



## Press Release – 13<sup>th</sup> May 2008

**LONDON, United Kingdom: Crew Gold Corporation** ("Crew" or "the Company") (TSX: CRU) (OSE: CRU) (Frankfurt: KNC) (OTC-BB-Other; CRUGF.PK) today announces:-

### Financial Results for Quarter Ended March 31, 2008

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- **Overview**
  - Quarterly production increased by 36% to 61,189 ounces ("oz") from 44,914 oz in Q4 2007
  - Sold remaining 10.4 million Intex Resources ASA ("Intex") shares for aggregate net proceeds of \$13.3 million
- **Results**
  - EBITDA of \$0.5 million (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - negative \$5.0 million)
  - Net loss of \$27.6 million (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - net loss of \$19.1 million) primarily due to non cash foreign exchange losses on translation of NOK denominated debt of \$18.3 million and depletion and depreciation of \$2.4 million and LEFA and Maco not being in commercial production
- **LEFA**
  - 43,811 oz produced in the quarter , representing a 59% increase over Q4 2007 of 27,579 oz
  - Upgrade and rectification program nearing completion
  - Average plant recoveries increase from 88% to 94% in the quarter
  - Encouraging results from exploration drilling in Q1 2008 at Firifirini and Camp de Base
- **Maco**
  - Quarterly production from pilot plant of 4,704 oz (up 140% from Q4 2007 production of 1,957 oz)
  - Infrastructure development and ore development progressing, including construction of new tailings facility
  - Technical review of the mill expansion and mine plan nearing completion
- **Nalunaq Gold Mine and Nugget Pond Processing Facility**
  - Quarterly production of 12,674 oz (down 18% from 15,378 oz in Q4 2007)
  - Nugget Pond facility continued to operate satisfactorily
- **Outlook**
  - Continued production growth following commissioning
  - LEFA reserve and resource expansion to continue with reserve and resource updates expected to be released during Q2 2008.
  - Continued focus on securing new strategic land claims

## OVERVIEW

Crew is an international mining company focused on identifying, acquiring and developing gold resource projects worldwide.

Our objective is to become a significant mid-tier gold producer. We believe we have the assets in place and under development to achieve our strategic objective of an annual production rate in excess of 500,000 oz per year in the near term.

### Results

Operating revenues and costs at both the LEFA and Maco operations during the quarter were capitalised as these two operations have not attained commercial production status.

For the quarter ended March 31, 2008, Crew reported EBITDA of \$0.5 million (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - negative \$5.0 million). EBITDA from operations of \$2.5 million and gains from the sale of Intex shares of \$2.6 million were offset by corporate expenditures of \$4.3 million.

Net loss for the quarter ended March 31, 2008 was \$27.6 million (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - net loss of \$19.1 million). The losses in the period were mainly due to non cash foreign exchange losses of \$18.3 million (following a 5.7% appreciation of the Norwegian Kroner against the US dollar), interest and finance costs on the bonds and long term debt of \$5.7 million, depletion and depreciation of \$2.4 million and corporate expenditures of \$4.3 million, partially offset by gains on the sale of Intex shares of \$2.6 million. Crew produced 61,189 oz of gold during the quarter ended March 31, 2008 (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - 12,912 oz). Gold sold during the quarter ended March 31, 2008 was 60,660 oz (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - 8,836 oz).

## Operations and Projects

### LEFA

#### *Plant and Infrastructure*

The LEFA CIP Plant upgrade and rectification project progressed during the quarter.

The installation of the agitators was completed on April 9th. The agitators are the first major component of the rectification program substantially completed. In total, 12 agitators were designed, constructed and installed. Each unit weighs approximately 18 tonnes and management is pleased to report that this was accomplished with no safety incidents. The new agitators are performing to expectations with metallurgical recoveries of 92-94% now being regularly achieved and exceeding planned recovery of 88%.

Refurbishment of the Fayalala crushing station apron feeder has been completed. Reliability of the crusher has improved significantly, but further refurbishment will need to occur before the target production is met. Replacement of the apron feeder at the Lero crusher has been re-scheduled to coincide with a scheduled plant maintenance program in late July-early August.

Conversion of generators to run on heavy fuel oil (HFO) is continuing. The HFO treatment plant is expected to be operational prior to the wet season. In addition to the cost saving benefit, HFO operation will allow an increased fuel storage capacity which was an issue during the wet season last year. In part of April and May, the site has experienced power shortages as unscheduled work has had to be performed on three of the generators. A further two generators are being fully refurbished and upgraded. These two generators are expected to be fully operational by June and will give the site considerable additional redundant power capacity.

The water supply to the mill is being upgraded to meet our operational requirements and additional capacity will be installed later in the year as an insurance measure. With the completion of the additional capacity there will be approximately 100% redundancy on water supply

These works represent the major elements of the Upgrade and Rectification project at LEFA and the project is on schedule for progressive commissioning during the second quarter.

#### *Operations*

Production continued at LEFA while the commissioning and upgrade of the plant progressed. Ore mined in the quarter ended March 31, 2008 totalled 1,172,192 tonnes at an average grade of 1.64 g/t and containing 61,795 oz (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - 441,515 tonnes at an average grade of 1.29 g/t and containing 18,256 oz).

Ore throughput at the CIP plant in the quarter ended March 31, 2008 was 708,812 tonnes at a head grade of 2.1 g/t, containing 48,084 oz (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - 408,715 tonnes at a head grade of 1.2 g/t, containing 16,031 oz).

Gold produced in the quarter was 43,811 oz, including 21,022 oz in March alone. This is a significant improvement from all previous production months and management believes this demonstrates the increasing impact of the rectification and upgrade project as well as better mining performance in the period. Further improvements in throughput are expected as plant reliability issues are progressively corrected through the year. However, volatility from month to month during the year should be expected due to rectification work, weather conditions, but also due to necessary upgrades and unplanned repairs as a result of the second hand nature of the plant. The plant has experienced shortages of power and reduced crusher and feeder availability due to both planned and unplanned repair work during April and early May 2008. When all 8 generators have been refurbished and are fully available, the plant will have a 60% power surplus. Target throughput tonnage by the end of calendar 2008 continues to be  $\pm 20,000$  tpd. The plant will be deemed commercial when a stable tonnage throughput rate of approximately 16,000 tpd is attained. Management targets this level during Q2.

Gold sold in the quarter to March 31, 2008 was 45,138 oz (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - 8,836 oz). During Q1 2008, positive cash flow was generated by the LEFA operation. All proceeds from gold sold and associated costs continued to be capitalised as part of CIP plant construction and commissioning costs.

### *Reserves and Resources*

Exploration drilling at LEFA from January to March 2008 has continued to extend the Firifirini resource to both the east and west. Furthermore, drilling at Camp de Base is continuing to support the model linking the mineralization to the Pharmacie mineralization to the east and infill drilling is also showing continuation of the Camp de Base structure.

Drilling has been focussed at Firifirini, Lero-Karta, Camp de Base and Fayalala and was a combination of RC and diamond drilling. To the end of March 2008, a total of 14,444m of RC drilling and 1,077m of HQ3 Diamond drilling have been completed comprising 120 RC Holes and 15 DDH tails.

Drilling down dip and along strike from known mineralisation at Camp de Base has yielded expected results with broad zones of typical Camp de Base style of mineralisation consisting of disseminated and fracture filled pyrite in highly fractured, siliceous Birimian sandstone. Drilling at depth approaching the sinistral Karta fault has delineated wide dilation zones of gold mineralisation linking up with the Pharmacie structure to the north. Exploration in this area is ongoing and it is expected the Camp de Base pit will now link up to the Karta pit, significantly improving the economics of this area and may result in these two pits optimising into a single pit.

The geological understanding of the Firifirini deposit skarn mineralization has improved and understanding has highlighted a new focus for exploration going forward across selected areas of the concession. In October 2007, the Company announced an initial reserve for Firifirini of 0.23 million ounces at 2.25 g/t Au.

## **Maco**

### *Plant and Infrastructure*

During 2007 the existing process plant at Maco showed that it could operate at rates of up to 700 tpd, but not on a sustainable basis without some improvements in the CIL process and tailings handling. The mill expansion is to be phased in with the mine expansion. The first phase of the mine expansion will provide the capability to sustain 700 tpd scheduled from underground toward the end of calendar 2008. During Q1 the additional tailings pumping capacity has been ordered and design of infrastructure to allow better access to the tailings pipeline was completed.

Flotation studies were originally started to reduce the amount of cyanacides in the ore including, copper, lead and zinc. This study will be expanded further during 2008 with emphasis on differential flotation. A concentrate marketing study is ongoing to verify the costs and revenues associated with concentrate production.

The Line 6 tailings management facility construction has proceeded well despite some delays associated with the grouting. The work is on track to be complete for first tailings pour in mid May with no disruption to operations anticipated during the change-over. The first phase of the facility will allow for production into 2009 with the timing of the second phase dependant upon the tailings consumed in mine backfilling.

Staff training continues to be a major focus with transfer of professional Philippine staff between Crew operations in Guinea and elsewhere to expand their experience and provide properly trained staff to the

receiving mine in a difficult labour market. As well as accredited training programmes on site, there are excellent specialised vocational training programmes off-site being used.

### *Operations*

The Maco Mine is still considered to be in the development phase while technical studies are completed and underground development is put in place to explore the orebody and upgrade the geological resources in preparation for stoping. In the process, this development has been opening large tracts of orebody in preparation for stoping so that the development stays well ahead of the planned stoping and planned production rates can be sustained.

Following visits to other narrow vein operations in the Philippines, a major review of our mining techniques was initiated. This has resulted in more than 50% of our drifts being converted to jack leg mining. As well as benefitting from the lower dilution, this has resulted in significant cost reductions in terms of explosives and support. This change was accompanied by intense training to ensure that the safety aspects were observed and despite the non-mechanised nature, the ore tonnage increased due to less maintenance issues on the jack legs and better availability of equipment and operators. On the main ramps and crosscuts, as well as the wider sections of orebody, jumbo drills continue to be used successfully.

A study to review the stoping methods indicated that a production rate of 1,000 tpd to 1,500 tpd may be achievable given the level of confidence in resources and physical mining conditions. The Maco Mine is essentially moving from a "tonnage mine" to an "ounces mine".

The approach for 2008 is to develop the infrastructure and ore drives in the vein systems where we have the highest level of confidence in the resource. This will allow us to convert as much ore reserve as possible from inferred to indicated and measured status.

Trial stoping is planned for early Q3 2008 when the sill level ore drift on 530 reaches the western extremity and retreat mining can be started from that point. Initially the empty stopes will be filled with waste rock from underground development.

Ore mined in the quarter ended March 31, 2008 was 27,373 tonnes at an average grade of 4.95 g/t (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - 11,633 tonnes at 3.3 g/t). During the quarter, the Maco pilot plant processed 39,472 tonnes at 4.33 g/t (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - 11,294 tonnes at 3.3 g/t). Gold produced and sold in the quarter ended March 31, 2008 were 4,704 oz and 3,476 oz respectively (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - gold produced of 921 oz).

### *Exploration and underground development*

Q1 2008 has seen consolidation and analysis of the large amount of the existing geological and sampling data on these vein systems. This has allowed us to identify which ore drives should be advanced outside the current plan as exploration drives and also to ensure that the current development follows the payable splits in the veins. This has allowed more selective ore drive development with crosscutting between veins where necessary to maintain a high percentage of payable ore drifting.

Surface drilling in 2007 also looked at areas of copper porphyry associated with higher grade gold veins, but this work was put on hold as the potential scale of the copper porphyry began to attract the attention of possible exploration partners. A desk study is currently being performed on the copper porphyry and involves reviewing records from previous open pit mining and drill holes.

## **Nalunaq and Nugget Pond**

### *Operations*

The Nalunaq mine produced 35,710 ore tonnes, representing an average of 392 tpd during the quarter ended March 31, 2008 (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - 27,778 tonnes)

Ore from Nalunaq is shipped to the group's Nugget Pond ore processing facility in Newfoundland, Canada. During the quarter, two ore shipments totalling 28,377 tonnes were shipped to Nugget Pond. At March 31, 2008, 13,375 tonnes of run-of-mine ore was stockpiled at Nalunaq's port in Greenland containing management's estimate of approximately 5,500 oz of gold. In addition, there was 20,968 tonnes of ore containing approximately 7,200 oz of gold at Nugget Pond.

The Nugget Pond plant processed a total of 34,748 dry metric tonnes of ore during the quarter (an average mill throughput of 382 tpd) at a grade of 11.1 g/t. Operations at Nugget Pond were adversely affected by the harsh winter conditions which hampered ore haulage and resulted in some ore being frozen. Ore processed in the corresponding period last year when the plant was being commissioned was 12,839 tonnes at an average grade of 13.8 g/t.

Gold produced from the plant during the quarter ended March 31, 2008 was 12,674 oz (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - 1,354 oz). Gold sold during the quarter was 12,046 oz at an average realised gold price of \$930/oz (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - nil).

### *Reserves and Resources*

Drilling will continue through the year and updated reserve and resource estimates for the year will be completed and presented during the second half of 2008. Drill results will be published on the basis of concluded programs or sections.

### **FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2008**

Sales reported for the quarter ended March 31, 2008 were \$11.2 million (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - \$0.1 million). Gold sales from LEFA and Maco during the period continued to be offset against capital costs, in accordance with our accounting policies, as the plants have not reached commercial production. Direct costs for the quarter ended March 31, 2008 were \$6.8 million (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - \$1.3 million) and mine site administration costs were \$1.9 million (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - \$0.3 million). Costs for LEFA and Maco in the current quarter have been capitalised. In Q1 2007, LEFA and Maco costs were capitalised and the majority of Nalunaq's costs were deferred in stockpile costs as the Nugget Pond processing facility was being commissioned.

Gross margin for the quarter ended March 31, 2008 was \$2.5 million (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - negative \$1.5 million). Depletion and depreciation expense, which is a non-cash measure, was \$2.4 million (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - \$0.5 million).

General corporate expenditures were \$4.3 million (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - \$4.0 million). Interest and finance charges were \$5.7 million (quarter ended March 31, 2007 - \$5.2 million) and the unrealised loss on foreign currency translation was \$18.3 million compared to a loss of \$6.3 million for the same period last year due to the translation of NOK denominated debt into US dollars.

### **LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

At March 31, 2008 our main source of liquidity was unrestricted consolidated cash of \$8.7 million (December 31, 2007: \$20.1 million). Of the cash held, \$5.8 million was held in Norwegian kroner, \$1.6 million was held in US dollars, \$0.6 million was held in British pounds sterling, \$0.5 million was held in Philippine pesos, and the balance of \$0.2 million comprised Canadian dollars, Danish kroner and South African rand.

At March 31, 2008 our consolidated working capital comprising cash, restricted cash, accounts receivable, prepayments and inventories, less accounts payable was \$19.3 million (December 31, 2007 - \$22.0 million).

In February 2008, the Company sold its remaining interest in Intex Resources ASA totalling 10.4 million shares and closed out the forward obligation for aggregate net proceeds of \$13.3 million.

We have held no asset backed commercial paper at, or since, the quarter-end. We have not entered into gold or other hedging contracts during the quarter or since the quarter-end. Consideration will be given to hedging in the future and will depend on production rates and anticipated gold prices and exchange rates.

### **OUTLOOK**

Our main focus during Q1 2008 remained the rectification and upgrade of the LEFA plant. The rectification and upgrade program is progressing and production in March was up approximately 70% from any previous month at approximately 20,000 ounces. As previously advised, there will be some interruptions to production during the first half of 2008 to allow components of the rectification program to be completed, but management expects production rates to continue improving throughout 2008. However, volatility from month to month should be expected due to planned rectification work, weather conditions, and also necessary upgrades and unplanned repairs due to the second hand nature of the plant. We currently anticipate declaring commercial production at the end of Q2.

The LEFA mine and its expansion potential will continue to be the main contributor to Group production in the years to come, particularly as the capacity ramp-up is completed and higher grade satellite deposits, such as Firifirini, are brought into production. The near mine and regional exploration programmes will remain focused on the delineation of reserves primarily to further increase the capacity at the LEFA plant and potentially to justify the building of new mine and plant operations elsewhere within the LEFA concession in the medium term.

The Company is focusing on two key strategic issues to achieve the overall longer term production plan, and to be able to mitigate the continued cost pressure on our sector. These two issues are:

1. higher throughput and efficiency improvements at all operations; and
2. specifically at LEFA, blending of ore from higher grade satellite deposits to process higher average grades.

With completion of installation of the new agitators on April 9th, we have seen plant reliability improvements and metallurgical recoveries consistently higher than planned. Recoveries during Q1 2008 increased from 88% to over 94%. Upon achieving sustained increased throughput, the conversion to heavy fuel oil and other planned cost efficiencies, the Company will be in a much better cost position at LEFA, partially countering general industry cost pressures.

The technical review of the mill expansion and mine plan at the Maco operation is expected to identify potential cost savings in capital and efficiencies at the plant. Even though only limited work has so far been undertaken on the copper-gold porphyry resources located on the concession, more focus will be given to evaluate what seems to be very significant copper porphyry potential. A number of international companies have approached Crew to develop an exploration joint venture. These opportunities are being considered. The focus at Maco will continue to be on the technical review of the plant expansion and mine plan.

Nalunaq had a challenging first quarter due to lower grades and lower throughput due to extreme weather conditions and reduced power availability during part of the quarter due to generator failure. As the mine produces from an inferred resource we do experience variation in grade from month to month. Following the acquisition of the remaining minority interest in Nalunaq Gold Mine, Crew is in a better position to achieve its longer term strategic goals.

With the exception of a limited period this winter, due to extreme weather conditions, Nugget Pond continues to operate efficiently with throughput and recoveries exceeding initial expectations. Due to better than expected throughput, previously planned improvements at the mill have been deferred.

Crew's annualised production rate for March 2008 was in excess of 330,000 ounces. With the completion of the LEFA rectification and expansion project expected to deliver additional production growth, and LEFA's significant exploration potential and continued encouraging drill results, the Company is well positioned to show significant and sustained increases in production in the longer term. We have taken conscientious, deliberate and pro-active action to address cost control and believe our actions will add value to our shareholders' investment. The upgrade and rectification program is expected to be substantially finalised during the first half of 2008. While a quarter-on-quarter production increase is expected, month to month production variations should be expected, particularly during the wet season at LEFA.

It is Management's view that the outlook for the Company not only remains positive, but has further strengthened during the quarter, based on the present status of the Company's projects, continued increases in reserves and resources, and the strong gold price. Increases in the price of gold will most likely improve margins significantly for Crew and the industry in general, despite the expected higher production costs to the industry offsetting some of this favourable impact. Management's projected margins for the LEFA project have increased as a consequence of the higher gold price since Crew purchased LEFA. Since the decision to upgrade and rectify the plant was made in May 2007, the gold price has increased by more than US\$300 per ounce. The shortfall in revenue due to the delay in commissioning will, to some extent, be recouped in 2008, assuming the higher gold price is sustained. Mining production at LEFA for the last 5-6 months has been well ahead of schedule; recoveries from the limited tonnage processed through the plant have improved significantly and are above expectations, and exploration results continue to be encouraging.

We believe that the quality of the Company's projects and the strategic decisions taken by the board and management will create shareholder value over time

#### **SAFE HARBOUR STATEMENT**

Certain statements contained herein that are not statements of historical fact, may constitute "forward-looking statements" and are made pursuant to applicable and relevant national legislation (including the Safe-Harbour provisions of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) in countries where Crew is conducting business and/or investor relations. Forward-looking statements, include, but are not limited to those with respect to (1) the price of gold, (2) the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, (3) the realization of mineral reserves estimates, (4) the timing and amount of estimated future success of exploration activities, (5) the timing and amount of production estimates, (6) targeted production cash costs and forecasted cash reserves, (7) Crew's hedging practices, (8) currency fluctuations, (9) requirements for additional capital, (10) government regulation of mining operations,

(11) environmental risk, (12) title disputes or claims limitations on insurance coverage and (13) the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects”, “does not expect”, “is expected”, “targets”, “budget”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, or “believes”, or equivalents or variation, including negative variation, of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results, “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause the actual results of the Company to be materially different from the historical results or from any future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, (1) the actual results of current exploration activities, conclusions of economic evaluations, (2) changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (3) possible variations in grade and ore densities or recovery rates, (4) failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, (5) accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry, (6) delays in obtaining government approvals or financing or in completion of development or construction activities. Although Crew has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or cause actions events or results not to be anticipated, estimated or intended, there can be no assurance that forward looking statements will prove to be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

The material factors and assumptions used to develop forward-looking statements which may be incorrect, include, but are not limited to, (1) there being no significant disruptions affecting operations, whether due to labour disruptions, supply disruptions, damage to equipment or otherwise, (2) continued development, operation and production at LEFA, Nalunaq and Maco consistent with our current expectations, (3) foreign exchange rates among the currencies the Crew does business in being approximately consistent with current levels, (4) certain price assumptions for gold, (5) prices for electricity, fuel oil and other key supplies remaining consistent with current levels, (6) production forecasts meeting expectations, (7) the accuracy of our current mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates, and (8) materials and labour costs increasing on a basis consistent with Crew’s expectations.

Except as may be required by applicable law or stock exchange regulation, the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Cautionary Note to US investors – The United States Securities and Exchange Commission permits US mining companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose only those mineral deposits that a company can economically and legally extract or produce. We use certain terms in this document, such as “measured”, “indicated”, and “inferred” “resources”, which the SEC guidelines strictly prohibit US registered companies from including in their filings with the SEC. US Investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure from the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml>.

#### **NON-GAAP MEASURES**

“EBITDA” is a non-GAAP measure of performance that describes earnings before interest, taxes, depletion and depreciation, stock compensation charges and non-cash foreign exchange movements.

“Operating cash cost” is a non-GAAP measure calculated in accordance with the Gold Institute Production Cost Standard and includes site costs for all mining (excluding deferred stripping costs), processing and administration, royalties and production taxes, but exclusive of depletion, depreciation, reclamation, financing costs, capital costs, and exploration costs. Operating cash cost is presented as we believe it represents an industry standard of comparison.

“Operating cash cost per ounce” is a non-GAAP measure derived from the operating cash cost of ounces produced as a measure of total ounces produced. “Sales price per ounce” is a non-GAAP measure derived by dividing the total cash amounts received on gold sales by the number of ounces sold in the period.

EBITDA, operating cash cost per ounce and sales price per ounce are not terms defined under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, nor do they have a standard, agreed upon meaning. As such, EBITDA, operating cash cost per ounce and sales price per ounce may not be directly comparable to EBITDA, operating cash cost per ounce and sales price per ounce reported by other similar issuers.

**CREW GOLD CORPORATION**  
**Consolidated Balance Sheets**  
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars - Unaudited)

	As at, March 31, 2008	As at, December 31, 2007
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	8,740	20,061
Restricted cash	31	31
Accounts receivable	34,301	33,635
Prepaid expenses and deposits	1,957	2,613
Inventories and stockpiled ore	45,909	40,842
Investment in Intex Resources ASA	-	16,851
	<b>90,938</b>	114,033
MINING INTERESTS	458,864	453,755
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	328,192	326,356
GOODWILL	104,592	104,592
OTHER MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS	1,023	871
OTHER ASSETS	1,865	1,855
RESTRICTED CASH	5,941	6,014
	<b>991,415</b>	1,007,476
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>CURRENT</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	71,657	75,219
	<b>71,657</b>	75,219
RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE COST OBLIGATIONS	3,180	3,180
CONVERTIBLE BONDS	240,543	225,918
OTHER LONG-TERM DEBT	145,102	139,641
FUTURE INCOME TAXES	98,695	98,925
	<b>559,177</b>	542,883
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Share capital	571,701	571,701
Equity component of convertible bonds	15,607	15,607
Contributed surplus	12,606	11,524
Accumulated other comprehensive income	538	6,412
Deficit	(168,214)	(140,651)
	<b>432,238</b>	464,593
	<b>991,415</b>	1,007,476

**CREW GOLD CORPORATION**  
**Consolidated Statements of Loss and Deficit**  
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts - Unaudited)

	Three months ended	
	March 31 2008	March 31 2007
MINERAL SALES	11,205	128
DIRECT COSTS OF MINERAL SALES	(6,844)	(1,328)
MINE SITE ADMINISTRATION COSTS	(1,884)	(293)
DEPLETION AND DEPRECIATION	(2,421)	(484)
	<u>56</u>	<u>(1,977)</u>
EXPENSES		
Administration, office and general	(3,917)	(3,608)
Professional fees	(432)	(425)
Stock compensation expense	(1,082)	(2,160)
	<u>(5,431)</u>	<u>(6,193)</u>
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Gain on disposal of investment in Intex Resources ASA	2,587	-
Loss on future / forward obligation contracts	(493)	-
Interest - Convertible bonds and other long-term loans	(4,376)	(3,812)
Other finance charges - Convertible bonds and other long-term loans	(1,358)	(1,352)
Foreign exchange loss	(18,314)	(6,256)
Interest and other expenses	(263)	202
	<u>(22,217)</u>	<u>(11,218)</u>
LOSS BEFORE RECOVERY OF INCOME TAXES AND NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	(27,592)	(19,388)
RECOVERY OF INCOME TAXES	29	-
LOSS BEFORE NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	(27,563)	(19,388)
NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	-	276
NET LOSS	(27,563)	(19,112)
DEFICIT, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	(140,651)	(109,390)
DEFICIT, END OF PERIOD	<u>(168,214)</u>	<u>(128,502)</u>
LOSS PER SHARE - BASIC	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.05)
LOSS PER SHARE - DILUTED	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.05)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING - BASIC	464,947,362	422,251,542
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING - DILUTED	464,947,362	422,251,542

**CREW GOLD CORPORATION**  
**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**  
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars - Unaudited)

	Three months ended	
	March 31 2008	March 31 2007
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net loss	\$ (27,563)	\$ (19,112)
Add (deduct) items not affecting cash:		
Depletion and depreciation	2,421	484
Other finance charges - amortisation and accretion	1,358	1,352
Gain on disposal of investment in Intex Resources ASA	(2,587)	-
Loss on forward / future obligation contracts	493	-
Unrealized foreign exchange loss on long term debt	18,728	6,806
Stock compensation expense	1,082	2,160
Non-controlling interest	-	(276)
Change in non-cash operating working capital items	(8,639)	(9,692)
	<b>(14,707)</b>	<b>(18,278)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net issuance of common shares for cash	-	32
	-	32
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds on disposal of investment in Intex Resources ASA	13,564	-
Expenditures on LEFA mineral property, plant and equipment	(4,846)	(17,381)
Expenditures on Maco mineral property, plant and equipment	(3,608)	(12,712)
Expenditures on Nalunaq mineral property, plant and equipment	(913)	(1,457)
Expenditures on Nugget Pond property and equipment	-	(2,077)
Expenditures on other mineral property interests	(152)	(452)
Increase in restricted cash	(73)	(266)
	<b>3,972</b>	<b>(34,345)</b>
<b>EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSLATION</b>		
ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(586)	2,405
<b>NET CASH OUTFLOW</b>	<b>(11,321)</b>	<b>(50,186)</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>	<b>20,061</b>	<b>131,937</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD</b>	<b>\$ 8,740</b>	<b>\$ 81,751</b>