercial viability of the property and the availability of financing. Once the decision to proceed to development is made, development and other expenditures relating to the project will be deferred and carried at cost with the intention that these will be depleted by charges against earnings from future mining operations. No depreciation will be charged against the property until commercial production commences. After a mine has been brought into commercial production, any additional work on that property will be expensed as incurred, except for large development programs, which will be deferred and depleted.

Reclamation Costs

Reclamation costs and related accrued liabilities, which are based on Newgold's interpretation of current environmental and regulatory requirements, are accrued and expensed, upon determination.

Based on current environmental regulations and known reclamation requirements, management has included its best estimates of these obligations in its reclamation accruals. However, it is reasonably possible that Newgold's best estimates of its ultimate reclamation liabilities could change as a result of changes in regulations or cost estimates.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs". SFAS No. 151 amends the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage) under the guidance in ARB No. 43,

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Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing". Paragraph 5 of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, previously stated that ". . . under some circumstances, items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight, and rehandling costs may be so abnormal as to require treatment as current period charges. . . ." This Statement requires that those items be recognized as current-period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of "so abnormal." In addition, this Statement requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. This statement is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. Management does not expect adoption of SFAS No. 151 to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 152, "Accounting for Real Estate Time-Sharing Transactions". The FASB issued this Statement as a result of the guidance provided in AICPA Statement of Position (SOP) 04-2, "Accounting for Real Estate Time-Sharing Transactions". SOP 04-2 applies to all real estate time-sharing transactions. Among other items, the SOP provides guidance on the recording of credit losses and the treatment of selling costs, but does not change the revenue recognition guidance in SFAS No. 66, "Accounting for Sales of Real Estate", for real estate time-sharing transactions. SFAS No. 152 amends Statement No. 66 to reference the

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guidance provided in SOP 04-2. SFAS No. 152 also amends SFAS No. 67, "Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects", to state that SOP 04-2 provides the relevant guidance on accounting for incidental operations and costs related to the sale of real estate time-sharing transactions. SFAS No. 152 is effective for years beginning after June 15, 2005, with restatements of previously issued financial statements prohibited. This statement is not applicable to the Company.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets," an amendment to Opinion No. 29, "Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions". Statement No. 153 eliminates certain differences in the guidance in Opinion No. 29 as compared to the guidance contained in standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The amendment to Opinion No. 29 eliminates the fair value exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. Such an exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. SFAS No. 153 is effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in periods beginning after June 15, 2005. Earlier application is permitted for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in periods beginning after December 16, 2004. Management does not expect adoption of SFAS No. 153 to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment". SFAS 123(R) amends SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", and APB Opinion 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." SFAS No. 123(R) requires that the cost of share-based payment transactions (including those with employees and non-employees) be recognized in the financial statements. SFAS No. 123(R) applies to all share-based payment transactions in which an entity acquires goods or services by issuing (or offering to issue) its shares, share options, or other equity instruments (except for those held by an ESOP) or by incurring liabilities (1) in amounts based (even in part) on the price of the entity's shares or other equity instruments, or (2) that require (or may require) settlement by the issuance of an entity's shares or other equity instruments. This statement is effective (1) for public companies qualifying as SEC small business issuers, as of the first interim period or fiscal year

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beginning after December 15, 2005, or (2) for all other public companies, as of the first interim period or fiscal year beginning after June 15, 2005, or (3) for all nonpublic entities, as of the first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2005. Management is currently assessing the effect of SFAS No. 123(R) on the Company's financial statement. On April 14, 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission amended the compliance dates to allow companies to implement Statement No. 123R at the beginning of their next fiscal year, instead of the next reporting period, that begins after June 15, 2005, or Dec. 15, 2005 for small business issuers.

Effective for reporting periods beginning after April 29, 2004, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) released Issue 04-2, "Whether Mineral Rights are Tangible or Intangible Assets." The consensus was that mineral rights acquired on a business combination are tangible assets and should be recorded as a separate component of property, plant and equipment either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes. The Company will comply with the Issue in the future as required.

Effective for reporting periods beginning after March 31, 2004, the EITF released Issue No. 04-3, "Mining Assets: Impairment and Business Combinations." The EITF reached consensus that an entity should include value beyond proven and probable reserves in the value allocated to mining assets in a purchase price allocation to the extent a market participant would include such value in determining the fair market value of the asset. The EITF also reached consensus that an entity should include the effects of anticipated changes in market prices of minerals when determining the fair market value of mining assets in a purchase price equation in a manner consistent with expectations of the marketplace.

Effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2005, the EITF released Issue No. 04-6, "Accounting For Stripping Costs Incurred During Production In The Mining Industry." The EITF reached a consensus of accounting for "stripping cost", the cost of removing overburden (material overlying a mineral deposit that must be removed prior to mining) and waste materials, during the production phase and determined that such costs are considered variable production costs and thus should be included in the cost of inventory produced during the period in which the stripping costs are incurred. The consensus applies to only entities involved in finding and removing wasting natural resources. As such, this statement is not applicable to the Company.

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ITEM 7 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NEWGOLD, INC.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
JANUARY 31, 2005 AND 2004

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders
Newgold, Inc.

We have audited the balance sheet of Newgold, Inc. (the "Company") as of January 31, 2005, and the related statements of operations, comprehensive loss, shareholders' deficit, and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended January 31, 2005. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial

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statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provided a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Newgold, Inc. as of January 31, 2005, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended January 31, 2005 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, during the year ended January 31, 2005, the Company incurred a net loss of \$1,273,140 and had negative cash flows from operations of \$353,201. In addition, the Company had an accumulated shareholders' deficit of \$4,114,280 at January 31, 2005. These factors, among others, as discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/SINGER LEWAK GREENBAUM & GOLDSTEIN LLP

Los Angeles, California
April 15, 2005

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NEWGOLD, INC.
BALANCE SHEET
JANUARY 31, 2005

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 16,730
Travel advance	2,000

Total current assets	18,730
OTHER ASSETS	
Deferred reclamation costs	513,946

Total other assets	513,946

TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 532,676
	=====

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LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT

CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	\$ 568,276
Accrued expenses	1,758,646
Accrued reclamation costs	513,946
Notes payable due to individuals and officers	1,006,088

Total current liabilities	3,846,956

DEFERRED REVENUE	800,000

Total liabilities	4,646,956
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT	
Common stock, \$0.001 par value	
50,000,000 shares authorized	
48,277,841 shares issued and outstanding	48,278
Additional paid in capital	12,222,745
Accumulated deficit	(16,385,303)

Total shareholders' deficit	(4,114,280)

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT	\$ 532,676
	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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NEWGOLD, INC. STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31,

	2005	2004
	-----	-----
NET SALES	\$ -	\$ -
COST OF GOODS SOLD	28,433	37,916
	-----	-----
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)	(28,433)	(37,916)
OPERATING EXPENSES	(353,972)	(306,477)
	-----	-----
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(382,405)	(344,393)
	-----	-----
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Dividend income	-	10,063
Interest expense	(614,672)	(136,493)

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Loss on sale of marketable securities	(281,063)	-
	-----	-----
Total other income (expense)	(895,735)	(126,430)
	-----	-----
NET LOSS	(1,278,140)	\$ (470,823)
	=====	=====
BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.01)
	=====	=====
BASIC AND DILUTED WEIGHTED-AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING	47,644,745	47,595,763
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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NEWGOLD, INC.
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31,

	2005	2004
	-----	-----
NET LOSS	\$ (1,273,140)	\$ (470,823)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		
Unrealized loss from marketable securities	-	(204,820)
SALE OF SECURITIES WITH PREVIOUS UNREALIZED HOLDING LOSS	\$ 204,820	-
	-----	-----
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	\$ (1,068,320)	\$ (675,643)
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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NEWGOLD, INC.
 STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31,

	Common Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Other Com- prehensive (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit
	Shares	Amount			
BALANCE, JANUARY 31, 2003	47,406,174	\$47,406	\$ 10,754,714	-	(14,636,339)
COMMON STOCK ISSUED					
upon exercise of warrants	200,000	200	19,800		
WARRANTS ISSUED WITH DEBT	-	-	63,918		
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS				(204,820)	
NET LOSS					(470,823)
BALANCE, JANUARY 31, 2004	47,606,174	47,606	10,838,432	(204,820)	(15,107,162)
COMMON STOCK ISSUED FOR CASH	671,667	672	100,078		
OFFERING COSTS			(124,337)		
WARRANTS ISSUED WITH COMMON STOCK			124,337		
WARRANTS ISSUED WITH DEBT	-	-	1,284,234		
SALE OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES				204,820	
NET LOSS					(1,278,140)
BALANCE, JANUARY 31, 2005	48,277,841	\$48,278	\$ 12,222,745	-	\$(16,385,303)

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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NEWGOLD, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31,

	2005	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	\$ (1,278,140)	\$
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities		
Accretion of warrants issued as a debt discount	443,682	
Accretion of beneficial conversion of warrants	35,823	
Loss on sale of marketable securities	281,063	
(Increase) decrease in		
Employee receivable	2,000	
Deposits	45,000	
Deferred reclamation costs	-	
Increase (decrease) in		
Accounts payable	28,082	
Accrued salaries and benefits	(106,394)	
Accrued expenses	195,683	
Net cash used by operating activities	(353,201)	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	34,124	
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	34,124	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock	100,750	
Proceeds from notes payable	251,043	
Principal repayments of notes payable	(21,953)	

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	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities	329,840	
	-----	-----
Net increase in cash	10,763	
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	5,967	
	-----	-----
CASH, END OF YEAR \$	\$ 16,730	\$
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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NEWGOLD, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31,

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND LINE OF BUSINESS

NEWGOLD, Inc. ("the Company") has been in the business of acquiring, exploring, developing, and producing gold properties. The Company had rights to mine properties in Nevada and Montana. Its primary focus was on the Relief Canyon Mine located near Lovelock, Nevada, where it has performed development and exploratory drilling and was in the process of obtaining permits to allow operation of the Relief Canyon Mine. In December 1997, the Company placed the Relief Canyon Mine on care and maintenance status. The Company also conducted exploration at its Washington Gulch Mine property in Montana.

In February 2000 the Company began to implement an entirely new business model of investing in Internet companies. Due to the deterioration of the investment market for these types of companies later in 2000, the Company abandoned this investment strategy. From mid-2001 until the beginning of 2003 Newgold was essentially inactive, only continuing with some of the care and maintenance at Relief Canyon, as provided for by a non-affiliate company owned by the Chairman and CEO of Newgold.

The Company has embarked on a business strategy whereby it will invest in and/or manage gold mining and other mineral producing properties. Currently, the Company's principal assets include various mineral leases associated with the Relief Canyon mine located near Lovelock, Nevada along with various items of mining equipment located at that site. The Company's business will be to acquire, explore and, if warranted, develop various mining properties located in the state of Nevada. The Company plans to carryout comprehensive exploration and development programs on its properties. While the Company may fund and conduct these activities itself, the Company's current plan is to outsource most of these activities through the use of various joint venture, royalty or partnership arrangements pursuant to which other companies would agree to finance and carryout the exploration and development programs on Newgold's mining properties. Consequently, the Company's current plan will not require the hiring of significant amounts of mining employees but will require a smaller group of employees to monitor and/or supervise the mining and exploration activities of other entities in exchange for royalties or other revenue sharing arrangements.

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Merger

In November 1996, Newgold, Inc. of Nevada (Old Newgold) was merged into Warehouse Auto Centers, Inc. (WAC), a public company, which had previously filed an involuntary petition under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of New York. Pursuant to the plan of reorganization and merger (the Plan), (i) WAC which was the surviving corporation for legal purposes, changed its name to Newgold Inc. (the Company), (ii) the outstanding shares of Old Newgold were converted into the right to receive an aggregate of 12,000,000 shares or approximately 69% of the post merger outstanding common stock of the Company, (iii) each outstanding share of WAC was converted into the right to receive 1/65 share of the common stock of the Company, for an aggregate of 51,034 shares or less than 1% of the post merger outstanding common stock, (iv) unsecured trade debts and other unsecured pre-petition liabilities were paid in full via the issuance of one share of the Company's stock, for each \$42 of debt, for an aggregate of 63,374 shares or less than 1% of the post merger outstanding common stock, and (v) post petition creditors received 1 share of stock for each \$1 of debt, for an aggregate of 191,301 shares or approximately 1% of the post merger outstanding common stock. The Plan also required an amendment to the Company's capital structure to increase the number of shares authorized to 50,000,000 and to reduce the corresponding par value to \$.001.

In connection with the Plan, the Company raised \$4,707,000 of cash through the issuance of convertible debtor certificates. Shortly after confirmation of the Plan, the debtor certificates were exchanged for 5,135,130 shares of common stock (including 428,130 shares issued in lieu of paying cash for underwriter's fees) representing approximately 29% of the post merger outstanding common stock. An additional bonus of 513,514 shares was issued to investors and underwriters during the year ended January 31, 1998 for delay in the effective date of the Company's stock trading.

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NEWGOLD, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31,

For accounting purposes, Old Newgold has been treated as the acquirer (reverse acquisition). Accordingly, the historical financial statements prior to November 21, 1996 are those of Old Newgold. There were no assets or liabilities acquired in this transaction and there is no impact on the statement of operations.

NOTE 2 - GOING CONCERN

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. However, during the year ended January 31, 2005, the Company incurred a net loss of \$1,273,140 and had negative cash flows from operations of \$634,265. In addition, the Company had an accumulated shareholders' deficit of \$4,109,280 at January 31, 2005. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate profitable operations in the future and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with any certainty at this time. Since inception, the Company has satisfied its capital needs by issuing

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equity securities.

Management plans to continue to provide for its capital needs during the year ended January 31, 2006 by issuing equity securities or incurring additional debt financing, with the proceeds to be used to re-establish mining operations at Relief Canyon as well as improve its working capital position. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Marketable Securities Available for Sale

Investments in equity securities are classified as available-for-sale. Securities classified as available for sale are marked to market at each period end. Changes in value on such securities are recorded as a component of Other comprehensive income (loss). If declines in value are deemed other than temporary, losses are reflected in Net income (loss).

Property and Equipment

Depreciation, depletion and amortization of mining properties, mine development costs and major plant facilities will be computed principally by the units-of-production method based on estimated proven and probable ore reserves. Proven and probable ore reserves reflect estimated quantities of ore which can be economically recovered in the future from known mineral deposits. Such estimates are based on current and projected costs and prices. Other equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method principally over the estimated useful life of seven years.

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NEWGOLD, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31,

Deferred Reclamation Costs

In August 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations," which established a uniform methodology for accounting for estimated reclamation and abandonment costs. The statement was adopted February 1, 2003. The reclamation costs will be allocated to expense over the life of the related assets and will be adjusted for changes resulting from the passage of time and revisions to either the timing or amount of the original present value estimate.

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Prior to adoption of SFAS No. 143, estimated future reclamation costs were based principally on legal and regulatory requirements. Such costs related to active mines were accrued and charged over the expected operating lives of the mines using the UOP method based on proven and probable reserves. Future remediation costs for inactive mines were accrued based on management's best estimate at the end of each period of the undiscounted costs expected to be incurred at a site. Such cost estimates included, where applicable, ongoing care, maintenance and monitoring costs. Changes in estimates at inactive mines were reflected in earnings in the period an estimate was revised.

Exploration Costs

Exploration costs are expensed as incurred. All costs related to property acquisitions are capitalized.

Mine Development Costs

Mine development costs consist of all costs associated with bringing mines into production, to develop new ore bodies and to develop mine areas substantially in advance of current production. The decision to develop a mine is based on assessment of the commercial viability of the property and the availability of financing. Once the decision to proceed to development is made, development and other expenditures relating to the project will be deferred and carried at cost with the intention that these will be depleted by charges against earnings from future mining operations. No depreciation will be charged against the property until commercial production commences. After a mine has been brought into commercial production, any additional work on that property will be expensed as incurred, except for large development programs, which will be deferred and depleted.

Financing Costs

Financing costs, including interest, are capitalized when they arise from indebtedness incurred to finance development and construction activities on properties that are not yet subject to depreciation or depletion. Financing costs are charged against earnings from the time that mining operations commence. Capitalization is based upon the actual interest on debt specifically incurred or on the average borrowing rate for all other debt except where shares are issued to fund the cost of the project.

Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization

Assets other than mining properties and mineral rights are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Capitalized development costs are amortized on the units of production method considering proven and probable reserves. Depreciation and

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NEWGOLD, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31,

depletion rates are subject to periodic review to ensure that asset costs are amortized over their useful lives.

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Impairment

Mining projects and properties are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of these assets may not be recoverable. If estimated future cash flows expected to result from the use of the mining project or property and its eventual disposition are less than the carrying amount, impairment is recognized based on the estimated fair market value of the mining project or property. Fair value generally is based on the present value of estimated future net cash flows for each mining project or property, calculated using estimates of proven and probable minable reserves, geological resources, future prices, operating costs, capital requirements and reclamation costs. A provision for impairment in valuation of development costs and property, plant and equipment amounted to \$800,000 for the year ended January 31, 2002 and was charged to operating expense. After these adjustments all development costs and property, plant and equipment have been fully written off.

Management's estimates of future cash flows are subject to risks and uncertainties. Therefore, it is reasonably possible that changes could occur which may affect the recoverability of the Company's investment in mineral properties.

Risks Associated with Gold Mining

The business of gold mining is subject to certain types of risks, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, and theft. Prior to suspending operations, the Company carried insurance against certain property damage loss (including business interruption) and comprehensive general liability insurance. While the Company maintained insurance consistent with industry practice, it is not possible to insure against all risks associated with the mining business, or prudent to assume that insurance will continue to be available at a reasonable cost. The Company has not obtained environmental liability insurance because such coverage is not considered by management to be cost effective. The Company currently carries no insurance on any of its properties due to the current status of the mine and the Company's current financial condition.

Reclamation Costs

Reclamation costs and related accrued liabilities, which are based on the Company's interpretation of current environmental and regulatory requirements, are accrued and expensed, upon determination.

Based on current environmental regulations and known reclamation requirements, management has included its best estimates of these obligations in its reclamation accruals. However, it is reasonably possible that the Company's best estimates of its ultimate reclamation liabilities could change as a result of changes in regulations or cost estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues will be recognized when deliveries of gold are made, title and risk of loss passes to the buyer and collectibility is reasonably assured. Deferred revenue represents non-refundable cash received in exchange for royalties on net smelter returns on the Relief Canyon Mine. Deferred revenue will be amortized to earnings based on estimated production in accordance with the royalty agreement.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents and accounts payable - trade. The carrying amounts for these financial instruments approximate fair value due to their short maturities.

Comprehensive Income

The Company utilizes SFAS No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income." This statement establishes standards for reporting comprehensive income and its components in a financial statement. Comprehensive income as defined includes all changes in equity (net assets) during a period from non-owner sources. Examples of items to be included in comprehensive income, which are excluded from net income, include foreign currency translation adjustments, minimum pension liability adjustments, and unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale marketable securities. Comprehensive income is presented in the Company's financial statements since the Company did have unrealized gain (loss) of from changes in equity from available-for-sale marketable securities.

Stock-Based Compensation

SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," as amended by SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure," defines a fair value based method of accounting for stock-based compensation. However, SFAS No. 123 allows an entity to continue to measure compensation cost related to stock and stock options issued to employees using the intrinsic method of accounting prescribed by Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." Entities electing to remain with the accounting method of APB No. 25 must make pro forma disclosures of net income and earnings per share as if the fair value method of accounting defined in SFAS No. 123 had been applied. The Company has elected to account for its stock-based compensation to employees using the intrinsic value method under APB No. 25. There were no stock options granted or outstanding for the years ended January 31, 2005 and 2004.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each period end based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

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As of January 31, 2005, the deferred tax assets related to the Company's net operating loss carry-forwards are fully reserved. Due to the provisions of Internal Revenue Code Section 338, the Company may not have any net operating loss carry-forwards available to offset financial statement or tax return taxable income in future periods as a result of a change in control

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NEWGOLD, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31,

involving 50 percentage points or more of the issued and outstanding securities of the Company.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Loss Per Share

The Company utilizes SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share." Basic loss per share is computed by dividing loss available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potential common shares had been issued and if the additional common shares were dilutive. Common equivalent shares are excluded from the computation if their effect is anti-dilutive.

The following common stock equivalents were excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share since their effect would have been anti-dilutive:

	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Warrants	11,724,583	3,718,229

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with high credit, quality financial institutions. At times, such cash and cash equivalents may be in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance limit of \$100,000. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs". SFAS No. 151 amends the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage) under the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing". Paragraph 5 of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, previously stated that ". . . under some circumstances, items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight, and rehandling costs may be so abnormal as to require treatment as current period charges. . . ." This Statement requires that those items be recognized as current-period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of "so abnormal." In addition, this Statement requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. This statement is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June

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NEWGOLD, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31,

15, 2005. Management does not expect adoption of SFAS No. 151 to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 152, "Accounting for Real Estate Time-Sharing Transactions". The FASB issued this Statement as a result of the guidance provided in AICPA Statement of Position (SOP) 04-2, "Accounting for Real Estate Time-Sharing Transactions". SOP 04-2 applies to all real estate time-sharing transactions. Among other items, the SOP provides guidance on the recording of credit losses and the treatment of selling costs, but does not change the revenue recognition guidance in SFAS No. 66, "Accounting for Sales of Real Estate", for real estate time-sharing transactions. SFAS No. 152 amends Statement No. 66 to reference the guidance provided in SOP 04-2. SFAS No. 152 also amends SFAS No. 67, "Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects", to state that SOP 04-2 provides the relevant guidance on accounting for incidental operations and costs related to the sale of real estate time-sharing transactions. SFAS No. 152 is effective for years beginning after June 15, 2005, with restatements of previously issued financial statements prohibited. This statement is not applicable to the Company.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets," an amendment to Opinion No. 29, "Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions". Statement No. 153 eliminates certain differences in the guidance in Opinion No. 29 as compared to the guidance contained in standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The amendment to Opinion No. 29 eliminates the fair value exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. Such an exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. SFAS No. 153 is effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in periods beginning after June 15, 2005. Earlier application is permitted for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in periods beginning after December 16, 2004. Management does not expect adoption of SFAS No. 153 to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

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In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment". SFAS 123(R) amends SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", and APB Opinion 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." SFAS No. 123(R) requires that the cost of share-based payment transactions (including those with employees and non-employees) be recognized in the financial statements. SFAS No. 123(R) applies to all share-based payment transactions in which an entity acquires goods or services by issuing (or offering to issue) its shares, share options, or other equity instruments (except for those held by an ESOP) or by incurring liabilities (1) in amounts based (even in part) on the price of the entity's shares or other equity instruments, or (2) that require (or may require) settlement by the issuance of an entity's shares or other equity instruments. This statement is effective (1) for public companies qualifying as SEC small business issuers, as of the first interim period or fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2005, or (2) for all other public companies, as of the first interim period or fiscal year beginning after June 15, 2005, or (3) for all nonpublic entities, as of the first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2005. Management is currently assessing the effect of SFAS

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NEWGOLD, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31,

No. 123(R) on the Company's financial statement. On April 14, 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission amended the compliance dates to allow companies to implement Statement No. 123R at the beginning of their next fiscal year, instead of the next reporting period, that begins after June 15, 2005, or Dec. 15, 2005 for small business issuers.

Effective for reporting periods beginning after April 29, 2004, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) released Issue 04-2, "Whether Mineral Rights are Tangible or Intangible Assets." The consensus was that mineral rights acquired on a business combination are tangible assets and should be recorded as a separate component of property, plant and equipment either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes. The Company will comply with the Issue in the future as required.

Effective for reporting periods beginning after March 31, 2004, the EITF released Issue No. 04-3, "Mining Assets: Impairment and Business Combinations." The EITF reached consensus that an entity should include value beyond proven and probable reserves in the value allocated to mining assets in a purchase price allocation to the extent a market participant would include such value in determining the fair market value of the asset. The EITF also reached consensus that an entity should include the effects of anticipated changes in market prices of minerals when determining the fair market value of mining assets in a purchase price equation in a manner consistent with expectations of the marketplace.

Effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2005, the EITF released Issue No. 04-6, "Accounting For Stripping Costs Incurred During Production In The Mining Industry." The EITF reached a consensus of accounting for "stripping cost", the cost of removing overburden

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(material overlying a mineral deposit that must be removed prior to mining) and waste materials, during the production phase and determined that such costs are considered variable production costs and thus should be included in the cost of inventory produced during the period in which the stripping costs are incurred. The consensus applies to only ent