

**EURO RESSOURCES S.A.**

**Independent auditor's report**



## Independent auditor's report

### EURO RESSOURCES S.A.

23, rue du Roule  
75001 Paris, France

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of EURO Ressources S.A. (the "Company") as at December 31, 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

### What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- Balance sheets;
- Income statements;
- Statements of comprehensive income;
- Cash flows statements;
- Statements of changes in Equity;
- Notes to financial statements.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the "Code de Déontologie des Commissaires aux Comptes" that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in France. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the ethical requirements of the "Code de Déontologie des Commissaires aux Comptes".

### Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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***Impairment of non-financial assets***

(Notes 4.2, 4.3, 4.9 and 7 to the financial statements)

Euro Ressources' royalty assets include:

- The royalty right in respect of the Rosebel mine, and
- The Net Smelter Returns ("NSR") production royalty on the Paul Isnard concessions (Montagne d'Or).

The management assesses the carrying amounts of the royalty assets at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment (Rosebel mine). An impairment test is also performed for the intangible asset not yet available for use (Paul Isnard – Montagne d'or).

The Company records an impairment loss if the carrying amount of these assets exceeds the recoverable amount, which is determined, based on several assumptions such as:

- The grant of the various required authorizations and permits,
- The estimated quantity of remaining gold to be extracted (proven and probable reserves),
- The estimated future gold prices.

***Rosebel Mine***

No indication of impairment had been identified by management as of December 31, 2019.

***Paul Isnard (Montagne d'or)***

As described in Note 7 to the financial statements, in 2019, the modalities of the technical analysis of the Montagne d'Or project implementation created some uncertainties that could trigger the delivery of the authorization and permits, not yet obtained and required for developing the project. This situation could potentially affect the operational and financial capacities of the Montagne d'Or joint venture (Compagnie Minière Montagne d'Or) to go on with the project and could result in a full write-off of the carrying amount of the Paul Isnard royalty (carrying amount as at December 31, 2019: 4 988 k€).

In the impairment test performed by management as of December 31, 2019, the Company considered that the authorization and permits would be granted under conditions that will allow the Compagnie Minière Montagne d'Or to go on with this project.

On that basis, the Company concluded that no impairment charge was required to be recorded in the income statement for the year ended December 31, 2019.

We focused on this area due to:

- the significant value of the assets and
- the nature of the judgments and assumptions that management are required to make in determining whether there are any impairment triggers or any impairment charge to be recognized notably due to the uncertainty related to the Paul Isnard project.

**How our audit addressed the key audit matters*****Rosebel Mine***

We challenged the management's analysis of indication of impairment by:

- checking that the estimated quantity of gold remaining to be extracted\* exceeds the remaining quantity subject to royalty per the contract agreement,
- comparing the management's gold price forecasts (average analysis made by several financial groups on gold price) with an external analysis for the years 2020 to 2023.

*\*information published in the official releases issued by IAMGOLD corporation and certified by a qualified person as requested by the Canadian regulations (National Instrument 43-101 standard of disclosure of mineral projects).*

We also assessed the information provided in the notes to the financial statements.

Paul Isnard (Montagne d'or)

We considered:

- Publicly available information regarding the current discussions with the French government to obtain the delivery of the outstanding authorization and permits,
- Official statements from the French Government concerning the project,
- Press releases issued by Columbus Gold Corporation, Nordgold Corporation and Compagnie Minière Montagne d'Or confirming their intention to move forward with the Montagne d'Or gold mine development.

We inquired with the management to understand:

- how they assessed the facts and related current uncertainties regarding the delivery of the outstanding authorization and permits, and
- the assumptions used when performing their impairment test.

We challenged the management's impairment test by:

- checking that the estimated proven and probable reserves of gold ounces available\* are sufficient to support the recoverability of the related intangible asset,
- comparing the management's gold price forecast (average analysis made by several financial groups on gold price) with an external analysis for the years 2020 to 2023,
- performing sensitivity analysis on the various key assumptions (gold price, exchange rate).

Finally, we assessed the information provided in the notes to the financial statements.

*\* information published in the official releases issued by Columbus Gold Corporation and certified by a qualified person as requested by the Canadian regulations (National Instrument 43-101 standard of disclosure of mineral projects).*

**Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

February 21, 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit



Romain Dumont  
Partner



**EURO**  
**Ressources**<sup>SA</sup>

A Gold Resource  
Royalty Company

Audited Financial Statements (per IFRS)

Year ended December 31, 2019

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## Balance Sheets

(In thousands of euros)

	Notes	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<b>Non-current assets</b>		€ 10,691	€ 11,578
Royalty assets	7	8,145	8,438
Marketable securities	8	2,546	3,140
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>37,541</b>	<b>32,824</b>
Trade receivables	9	5,906	6,892
Other current assets		15	26
Income tax receivable		-	195
Cash	10	31,620	25,711
<b>Total assets</b>		€ 48,232	€ 44,402
<b>Equity</b>		€ 47,563	€ 43,849
Share capital	11.1	625	625
Additional paid-in-capital	11.1	84	84
Other reserves		30,888	27,417
Net profit for the period		15,966	15,723
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>428</b>	<b>424</b>
Deferred tax liabilities	12.2	428	424
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>241</b>	<b>129</b>
Trade payables and current liabilities		120	129
Income tax payable	12.3	121	-
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		€ 48,232	€ 44,402
Contingencies	18		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.



**Income Statements**

(In thousands of euros, except per share amount)

	Notes	Years ended December 31,	
		2019	2018
Revenues	14	€ 24,131	€ 23,885
Operating expenses	15	(557)	(481)
Amortization expense	7	(466)	(505)
Operating profit		23,108	22,899
Investment income		734	419
Foreign exchange gain		62	268
Net financial gain		796	687
Profit before income tax		23,904	23,586
Income tax expense	12.1	(7,938)	(7,863)
Net profit		€ 15,966	€ 15,723
Basic and diluted earnings per share (€/share)	11.2	€ 0.255	€ 0.252

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.

## Statements of Comprehensive Income

(In thousands of euros)

	Note	Years ended December 31,	
		2019	2018
Net profit		€ 15,966	€ 15,723
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement			
Net unrealized change in fair value of marketable securities, net of tax	8	(629)	(5,381)
Currency translation adjustments		875	1,853
Other comprehensive income (loss)		246	(3,528)
Total comprehensive income		€ 16,212	€ 12,195

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.

## Cash Flow Statements

(In thousands of euros)

	Notes	Years ended December 31,	
		2019	2018
<b>Operating activities</b>			
Net profit		€ 15,966	€ 15,723
Elimination of items which do not have an impact on cash flow:			
Interest receivable on reimbursement of tax on dividend		-	(14)
Amortization expense		466	505
Foreign exchange gain		(62)	(268)
Income tax expense		7,938	7,863
Movements in non-cash working capital items	16	1,129	(136)
Cash from operating activities before income tax paid		25,437	23,673
Income tax paid		(7,596)	(5,174)
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>		<b>17,841</b>	18,499
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Dividends paid	11.3	(12,498)	(9,374)
<b>Unrealized impact from changes in foreign currency exchange rates on cash</b>		<b>566</b>	1,106
<b>Increase in cash</b>		<b>5,909</b>	10,231
Cash, beginning of the period		25,711	15,480
<b>Cash, end of the period</b>		<b>€ 31,620</b>	€ 25,711

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.

## Statements of Changes in Equity

(In thousands of euros)

	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Fair value reserve	Currency translation adjustments	Retained earnings	Net profit for the period	Total equity
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2018</b>	€ 625	€ 84	€ (1,562)	€ 5,710	€ 23,269	€ 15,723	€ 43,849
Appropriation of 2018 profit	-	-	-	-	15,723	(15,723)	-
<b>Position as of December 31, 2018 after appropriation of profit</b>	625	84	(1,562)	5,710	38,992	-	43,849
Dividends (note 11.3)	-	-	-	-	(12,498)	-	(12,498)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(629)	875	-	15,966	16,212
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2019</b>	€ 625	€ 84	€ (2,191)	€ 6,585	€ 26,494	€ 15,966	€ 47,563

	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Fair value reserve	Currency translation adjustments	Retained earnings	Net profit for the year	Total equity
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2017</b>	€ 625	€ 84	€ 3,819	€ 3,857	€ 13,986	€ 18,657	€ 41,028
Appropriation of 2017 profit	-	-	-	-	18,657	(18,657)	-
<b>Position as of December 31, 2017 after appropriation of profit</b>	625	84	3,819	3,857	32,643	-	41,028
Dividends (note 11.3)	-	-	-	-	(9,374)	-	(9,374)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(5,381)	1,853	-	15,723	12,195
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2018</b>	€ 625	€ 84	€ (1,562)	€ 5,710	€ 23,269	€ 15,723	€ 43,849

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.

## Notes to Financial Statements

*(Amounts in notes are in euros, and tabular amounts are in thousands of euros, except where otherwise indicated.)*

### 1) Corporate information

EURO Ressources S.A. (“EURO” or the “Company”) is a *Société Anonyme*, domiciled in metropolitan France with its registered office located in Paris. EURO is a listed company in France who does not prepare consolidated financial statements.

As at December 31, 2019, IAMGOLD France S.A.S. (“IAMGOLD France”), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of IAMGOLD Corporation (“IAMGOLD”), owned approximately 89.71% of all issued and outstanding shares of EURO and 94.25% of the voting rights of EURO (note 11.1). EURO’s securities trade on the NYSE Euronext of Paris stock exchange under the symbol EUR.

Main assets of the Company are a royalty on the Rosebel gold mine production in Suriname (the “Rosebel royalty”), a royalty on the Paul Isnard concessions, and marketable securities. The Rosebel royalty is payable by IAMGOLD. The Rosebel gold mine is 95%-owned by IAMGOLD, and is operated by IAMGOLD. The royalty on the Paul Isnard concessions is a net smelter returns production royalty on future production of the Paul Isnard concessions and an area of interest surrounding the concessions in French Guiana, owned under a joint venture agreement between Columbus Gold Corp. and Nord Gold SE (“Compagnie Minière Montagne d’Or” or the “JV”).

### 2) Basis of preparation

#### 2.1) Statement of compliance

EURO’s financial statements as and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as approved by the International Accounting Standard Board (“IASB”) to comply with Canadian requirements. In France, only French generally accepted accounting principles can be applied for establishment of individual accounts of listed companies.

These financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis. The significant accounting policies applied in these financial statements are presented in note 4 and have been consistently applied in each of the years presented except for the new accounting standards presented in note 3.

These financial statements have been approved for publication by the Board of Directors on February 21, 2020.

#### 2.2) Basis of measurement

Financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for items measured at fair value as discussed in note 13.

#### 2.3) Functional and presentation currencies

Financial statements of the Company are presented in Euros (“€” or “euros”).

The functional currency of EURO is the United States dollars (“US\$”), determined on the basis of the economic environment in which the Company operates. The United States dollar is the currency in which major transactions of the Company, such as income from royalties and the related cash, are denominated. Certain additional information are presented in these financial statements in United States dollars and in Canadian dollars (“C\$”).

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies (€ and C\$) are converted into the Company's functional currency (US\$) on the basis of the spot exchange rates applying on the transaction dates. Foreign exchange gains and losses are related to the revaluation of bank accounts and other balance sheet accounts denominated in foreign currencies, and the revaluation and payment of dividends and income tax payable. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the income statements. Foreign exchange gains and losses related to deferred tax liabilities are included in the income tax expense.

Financial statements in United States dollars are then converted into euros as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheet;
- Income and expenses for each significant transaction are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; otherwise an average rate for the period is used;
- When a gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("OCI"), is recognized in OCI, the translation differences are also recognized in OCI;
- Equity transactions are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Translation adjustments arising from conversion of the financial statements into the presentation currency are recognized in other comprehensive income ("currency translation adjustments"). The currency exchange rate used to present the balance sheets in euros was €1 for US\$1.1227 at December 31, 2019 (€1 for US\$1.1456 as at December 31, 2018). The average currency exchange rate for the year ended December 31, 2019, used to present the Company's income statement, statement of comprehensive income and cash flow statement, was €1 for US\$1.1204 (2018: €1 for US\$1.1829). Significant transactions are translated at the exchange rate of the date of the transaction. The fluctuation in foreign exchange rates explains the currency translation adjustments in the statement of comprehensive income.

### **3) Adoption of new accounting standards**

These financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared following the same accounting policies and methods of computation as the annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, except for the following new accounting standards which were effective January 1, 2019, and were applied in preparing these audited financial statements. These are summarized as follows:

#### **IFRS 16, Leases**

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, Leases. The objective of IFRS 16 is to bring all leases on balance sheet for lessees. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognize a "right of use" asset and a lease liability calculated using a prescribed methodology. The mandatory effective date of IFRS 16 is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for substantially all leases on the balance sheet, as well as corresponding depreciation and interest expense. The Company adopted IFRS 16 for the annual period beginning January 1, 2019. EURO does not have any lease agreements and accordingly, there was no impact upon the adoption of this standard.

#### **IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over income tax treatments**

On June 7, 2017, the IASB issued IFRIC Interpretation 23, Uncertainty over income tax treatments. The interpretation provides guidance on the accounting for current and deferred tax liabilities and assets in circumstances in which there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The interpretation is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. There was no impact upon the adoption of this standard.

#### **4) Summary of significant accounting policies**

##### **4.1) Financial instruments**

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities on the date the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. A financial asset is derecognized either when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or when cash flows expire. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. Certain financial instruments are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet. Refer to note 13 on fair value determination.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus attributable transaction costs, where applicable for financial instruments not classified as fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are classified and measured as described below.

##### **4.1.1) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

The Company's investments in equity marketable securities are designated as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and are recorded at fair value on the trade date with directly attributable transaction costs included in the recorded amount. Gains upon initial recognition are recorded in other comprehensive income. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

##### **4.1.2) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

Cash is classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and is measured at fair value. The unrealized gains or losses related to changes in fair value are reported in other income in the income statement.

##### **4.1.3) Amortized cost**

Trade receivables are classified as and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses, if any.

Trade receivables are initially recognized at their fair value which generally equates with their nominal amount. They are subject to impairment testing if any indication of impairment exists. Any excess of their carrying amount over their recoverable amount is recognized as an operating expense. A prior period impairment loss is tested for possible reversal of impairment whenever an event or change in circumstance indicates the impairment may have reversed. If it has been determined that the impairment has reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount to a maximum of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior period. Impairment loss reversals are recognized as operating income.

##### **4.1.4) Non-derivative financial liabilities**

Trade payables are accounted for at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

##### **4.2) Royalty assets**

Royalty assets are recognized if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits associated with them will flow to the entity, and if their cost can be measured reliably.

Royalty assets are measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment charges, if any. The Company's royalty assets comprise:

- the royalty right in respect of the Rosebel mine, and
- the net smelter returns royalty on the Paul Isnard concessions.

The amortization expense is calculated on a unit-of-production basis by applying to the carrying amount of the royalty asset on January 1 the ratio between the quantity of gold extracted during the year and the total estimated quantity of gold remaining to be extracted as of January 1. In accordance with IFRS, any material change in the estimated total amount of the mine's reserves impacting the estimated quantity of metal remaining gives rise to a prospective recalculation of the amortization schedule for the royalty asset.

#### **4.3) Impairment of royalty assets**

The carrying amounts of the Company's royalty assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indicator exists, the Company performs an impairment review. If the carrying amounts of the royalty assets exceed its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recorded.

The recoverable amount is determined based on the present value of estimated future cash flows from each royalty asset, which is calculated based on numerous assumptions such as proven and probable reserves, life of mine plans, and estimates of gold prices, foreign exchange rates and discount rates. Management's assumptions and estimate of future cash flows are subject to risk and uncertainties, particularly in market conditions where higher volatility exists, and may be partially or totally outside of the Company's control. Therefore, it is reasonably possible that changes could occur with evolving economic conditions, which may affect the recoverability of the Company's royalty assets. If the Company fails to achieve its valuation assumptions or if any of its royalty assets experience a decline in their fair value, this may result in an impairment charge in future periods, which would reduce the Company's earnings.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or have decreased. If it has been determined that the impairment has reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount to a maximum of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement.

#### **4.4) Current and deferred income tax**

Income tax expenses for the period comprise current and deferred income tax. Income tax expenses are recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. EURO considers that the value added tax (*Cotisation sur la Valeur Ajoutée des Entreprises* ("C.V.A.E.)) is an income tax expense.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and its tax base. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, and carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except when results from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is expected to be realized or the liability settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.



A translation gain or loss will arise as the local tax currency is not the same as the functional currency. A deferred tax asset or liability is recognized on the difference between the carrying amount of the non-monetary assets and the underlying tax basis, translated to the functional currency using the current foreign exchange rate. Foreign exchange gains or losses related to deferred tax liabilities are included in income tax expense on the income statement.

There is no certainty that future income tax rates will be consistent with current estimates. Changes in tax rates increase the volatility of the Company's earnings.

#### **4.5) Revenue recognition**

The Company's main revenue stream is royalty income. Royalty revenue is recognized on an accrual basis, when the Company has reasonable assurance with respect to measurement and collectability. Royalties are payable based on volume of gold production and the gold price as determined by the corresponding royalty agreement with the owner of the royalty property. The unit of account considered for the accounting of royalty revenues is the ounce of gold and not the right to a royalty itself.

#### **4.6) Investment income**

Investment income comprises interest income in respect of bank accounts.

#### **4.7) Earnings per share**

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its common shares. Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

#### **4.8) Segmented information**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Directeur Général who makes strategic decisions. The chief operating decision-maker considers the business from a product perspective. Only one segment has been identified, namely revenues from gold mine royalties. Concerning information about geographical areas, only one geographical area has been identified, namely Canada. The Rosebel royalty emanates from Canada and accounts for almost 100% of the Company's operating revenues.

#### **4.9) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Assumptions about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, within the next financial year. The most significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty that the Company believes could have a significant impact on the amounts recognized in its financial statements are mainly the valuation of royalty assets and provisions.

The mineral reserve and resource estimates are subject to uncertainty and actual results may vary from these estimates. Results from drilling, testing and production, as well as material changes in metal prices and operating costs subsequent to the date of an estimate, may justify revision of such estimates. The determination of the useful life of royalty assets, the measurement of the depreciation expense and the impairment analysis are impacted by the mineral reserves and resources estimates.

Judgments are required to determine if a present obligation exists at the end of the reporting period by considering all available evidence, including the opinion of experts. Refer to note 18.

## 5) New accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB that are mandatory for accounting periods after December 31, 2019. There are currently no such pronouncements that are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements upon adoption.

## 6) Management of financial risk

EURO is exposed to different types of financial risks:

- Market risk (principally the market price for gold and marketable securities, and foreign currency risk),
- Credit risk, and
- Liquidity risk.

EURO monitors the volatility of financial markets and seeks to minimize the potentially unfavorable effects of that volatility for EURO's financial performance.

### 6.1) Market risk

#### 6.1.1) Gold price risk

EURO is exposed to the risk of changes in the market price of gold. In 2020, the Rosebel royalty production is anticipated to be between 184,000 ounces and 205,000 ounces, and the Rosebel royalty is expected to provide revenues to the Company of between approximately €15.7 million and €17.6 million (US\$18.1 million and US\$20.2 million). These pre-tax numbers assume a gold price of US\$1,350 per ounce and an exchange rate of €1 for US\$1.15. The impact of changes in the average gold price on EURO's annual revenues, based on an estimated production of 195,000 ounces, would be approximately US\$1.9 million for each US\$100 per ounce change in the gold price. The impact of a 5% change in the average foreign exchange rate on EURO's annual revenues would be approximately €0.8 million.

#### 6.1.2) Foreign currency translation risk

The functional currency of EURO is the United States dollars ("US\$") and its financial statements are presented in euros. EURO is exposed to foreign currency translation risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the euro. Most revenues are initially denominated in the US\$ functional currency. On the other side, the income tax expense is denominated in euros which is not the Company's functional currency. Accordingly, the largest foreign currency translation risk is related to income tax expense.

Year ended December 31, 2019					Exposure to currency translation risk %
(In thousands of euros)	Total	US\$	€	C\$	
Revenues	€ 24,131	€ 24,131	€ -	€ -	-
Operating expenses	€ 557	€ 258	€ 251	€ 48	54%
Investment income	€ 734	€ 734	€ -	€ -	-
Income tax expense	€ 7,938	€ -	€ 7,938	€ -	100%

**6.2) Credit risk**

EURO is subject to a concentrated credit risk with almost 100% of its revenues receivable from one source, namely the Rosebel royalty. This royalty is payable by one company, IAMGOLD, which operates the Rosebel mine. Management considers that in view of the financial standing and nature of IAMGOLD's continuing operating activities, the risk of loss is minimal.

**6.3) Liquidity risk**

Prudent management of liquidity risk requires the retention of adequate liquidity to meet expected expenditures and possible contingencies. EURO believes that its recurring operational income is adequate to cover spending requirements.

**7) Royalty assets**

	December 31, 2018		Movement	Translation adjustment	December 31, 2019	
<u>Costs</u>						
Rosebel <sup>1</sup>	€	13,401	€ -	€ 274	€	13,675
Paul Isnard <sup>2</sup>		4,888	-	100		4,988
		18,289	-	374		18,663
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>						
Rosebel		(9,851)	(466)	(201)		(10,518)
	€	<b>8,438</b>	€ <b>(466)</b>	€ <b>173</b>	€	<b>8,145</b>

	December 31, 2017		Movement	Translation adjustment	December 31, 2018	
<u>Costs</u>						
Rosebel <sup>1</sup>	€	12,772	€ -	€ 629	€	13,401
Paul Isnard <sup>2</sup>		4,659	-	229		4,888
		17,431	-	858		18,289
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>						
Rosebel		(8,892)	(505)	(454)		(9,851)
	€	<b>8,539</b>	€ <b>(505)</b>	€ <b>404</b>	€	<b>8,438</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Rosebel royalty quarterly payments from IAMGOLD apply to the first seven million ounces of gold produced from the Rosebel mine and are calculated on the basis of gold production at the Rosebel mine and the market price of gold based on the Afternoon London Price. As of December 31, 2019, the Rosebel mine had produced approximately 5.24 million ounces of gold and 1.76 million ounces of gold remained under the Rosebel royalty agreement. Per IAMGOLD, Rosebel's proven and probable gold reserves as at December 31, 2019 were estimated to be 3.5 million ounces of gold (December 31, 2018: 3.8 million ounces of gold). These reserves do not include reserves of the Saramacca deposit of the Rosebel mine as they are not included in the definition of the property per the participation right agreement. The Rosebel royalty is calculated based on 10% of the excess gold market price above US\$300 per ounce for soft and transitional ore, and above US\$350 per ounce for hard rock ore, and, in each case, after deducting a fixed royalty of 2% of production paid in-kind to the Government of Suriname.

<sup>2</sup> The net smelter returns production royalty covers future production of the Paul Isnard concessions and an area of interest surrounding the concessions in French Guiana. Royalty income will be calculated by applying the percentage of royalty to the net smelter returns royalty established based on revenues from the sale of gold calculated per the average monthly gold price (in United States dollars) less applicable deductions per the agreement. The royalty percentage is 1.8% on the first two million ounces of gold and 0.9% on the next three million ounces of gold.

The carrying amounts on the Company's royalty assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. No such indicator exists for the Rosebel royalty. Concerning the Paul Isnard royalty asset (representing €4,2M in statutory accounts), the Company's impairment review indicated that some facts and circumstances represent an indication of potential impairment as at December 31, 2019.

In January 2019, the French National Commission of Public Debate designated two guarantors responsible for the participation of the public in the project development up until the opening of the public inquiry for the permit applications. As of December 31, 2019, their conclusions were still pending.

On May 23, 2019, Mr. Francois de Rugy, former Minister of Ecological Transition and Solidarity, declared, at the end of the first Ecological Defence Council meeting,

- i) the project to be incompatible, in "its current state", with environmental protection requirements and
- ii) a proposed reform of the French mining code by the end of 2019, finally postponed to a later date.

On the same day, Compagnie Minière Montagne d'Or (the JV) issued a press release reiterating its willingness to conduct an open and constructive dialogue with all parties and took note of the government's expressed willingness to accelerate the reform of the mining code. This modernization is expected to integrate environmental requirements and to clarify the framework of the mining operations in France.

The recent statements by the French Government regarding Compagnie Minière Montagne d'Or, to which the Paul Isnard royalty is attached, creates some uncertainty around the delivery of the various authorizations and permits not yet obtained and required for developing the project, and can potentially affect the operational and financial capacities of the project. Failure to obtain operating permits would result in the need to depreciate in full the net book value of the assets relating to the Paul Isnard royalty. Nevertheless, work continues on both the design of the project and the environmental framework around it.

In the impairment test performed at December 31, 2019, the Company considered that the various authorizations and permits would be granted under conditions that will allow the JV to go on with this project. In the view of the Company, it is premature to conclude that an impairment should be made on the Paul Isnard royalty asset at this stage. The Company continues to assume that the various authorizations and permits will be granted under conditions that will allow the JV to go on with this project, though the timing is somewhat uncertain. No impairment charges were recorded in the statement of earnings for the year ended December 31, 2019.

## **8) Marketable Securities**

EURO holds marketable securities related to mining companies which are part of a volatile market. Share market price exposure risk is related to the fluctuation in the market price of marketable securities. Investments in marketable securities are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income.

As at December 31, 2019, marketable securities comprised 19,095,345 shares of Columbus Gold Corp. ("Columbus") (10.6% of outstanding shares; December 31, 2018: 12.0%) and 3,819,069 shares of Allegiant Gold Ltd. ("Allegiant") (6.2% of outstanding shares; December 31, 2018: 6.3%).

Following the approval of a spin-out arrangement by Columbus' shareholders on November 27, 2017, EURO received on January 30, 2018, a common share of Allegiant for every five Columbus shares held. This transaction resulted in a gain of €1,699,000 accounted for, in 2018, in other comprehensive income, based on the fair value of shares received of C\$0.68 per share on the date of the transaction.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of the period	€ 3,140	€ 9,644
Fair value of marketable securities received	-	1,699
Change in fair value of marketable securities	(660)	(8,538)
Translation adjustment	66	335
Balance, end of the period	€ 2,546	€ 3,140

Unrealized gains or losses related to the change in market price of marketable securities are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income within equity.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Net unrealized change in fair value of marketable securities, net of tax		
Fair value of marketable securities received	€ -	€ 1,699
Change in fair value of marketable securities	(660)	(8,538)
Income tax impact	31	1,458
	€ (629)	€ (5,381)

## 9) Trade receivables

	Note	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Trade receivables from IAMGOLD	17	€ 5,906	€ 6,796
Other trade receivable		-	96
		€ 5,906	€ 6,892

## 10) Cash

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash <sup>1</sup>	€ 31,620	€ 25,711

<sup>1</sup> Approximately 1% of EURO's available cash was held in euros as at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018: 1%).

**11) Share capital****11.1) Common shares**

	<b>Number of shares</b>	<b>Nominal value per share</b> (In euros per share)	<b>Share Capital</b> (In thousands of euros)	<b>Additional paid-in capital</b> (In thousands of euros)
<b>As at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018</b>	<b>62,491,281</b>	<b>€ 0.01</b>	<b>€ 625</b>	<b>€ 84</b>

**Voting rights**

Pursuant to Article 223-11, paragraph 2 of the AMF General Regulations, the total number of voting rights is calculated on the basis of all shares to which are attached voting rights, including shares deprived of voting rights. The number of voting rights is different from the number of outstanding shares due to the automatic granting of double voting rights to the shareholders holding registered shares since at least two years (application of article L. 225-123 of the French commercial code).

As at December 31, 2019, IAMGOLD France, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of IAMGOLD, owned approximately 89.71% of all issued and outstanding shares of EURO. Per the regulation (Article L.233-7 of the French Commercial Code), IAMGOLD France declared it had exceeded, on September 23, 2018, the threshold of 90% of the voting rights of EURO. As at December 31, 2019, IAMGOLD France held 56,058,191 shares representing 112,116,382 voting rights or 94.25% of the voting rights of EURO. This threshold crossing results from a double voting rights allocation.

	<b>December 31, 2019</b>	December 31, 2018
Total number of common shares	<b>62,491,281</b>	62,491,281
Double voting rights	<b>56,467,891</b>	56,468,416
Total number of voting rights	<b>118,959,172</b>	118,959,697

**11.2) Earnings per share****Basic earnings per share computation**

	<b>Years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	2018
Net profit attributable to holders of common shares	<b>€ 15,966</b>	€ 15,723
Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares	<b>62,491,281</b>	62,491,281
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to holders of common shares	<b>€ 0.255</b>	€ 0.252

**Diluted earnings per share computation**

The double voting rights do not have a dilutive effect on the earnings per share computation.

**11.3) Dividends**

The amount of distributable dividends is based on the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with French generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Dividends paid June 13, 2019 <sup>1</sup>	€ 12,498	€ -
Dividends paid June 14, 2018 <sup>2</sup>	-	9,374
	€ 12,498	€ 9,374

<sup>1</sup> The annual ordinary and extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held May 22, 2019 approved dividends in the amount of €12,498,000 (€0.20 per share) which were paid to the Company's shareholders on June 13, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> The annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders held May 23, 2018 approved dividends in the amount of €9,374,000 (€0.15 per share) which were paid to the Company's shareholders on June 14, 2018.

**12) Income tax****12.1) Income tax expense**

The income tax expense differs from the amount that would have been computed by applying the income tax rate for corporations in France. In 2019, the income tax rate applicable to profit before income tax was of 28% for the first taxable income of €0.5 million and 31% for the remainder as well as an additional social contribution tax of 3.3% applied to the tax rate. In 2018, the income tax rate applicable to profit before income tax was of 28% for the first taxable income of €0.5 million and 33.33% for the remainder as well as an additional social contribution tax of 3.3% applied to the tax rate.

The reasons for the differences are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
<b>Profit before income tax</b>	€ 23,904	€ 23,586
Theoretical tax calculated at the income tax rate for corporations in France	€ 7,637	€ 8,095
Tax effects of C.V.A.E. (value added tax) <sup>1</sup>	207	196
Deferred income tax and related foreign exchange	26	145
Other	68	(573)
<b>Income tax expense</b>	€ 7,938	€ 7,863

<sup>1</sup> Value added tax (Cotisation sur la Valeur Ajoutée des Entreprises ("C.V.A.E.")).

The income tax expense is made up of the following components:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Current income tax expense	€ 7,912	€ 7,718
Deferred income tax and related foreign exchange	26	145
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>€ 7,938</b>	<b>€ 7,863</b>

### 12.2) Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities pertain to temporary differences, mostly due to changes in market price of marketable securities, the value added tax and translation adjustment. There are no tax losses carried forward. Movements related to the deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of the year	€ 424	€ 1,696
Deferred income tax charge relating to changes in fair value of marketable securities (other comprehensive income)	(31)	(1,458)
Deferred income tax recovery related to the origination and reversal of other temporary differences	(28)	(25)
Translation adjustment	63	211
<b>Balance, end of the year</b>	<b>€ 428</b>	<b>€ 424</b>

The components that give rise to deferred income tax liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Marketable securities	€ 22	€ 41
Royalty assets	348	333
Other	58	50
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>€ 428</b>	<b>€ 424</b>

### 12.3) Income tax receivable

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of the year	€ 195	€ 2,725
Current income tax expense	(7,912)	(7,718)
Income tax paid	7,596	5,174
Interest receivable	-	14
<b>Balance, end of the year</b>	<b>€ (121)</b>	<b>€ 195</b>



**13) Fair value measurements**

The fair value hierarchy categorizes into three levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly such as derived from prices.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

There have been no changes in the classification of financial instruments in the fair value hierarchy since December 31, 2018.

**13.1) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis**

As at December 31, 2019, the Company's following assets were recorded at fair value as follows.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Marketable securities	€ 2,546	-	-	€ 2,546
Cash	€ 31,620	-	-	€ 31,620

**13.2) Valuation techniques**

Marketable securities

The fair value of marketable securities included in Level 1 is determined based on a market approach. The closing price is a quoted market price from the exchange market that is the principal active market for that particular security.

**14) Revenues**

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Royalties related to the operation of the Rosebel mine	€ 24,208	€ 23,506
Royalties related to mining operations from third parties <sup>1</sup>	(77)	379
	€ 24,131	€ 23,885

<sup>1</sup> Royalties related to mining operations from third parties were over accrued in December 2018.

**15) Operating expenses**

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Administrative costs	€ 174	€ 140
Directors' fees (including withholding taxes)	113	96
Audit fees	92	86
Legal fees	73	67
Exchange and listing fees	105	106
Interest on reimbursement of tax on dividends	-	(14)
	€ 557	€ 481

**16) Movements in non-cash working capital items**

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Change in trade receivables and other current assets	€ 1,141	€ 91
Change in trade payables and other current liabilities	(12)	(227)
	€ 1,129	€ (136)

**17) Related party transactions**

Revenues from royalties related to the Rosebel mine during 2019 were €24,208,000 compared to €23,506,000 during 2018. The related amount receivable at December 31, 2019 was €5,906,000 (December 31, 2018: €6,796,000) and was included in trade receivables.

During 2019, the Company accounted for IAMGOLD's support fees totalling €77,000 (2018: \$81,000). These charges are included in administrative costs in operating expenses. The related amount payable at December 31, 2019 was €9,000 and was included in trade payables and other current liabilities (December 31, 2018: €22,000).

During 2019 and 2018, each independent director of the Company received an annual gross retainer of US\$21,428, an additional gross US\$1,339 per meeting attended, and gross US\$1,071 for each meeting of a committee of the Board of Directors attended. The net compensation accounted and paid to these directors during the year was as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
David H. Watkins	€ 28	€ 23
Susanne A. Hermans	28	24
Ian Smith	28	24
	€ 84	€ 71

None of EURO's other directors received any directors' fees during 2019 and 2018.

**18) Provisions for litigation claims and regulatory assessments**

By their nature, contingencies will only be determined when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

The Company may be subject to assessments by regulatory authorities which can be complex and subject to interpretation. Assessments may relate to matters such as income and other taxes. The Company is diligent and exercises informed judgment to interpret the provisions of applicable laws and regulations as well as their application and administration by regulatory authorities to reasonably determine and pay the amounts due. From time to time, the Company may undergo a review by the regulatory authorities and in connection with such reviews, disputes may arise with respect to the Company's interpretations about the amounts due and paid.

Legal advisors and other subject matter experts assess the potential outcome of litigation and regulatory assessments. Accordingly, the Company establishes provisions for future disbursements considered probable.

A provision is booked when (i) the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation towards a third party as a result of a past event, (ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and (iii) the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company did not have any provisions for litigation claims or regulatory assessments as management considered the related risk to be low. Further, the Company does not believe that claims or regulatory assessments for which no provision has been recorded would have a material impact on the financial position of the Company.



**EURO**  
**Ressources** SA

A Gold Resource  
Royalty Company

Audited Financial Statements (per IFRS)

Year ended December 31, 2019

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## Balance Sheets

(In thousands of euros)

	Notes	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<b>Non-current assets</b>		€ 10,691	€ 11,578
Royalty assets	7	8,145	8,438
Marketable securities	8	2,546	3,140
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>37,541</b>	<b>32,824</b>
Trade receivables	9	5,906	6,892
Other current assets		15	26
Income tax receivable		-	195
Cash	10	31,620	25,711
<b>Total assets</b>		€ <b>48,232</b>	€ <b>44,402</b>
<b>Equity</b>		€ <b>47,563</b>	€ <b>43,849</b>
Share capital	11.1	625	625
Additional paid-in-capital	11.1	84	84
Other reserves		30,888	27,417
Net profit for the period		15,966	15,723
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>428</b>	<b>424</b>
Deferred tax liabilities	12.2	428	424
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>241</b>	<b>129</b>
Trade payables and current liabilities		120	129
Income tax payable	12.3	121	-
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		€ <b>48,232</b>	€ <b>44,402</b>
Contingencies	18		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.

**Income Statements**

(In thousands of euros, except per share amount)

	Notes	Years ended December 31,	
		2019	2018
Revenues	14	€ 24,131	€ 23,885
Operating expenses	15	(557)	(481)
Amortization expense	7	(466)	(505)
Operating profit		23,108	22,899
Investment income		734	419
Foreign exchange gain		62	268
Net financial gain		796	687
Profit before income tax		23,904	23,586
Income tax expense	12.1	(7,938)	(7,863)
Net profit		€ 15,966	€ 15,723
Basic and diluted earnings per share (€/share)	11.2	€ 0.255	€ 0.252

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.

## Statements of Comprehensive Income

(In thousands of euros)

	Note	Years ended December 31,	
		2019	2018
Net profit		€ 15,966	€ 15,723
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement			
Net unrealized change in fair value of marketable securities, net of tax	8	(629)	(5,381)
Currency translation adjustments		875	1,853
Other comprehensive income (loss)		246	(3,528)
Total comprehensive income		€ 16,212	€ 12,195

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.



## Cash Flow Statements

(In thousands of euros)

	Notes	Years ended December 31,	
		2019	2018
<b>Operating activities</b>			
Net profit		€ 15,966	€ 15,723
Elimination of items which do not have an impact on cash flow:			
Interest receivable on reimbursement of tax on dividend		-	(14)
Amortization expense		466	505
Foreign exchange gain		(62)	(268)
Income tax expense		7,938	7,863
Movements in non-cash working capital items	16	1,129	(136)
Cash from operating activities before income tax paid		25,437	23,673
Income tax paid		(7,596)	(5,174)
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>		<b>17,841</b>	<b>18,499</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Dividends paid	11.3	(12,498)	(9,374)
<b>Unrealized impact from changes in foreign currency exchange rates on cash</b>		<b>566</b>	<b>1,106</b>
<b>Increase in cash</b>		<b>5,909</b>	<b>10,231</b>
Cash, beginning of the year		25,711	15,480
<b>Cash, end of the year</b>		<b>€ 31,620</b>	<b>€ 25,711</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.

## Statements of Changes in Equity

(In thousands of euros)

	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Fair value reserve	Currency translation adjustments	Retained earnings	Net profit for the period	Total equity
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2018</b>	€ 625	€ 84	€ (1,562)	€ 5,710	€ 23,269	€ 15,723	€ 43,849
Appropriation of 2018 profit	-	-	-	-	15,723	(15,723)	-
<b>Position as of December 31, 2018 after appropriation of profit</b>	625	84	(1,562)	5,710	38,992	-	43,849
Dividends (note 11.3)	-	-	-	-	(12,498)	-	(12,498)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(629)	875	-	15,966	16,212
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2019</b>	€ 625	€ 84	€ (2,191)	€ 6,585	€ 26,494	€ 15,966	€ 47,563

	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Fair value reserve	Currency translation adjustments	Retained earnings	Net profit for the year	Total equity
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2017</b>	€ 625	€ 84	€ 3,819	€ 3,857	€ 13,986	€ 18,657	€ 41,028
Appropriation of 2017 profit	-	-	-	-	18,657	(18,657)	-
<b>Position as of December 31, 2017 after appropriation of profit</b>	625	84	3,819	3,857	32,643	-	41,028
Dividends (note 11.3)	-	-	-	-	(9,374)	-	(9,374)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(5,381)	1,853	-	15,723	12,195
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2018</b>	€ 625	€ 84	€ (1,562)	€ 5,710	€ 23,269	€ 15,723	€ 43,849

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.

## Notes to Financial Statements

*(Amounts in notes are in euros, and tabular amounts are in thousands of euros, except where otherwise indicated.)*

### 1) Corporate information

EURO Ressources S.A. (“EURO” or the “Company”) is a *Société Anonyme*, domiciled in metropolitan France with its registered office located in Paris. EURO is a listed company in France who does not prepare consolidated financial statements.

As at December 31, 2019, IAMGOLD France S.A.S. (“IAMGOLD France”), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of IAMGOLD Corporation (“IAMGOLD”), owned approximately 89.71% of all issued and outstanding shares of EURO and 94.25% of the voting rights of EURO (note 11.1). EURO’s securities trade on the NYSE Euronext of Paris stock exchange under the symbol EUR.

Main assets of the Company are a royalty on the Rosebel gold mine production in Suriname (the “Rosebel royalty”), a royalty on the Paul Isnard concessions, and marketable securities. The Rosebel royalty is payable by IAMGOLD. The Rosebel gold mine is 95%-owned by IAMGOLD, and is operated by IAMGOLD. The royalty on the Paul Isnard concessions is a net smelter returns production royalty on future production of the Paul Isnard concessions and an area of interest surrounding the concessions in French Guiana, owned under a joint venture agreement between Columbus Gold Corp. and Nord Gold SE (“Compagnie Minière Montagne d’Or” or the “JV”).

### 2) Basis of preparation

#### 2.1) Statement of compliance

EURO’s financial statements as and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as approved by the International Accounting Standard Board (“IASB”) to comply with Canadian requirements. In France, only French generally accepted accounting principles can be applied for establishment of individual accounts of listed companies.

These financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis. The significant accounting policies applied in these financial statements are presented in note 4 and have been consistently applied in each of the years presented except for the new accounting standards presented in note 3.

These financial statements have been approved for publication by the Board of Directors on February 21, 2020.

#### 2.2) Basis of measurement

Financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for items measured at fair value as discussed in note 13.

#### 2.3) Functional and presentation currencies

Financial statements of the Company are presented in Euros (“€” or “euros”).

The functional currency of EURO is the United States dollars (“US\$”), determined on the basis of the economic environment in which the Company operates. The United States dollar is the currency in which major transactions of the Company, such as income from royalties and the related cash, are denominated. Certain additional information are presented in these financial statements in United States dollars and in Canadian dollars (“C\$”).

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies (€ and C\$) are converted into the Company's functional currency (US\$) on the basis of the spot exchange rates applying on the transaction dates. Foreign exchange gains and losses are related to the revaluation of bank accounts and other balance sheet accounts denominated in foreign currencies, and the revaluation and payment of dividends and income tax payable. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the income statements. Foreign exchange gains and losses related to deferred tax liabilities are included in the income tax expense.

Financial statements in United States dollars are then converted into euros as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheet;
- Income and expenses for each significant transaction are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; otherwise an average rate for the period is used;
- When a gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("OCI"), is recognized in OCI, the translation differences are also recognized in OCI;
- Equity transactions are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Translation adjustments arising from conversion of the financial statements into the presentation currency are recognized in other comprehensive income ("currency translation adjustments"). The currency exchange rate used to present the balance sheets in euros was €1 for US\$1.1227 at December 31, 2019 (€1 for US\$1.1456 as at December 31, 2018). The average currency exchange rate for the year ended December 31, 2019, used to present the Company's income statement, statement of comprehensive income and cash flow statement, was €1 for US\$1.1204 (2018: €1 for US\$1.1829). Significant transactions are translated at the exchange rate of the date of the transaction. The fluctuation in foreign exchange rates explains the currency translation adjustments in the statement of comprehensive income.

### **3) Adoption of new accounting standards**

These financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared following the same accounting policies and methods of computation as the annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, except for the following new accounting standards which were effective January 1, 2019, and were applied in preparing these audited financial statements. These are summarized as follows:

#### **IFRS 16, Leases**

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, Leases. The objective of IFRS 16 is to bring all leases on balance sheet for lessees. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognize a "right of use" asset and a lease liability calculated using a prescribed methodology. The mandatory effective date of IFRS 16 is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for substantially all leases on the balance sheet, as well as corresponding depreciation and interest expense. The Company adopted IFRS 16 for the annual period beginning January 1, 2019. EURO does not have any lease agreements and accordingly, there was no impact upon the adoption of this standard.

#### **IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over income tax treatments**

On June 7, 2017, the IASB issued IFRIC Interpretation 23, Uncertainty over income tax treatments. The interpretation provides guidance on the accounting for current and deferred tax liabilities and assets in circumstances in which there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The interpretation is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. There was no impact upon the adoption of this standard.

#### **4) Summary of significant accounting policies**

##### **4.1) Financial instruments**

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities on the date the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. A financial asset is derecognized either when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or when cash flows expire. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. Certain financial instruments are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet. Refer to note 13 on fair value determination.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus attributable transaction costs, where applicable for financial instruments not classified as fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are classified and measured as described below.

##### **4.1.1) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

The Company's investments in equity marketable securities are designated as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and are recorded at fair value on the trade date with directly attributable transaction costs included in the recorded amount. Gains upon initial recognition are recorded in other comprehensive income. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

##### **4.1.2) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

Cash is classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and is measured at fair value. The unrealized gains or losses related to changes in fair value are reported in other income in the income statement.

##### **4.1.3) Amortized cost**

Trade receivables are classified as and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses, if any.

Trade receivables are initially recognized at their fair value which generally equates with their nominal amount. They are subject to impairment testing if any indication of impairment exists. Any excess of their carrying amount over their recoverable amount is recognized as an operating expense. A prior period impairment loss is tested for possible reversal of impairment whenever an event or change in circumstance indicates the impairment may have reversed. If it has been determined that the impairment has reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount to a maximum of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior period. Impairment loss reversals are recognized as operating income.

##### **4.1.4) Non-derivative financial liabilities**

Trade payables are accounted for at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

##### **4.2) Royalty assets**

Royalty assets are recognized if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits associated with them will flow to the entity, and if their cost can be measured reliably.

Royalty assets are measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment charges, if any. The Company's royalty assets comprise:

- the royalty right in respect of the Rosebel mine, and
- the net smelter returns royalty on the Paul Isnard concessions.

The amortization expense is calculated on a unit-of-production basis by applying to the carrying amount of the royalty asset on January 1 the ratio between the quantity of gold extracted during the year and the total estimated quantity of gold remaining to be extracted as of January 1. In accordance with IFRS, any material change in the estimated total amount of the mine's reserves impacting the estimated quantity of metal remaining gives rise to a prospective recalculation of the amortization schedule for the royalty asset.

#### **4.3) Impairment of royalty assets**

The carrying amounts of the Company's royalty assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indicator exists, the Company performs an impairment review. If the carrying amounts of the royalty assets exceed its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recorded.

The recoverable amount is determined based on the present value of estimated future cash flows from each royalty asset, which is calculated based on numerous assumptions such as proven and probable reserves, life of mine plans, and estimates of gold prices, foreign exchange rates and discount rates. Management's assumptions and estimate of future cash flows are subject to risk and uncertainties, particularly in market conditions where higher volatility exists, and may be partially or totally outside of the Company's control. Therefore, it is reasonably possible that changes could occur with evolving economic conditions, which may affect the recoverability of the Company's royalty assets. If the Company fails to achieve its valuation assumptions or if any of its royalty assets experience a decline in their fair value, this may result in an impairment charge in future periods, which would reduce the Company's earnings.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or have decreased. If it has been determined that the impairment has reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount to a maximum of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement.

#### **4.4) Current and deferred income tax**

Income tax expenses for the period comprise current and deferred income tax. Income tax expenses are recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. EURO considers that the value added tax (*Cotisation sur la Valeur Ajoutée des Entreprises* ("C.V.A.E.)) is an income tax expense.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and its tax base. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, and carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except when results from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is expected to be realized or the liability settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A translation gain or loss will arise as the local tax currency is not the same as the functional currency. A deferred tax asset or liability is recognized on the difference between the carrying amount of the non-monetary assets and the underlying tax basis, translated to the functional currency using the current foreign exchange rate. Foreign exchange gains or losses related to deferred tax liabilities are included in income tax expense on the income statement.

There is no certainty that future income tax rates will be consistent with current estimates. Changes in tax rates increase the volatility of the Company's earnings.

#### **4.5) Revenue recognition**

The Company's main revenue stream is royalty income. Royalty revenue is recognized on an accrual basis, when the Company has reasonable assurance with respect to measurement and collectability. Royalties are payable based on volume of gold production and the gold price as determined by the corresponding royalty agreement with the owner of the royalty property. The unit of account considered for the accounting of royalty revenues is the ounce of gold and not the right to a royalty itself.

#### **4.6) Investment income**

Investment income comprises interest income in respect of bank accounts.

#### **4.7) Earnings per share**

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its common shares. Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

#### **4.8) Segmented information**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Directeur Général who makes strategic decisions. The chief operating decision-maker considers the business from a product perspective. Only one segment has been identified, namely revenues from gold mine royalties. Concerning information about geographical areas, only one geographical area has been identified, namely Canada. The Rosebel royalty emanates from Canada and accounts for almost 100% of the Company's operating revenues.

#### **4.9) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Assumptions about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, within the next financial year. The most significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty that the Company believes could have a significant impact on the amounts recognized in its financial statements are mainly the valuation of royalty assets and provisions.

The mineral reserve and resource estimates are subject to uncertainty and actual results may vary from these estimates. Results from drilling, testing and production, as well as material changes in metal prices and operating costs subsequent to the date of an estimate, may justify revision of such estimates. The determination of the useful life of royalty assets, the measurement of the depreciation expense and the impairment analysis are impacted by the mineral reserves and resources estimates.

Judgments are required to determine if a present obligation exists at the end of the reporting period by considering all available evidence, including the opinion of experts. Refer to note 18.

## 5) New accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB that are mandatory for accounting periods after December 31, 2019. There are currently no such pronouncements that are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements upon adoption.

## 6) Management of financial risk

EURO is exposed to different types of financial risks:

- Market risk (principally the market price for gold and marketable securities, and foreign currency risk),
- Credit risk, and
- Liquidity risk.

EURO monitors the volatility of financial markets and seeks to minimize the potentially unfavorable effects of that volatility for EURO's financial performance.

### 6.1) Market risk

#### 6.1.1) Gold price risk

EURO is exposed to the risk of changes in the market price of gold. In 2020, the Rosebel royalty production is anticipated to be between 184,000 ounces and 205,000 ounces, and the Rosebel royalty is expected to provide revenues to the Company of between approximately €15.7 million and €17.6 million (US\$18.1 million and US\$20.2 million). These pre-tax numbers assume a gold price of US\$1,350 per ounce and an exchange rate of €1 for US\$1.15. The impact of changes in the average gold price on EURO's annual revenues, based on an estimated production of 195,000 ounces, would be approximately US\$1.9 million for each US\$100 per ounce change in the gold price. The impact of a 5% change in the average foreign exchange rate on EURO's annual revenues would be approximately €0.8 million.

#### 6.1.2) Foreign currency translation risk

The functional currency of EURO is the United States dollars ("US\$") and its financial statements are presented in euros. EURO is exposed to foreign currency translation risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the euro. Most revenues are initially denominated in the US\$ functional currency. On the other side, the income tax expense is denominated in euros which is not the Company's functional currency. Accordingly, the largest foreign currency translation risk is related to income tax expense.

Year ended December 31, 2019					Exposure to currency translation risk %
(In thousands of euros)	Total	US\$	€	C\$	
Revenues	€ 24,131	€ 24,131	€ -	€ -	-
Operating expenses	€ 557	€ 258	€ 251	€ 48	54%
Investment income	€ 734	€ 734	€ -	€ -	-
Income tax expense	€ 7,938	€ -	€ 7,938	€ -	100%



**6.2) Credit risk**

EURO is subject to a concentrated credit risk with almost 100% of its revenues receivable from one source, namely the Rosebel royalty. This royalty is payable by one company, IAMGOLD, which operates the Rosebel mine. Management considers that in view of the financial standing and nature of IAMGOLD's continuing operating activities, the risk of loss is minimal.

**6.3) Liquidity risk**

Prudent management of liquidity risk requires the retention of adequate liquidity to meet expected expenditures and possible contingencies. EURO believes that its recurring operational income is adequate to cover spending requirements.

**7) Royalty assets**

	December 31, 2018		Movement	Translation adjustment	December 31, 2019	
<u>Costs</u>						
Rosebel <sup>1</sup>	€	13,401	€ -	€ 274	€	13,675
Paul Isnard <sup>2</sup>		4,888	-	100		4,988
		18,289	-	374		18,663
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>						
Rosebel		(9,851)	(466)	(201)		(10,518)
	€	<b>8,438</b>	€ <b>(466)</b>	€ <b>173</b>	€	<b>8,145</b>

	December 31, 2017		Movement	Translation adjustment	December 31, 2018	
<u>Costs</u>						
Rosebel <sup>1</sup>	€	12,772	€ -	€ 629	€	13,401
Paul Isnard <sup>2</sup>		4,659	-	229		4,888
		17,431	-	858		18,289
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>						
Rosebel		(8,892)	(505)	(454)		(9,851)
	€	<b>8,539</b>	€ <b>(505)</b>	€ <b>404</b>	€	<b>8,438</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Rosebel royalty quarterly payments from IAMGOLD apply to the first seven million ounces of gold produced from the Rosebel mine and are calculated on the basis of gold production at the Rosebel mine and the market price of gold based on the Afternoon London Price. As of December 31, 2019, the Rosebel mine had produced approximately 5.24 million ounces of gold and 1.76 million ounces of gold remained under the Rosebel royalty agreement. Per IAMGOLD, Rosebel's proven and probable gold reserves as at December 31, 2019 were estimated to be 3.5 million ounces of gold (December 31, 2018: 3.8 million ounces of gold). These reserves do not include reserves of the Saramacca deposit of the Rosebel mine as they are not included in the definition of the property per the participation right agreement. The Rosebel royalty is calculated based on 10% of the excess gold market price above US\$300 per ounce for soft and transitional ore, and above US\$350 per ounce for hard rock ore, and, in each case, after deducting a fixed royalty of 2% of production paid in-kind to the Government of Suriname.

<sup>2</sup> The net smelter returns production royalty covers future production of the Paul Isnard concessions and an area of interest surrounding the concessions in French Guiana. Royalty income will be calculated by applying the percentage of royalty to the net smelter returns royalty established based on revenues from the sale of gold calculated per the average monthly gold price (in United States dollars) less applicable deductions per the agreement. The royalty percentage is 1.8% on the first two million ounces of gold and 0.9% on the next three million ounces of gold.

The carrying amounts on the Company's royalty assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. No such indicator exists for the Rosebel royalty. Concerning the Paul Isnard royalty asset (representing €4,2M in statutory accounts), the Company's impairment review indicated that some facts and circumstances represent an indication of potential impairment as at December 31, 2019.

In January 2019, the French National Commission of Public Debate designated two guarantors responsible for the participation of the public in the project development up until the opening of the public inquiry for the permit applications. As of December 31, 2019, their conclusions were still pending.

On May 23, 2019, Mr. Francois de Rugy, former Minister of Ecological Transition and Solidarity, declared, at the end of the first Ecological Defence Council meeting,

- i) the project to be incompatible, in "its current state", with environmental protection requirements and
- ii) a proposed reform of the French mining code by the end of 2019, finally postponed to a later date.

On the same day, Compagnie Minière Montagne d'Or (the JV) issued a press release reiterating its willingness to conduct an open and constructive dialogue with all parties and took note of the government's expressed willingness to accelerate the reform of the mining code. This modernization is expected to integrate environmental requirements and to clarify the framework of the mining operations in France.

The recent statements by the French Government regarding Compagnie Minière Montagne d'Or, to which the Paul Isnard royalty is attached, creates some uncertainty around the delivery of the various authorizations and permits not yet obtained and required for developing the project, and can potentially affect the operational and financial capacities of the project. Failure to obtain operating permits would result in the need to depreciate in full the net book value of the assets relating to the Paul Isnard royalty. Nevertheless, work continues on both the design of the project and the environmental framework around it.

In the impairment test performed at December 31, 2019, the Company considered that the various authorizations and permits would be granted under conditions that will allow the JV to go on with this project. In the view of the Company, it is premature to conclude that an impairment should be made on the Paul Isnard royalty asset at this stage. The Company continues to assume that the various authorizations and permits will be granted under conditions that will allow the JV to go on with this project, though the timing is somewhat uncertain. No impairment charges were recorded in the statement of earnings for the year ended December 31, 2019.

## **8) Marketable Securities**

EURO holds marketable securities related to mining companies which are part of a volatile market. Share market price exposure risk is related to the fluctuation in the market price of marketable securities. Investments in marketable securities are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income.

As at December 31, 2019, marketable securities comprised 19,095,345 shares of Columbus Gold Corp. ("Columbus") (10.6% of outstanding shares; December 31, 2018: 12.0%) and 3,819,069 shares of Allegiant Gold Ltd. ("Allegiant") (6.2% of outstanding shares; December 31, 2018: 6.3%).

Following the approval of a spin-out arrangement by Columbus' shareholders on November 27, 2017, EURO received on January 30, 2018, a common share of Allegiant for every five Columbus shares held. This transaction resulted in a gain of €1,699,000 accounted for, in 2018, in other comprehensive income, based on the fair value of shares received of C\$0.68 per share on the date of the transaction.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of the year	€ 3,140	€ 9,644
Fair value of marketable securities received	-	1,699
Change in fair value of marketable securities	(660)	(8,538)
Translation adjustment	66	335
Balance, end of the year	€ 2,546	€ 3,140

Unrealized gains or losses related to the change in market price of marketable securities are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income within equity.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Net unrealized change in fair value of marketable securities, net of tax		
Fair value of marketable securities received	€ -	€ 1,699
Change in fair value of marketable securities	(660)	(8,538)
Income tax impact	31	1,458
	€ (629)	€ (5,381)

## 9) Trade receivables

	Note	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Trade receivables from IAMGOLD	17	€ 5,906	€ 6,796
Other trade receivable		-	96
		€ 5,906	€ 6,892

## 10) Cash

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash <sup>1</sup>	€ 31,620	€ 25,711

<sup>1</sup> Approximately 1% of EURO's available cash was held in euros as at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018: 1%).

**11) Share capital****11.1) Common shares**

	<b>Number of shares</b>	<b>Nominal value per share</b> (In euros per share)	<b>Share Capital</b> (In thousands of euros)	<b>Additional paid-in capital</b> (In thousands of euros)
<b>As at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018</b>	<b>62,491,281</b>	<b>€ 0.01</b>	<b>€ 625</b>	<b>€ 84</b>

**Voting rights**

Pursuant to Article 223-11, paragraph 2 of the AMF General Regulations, the total number of voting rights is calculated on the basis of all shares to which are attached voting rights, including shares deprived of voting rights. The number of voting rights is different from the number of outstanding shares due to the automatic granting of double voting rights to the shareholders holding registered shares since at least two years (application of article L. 225-123 of the French commercial code).

As at December 31, 2019, IAMGOLD France, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of IAMGOLD, owned approximately 89.71% of all issued and outstanding shares of EURO. Per the regulation (Article L.233-7 of the French Commercial Code), IAMGOLD France declared it had exceeded, on September 23, 2018, the threshold of 90% of the voting rights of EURO. As at December 31, 2019, IAMGOLD France held 56,058,191 shares representing 112,116,382 voting rights or 94.25% of the voting rights of EURO. This threshold crossing results from a double voting rights allocation.

	<b>December 31, 2019</b>	December 31, 2018
Total number of common shares	<b>62,491,281</b>	62,491,281
Double voting rights	<b>56,467,891</b>	56,468,416
Total number of voting rights	<b>118,959,172</b>	118,959,697

**11.2) Earnings per share****Basic earnings per share computation**

	<b>Years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	2018
Net profit attributable to holders of common shares	<b>€ 15,966</b>	€ 15,723
Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares	<b>62,491,281</b>	62,491,281
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to holders of common shares	<b>€ 0.255</b>	€ 0.252

**Diluted earnings per share computation**

The double voting rights do not have a dilutive effect on the earnings per share computation.

**11.3) Dividends**

The amount of distributable dividends is based on the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with French generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Dividends paid June 13, 2019 <sup>1</sup>	€ 12,498	€ -
Dividends paid June 14, 2018 <sup>2</sup>	-	9,374
	€ 12,498	€ 9,374

<sup>1</sup> The annual ordinary and extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held May 22, 2019 approved dividends in the amount of €12,498,000 (€0.20 per share) which were paid to the Company's shareholders on June 13, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> The annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders held May 23, 2018 approved dividends in the amount of €9,374,000 (€0.15 per share) which were paid to the Company's shareholders on June 14, 2018.

**12) Income tax****12.1) Income tax expense**

The income tax expense differs from the amount that would have been computed by applying the income tax rate for corporations in France. In 2019, the income tax rate applicable to profit before income tax was of 28% for the first taxable income of €0.5 million and 31% for the remainder as well as an additional social contribution tax of 3.3% applied to the tax rate. In 2018, the income tax rate applicable to profit before income tax was of 28% for the first taxable income of €0.5 million and 33.33% for the remainder as well as an additional social contribution tax of 3.3% applied to the tax rate.

The reasons for the differences are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
<b>Profit before income tax</b>	€ 23,904	€ 23,586
Theoretical tax calculated at the income tax rate for corporations in France	€ 7,637	€ 8,095
Tax effects of C.V.A.E. (value added tax) <sup>1</sup>	207	196
Deferred income tax and related foreign exchange	26	145
Other	68	(573)
<b>Income tax expense</b>	€ 7,938	€ 7,863

<sup>1</sup> Value added tax (Cotisation sur la Valeur Ajoutée des Entreprises ("C.V.A.E.")).

The income tax expense is made up of the following components:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Current income tax expense	€ 7,912	€ 7,718
Deferred income tax and related foreign exchange	26	145
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>€ 7,938</b>	<b>€ 7,863</b>

### 12.2) Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities pertain to temporary differences, mostly due to changes in market price of marketable securities, the value added tax and translation adjustment. There are no tax losses carried forward. Movements related to the deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of the year	€ 424	€ 1,696
Deferred income tax charge relating to changes in fair value of marketable securities (other comprehensive income)	(31)	(1,458)
Deferred income tax recovery related to the origination and reversal of other temporary differences	(28)	(25)
Translation adjustment	63	211
<b>Balance, end of the year</b>	<b>€ 428</b>	<b>€ 424</b>

The components that give rise to deferred income tax liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Marketable securities	€ 22	€ 41
Royalty assets	348	333
Other	58	50
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>€ 428</b>	<b>€ 424</b>

### 12.3) Income tax receivable

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of the year	€ 195	€ 2,725
Current income tax expense	(7,912)	(7,718)
Income tax paid	7,596	5,174
Interest receivable	-	14
<b>Balance, end of the year</b>	<b>€ (121)</b>	<b>€ 195</b>

**13) Fair value measurements**

The fair value hierarchy categorizes into three levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly such as derived from prices.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

There have been no changes in the classification of financial instruments in the fair value hierarchy since December 31, 2018.

**13.1) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis**

As at December 31, 2019, the Company's following assets were recorded at fair value as follows.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Marketable securities	€ 2,546	-	-	€ 2,546
Cash	€ 31,620	-	-	€ 31,620

**13.2) Valuation techniques**

Marketable securities

The fair value of marketable securities included in Level 1 is determined based on a market approach. The closing price is a quoted market price from the exchange market that is the principal active market for that particular security.

**14) Revenues**

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Royalties related to the operation of the Rosebel mine	€ 24,208	€ 23,506
Royalties related to mining operations from third parties <sup>1</sup>	(77)	379
	€ 24,131	€ 23,885

<sup>1</sup> Royalties related to mining operations from third parties were over accrued in December 2018.

**15) Operating expenses**

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Administrative costs	€ 174	€ 140
Directors' fees (including withholding taxes)	113	96
Audit fees	92	86
Legal fees	73	67
Exchange and listing fees	105	106
Interest on reimbursement of tax on dividends	-	(14)
	€ 557	€ 481

**16) Movements in non-cash working capital items**

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Change in trade receivables and other current assets	€ 1,141	€ 91
Change in trade payables and other current liabilities	(12)	(227)
	€ 1,129	€ (136)

**17) Related party transactions**

Revenues from royalties related to the Rosebel mine during 2019 were €24,208,000 compared to €23,506,000 during 2018. The related amount receivable at December 31, 2019 was €5,906,000 (December 31, 2018: €6,796,000) and was included in trade receivables.

During 2019, the Company accounted for IAMGOLD's support fees totalling €77,000 (2018: \$81,000). These charges are included in administrative costs in operating expenses. The related amount payable at December 31, 2019 was €9,000 and was included in trade payables and other current liabilities (December 31, 2018: €22,000).

During 2019 and 2018, each independent director of the Company received an annual gross retainer of US\$21,428, an additional gross US\$1,339 per meeting attended, and gross US\$1,071 for each meeting of a committee of the Board of Directors attended. The net compensation accounted and paid to these directors during the year was as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
David H. Watkins	€ 28	€ 23
Susanne A. Hermans	28	24
Ian Smith	28	24
	€ 84	€ 71

None of EURO's other directors received any directors' fees during 2019 and 2018.



**18) Provisions for litigation claims and regulatory assessments**

By their nature, contingencies will only be determined when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

The Company may be subject to assessments by regulatory authorities which can be complex and subject to interpretation. Assessments may relate to matters such as income and other taxes. The Company is diligent and exercises informed judgment to interpret the provisions of applicable laws and regulations as well as their application and administration by regulatory authorities to reasonably determine and pay the amounts due. From time to time, the Company may undergo a review by the regulatory authorities and in connection with such reviews, disputes may arise with respect to the Company's interpretations about the amounts due and paid.

Legal advisors and other subject matter experts assess the potential outcome of litigation and regulatory assessments. Accordingly, the Company establishes provisions for future disbursements considered probable.

A provision is booked when (i) the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation towards a third party as a result of a past event, (ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and (iii) the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company did not have any provisions for litigation claims or regulatory assessments as management considered the related risk to be low. Further, the Company does not believe that claims or regulatory assessments for which no provision has been recorded would have a material impact on the financial position of the Company.