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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the shareholders and Board of directors of Euro Ressources S.A.

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Euro Ressources S.A., which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2015 and the statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Euro Ressources S.A. as at December 31, 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Neuilly-sur-Seine, February 26, 2016

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EURO Ressources SA

A Gold Resource Royalty Company

Audited Financial Statements (per IFRS)

Year Ended December 31, 2015

Contents

I Balance Sheets
(In thousands of euros)

	Notes		December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014
Non-current assets		**€**	**15,307**	**€**	**15,977**
Intangible assets	4		10,860		10,264
Marketable securities	5		4,447		5,713
Current assets			**13,578**		**8,430**
Trade receivables	6		5,335		7,289
Other current assets			48		27
Income tax receivable			668		-
Cash and cash equivalents	7		7,527		1,114
Total assets		**€**	**28,885**	**€**	**24,407**

	Notes		December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014
Equity		**€**	**27,796**	**€**	**23,247**
Share capital	8.1		625		625
Additional paid-in capital	8.1		84		84
Other reserves			14,553		9,466
Net profit for the year			12,534		13,072
Non-current liabilities			**867**		**936**
Deferred tax liabilities	9.2		867		936
Current liabilities			**222**		**224**
Trade payables and other current liabilities	10		222		164
Income tax payable			-		60
Total equity and liabilities		**€**	**28,885**	**€**	**24,407**

Contingencies (Note 17)

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

II Income Statements
(In thousands of euros, except per share amount)

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2015	2014[1]
Revenues	12	€ 22,780	€ 24,221
Operating expenses	13	(898)	(863)
Amortization expense	4	(562)	(487)
Operating profit		21,320	22,871
Investment income		15	18
Foreign exchange loss	14	(164)	(104)
Net financial loss		(149)	(86)
Profit before income tax		21,171	22,785
Income tax expense	9.1	(8,637)	(9,713)
Net profit		**€ 12,534**	**€ 13,072**
Basic and diluted earnings per share (€/share)	8.2	**€ 0.201**	**€ 0.209**

[1] Refer to note 2.1.1.

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

III Statements of Comprehensive Income
(In thousands of euros)

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2015	2014
Net profit		€ 12,534	€ 13,072
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement			
Net unrealized change in fair value of marketable securities, net of tax	5	(1,226)	749
Currency translation adjustments		2,614	3,298
Other comprehensive income		1,388	4,047
Total comprehensive income		**€ 13,922**	**€ 17,119**

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

IV Cash Flow Statements
(In thousands of euros)

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2015	2014[1]
Operating activities			
Net profit		€ 12,534	€ 13,072
Elimination of items which do not have an impact on the cash flow:			
Amortization expense		562	487
Unrealized foreign currency loss		164	104
Income tax expense		8,637	9,713
Movements in non-cash working capital items	15	2,739	(1,302)
Cash from operating activities, before income tax paid		24,636	22,074
Income tax paid		(9,053)	(8,751)
Net cash flow from operating activities		**15,583**	**13,323**
Financing activities			
Dividend paid	8.3	**(9,373)**	**(20,622)**
Unrealized impact from changes in foreign currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		**203**	**387**
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**6,413**	**(6,912)**
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		1,114	8,026
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year		**€ 7,527**	**€ 1,114**

[1] Refer to note 2.1.1.

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

V 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 year	Total equity
Position as of December 31, 2014	**€ 625**	**€ 84**	**€ 617**	**€ 5,151**	**€ 3,698**	**€ 13,072**	**€ 23,247**
Appropriation of 2014 profit	-	-	-	-	13,072	(13,072)	**-**
Position as of December 31, 2014 after appropriation of profit	**625**	**84**	**617**	**5,151**	**16,770**	**-**	**23,247**
Dividend (note 8.3)	-	-	-	-	(9,373)	-	**(9,373)**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(1,226)	2,614	-	12,534	**13,922**
Position as of December 31, 2015	**€ 625**	**€ 84**	**€ (609)**	**€ 7,765**	**€ 7,397**	**€ 12,534**	**€ 27,796**

	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Fair value reserve	Currency translation adjustments	Retained earnings	Net profit for the year	Total equity
Position as of December 31, 2013	**€ 625**	**€ 84**	**€ 6**	**€ 1,853**	**€ 390**	**€ 23,792**	**€ 26,750**
Adjustment related to the adoption of IFRS 9	-	-	(138)	-	138	-	**-**
Appropriation of 2013 profit	-	-	-	-	23,792	(23,792)	**-**
Position as of December 31, 2013 after appropriation of profit	**625**	**84**	**(132)**	**1,853**	**24,320**	**-**	**26,750**
Dividend (note 8.3)	-	-	-	-	(20,622)	-	**(20,622)**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	749	3,298	-	13,072	**17,119**
Position as of December 31, 2014	**€ 625**	**€ 84**	**€ 617**	**€ 5,151**	**€ 3,698**	**€ 13,072**	**€ 23,247**

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

VI Notes to Financial Statements

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

1) General information

1.1) EURO Ressources S.A.

EURO Ressources S.A. ("EURO" or the "Company") is a *Société Anonyme*, domiciled in metropolitan France with its registered office located in Paris.

On December 17, 2015, IAMGOLD Corporation ("IAMGOLD") announced the closing of its simplified public tender offer (the "Offer") for EURO launched on November 16, 2015. The Offer was to acquire all of the outstanding commons shares of EURO that IAMGOLD did not already own for cash consideration of €2.84 per share. Following the completion of the Offer by IAMGOLD, IAMGOLD now owns directly and indirectly, a total of 56,058,191 common shares of the Company, representing 89.71% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. At December 31, 2014, IAMGOLD France S.A.S., a wholly owned subsidiary of IAMGOLD, owned approximately 86% of all outstanding shares of EURO.

These audited financial statements of EURO are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") to comply with Canadian requirements. In France, only French rules can be applied for establishment of individual accounts of listed companies.

These financial statements have been approved for publication by the Board of Directors on February 19, 2016.

1.2) Description of operations

EURO owns a royalty on the Rosebel gold mine in Suriname (the "Rosebel royalty"). The Rosebel gold mine is 95%-owned by IAMGOLD, and is operated by IAMGOLD. EURO receives quarterly payments from IAMGOLD on this royalty.

2) Basis of accounting and presentation

2.1) Standards

EURO's financial statements as and for the year ended December 31, 2015 have been prepared in accordance with 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.

Financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2015 have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for marketable securities which are measured at fair value.

2.1.1) New accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared following the same accounting policies and methods of computation as the annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014, except for the following interpretation from the IFRS Interpretation Committee, which was adopted by the Company during 2015, and applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company evaluated the impact of the change to its financial statements as a result of the new interpretation which is summarized as follows:

A translation gain or loss will arise as the local tax currency is not the same as the functional currency. Per the IFRS Interpretation Committee, such translation gain or loss should be accounted for as a deferred tax expense, and not grouped in foreign exchange gain or loss as was done previously. 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. The Company also decided to account for exchange differences arising from current foreign currency tax assets and liabilities within income tax expense. This adjustment did not have any impact on the balance sheets and resulted in a reclassification of foreign exchange loss to income tax expense.

	2014
Foreign exchange loss reclassified within income tax expense	€ 564

2.1.2) Future accounting policies

The following new standards were not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these annual financial statements.

IFRS 15, Revenues From Contracts With Customers

The IASB has issued IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which will replace IAS 11, Construction Contracts and IAS 18, Revenue. The mandatory effective date of IFRS 15 is January 1, 2018. The objective of IFRS 15 is to establish a single, principles based model to be applied to all contracts with customers in determining how and when revenue is recognized. IFRS 15 also requires entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative and relevant disclosures. The Company will evaluate the impact of adopting IFRS 15 in its financial statements in future periods.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

On July 24, 2014, the IASB issued the complete IFRS 9 (“IFRS 9 (2014)”). IFRS 9 (2014) differs in some regards from IFRS 9 (2013) which the Company early adopted effective April 1, 2014. IFRS 9 (2014) includes updated guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets. The final standard also amends the impairment model by introducing a new “expected credit loss” model for calculating impairment. The mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 (2014) is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and must be applied retrospectively with some exemptions. Early adoption is permitted. The Company will evaluate the impact of adopting IFRS 9 (2014) in its financial statements in future periods.

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. Early adoption is permitted provided that IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, is also adopted. The Company will evaluate the impact of adopting IFRS 16 in its financial statements in future periods.

2.2) Functional and presentation currencies

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

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

Recognition of transactions in the functional currency

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in amounts equating to their value in the functional currency 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 significant balance sheet accounts denominated in euros, and the revaluation and payment of dividends and income tax payable. Foreign exchange gains and losses related to income tax payable are included in the income tax expense.

Measurement rules

Financial statements in United States dollars are 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;
- 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").

2.3) 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.

2.4) 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 11 on fair value determination.

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.

2.4.1) 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. They are recorded at fair value on the trade date with directly attributable transaction costs included in the recorded amount. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

2.4.2) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and are measured at fair value. Cash equivalents are short-term investments with initial maturities of three months or less. The unrealized gains or losses related to changes in fair value are reported in other income in the income statement.

2.4.3) 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 and other current assets 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. An impairment loss may be reversed, in which case the reversal is recognized as operating income.

2.4.4) Non-derivative financial liabilities

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

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible 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.

Intangible assets are measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment charges, if any. The Company's intangible assets comprise:
- the royalty right in respect of the Rosebel mine, and
- the Net Smelter Returns ("NSR") 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 right 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 right.

2.6) Impairment of intangible assets

Intangible assets are subject to impairment testing whenever an indicator is identified of possible impairment. If the carrying amount of the intangible asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recorded.

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 periods. An impairment loss reversal is recognized in the income statements.

The recoverable amount is determined based on the present value of estimated future cash flows from each intangible asset, which is calculated based on numerous assumptions such as proven and probable reserves, life of mine plans, 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 long-lived assets. If the Company fails to achieve its valuation assumptions or if any of its long-lived 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.

2.7) Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax is 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.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods 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 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, 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. A deferred income tax asset is not recognized when it 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 deferred income tax 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 at 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.

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.

2.8) Revenues

Revenues comprise royalty income. 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. They are recognized on an accrual basis.

2.9) Investment income

Investment income comprises interest income in respect of bank accounts and current accounts.

2.10) 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 intangible assets and marketable securities.

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. Intangible assets can be impacted by the reserve and resource estimates.

Marketable securities are recorded at fair value in the balance sheets. Current market conditions have an impact on these fair values.

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.

3) 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.

3.1) Market risk

3.1.1) Gold price risk

EURO is exposed to the risk of changes in the market price of gold. Revenues from the Rosebel royalty are determined with reference to the average of the London PM gold price for each calendar quarter. The Rosebel royalty production in 2015 was 302,000 ounces and is anticipated to be between 300,000 and 310,000 ounces in 2016. The impact of changes in the average gold price on EURO's annual revenues, based on an estimated production of 305,000 ounces, would be approximately US$2,992,000 for each US$100 per ounce change in the gold price.

3.1.2) Foreign currency translation risk

EURO is exposed to foreign currency translation risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the euro. Most revenues are denominated in US$ and the income tax expense is denominated in euros which represents the largest foreign currency translation risk.

Year ended December 31, 2015 **(In thousands of euros)**	**Total**	**US$**	**€**	**C$**	**Exposure to currency translation risk %**
Revenues	€ 22,780	€ 22,406	€ 374	€ -	2%
Operating expenses	€ 898	€ 331	€ 463	€ 104	63%
Investment income	€ 15	€ 15	€ -	€ -	-
Income tax expense	€ 8,637	€ -	€ 8,637	€ -	100%

3.2) 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.

3.3) 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. The Company invests its surplus cash to maximize profits and to mitigate any potential risk. EURO has specific guidelines that are followed under its short-term investment policy.

4) Intangible assets

	December 31, 2014	Movement	Translation adjustment	December 31, 2015
Costs				
Rosebel[1]	€ 12,687	€ -	€ 1,450	€ 14,137
Paul Isnard[2]	4,628	-	528	5,156
	17,315	-	1,978	19,293
Accumulated amortization				
Rosebel	(7,051)	(562)	(820)	(8,433)
Total carrying amount	**€ 10,264**	**€ (562)**	**€ 1,158**	**€ 10,860**

	December 31, 2013	Movement	Translation adjustment	December 31, 2014
Costs				
Rosebel[1]	€ 11,132	€ -	€ 1,555	€ 12,687
Paul Isnard[2]	4,061	-	567	4,628
	15,193	-	2,122	17,315
Accumulated amortization				
Rosebel	(5,715)	(487)	(849)	(7,051)
Total carrying amount	**€ 9,478**	**€ (487)**	**€ 1,273**	**€ 10,264**

[1] The Rosebel royalty 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 London PM fixing price. As of December 31, 2015, the Rosebel mine produced 4.1 million ounces of gold and 2.9 million ounces of gold remain under the Rosebel royalty contract. 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.

[2] The net smelter returns production royalty ("NSR 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 return 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.

5) Marketable securities

EURO holds marketable securities related to a mining company which is part of a volatile market. Share market price exposure risk is related to the fluctuation in the market price of marketable securities. This investment in marketable securities is recorded at fair value.

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Marketable securities[1]	**€ 4,447**	**€ 5,713**

[1] Marketable securities are comprised of 19,095,345 shares of Columbus Gold Corp. ("Columbus") (13.5% of outstanding shares at December 31, 2015; December 31, 2014: 14.0%).

	2015	2014
At January 1	€ 5,713	€ 3,905
Changes in fair value of marketable securities	(1,871)	1,143
Translation adjustment	605	665
At December 31	**€ 4,447**	**€ 5,713**

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

	Year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Net unrealized change in fair value of marketable securities, net of tax		
Unrealized gains (losses)	€ (1,871)	€ 1,143
Income tax impact	645	(394)
	€ (1,226)	**€ 749**

6) Trade receivables

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Trade receivables from IAMGOLD	€ 5,238	€ 7,111
Other trade receivable	97	178
	€ 5,335	**€ 7,289**

7) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cash[1]	€ 7,527	€ 1,111
Cash equivalents[1,2]	-	3
	€ 7,527	**€ 1,114**

[1] Approximately 4% of EURO's available cash was held in euros as at December 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014: 88%).

[2] There is no difference between the fair value and the carrying amount.

Through 2015, EURO continued to invest some of its excess liquidity in money market investments that were compliant with its short-term investment strategy to ensure reasonable return with an appropriate level of risk.

8) Share capital

8.1) Common shares

	Number of shares	Nominal value per share (In euros per share)	Share capital (In thousands of euros)	Additional paid-in capital (In thousands of euros)
As at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014	**62,491,281**	**€ 0.01**	**€ 625**	**€ 84**

8.2) Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated based on the net profit attributable to holders of common shares of EURO divided by the average number of shares outstanding during the year.

	Year ended December 31, 2015	2014
Net profit attributable to holders of common shares	€ 12,534	€ 13,072
Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares	62,491,281	62,491,281
Basic and diluted earnings per share (€/share)	**€ 0.201**	**€ 0.209**

8.3) Dividends

The amount of distributable dividends is based on the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with French GAAP.

	€/Share	Year ended December 31, 2015	2014
Annual dividend paid May 28, 2015[1]	0.15	€ 9,373	€ -
Interim dividend paid November 26, 2014[2]	0.14	-	8,749
Annual dividend paid June 30, 2014[3]	0.19	-	11,873
		€ 9,373	**€ 20,622**

[1] On May 28, 2015, the Company paid a dividend of €9,373,000 (€0.15 per share) as determined by the Board of Directors on May 13, 2015 and according to resolutions approved during the annual general meeting held on May 13, 2015 by shareholders who first approved the resolution providing for the distribution of dividends to a maximum of €9,373,000 (€0.15 per share) provided that the Company had sufficient cash and cash equivalents, and authorized the Board of Directors to adjust the amount distributed depending on the level of available cash and cash requirements.

[2] On November 13, 2014, the Board of Directors approved an interim dividend for a total amount of €8,749,000 (€0.14 per share), which was paid to shareholders on November 26, 2014.

[3] On June 30, 2014, the Company paid a dividend of €11,873,000 (€0.19 per share) as determined by the Board of Directors on June 24, 2014 and according to resolutions approved during the annual general meeting held on June 24, 2014 by shareholders who first approved the resolution providing for the distribution of dividends to a maximum of €13,123,000 (€0.21 per share) provided that the Company had sufficient cash and cash equivalents, and authorized the Board of Directors to adjust the amount distributed depending on the level of available cash and cash requirements.

9) Income tax

9.1) Tax reconciliation

The income tax expense differs from the amount that would have been computed by applying the income tax rate for corporations in France of 34.43% in 2015 (2014: 34.43%) to profit before income tax. A translation gain or loss will arise as the local tax currency is not the same as the functional currency and is now grouped within current and deferred income tax expense as explained in note 2.1.1.

The reasons for the differences are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2015	2014[1]
Profit before income tax	**€ 21,171**	**€ 22,785**
Theoretical tax calculated at the income tax rate for corporations in France	€ 7,289	€ 7,845
Tax effects of C.V.A.E. (value added tax)[2]	191	207
Tax on dividend payment	281	619
Prior years adjustments[3]	111	-
Foreign exchange related to income tax	346	564
Other	419	478
Income tax expense	**€ 8,637**	**€ 9,713**

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015	2014[1]
Current income tax expense	€ 8,163	€ 9,334
Deferred income tax expense on temporary differences	474	379
	€ 8,637	**€ 9,713**

1 Refer to note 2.1.1.
2 Value added tax (Cotisation sur la Valeur Ajoutée des Entreprises ("C.V.A.E.").
3 Following a tax audit related to fiscal years 2011, 2012 and 2013.

9.2) 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:

	2015	2014
At January 1	€ 936	€ 83
Deferred income tax charge (recovery) relating to changes in fair value of marketable securities (other comprehensive income)	(645)	394
Deferred income tax recovery related to the origination and reversal of other temporary differences	(37)	(72)
Translation adjustment	613	531
At December 31	**€ 867**	**€ 936**

10) Trade payables and other current liabilities

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Trade payables	€ 138	€ 71
Tax and social security liabilities	67	45
Payable to IAMGOLD	-	35
Directors' fees	17	13
	€ 222	**€ 164**

11) 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, 2014.

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

As at December 31, 2015, the Company's following assets were recorded at fair value as follows.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Marketable securities	€ 4,447	-	-	€ 4,447
Cash and cash equivalents	€ 7,527	-	-	€ 7,527

11.2) 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.

12) Revenues

	Year ended December 31, 2015	2014
Royalties related to the operation of the Rosebel mine	€ 22,406	€ 23,867
Royalties related to mining operations by third parties in French Guiana	374	354
	€ 22,780	**€ 24,221**

13) Operating expenses

	Year ended December 31, 2015	2014
Administrative costs	€ 273	€ 427
Directors' fees (including withholding taxes)	174	73
Audit fees	83	82
Legal fees	217	100
Exchange and listing fees	109	130
Operating taxes	42	51
	€ 898	**€ 863**

14) Foreign exchange loss

	Year ended December 31, 2015	2014[1]
Foreign exchange loss related to the:		
Revaluation of bank accounts denominated in euros	€ (155)	€ (89)
Revaluation of other balance sheet accounts	(9)	(15)
	€ (164)	**€ (104)**

[1] Refer to note 2.1.1.

15) Movements in non-cash working capital items

	Year ended December 31, 2015	2014
Change in trade receivables and other current assets	€ 2,700	€ (1,223)
Change in trade payables and other current liabilities	39	(79)
	€ 2,739	**€ (1,302)**

16) Related parties

Revenues from royalties related to the Rosebel mine during 2015 were €22,406,000 compared to €23,867,000 during 2014. The related amount receivable at December 31, 2015 was €5,216,000 (December 31, 2014: €7,111,000) and was included in trade receivables.

On November 10, 2015, the independent directors of the Company approved a new support services agreement between IAMGOLD and EURO, effective as of that date, and subject to the ratification by EURO's shareholders other than IAMGOLD at the next general meeting of EURO (hereafter the "Agreement"). The objective of the new Agreement was to provide clarification on support services provided. A copy of the Agreement will be available under the Company's issuer profile on www.sedar.com following the ratification. The previous services agreement between IAMGOLD and EURO was in place since February 1, 2009. The Agreement covers certain day-to-day services (including assistance with (i) cash management and investment, (ii) accounting and financial services, (iii) corporate secretary, (iv) investor relations and shareholder communications, as well as governmental relations, (v) legal and tax services, and (vi) technical and geological support) provided by IAMGOLD to the Company. IAMGOLD's address is Suite 3200, 401 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 2Y4. The Agreement provides that the Company will pay IAMGOLD all direct and indirect costs incurred by IAMGOLD in providing the support services, plus a mark-up equal to 5% of such costs. During 2015, IAMGOLD adjusted support fees charged to EURO and sent a fee reduction to adjust the 2014 fees based on the actual cost incurred by IAMGOLD as per the previous Agreement. The 2015 support fees have also been decreased based on the forecast for the year. These charges are included in operating expenses (administrative costs). During 2015, the Company accounted for support fees totalling €132,000, net of the 2014 adjustment, compared to € 343,000 in 2014. The related amount receivable at December 31, 2015 was €22,000 and was included in trade receivables (December 31, 2014: payable of €35,000 included in trade payables and other current liabilities).

Compensation to the directors of the Company:

- During 2015 and 2014, each independent director 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. In addition, a gross compensation was paid to the members of the special committee created during 2015 to review the simplified cash public tender offer launched by IAMGOLD, being US$32,143 to the Chairman of the special committee and US$25,000 to the two other members of the special committee. The net compensation accounted and paid to these directors during the year was as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Ian L. Boxall	€ 40	€ 17
Ian Smith	45	17
David H. Watkins	40	17
	€ 125	**€ 51**

- Mr. Benjamin Little, Directeur-Général of EURO, Mrs Line Lacroix, Directeur-Général Délégué of EURO and other EURO directors did not receive any directors' fees during 2015 and 2014.

17) 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.

As at December 31, 2015, 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.