EURO Ressources SA

A Gold Resource Royalty Company

Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements (per IFRS)
First Quarter ended March 31, 2019

Contents

Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)
(In thousands of euros)

	Notes		March 31, 2019		December 31, 2018
Non-current assets		€	**11,501**	€	**11,578**
Royalty assets	4		8,484		8,438
Marketable securities	5		3,017		3,140
Current assets			**37,548**		**32,824**
Trade receivables	6		6,078		6,892
Other current assets			57		26
Income tax receivable			-		195
Cash	7		31,413		25,711
Total assets		€	**49,049**	€	**44,402**
Equity		€	**48,281**	€	**43,849**
Share capital	8.1		625		625
Additional paid-in-capital	8.1		84		84
Other reserves			44,020		27,417
Net profit for the period			3,552		15,723
Non-current liabilities			**367**		**424**
Deferred tax liabilities			367		424
Current liabilities			**401**		**129**
Trade payables and current liabilities			101		129
Income tax payable			300		-
Total equity and liabilities		€	**49,049**	€	**44,402**
Contingencies	15				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim financial statements.

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

	Notes		First quarter ended March 31, 2019		2018
Revenues	11	€	**5,877**	€	5,613
Operating expenses	12		**(141)**		(112)
Amortization expense	4		**(124)**		(111)
Operating profit			**5,612**		5,390
Investment income			**179**		84
Foreign exchange gain			**25**		66
Net financial gain			**204**		150
Profit before income tax			**5,816**		5,540
Income tax expense	9		**(2,264)**		(1,591)
Net profit		€	**3,552**	€	3,949
Basic and diluted earnings per share (€/share)	8.2	€	**0.057**	€	0.063

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim financial statements.

Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Unaudited)
(In thousands of euros)

	Note		First quarter ended March 31, 2019		2018
Net profit		**€**	**3,552**	€	3,949
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	5		**(77)**		(2,671)
Currency translation adjustments			**957**		(885)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			**880**		(3,556)
Total comprehensive income		**€**	**4,432**	€	393

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim financial statements.

Cash Flow Statements
(Unaudited)
(In thousands of euros)

	Notes		First quarter ended March 31, 2019		2018
Operating activities					
Net profit		**€**	**3,552**	€	3,949
Elimination of items which do not have an impact on cash flow:					
Interest receivable on reimbursement of tax on dividend			**-**		(11)
Amortization expense			**124**		111
Foreign exchange gain			**(25)**		(66)
Income tax expense			**2,264**		1,591
Movements in non-cash working capital items	13		**877**		705
Cash from operating activities before income tax paid			**6,792**		6,279
Income tax paid			**(1,727)**		(1,213)
Net cash flow from operating activities			**5,065**		5,066
Unrealized impact from changes in foreign currency exchange rates on cash			**637**		(365)
Increase in cash			**5,702**		4,701
Cash, beginning of the period			**25,711**		15,480
Cash, end of the period		**€**	**31,413**	€	20,181

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Equity
(Unaudited)
(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
Balance as of December 31, 2018	**€ 625**	**€ 84**	**€ (1,562)**	**€ 5,710**	**€ 23,269**	**€ 15,723**	**€ 43,849**
Appropriation of 2018 profit	-	-	-	-	15,723	(15,723)	-
Position as of December 31, 2018 after appropriation of profit	**625**	**84**	**(1,562)**	**5,710**	**38,992**	**-**	**43,849**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(77)	957	-	3,552	4,432
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**€ 625**	**€ 84**	**€ (1,639)**	**€ 6,667**	**€ 38,992**	**€ 3,552**	**€ 48,281**

	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Fair value reserve	Currency translation adjustments	Retained earnings	Net profit for the period	Total equity
Balance as of December 31, 2017	€ 625	€ 84	€ 3,819	€ 3,857	€ 13,986	€ 18,657	€ 41,028
Appropriation of 2017 profit	-	-	-	-	18,657	(18,657)	-
Position as of December 31, 2017 after appropriation of profit	625	84	3,819	3,857	32,643	-	41,028
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(2,671)	(885)	-	3,949	393
Balance as at March 31, 2018	€ 625	€ 84	€ 1,148	€ 2,972	€ 32,643	€ 3,949	€ 41,421

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim financial statements.

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Interim 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 March 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 8.1).

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).

2) Basis of preparation

2.1) Statement of compliance

EURO's unaudited condensed financial statements ("interim financial statements") as and for the first quarter ended March 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.

The interim financial statements of EURO as at and for the first quarter ended March 31, 2019 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, and do not include all of the information required for annual financial statements. Accordingly, certain information and disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS have been omitted or condensed. These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for marketable securities which are measured at fair value.

These interim financial statements have been approved for publication by the Board of Directors on May 8, 2019.

2.2) Accounting policies

These interim 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 and interpretations, which were effective January 1, 2019, and were applied in preparing these interim 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.

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 applied 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$1.12275 at March 31, 2019 (€1 for US$1.1456 as at December 31, 2018). The average currency exchange rate for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, used to present the Company's income statement, statement of comprehensive income and cash flow statement, was €1 for US$1.1430 (quarter ended March 31, 2018: €1 for US$1.2220). 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) 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. In 2019, the Rosebel royalty production is anticipated to be between 323,000 ounces and 339,000 ounces, and the Rosebel royalty is expected to provide revenues to the Company of between approximately €24.5 million and €25.7 million (US$28.2 million and US$29.6 million). These pre-tax numbers assume a gold price of US$1,225 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 331,000 ounces, would be approximately US$3.2 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 €1.3 million.

3.1.2) 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.

Quarter ended March 31, 2019 **(In thousands of euros)**	**Total**	**US$**	**€**	**C$**	**Exposure to currency translation risk %**
Revenues	€ 5,877	€ 5,877	€ -	€ -	-
Operating expenses	€ 141	€ 50	€ 68	€ 23	65%
Investment income	€ 179	€ 179	€ -	€ -	-
Income tax expense	€ 2,264	€ -	€ 2,264	€ -	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.

4) Royalty assets

	December 31, 2018	Movement	Translation adjustment	March 31, 2019
Costs				
Rosebel [1]	€ 13,401	€ -	€ 273	€ 13,674
Paul Isnard [2]	4,888	-	100	4,988
	18,289	-	373	18,662
Accumulated amortization				
Rosebel	(9,851)	(124)	(203)	(10,178)
	€ 8,438	**€ (124)**	**€ 170**	**€ 8,484**

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

[1] 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 March 31, 2019, the Rosebel mine had produced approximately 5.05 million ounces of gold and 1.95 million ounces of gold remained under the Rosebel royalty agreement. Per IAMGOLD, Rosebel's proven and probable gold reserves as at December 31, 2018 were estimated to be 3.8 million ounces of gold (December 31, 2017: 3.51 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.

[2] 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. A feasibility study for Montagne d'Or (part of the larger Paul Isnard sector) was filed in May 2017.

As at March 31, 2019, the Company's impairment review indicated that the facts and circumstances did not represent an indication of potential impairment. Following the impairment test related to the Paul Isnard royalty asset performed at December 31, 2018, the Company maintained the same assumption that the various authorization and permits would be granted under conditions that will allow the Compagnie Minière Montagne d'Or to go on with this project. This assumption is notably based on the press release issued on November 16, 2018 by Compagnie Minière Montagne d'Or confirming its decision to go on with the project with a number of changes and improvements. Per Columbus' news release on April 23, 2019, the French National Commission of Public Debate designated, in January 2019, 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. The

Montagne d'Or joint-venture is currently preparing tenders and scheduling for complementary studies for committed project modifications. As a result, there were no impairment charges recorded in the statement of earnings for the first quarter ended March 31, 2019.

5) 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 March 31, 2019, marketable securities comprised 19,095,345 shares of Columbus Gold Corp. (“Columbus”) (11.3% of outstanding shares; December 31, 2018: 12.0%) and 3,819,069 shares of Allegiant Gold Ltd. (“Allegiant”) (6.3% 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 during the first quarter of 2018 accounted for in other comprehensive income, based on the fair value of shares received of C$0.68 per share on the date of the transaction.

	First quarter ended March 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	**(183)**	(5,891)
Translation adjustment	**60**	(164)
Balance, end of the period	**€ 3,017**	€ 5,288

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

	First quarter ended March 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	**(183)**	(5,891)
Income tax impact	**106**	1,521
	€ (77)	€ (2,671)

6) Trade receivables

	Note	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Trade receivables from IAMGOLD	14	**€ 6,062**	€ 6,796
Other trade receivable		**16**	96
		€ 6,078	€ 6,892

7) Cash

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash [1]	€ 31,413	€ 25,711

[1] 0.3% of EURO's available cash was held in euros as at March 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018: 1%).

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 March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018	**62,491,281**	**€ 0.01**	**€ 625**	**€ 84**

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 March 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 March 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.

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Total number of common shares	**62,491,281**	62,491,281
Double voting rights	**56,468,416**	56,468,416
Total number of voting rights	**118,959,697**	118,959,697

8.2) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share computation

	First quarter ended March 31,			
		2019		2018
Net profit attributable to holders of common shares	**€**	**3,552**	€	3,949
Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares		**62,491,281**		62,491,281
Basic and diluteld earnings per share attributable to holders of common shares	**€**	**0.057**	€	0.063

Diluted earnings per share computation

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

9) Income tax

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 $33^1/_3$% for the remainder as well as an additional social contribution tax of 3.3% applied to the tax rate.

The Company's effective tax rate for the first quarter of 2019 was 38.9% compared to 28.7% during the first quarter of 2018. The effective tax rate varied from the tax rate for corporations in France mainly due to translation adjustments.

10) 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.

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

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

	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Marketable securities	€ 3,017	-	-	€ 3,017
Cash	€ 31,413	-	-	€ 31,413

10.2) 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.

11) Revenues

	First quarter ended March 31,			
		2019		2018
Royalties related to the operation of the Rosebel mine	**€**	**5,954**	€	5,545
Royalties related to mining operations from third parties[1]		**(77)**		68
	€	**5,877**	€	5,613

[1] Royalties related to mining operations from third parties were over accrued in December 2018.

12) Operating expenses

	First quarter ended March 31,			
		2019		2018
Administrative costs	**€**	**33**	€	25
Directors' fees (including withholding taxes)		**25**		20
Audit fees		**32**		22
Legal fees		**15**		28
Exchange and listing fees		**36**		31
Interest on reimbursement of tax on dividends		**-**		(14) [1]
	€	**141**	€	112

[1] Interest on the reimbursement receivable of the tax on dividends.

13) Movements in non-cash working capital items

	First quarter ended March 31,			
		2019		2018
Change in trade receivables and other current assets	**€**	**907**	€	712
Change in trade payables and other current liabilities		**(30)**		(7)
	€	**877**	€	705

14) Related party transactions

Revenues from royalties related to the Rosebel mine during the first quarter of 2019 were €5,954,000 compared to €5,545,000 during the first quarter of 2018. The related amount receivable at March 31, 2019 was €6,062,000 (December 31, 2018: €6,796,000) and was included in trade receivables.

During the first quarter of 2019, the Company accounted for IAMGOLD's support fees totalling €21,000 (first quarter of 2018: $18,000). These charges are included in administrative costs in operating expenses. The related amount payable at March 31, 2019 was €22,000 and was included in trade payables and other current liabilities (December 31, 2018: €22,000).

15) 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 March 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.