UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

[ ] REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
OR
[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13(a) OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2019**

Commission file number: **001-31528**

IAMGOLD CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Canada	**1040**	**Not Applicable**
(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

401 Bay Street, Suite 3200
P.O. Box 153
Toronto, Ontario M5H 2Y4
(416) 360-4710
(Address and Telephone Number of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

DL Services, Inc.
Columbia Center
701 5th Avenue, Suite 6100
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 903-8800
(Name, address (including zip code) and telephone number (including area code) of agent for service in the United States)

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

Title of Each Class:	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of Each Exchange On Which Registered:
Common Shares, no par value	**IAG**	**New York Stock Exchange**

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: **None**

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this form:

[X] **Annual Information Form** [X] **Audited Annual Financial Statements**

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: **469,057,066**

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

[X] Yes [ ] No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

[X] Yes [ ] No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Emerging growth company [ ]

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. [ ]

The Annual Information Form dated February 19, 2020, Management's Discussion and Analysis, and Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2019, in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company"), included as Exhibit 99.1, Exhibit 99.2, and Exhibit 99.3, respectively, to this annual report on Form 40-F of the Company (the "Annual Report"), are incorporated by reference into and as an exhibit to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646), and the Annual Report is incorporated by reference into the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127).

INCORPORATED DOCUMENTS

Annual Information Form

The Company's Annual Information Form ("AIF") is filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this Annual Report.

Audited Annual Financial Statements

The Company's audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto (the "Annual Financial Statements") are filed as Exhibit 99.3 to this Annual Report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Company's management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is filed as Exhibit 99.2 to this Annual Report.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

At the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision of and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a - 15(e) and Rule 15d - 15(e) under the United States Securities Exchange Act (the "Exchange Act")). Based on that evaluation the CEO and the CFO have concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were adequately designed and effective in ensuring that: (i) information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits to the Commission under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms and (ii) information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow for accurate and timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. The Company's internal control over financial reporting process is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Because of its inherent limitations, the internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management conducted an evaluation of the design and operation of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting as of the end of the Company's last fiscal year, based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. This evaluation included review of the documentation of controls, evaluation of the design effectiveness of controls, testing of the operating effectiveness of controls and a conclusion on this evaluation. Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of the end of the Company's last fiscal year.

ATTESTATION REPORT OF THE REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Company's auditor has attested to internal control over financial reporting for the past fiscal year. The auditor's attestation immediately precedes the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company in Exhibit 99.3 and is incorporated by reference in this Annual Report.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

During the period covered by this Annual Report, no change occurred in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

The Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, do not expect that its disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls and procedures will prevent all error and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple errors or mistakes. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, a control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur, and not be detected.

AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

The required disclosure is included under the heading "Audit and Finance Committee-Composition and Relevant Education and Experience of Members" in the AIF, and is incorporated by reference in this Annual Report.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Board has adopted a written Code of Conduct by which it and all officers and employees of the Company abide. All departures from, all amendments to the Code, and all waivers of the Code with respect to any of the senior officers covered by it, which waiver may be made only by the Board in respect of senior officers, will be disclosed as required. The Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is located on its website at www.iamgold.com.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The required disclosure is included under the headings "Audit and Finance Committee-External Auditor Service Fees" and "Audit and Finance Committee-Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures" in the AIF, and is incorporated by reference in this Annual Report.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet financing arrangements or relationships with unconsolidated special purpose entities.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The required disclosure is included under the heading "Financial Condition-Contractual Obligations" in the MD&A, and is incorporated by reference in this Annual Report.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") has a separately designated standing Audit and Finance Committee established in accordance with section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. The members of the Company's Audit and Finance Committee are disclosed under the heading "Audit and Finance Committee-Composition and Relevant Education and Experience of Members" in the AIF and is incorporated by reference in this Annual Report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company's common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") and the Company complies with the corporate governance requirements of the TSX and NYSE, as they relate to the Company. As a foreign private issuer, the Company is permitted, by the NYSE, not to comply with certain of the NYSE's corporate governance rules. A description of the significant ways in which the Company's governance practices differ from those followed by domestic companies pursuant to NYSE standards can be found on the Company's website at www.iamgold.com.

UNDERTAKING

The Company undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the Commission staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the Commission staff, information relating to: the securities registered pursuant to Form 40-F; the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an this Annual Report arises; or transactions in said securities.

CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

The Company filed an Appointment of Agent for Service of Process and Undertaking on Form F-X with respect to the class of securities in relation to which the obligation to file the Form 40-F arises.

Any change to the name or address of the agent for service of process of the Registrant shall be communicated promptly to the Commission by an amendment to the Form F-X referencing the file number of the Registrant.

EXHIBITS

99.1	Annual Information Form
99.2	Management's Discussion and Analysis
99.3	Annual Financial Statements
99.4	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 or 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
99.5	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.6	Consent of KPMG LLP
99.7	Consent of L. Chénard
99.8	Consent of R. Leber
99.9	Consent of E. Williams
99.10	Consent of J. Girard
99.11	Consent of P. Gaultier
99.12	Consent of Wood Canada Limited
99.13	Consent of R. McIsaac
99.14	Consent of D. Vallières
99.15	Consent of C. MacDougall
99.16	Consent of R. Dutaut
99.17	Consent of AP. Romero
99.18	Consent of B. Wang
99.19	Consent of L-P. Gignac
99.20	Consent of R. Sirois
99.21	Consent of G Mining Services Inc.
99.22	Consent of L-B. Denoncourt
99.23	Consent of Snowden Mining Industry Consultants (Pty) Ltd.
99.24	Consent of M. Burnett
99.25	Consent of D. Dyck
99.26	Consent of P. Baluch
99.27	Consent of K. Besemann
99.28	Consent of R. Turenne
99.29	Consent of A. Smith
99.30	Consent of M-F. Bugnon
99.31	Consent of M. Payeur
99.32	Consent of A. Coulson
99.33	Consent of A. Doucette
99.34	Consent of V. Blanchet
99.35	Consent of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.
99.36	Consent of D. Chartier
99.37	Consent of D. Isabel
99.38	Consent of O. Leuangthong
99.39	Consent of P. O'Hara
99.40	Consent of P. Chabot
99.41	Consent of T. Manning
99.42	Consent of N. Morrison
99.43	Consent of Lycopodium Mineral Canada Limited
99.44	Consent of M. Oliazadeh
99.45	Consent of S. Rivard
99.46	Consent of Knight Piésold Ltd.
99.47	Consent of T. Ciuculescu
99.48	Consent of Roscoe Postle Associates
99.49	Consent of F. J. Sawadogo
99.50	Consent of R. B. Burnley
99.51	Consent of J. Purchase
101	Interactive data files with respect to the Annual Financial Statements

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

IAMGOLD CORPORATION

By: */s/ Stephen J.J. Letwin*
Name: Stephen J.J. Letwin
Title: Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 19, 2020



ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2019

Dated: February 19, 2020

401 Bay Street, Suite 3200
Toronto, ON M5H 2Y4

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Explanatory Notes:

1. *All dollar amounts presented in this Annual Information Form are expressed in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated.*

2. *Production results are in metric units, unless otherwise indicated.*

3. *IAMGOLD Corporation carries on business in Canada. The subsidiaries of IAMGOLD Corporation carry on business in Canada and elsewhere. In this Annual Information Form, the words "Company" and "IAMGOLD" are used interchangeably and in each case refer, as the context may require, to all or any of IAMGOLD Corporation and its subsidiaries.*

4. *The information in this Annual Information Form is complemented by the Company's Audited Consolidated Annual Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 and the related management's discussion and analysis.*

5. *The Company's Annual Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 and the related management's discussion and analysis, are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and the Company's website at www.iamgold.com. Our website and the information contained on our website is not part of or incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form.*

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Regarding Disclosure of Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates

The disclosure in this Annual Information Form has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Canadian securities laws, which differ from the requirements of U.S. securities laws contained in SEC Industry Guide 7. Disclosure, including scientific or technical information, has been made in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("**NI 43-101**"). NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators ("**CSA**") that establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. As a result, information contained in this Annual Information Form containing descriptions of our mineral properties or estimates of mineral reserves or mineral resources is not comparable to similar information disclosed by U.S. companies in reports filed with the SEC in accordance with SEC Industry Guide 7. For example, the terms "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources", "inferred mineral resources", "proven mineral reserves" and "probable mineral reserves" are used in this Annual Information Form to comply with the reporting standards in Canada. While those terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, SEC Industry Guide 7 does not currently recognize them. A U.S. company reporting pursuant to SEC Industry Guide 7 generally may only disclose estimates of proven and probable mineral reserves, and may not disclose estimates of any classification of mineral resources. In addition, definitions of proven and probable mineral reserves used in NI 43-101 differ from the definitions in SEC Industry Guide 7. Under SEC Industry Guide 7, mineralization may not be classified as a "reserve" unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. In addition, disclosure of "contained ounces" is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations, whereas SEC Industry Guide 7 generally only permits U.S. companies to report mineralization that does not constitute reserves as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures. Any estimate of mineral reserves or mineral resources has a great amount of uncertainty as to its existence, and great uncertainty as to its economic and legal feasibility with estimates of mineral resources have a greater degree of uncertainty. Further, in accordance with Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources cannot form the basis of pre-feasibility or feasibility studies or other economic studies, except that they may form the basis of preliminary economic assessments, which are sometime referred to as scoping studies, subject to compliance with certain disclosure requirements under NI 43-101. Accordingly, investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of measured mineral resources, indicated mineral resources or inferred mineral resources will ever be upgraded to a mineral reserve or that all or any part of measured mineral resources, indicated mineral resources or inferred mineral resources is economically or legally mineable or will ever be mined. ***U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure on technical terminology under the heading "Technical Information" in the Glossary below.***

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Information Form contains certain information that may constitute "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws and the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, respectively. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based on a number of estimates and assumptions that are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. All statements, other than statements which are reporting results as well as statements of historical fact set forth or incorporated herein by reference, are forward-looking statements that may involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors; many of which are beyond the Company's ability to control or predict. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding strategic plans, future production, cost estimates and anticipated financial results; potential mineralization and evaluation and evolution of mineral reserves and mineral resources (including, but not limited to, potential for further increases at the Essakane, Rosebel and Westwood mines) and expected mine life; expected exploration results, future work programs, capital expenditures and objectives, evolution and economic performance of development projects (including, but not limited to, the Côté Gold project, the Saramacca project and the Boto project) and exploration budgets and targets; construction and production targets and timetables, as well as the anticipated timing of grants of permits and governmental incentives; expected continuity of a favourable gold market; contractual commitments, royalty payments, litigation matters and measures for mitigating financial and operational risks; anticipated liabilities regarding site closure and employee benefits; continuous availability of required manpower; the integration or expansion of operations, technologies and personnel of acquired operations and properties; and, more generally, continuous access to capital markets; and the Company's global outlook and that of each of its mines. These statements relate to analysis and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

Statements concerning actual mineral reserves and mineral resources estimates are also deemed to constitute forward-looking statements to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered if the relevant project or property is developed and, in the case of mineral reserves, such statements reflect the conclusion based on certain assumptions that the mineral deposit can be economically exploited.

Forward-looking statements, which involve assumptions and describe the Company's future plans, strategies and expectations, are generally identifiable by use of the words "may", "will", "should", "continue", "expect", "anticipate", "estimate", "believe", "intend", "plan", "project", "budget", "forecast", "schedule", "guidance", "outlook", "potential", "seek", "targets", "strategy" or "superior" or the negative of certain of these words or other variations on these words or comparable terminology. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. The following are some, but not all, of the important factors that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements: hazards normally encountered in the mining business including unusual or unexpected geological formations, rock bursts, cave-ins, seismic events, floods, the inability to achieve designed processing plant throughputs or metallurgical recoveries and other conditions; delays and repair costs resulting from equipment failure; changes to and differing interpretations of mining tax regimes in foreign jurisdictions; the market prices of gold and other minerals produced; past market events and conditions and the deterioration of general economic indicators; the ability of the Company to replace mineral reserves depleted by production; overestimation/underestimation of mineral reserve and mineral resource calculations; fluctuations in exchange rates of currencies; failure to obtain and renew financing as and when required to fund exploration, development and continuing operations; defaults under the Company's credit facility or senior notes due to a violation of covenants contained therein; the ability to deliver gold as required under forward gold sale arrangements; the rights of counterparties to terminate forward gold sale arrangements in certain circumstances, the inability to participate in any gold price increase above the cap in any collar transaction entered into in conjunction with a forward gold sale arrangement; failure to obtain financing to meet capital expenditure plans; risks associated with being a multinational company; differences between the assumption of fair value estimates with respect to the carrying amount of mineral interests and actual fair values; inherent risks related to the use of derivative instruments (including, but not limited to, for hedging purposes to stabilize input costs) accuracy of mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates; uncertainties in the validity of mining interests and the ability to acquire new properties and recruit and retain skilled and experienced employees; various risks and hazards beyond the Company's control, many of which are not economically insurable; risks and hazards inherent to the mining industry, most of which are beyond the Company's control; market prices and availability of commodities used by the Company in its operations; lack of infrastructure and other risks related to the geographical areas in which the Company carries out its operations; labour disruptions, including those that may result from negotiations with collective labour agreements, and other disruptions caused by mining accidents; health risks associated with the mining work force in West Africa, Canada and Suriname; disruptions created by surrounding communities; need to comply with the extensive laws and regulations governing the environment, health and safety at the Company's mining and processing operations and at the locations of its exploration activities; risks normally associated with any conduct of business in foreign countries (including, but not limited to, varying degrees of political and economic risk) which may include the possibility for political unrest, foreign military intervention, acts of war, terrorism, sabotage and civil disturbances; ability to obtain and renew the required licenses and permits from various governmental authorities in order to exploit the Company's properties; risks and expenses related to reclamation costs and related liabilities; continuously evolving legislation, such as the mining legislation in West Africa, Canada and Suriname, which may have unknown and negative impacts on operations; risks normally associated with the conduct of joint ventures; inability to control standards of non-controlled assets; risk and unknown costs of litigation; undetected failures in internal controls over financial reporting; risks related to making acquisitions, including the integration of operations**;** risks related to the construction, development and start-up of the Côté Gold project, the Saramacca project and the Boto project or other projects and potential further expansion activities at the Essakane, Rosebel and Westwood mines; dependence on key personnel; and other related matters.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations, intentions, estimates or forecasts, there may be other factors that could cause results to differ from what is anticipated, estimated or intended. Those factors are described or referred to below, under the heading "Risk Factors" in this Annual Information Form. Market and commodity price volatility and uncertainty in credit markets stemming, in part, from events in financial and credit markets as well as from geo-political risks around the world, continue to cause volatility and uncertainty to the price of gold. These on-going events could impact forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form in an unpredictable and possibly detrimental manner. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Glossary

Mining Terms and Frequently Used Abbreviations

AA: atomic absorption.

AISC: all-in sustaining cost.

Base Case: base case mine plan.

Bond Ball Mill Work Index: is a measure of the resistance of the material to grinding in a ball mill. It can be used to determine the grinding power required for a given throughput of material under ball mill grinding conditions. It is a locked cycle test conducted in closed circuit with a laboratory screen.

Burkina Faso Mining Law: 2015 Mining Code *No.3 036-2015/CNT*, dated June 26, 2015 of Burkina Faso.

BXDR: diorite breccia.

By-product: a secondary metal or mineral product recovered in the milling process.

Carbon-in-leach ("CIL") process: a process used to recover dissolved gold inside a cyanide leach circuit. Coarse activated carbon particles are introduced in the leaching circuit and are moved counter-current to the slurry, absorbing dissolved gold in solution as they pass through the circuit. Loaded carbon is removed from the slurry by screening. Gold is recovered from the loaded carbon by stripping in a caustic cyanide solution followed by electrolysis. CIL is a process similar to CIP (carbon-in-pulp) except that the gold leaching and the gold absorption are done simultaneously in the same stage compared with CIP where the gold absorption stage follows the gold leaching stage.

Carbon-in-pulp ("CIP") process: a process used to recover dissolved gold from a cyanide leach slurry. Coarse activated carbon particles are moved counter-current to the slurry, absorbing gold as they pass through the circuit. Loaded carbon is removed from the slurry by screening. Gold is recovered from the loaded carbon by stripping in a caustic cyanide solution followed by electrolysis.

CEAA: Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency.

Cg: graphitic carbon.

Concentrate: a product containing the valuable metal and from which most of the waste material in the ore has been eliminated.

Contained ounces: ounces in the mineralized rock without reduction due to mining loss or processing loss.

COS: change-of-support.

CRM: Certified Reference Material.

Cut-off grade: the lowest grade of mineralized material considered economic; used in the estimation of Mineral Reserves in a given deposit.

DCF: discounted cash flow.

DD: diamond drilling or diamond drill.

Depletion: the decrease in quantity of Mineral Reserves in a deposit or property resulting from extraction or production.

DIA: diabase dykes.

Dilution: an estimate of the amount of waste or low-grade mineralized rock which will be mined with the ore as part of normal mining practices in extracting an ore body.

DR: diorite.

EA: Environmental Assessment

EDA: exploratory data analysis.

EDA Envelope: the ExtBX unit.

EER: Environmental Effects Review.

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

EW: electrowinning.

EMS: environmental management system.

ENDM: Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines.

EPCM: engineering, procurement and construction management.

ESIA: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

ESMP: Environmental and Social Management Program.

Ext BX: Extended Breccia.

FA: fire assay.

FA-gravimetric: gravimetric fire assay.

FELs: front-end loaders.

FLT: fault zone.

FS: Feasibility Study.

FWP: fresh water pond.

g/t Ag: gram of silver per tonne.

g/t Au: gram of gold per tonne.

Grade: the relative quantity or percentage of metal or mineral content.

GMD: Geological and Mining Service of Suriname (Geologisch Mijnbouwkundige Dienst van Suriname)

GRG: gravity recoverable gold.

HDBX: hydrothermal breccia.

HERCO: Hermitian correction.

HPGR: high pressure grinding roll.

HQ: industry standard drilling core size with a diameter of 63.5 mm.

ICP: inductively-coupled plasma.

ILR: intensive leach process.

IRR: internal rate of return.

ISO 14001: a standard established by the International Organization for Standardization setting forth the guidelines for an EMS.

ISO 9001: a standard established by the International Organization for Standardization setting forth the guidelines for a quality management system.

Leach/heap leach: a process to dissolve minerals or metals out of ore with chemicals. Heap leaching gold involves the percolation of a cyanide solution through crushed ore heaped on an impervious pad or base.

LG algorithm: Lerchs-Grossmann algorithm.

LHD: load haul dump.

LOM: "Life of Mine".

MARC: maintenance and repair contract.

MDDELCC: Québec Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment, and Climatic Changes.

MECP: Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks.

MLAS: Ontario Mining Land Administration System.

MOECC: Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.

MTY: million tonnes per year.

MW: megawatts.

MWp: megawatt peak power. A measuring unit for the maximum output of a photovoltaic power plant.

Mineral Reserves: Mineral Reserves are divided into two categories; Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves, which are more particularly defined herein under "Technical Information".

Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources are divided into three categories; Measured Mineral Resources, Indicated Mineral Resources and Inferred Mineral Resources, which are more particularly defined herein under "Technical Information".

MRA: mine rock area.

NCF: net cash flow.

NN: nearest-neighbour.

NQ: industry standard drilling core size with a diameter of 47.6 mm.

NPV: net present value.

OIT: operator interference terminal.

Ounce: refers to one troy ounce, which is equal to 31.1035 grams.

OVB: overburden.

PAL: pulverize and leach.

PEA: Preliminary Economic Assessment.

PFS: Pre-Feasibility Study.

PLC: programmable logic controller.

PPA: Power purchase agreement.

PQ: industry standard drilling core size with a diameter of 85.0 mm.

QA/QC: quality-assurance/quality control.

Qualified person (or "QP"): an individual who is an engineer or geoscientist with a university degree, or equivalent accreditation, in an area of geosciences, or engineering, relating to mineral exploration or mining who has at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation, or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these, that is relevant to his or her professional degree or area of practice, and who has experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project or technical report, and who is in good standing with a professional association, as more fully referenced in NI 43-101.

RAB: rotary air blast.

RC: reversed circulation (drilling).

Recovery: the proportion of valuable material obtained during mining or processing. Generally expressed as a percentage of the material recovered compared to the total material present.

Restoration or Reclamation: operation consisting of restoring or rehabilitating a mining site to a satisfactory and stable environmental condition following the cessation of mining and processing activities.

ROE: Right of Exploration for Minerals.

RQD: rock quality designation.

SAG: semi-autogenous grinding.

SCADA: supervisory control and data acquisition.

SMC: SAG mill comminution.

SG: specific gravity.

SRM: standard reference materials.

SSAG: single stage semi-autogenous mill.

SSP: Sadiola Sulphide Project.

Stripping: in mining, the process of removing overburden or waste rock to expose ore.

Tailings: the material that remains after metals or minerals considered economic have been removed from ore during milling.

Tailings pond or Tailings Storage Facility (or, "TSF"): a containment area used to deposit tailings from milling.

TMF: tailings management facility.

TON: tonalite.

Tonne: by common convention refers to one Metric ton, equivalent to 1,000 kilograms.

TSM: Towards Sustainable Mining

Financial Terms

2016 Credit Facility: means the refinanced, secured revolving credit facility of $250 million with $100 million of committed and $150 million of uncommitted capital. The facility was entered into by the Company and a syndicate of financial institutions led by the National Bank of Canada and Deutsche Bank on February 1, 2016.

2017 Credit Facility: means the amended, 2016 Credit Facility. The amending agreement included, amongst other things, an increase in committed credit under the 2016 Credit Facility to an amount equal to $250 million, extending the maturity date to March 31, 2022 and maintaining the $100 million "accordion" feature. The 2017 Credit Facility was entered into by the Company and a syndicate of financial institutions led by the National Bank of Canada and Deutsche Bank on December 14, 2017. The Company subsequently amended the 2017 Credit Facility by way of a first amending agreement between the Company, a syndicate of lenders, and National Bank of Canada as agent of the syndicate of lenders on November 15, 2018. The amending agreement increased the amount of credit under the 2017 Credit Facility to an amount equal to $500 million, extended the maturity date to January 31, 2023, maintained the $100 million "accordion" feature, increased lease financing capacity to $250 million, provide for a gold pre-pay arrangement for no more than 225,000 ounces of gold, eliminated the tangible net worth financial covenant, and revised certain covenants of the Company and its subsidiaries.

2017 Senior Notes: means the senior notes bearing interest at a rate of seven per cent per annum which mature on April 15, 2025 and which were issued by the Company on March 16, 2017 in an aggregate principal amount of $400 million.

Common Shares: means common shares in the capital of the Company.

CSA: the Canadian Securities Administrators.

First Preference Shares: means first preference shares in the capital of the Company.

Gold Pre-Pay Arrangement: means a forward gold sale arrangement with financial institutions whereby the Company will receive a pre-payment of US $170 million in December 2019 in exchange for delivering 150,000 ounces of gold in 2022. A floor price of US $1,300 per ounce and a cap price of US $1,500 per ounce were set. This arrangement was supported by a syndicate of banks including Citibank N.A. and National Bank of Canada.

Hedge: a risk management technique used to manage commodity price, interest rate, foreign currency exchange or other exposures arising from regular business transactions.

Hedging: a transaction that matures in the future, made to protect the price of a commodity as revenue or cost, protect the foreign exchange rate and secure cash flows.

IFRS: International Financial Reporting Standards.

Margin: money or securities deposited with a broker as security against possible negative price fluctuations.

NSR: net smelter returns.

NYSE: the New York Stock Exchange.

Royalty: cash payment or physical payment (in-kind) generally expressed as a percentage of NSR or mine production.

SEC: the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

Second Preference Shares: means second preference shares in the capital of the Company.

Spot price: the current price of a metal for immediate delivery.

TSX: the Toronto Stock Exchange.

VAT: value added tax

Volatility: propensity for variability. A market or share is volatile when it records rapid variations.

Technical Information

For the Sadiola mine, refer to the definitions of the JORC Code (defined below) under the heading " *Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves"* below.

Canadian Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

Unless otherwise indicated, in this Annual Information Form, the following terms have the meanings set forth below. **Reference is made to the "Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Regarding Disclosure of Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates" at the beginning of this Annual Information Form.**

Mineral Reserves

Mineral Reserves are sub-divided in order of decreasing geological confidence into Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves. A Proven Mineral Reserve has a higher level of confidence than a Probable Mineral Reserve.

A Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource or Indicated Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A Mineral Reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined.

Proven Mineral Reserve

A Proven Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction is justified.

Probable Mineral Reserve

A Probable Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of an Indicated Mineral Resource and, in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource, demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.

Mineral Resources

Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of decreasing geological confidence, into measured, indicated and inferred categories. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic material or natural, solid, fossilized, organic material including base and precious metals, coal and industrial minerals in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.

Measured Mineral Resource

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

Indicated Mineral Resource

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.

Metallurgical Recovery, Mining Dilution, Mining Losses and Cut-off Grade

In calculating Mineral Reserves, cut-off grades are established using the Company's long-term metal or mineral prices, foreign exchange assumptions, metallurgical recovery, mining dilution, mining losses and estimated production costs over the life of the related operation. For an underground operation, a cut-off grade is calculated for each mining method, as production costs vary from one method to another. For a surface operation, production costs are determined for each block included in the block model of the relevant operation.

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Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

The estimates of Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources for the Sadiola mine, as set out in this Annual Information Form, have been estimated in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (the "**JORC Code**"). NI 43-101 provides that companies may make disclosures using the reserve and resource categories of the JORC Code subject to the satisfaction of certain requirements.

The definitions of **Ore Reserves** (under the JORC Code) are as follows:

Ore Reserve (under the JORC Code) is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments, which may include feasibility studies, have been carried out, and include consideration of, and modification by, realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that extraction could reasonably be justified. Ore Reserves are subdivided in order of decreasing confidence into proved Ore Reserves and Probable Ore Reserves.

Proved Ore Reserve (under the JORC Code) is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments, which may include feasibility studies, have been carried out, and include consideration of, and modification by, realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that extraction could reasonably be justified.

Probable Ore Reserve (under the JORC Code) is the economically mineable part of an Indicated Mineral Resource, and in some circumstances, Measured Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments, which may include feasibility studies, have been carried out, and include consideration of, and modification by, realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified.

The definitions of **Mineral Resources** under the JORC Code are as follows:

Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. Mineral Resources are subdivided, in order of decreasing geological confidence, into measured, indicated and inferred categories.

Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence. It is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are spaced closely enough to confirm geological and/or grade continuity.

Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm geological and/or grade continuity but are spaced closely enough for continuity to be assumed.

Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from geological evidence and is assumed, but not verified, geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes which may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability.

Mineral Resources, which are not Ore Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The foregoing definitions of Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources as set forth in the JORC Code have been reconciled to the definitions in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (the "**CIM Standards**") adopted under NI 43-101. If Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources for the Sadiola mine were estimated in accordance with the definitions in the CIM Standards, there would be no substantive differences in the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates for this mine as set forth herein.

Symbols Used

Ag	=	Silver
Au	=	Gold
Cu	=	Copper

Item I Name and Incorporation

The Company was incorporated under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* with the name "IAMGOLD International African Mining Gold Corporation" by articles of incorporation effective March 27, 1990. By articles of amendment effective June 23, 1995, the outstanding common shares of the Company ("**Common Shares**") were consolidated on a one for 4.45 basis. By articles of amendment effective July 19, 1995, the authorized capital of the Company was increased by the creation of an unlimited number of First Preference Shares, issuable in series, and an unlimited number of Second Preference Shares, issuable in series, and the "private company" restrictions were deleted. By articles of amendment effective June 27, 1997, the name of the Company was changed to "IAMGOLD Corporation". By articles of amalgamation effective April 11, 2000, the Company amalgamated with its then wholly-owned subsidiary, 3740781 Canada Ltd. (formerly 635931 Alberta Ltd.). By articles of amalgamation effective January 1, 2004, the Company amalgamated with its then wholly-owned subsidiary, Repadre Capital Corporation. Effective March 22, 2006, the Company completed a business combination transaction with Gallery Gold Limited and effective November 8, 2006, the Company acquired Cambior Inc. ("**Cambior**") by amalgamating a wholly-owned subsidiary, IAMGOLD-Québec Management Inc. ("**IMG-QC**"), with Cambior pursuant to the terms of a court-sanctioned arrangement (" **Cambior Arrangement**"). By articles of amalgamation effective January 1, 2011, the Company amalgamated with its then wholly-owned subsidiary, IAMGOLD Burkina Faso Inc. By articles of amalgamation effective March 1, 2011, the Company amalgamated with its then wholly-owned subsidiary, IMG-QC. Further to a plan of arrangement, the Company completed the acquisition, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, of Trelawney Mining and Exploration Inc. ("**Trelawney**") on June 21, 2012. By articles of amalgamation effective June 1, 2016, the Company amalgamated with its then wholly-owned subsidiaries, 2324010 Ontario Inc., Trelawney and Trelawney Augen Acquisition Corp ("**TAAC**").

The registered and principal office of the Company is located at 401 Bay Street, Suite 3200, PO Box 153, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 2Y4. The Company's telephone number is (416) 360-4710 and its website address is www.iamgold.com.

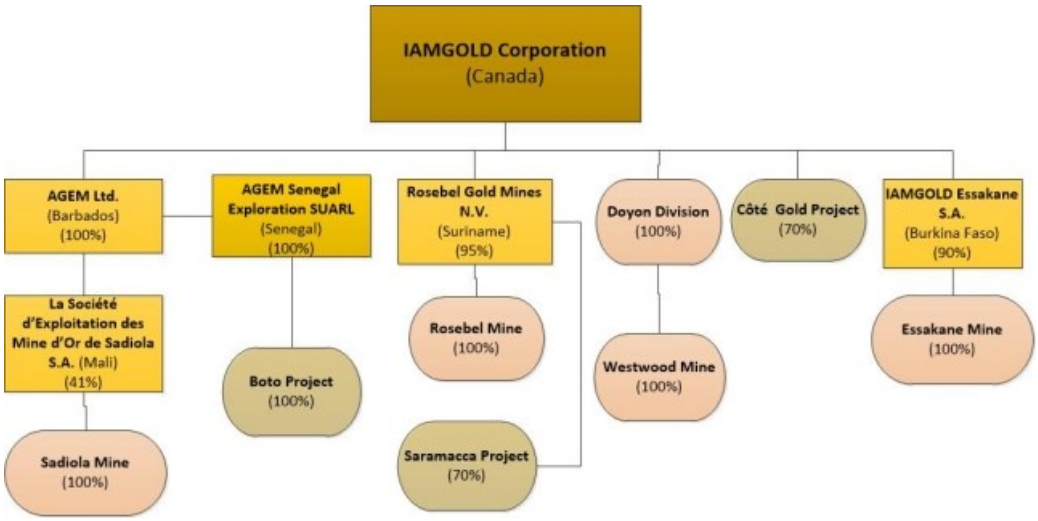
Item II General Development of the Business

1. Three-Year History

IAMGOLD is engaged primarily in the exploration for, and the development and production of, Mineral Resource properties throughout the world. Through its holdings, IAMGOLD has interests in various operations and exploration and development properties.

The following chart illustrates certain subsidiaries of IAMGOLD, together with the jurisdiction of incorporation of each such subsidiary and the percentage of voting securities beneficially owned or over which control or direction is exercised by IAMGOLD, and the material mineral projects of IAMGOLD held through such subsidiaries and the percentage of ownership interest that the relevant subsidiary of IAMGOLD has in such material mineral projects.

IAMGOLD's Corporate Structure



On August 31, 2016, the Company announced that it signed an agreement with the Republic of Suriname to acquire an interest in the Saramacca property with the intent of defining a NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource within the next 24 months from such date (the "**Saramacca Purchase Agreement**"). The Saramacca property, also known as Anomaly M, is located in the Republic of Suriname approximately 30 kilometres southwest of the Rosebel mill and immediately southeast of the Sarafina property optioned to IAMGOLD. The terms of the Saramacca Purchase Agreement include an initial payment of $200,000, which would enable immediate access to the property for the Rosebel mine's exploration team as well as access to data from previous exploration activity at Saramacca to conduct a due diligence review of the property. On December 19, 2016, the Saramacca property was transferred to the Rosebel mine in exchange for a payment of $10 million to a corporation controlled by the Republic of Suriname. IAMGOLD also agreed to issue an aggregate of 3,125,000 Common Shares in equal installments to a corporation controlled by the Republic of Suriname on each of the following three anniversaries of the Saramacca property transfer date. On November 27, 2017, the Company issued the first tranche of the 3,125,000 contingently issuable Common Shares to the Government of Suriname and retained the right to explore the Saramacca property. The equity issuance amounted to 1,042,000 Common Shares. Adjustments to the purchase price will be calculated depending on the success of the drill program carried out by the Rosebel mine over the first 24 months from August 31, 2016, but will be capped at $10 million. On December 11, 2018, the Company paid the Government of Suriname approximately $5 million, which the Government of Suriname accepted instead of a second issuance of 1,042,000 million Common Shares on the second anniversary of the transfer date of the Saramacca property. On November 29, 2019, the Company issued the third and final tranche of 1,042,000 Common Shares to the Government of Suriname.

On January 26, 2017, the Company announced the positive results of a PEA for the Côté Gold project. The Company also received approval of the project's provincial environmental assessment from the Provincial Minister of the Environment and Climate Change on January 25, 2017, which follows the positive decision on the federal environmental assessment issued by the Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change in April 2016. Positive decisions on the federal and provincial environmental assessments for the project enable the Company to initiate applications on permits to support development following the completion of a PFS.

On February 7, 2017, the Company announced the amendment of the 2016 Credit Facility, adding $80 million of additional commitments resulting in total commitments under the 2016 Credit Facility of $250 million, with similar terms and conditions. With this amendment, the Company's banking syndicate was joined by Royal Bank of Canada, The Toronto-Dominion Bank and Export Development Canada.

On February 13, 2017, the Company provided an update from its initial exploration program at the Saramacca project in Suriname. The Company reported final assay results from the 2016 drilling program comprised of approximately 14,600 metres from 67 DD holes and 4,500 metres from 37 RC holes.

On March 3, 2017, the Company announced the commencement of an offering of 2017 Senior Notes for an estimated aggregate amount of $500 million. The intended use of proceeds of the offering was to fund the redemption of outstanding 2012 Senior Notes. On March 16, 2017, the Company completed the offering of 2017 Senior Notes for aggregate proceeds of $400 million. On April 3, 2017, the Company announced that it used the gross proceeds from the offering together with cash on hand to redeem the $489 million of outstanding 2012 Senior Notes.

On March 6, 2017, the Company signed a power purchase agreement ("**PPA**") among IAMGOLD Essakane SA, EREN Renewable Energy SA, AREN ENERGY (PTY) Ltd. and Essakane Solar SAS to begin the development of a 15 MWp solar power plant in 2017 for the Company's Essakane mine in Burkina Faso. The agreement is for an initial period of 15 years and stipulates that Essakane Solar SAS, a local entity created by the solar power plant developers, will operate the solar power plant that sells energy to the Essakane mine.

On March 28, 2017, the Company provided an update from its 2017 infill drilling program at the Saramacca project in Suriname, reporting assay results from the initial 29 DD holes totaling 6,008 metres. On May 15, 2017, the Company announced the completion of its 2017 infill drilling program at the Saramacca project, with 113 DD holes totaling approximately 19,600 metres. On June 16, 2017, the Company provided the remaining assay results of its 2017 infill drilling program at the Saramacca project. On September 5, 2017, the Company announced its first Mineral Resource estimate in accordance with the CIM Standards for the Saramacca project. The Mineral Resource estimate comprises 14.4 million tonnes of Indicated Mineral Resources averaging 2.20 grams of gold per tonne for 1,022,000 ounces and 13.6 million tonnes of Inferred Mineral Resources averaging 1.18 grams of gold per tonne for 518,000 ounces.

On May 10, 2017, the Company held its annual meeting of shareholders in which all the directors listed as nominees in the management information circular dated March 30, 2017 were elected to the board of directors of the Company.

On May 11, 2017, the Company provided an update on the ongoing exploration program at its Monster Lake joint venture project, reporting assay results from the first 11 drill holes totaling just over 5,100 metres from a total of 24 DD holes totaling 10,657 metres. On July 6, 2017, the Company provided the remaining assay results from the winter 2017 drilling program completed at its Monster Lake joint venture project. On November 1, 2017, the Company announced assay results from the summer 2017 drilling program completed at Monster Lake, reporting results from three drill holes totaling 1,836 metres.

On May 31, 2017, the Company announced additional drilling results from the Boto project. The Company reported assay results from the remaining 22 DD holes, totaling 2,842 metres, completed at the Malikoundi deposit and Malikoundi North extension.

On June 5, 2017, the Company announced positive results from a PFS for the Côté Gold project. The results outlined an economically viable project and confirmed the development concept set out in the PEA, with Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves of 5.9 million ounces of gold. The Company also announced that it had entered into a definitive investment agreement with Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. ("**SMM**"), and SMM Gold Cote Inc. ("**SMM Cote**"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of SMM (collectively with SMM, "**Sumitomo**"), pursuant to which the Company and Sumitomo formed a joint venture and Sumitomo acquired a 30 per cent undivided participating interest in the Company's ownership interest in the Côté Gold project for an aggregate $195 million. Of such amount, $100 million was paid upon closing and the remaining $95 million is payable on the earliest of: (i) 18 months following closing; (ii) the date of public filing of a FS with respect to the Côté Gold project; and (iii) the date of closing of any sale by SMM Cote of its participating interest in the Côté Gold project, as permitted by a joint venture agreement that was entered into between the Company and SMM Cote upon closing of the transaction. The remaining $95 million was paid to the Company by SMM on November 26, 2018. The Company will remain the operator of the Côté Gold project during development as well as once it is in operation. The Company announced the closing of the transaction on June 20, 2017.

On July 26, 2017, the Company announced an updated Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimate for its Rosebel mine. Total estimated attributable Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves for the Rosebel mine increased by 80 per cent to 3.5 million ounces at the end of June 2017 from 2.0 million ounces of gold at the end of 2016.

On August 14, 2017, the Company announced its acquisition of 27,777,777 common shares of TomaGold Corporation ("**TomaGold**") for an aggregate purchase price of $2,500,000, representing approximately 19.98 per cent of the outstanding common shares of TomaGold.

On September 5, 2017, the Company filed a NI 43-101 Technical Report supporting the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource update for the Rosebel mine.

On October 17, 2017, the Company filed a NI 43-101 Technical Report supporting its initial Mineral Resource estimate for the Saramacca project.

On November 16, 2017, the Company provided an update from its ongoing Phase II 2017 drilling program at the Saramacca project. The Company has commenced a 22,000-metre DD program at the Saramacca project and reported on assay results from 37 drill holes totaling 9,553 metres.

On January 24, 2018, the Company announced that it had signed an agreement with the Government of Suriname whereby it has been granted the exploration rights to the Brokolonko property. The property is located approximately 30 kilometres from the Rosebel mill just northwest of the previously acquired Saramacca property and the Sarafina property optioned to the Company. The Company had not acquired Brokolonko from a third party, but has instead secured the rights to exploration directly from the Government of Suriname.

On February 12, 2018, the Company announced its 2017 year-end Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource statement.

On February 12, 2018, the Company announced the positive results from a PFS for the Boto project. The results, which outline an economically viable project, justified the commencement of a FS to further optimize the Boto project development design and improve project economics. On February 21, 2018, the Company filed a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the PFS for the Boto project. On October 22, 2018, the Company announced positive results from a FS for the Boto project.

On February 28, 2018, the Company reported further high-grade intersections from infill and expansion drilling at the Saramacca project.

On March 14, 2018, the Company announced that it had filed a preliminary short form base shelf prospectus with the securities regulators in each province and territory in Canada (except Québec), and a corresponding registration statement with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. On April 3, 2018, the Company announced that it had obtained receipt for the final short form base shelf prospectus (the "**Base Shelf Prospectus**"). The Base Shelf Prospectus allows the Company to make offerings of Common Shares, First Preference Shares, Second Preference Shares, debt securities, warrants, subscription receipts or any combination thereof of up to US $1 billion during the 25 months following the date of the final receipt in the United States and Canada, except for the Province of Québec, in order to fund on-going operations and/or capital requirements, reduce the level of indebtedness outstanding from time to time, fund capital programs, fund potential future acquisitions and for general corporate purposes.

On March 21, 2018, the Company provided an update on its holding in Tolima Gold Inc., and announced that on November 1, 2017 it sold 3,456,000 common shares of Tolima Gold Inc. at a price of $0.005 per share for total cash consideration of $17,280. As a result of this disposition, the Company's holdings decreased to less than 10 per cent of the issued and outstanding common shares of Tolima Gold Inc.

On March 28, 2018, the Company reported the initial Mineral Resource estimate for the Monster Lake project in Québec, Canada. On May 10, 2018, the Company filed a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the initial Mineral Resource estimate for the Monster Lake project. An amended report (with no technical changes) was filed on May 18, 2018. On June 14, 2018, the Company announced assay results from the 2018 winter drilling program completed at the Monster Lake project.

On April 3, 2018, the Company reported the Inferred Mineral Resource estimate for the Eastern Borosi project in Nicaragua. On May 14, 2018, the Company filed a NI 43-101 Technical Report for the new Inferred Mineral Resource estimate for the Eastern Borosi project.

On April 25, 2018, the Company announced that it has joined partners including Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd., Wheaton Precious Metals Corp., Goldcorp Inc. and Sprott Inc., in a strategic private placement with Tradewind Markets, Inc., a financial technology company that uses blockchain to increase the speed of and streamline digital gold trading.

On June 5, 2018, the Company announced a 39 per cent increase in Mineral Reserves at the Essakane mine based on a heap launch PFS and higher grade intercepts, increasing estimated future average annual production to 480,000 ounces. On July 19, 2018, the Company filed the Essakane Report (defined below).

On September 11, 2018, the Company announced first assay results from the ongoing 2018 drilling program completed at its Nelligan joint venture project in Québec. On November 15, the Company provided a further update from its 2018 drilling program completed at its Nelligan joint venture project.

On September 23, 2018, the Company announced an updated Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimate for the Rosebel mine, which includes a Mineral Reserve from the Saramacca project, located approximately 25 kilometres from the Rosebel mill.

On October 18, 2018, the Company provided results from the 2018 drilling program at the Diakha deposit on its wholly owned Siribaya Project in Western Mali.

On November 1, 2018, the Company announced positive results from a feasibility study for the Côté Gold project. On November 26, 2018, the Company filed the Côté Gold Report (defined below).

On November 5, 2018, the Company filed a NI 43-101 Technical Report supporting the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource update for the Rosebel mine.

On November 8, 2018, the Company provided an update from its ongoing 2018 exploration drilling program along the Saramacca - Brokolonko trend, located 25 kilometres southwest of the Rosebel mine.

On November 13, 2018, the Company announced that a number of unionized employees commenced a work stoppage at the Rosebel mine. On November 15, 2018, the Company announced that the work stoppage had ended and that normal operations at the Rosebel mine would resume.

On November 15, 2018, the Company announced that it had amended its 2017 Credit Facility with a first amending agreement dated November 15, 2018, which increased the credit under the 2017 Credit Facility to $500 million from $250 million, with an option to increase commitments by $100 million and extended the term to January 31, 2023.

On December 12, 2018, the Company announces an initial Mineral Resource estimate for the Gossey satellite deposit located approximately 15 kilometres northwest of the Essakane mine.

On January 10, 2019, the Company providing a further update from its 2018 drilling program completed at its Nelligan joint venture project. The Company reported assay results from the remaining nine DD holes totaling 4,487 metres completed as part of the 2018 drilling program.

On January 15, 2019, the Company announced that it had entered into a forward gold sale arrangement with financial institutions whereby the Company will receive a prepayment amount of $170 million in exchange for delivering 150,000 ounces of gold in 2022.

On January 21, 2019, the Company filed a NI 43-101 Technical Report supporting its initial Mineral Resource estimate for the Gossey satellite deposit.

On January 28, 2019, the Company announced that it had deferred a decision to proceed with the construction of the Côté Gold project as the Company has decided to wait for improved, and sustainable, market conditions in order to proceed with the construction.

On January 30, 2019, the Company announced an updated Mineral Resource estimate on the Diakha - Siribaya project, located in Mali.

On February 14, 2019, the Company together with AngloGold Ashanti Limited, entered into an agreement with the Government of Mali for the sale of the joint venture partners' combined 80 per cent indirect interest in the Yatela mine for $1. The sale is subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions and a one-time payment of estimated rehabilitation, closure and social program costs.

On February 19, 2019, the Company filed a NI 43-101 Technical Report supporting its updated Mineral Resource estimate on the Diakha - Siribaya project, located in Mali.

On February 19, 2019, the Company announced its 2018 year-end Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource statement.

On March 19, 2019, the Company announced that the workforce at its Westwood Gold mine is being reduced by 32 per cent. The decision results from both planned reductions due to the stage of mine development as well as realignment reductions due to the previously disclosed production guidance. The workforce reduction is intended as a stabilizing cost control measure.

On March 26, 2019, the Company announced results from the ongoing exploration drilling program on the Côté Gold project of which has led to the discovery of intrusive-hosted mineralization referred to as the Gosselin Zone. In addition, the Company also reported assay results from a drill core re-logging and sampling program of historical drill holes located along a potential south-west extension of this discovery, referred to as the Young-Shannon Zone.

On May 7, 2019, the Company held its annual meeting of shareholders in which all the directors listed as nominees in the management information circular dated March 26, 2019 were elected to the board of directors of the Company.

On May 23, 2019, the Company announced initial results from its 2019 winter DD program completed at the Rouyn project optioned from Yorbeau Resources Inc. ("Yorbeau"). The Company reported assay results from 10 DD holes, totalling 2,257 metres. Further results were pending from the remaining 38 holes and will be reported once received, validated and compiled.

On May 30, 2019, the Company announced initial results from its 2019 DD program completed at its Nelligan joint Venture project with Vanstar Mining Resources Inc. ("Vanstar"). The Company reported assay results for 22 DD drill holes totalling 6,970 metres completed as part of the 2019 drill program. Results are pending from 28 drill holes and will be reported once received, validated and compiled.

On June 12, 2019, the Company announced additional results from its 2019 winter DD drilling program completed at the Rouyn project with Yorbeau. The Company reported assay results from an additional 21 DD holes totalling 6,181 metres. Results are pending from the remaining 17 drill holes which will be reported once received, validated and compiled.

On July 23, 2019, the Company announced assay results from the 2019 winter drilling program completed at its Monster Lake joint venture project with TomaGold. The Company reported assay results from 16 drill holes totalling 5,270 metres completed as part of the 2019 exploration program.

On July 30, 2019, the Company announced assay results from its 2019 DD program at the previously announced Gosselin Zone. During the 2019 drilling program, 14 NQ-sized DD holes were completed for a total of 4,848 metres drilled. Thirteen holes were completed from platforms established on the lake ice of Three Ducks Lake and one hole was land-based, drilled from a peninsula extending into the west central part of Three Ducks Lake. One hole was abandoned and re-collared due to drill hole deviation.

On July 13, 2019, the Company provided the remaining assay results from its 2019 DD program completed on the Lac Gamble Zone at the Rouyn project optioned from Yorbeau. The Company reported assay results from the remaining 17 DD holes, totaling 4,946 metres. Three drill holes were abandoned due to excessive deviation and re-collared.

On August 1, 2019, the Company, reported an incident involving local police and unauthorized artisanal miners within the Rosebel concession which resulted in the death of an unauthorized miner. Rosebel's Emergency Response Team was immediately activated and the appropriate government authorities notified. An investigation into the incident, which also resulted in some equipment damage, has been initiated. To ensure the security of workers, the Company temporarily suspended mining activities while the mill continues to operate. On August 26, the Company announced that in coordination with the Government of Suriname and local stakeholders, mining restarted in the northern pits of the Rosebel mine with work also resuming on the Saramacca road construction and on September 23, 2019, the Company announced that mining in the southern pits of Mayo and Royal Hill at the Rosebel mine also resumed with a full ramp out expected in approximately 30 days and mine development activities at Saramacca had also resumed. On October 3, 2019, the Company confirmed ramp-up of mining operations at the southern pits of Mayo and Royal Hill at the Rosebel mine.

On August 7, 2019, the Company announced results from an exploration drilling program completed on the Saramacca Project. The Company reported assay results from fifteen DD holes totaling 9,843 metres completed to test the main fault corridor as part of its 2018-2019 exploration drilling program to evaluate the underground resource potential of the Saramacca deposit. The Company also highlighted assay results from seven DD holes totaling 2,233 metres which were completed as part of previous drilling campaigns to support various technical studies related to the Saramacca development and twelve DD and RC drill holes totaling 2,061 metres which intersected near surface mineralization on a secondary mineralized corridor to the northwest along strike of the Saramacca deposit of which this area is being considered as a potential location for a portal for underground access.

On August 13, 2019, the Company announced the remaining assay results from its 2019 delineation DD program completed at its Nelligan project. The Company reported assay results from the remaining 28 DD drill holes totaling 10,558 metres completed.

On October 3, 2019, the Company announced assay results on its wholly owned Karita project in North-Eastern Guinea. The Company reported assay results from 16 RC drill holes totaling 1,839 metres completed as part of its 2019 exploration program.

On October 22, 2019, the Company announced the initial Mineral Resource estimate on its Nelligan Project. The estimate was completed in accordance with CIM definition standards.

On October 28, 2019, the Company entered into a subscription agreement with INV Metals Inc. ("INV Metals"), in connection to a private placement, pursuant to which the Company indirectly, through a wholly owned subsidiary, acquired 13,889,880 common shares of INV Metals, from treasury, at a price of C$0.40 per INV Metals share, for gross proceeds of C$5,555,952.

On October 31, 2019, the Company announced that delivery of the first ore from the Saramacca open pit was made to the mill at its Rosebel mine.

On November 6, 2019, the Company announced positive results from its Feasibility Study for the Carbon-in-Leach and Heap Leach Project at its Essakane operations. The results support an increase in current hard rock carbon-in-leach ("CIL") plan capacity and outlines an economically viable Heap Leach facility at the end of CIL operations.

On December 4, 2019, the Company filed a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report supporting its initial Mineral Resource estimate for the Nelligan Project.

On December 11, 2019, the Company exercised its option to increase its undivided interest in the Nelligan Project by a further 24 per cent to now hold an aggregate undivided interest of 75 per cent in the property.

On December 12, 2019, the Company provided updated production guidance for its underground Westwood Gold Mine.

On December 23, 2019, the Company announced that together with the Company's joint venture partner, AngloGold Ashanti Limited ("AGA"), has entered into an agreement ("Agreement") to sell its collective interests in Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A. ("SEMOS") to Allied Gold Corp. The Company and AGA each hold a 41 per cent interest in SEMOS with the remaining 18 per cent interest held by the Government of Mali. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Company and AGA will sell their collective interests in SEMOS to Allied Gold Corp for a cash consideration of US$105 million payable as follows: (i) $50 million ($25 million each to the Company and AGA) upon fulfilment or waiver of all conditions precedent and closing of the transaction ("Closing"); (ii) up to a further $5 million ($2.5 million each to the Company and AGA), payable eight days after the Closing, to the extent that the cash balance of SEMOS at Closing is greater than the agreed amount; (iii) $25 million ($12.5 million to each of the Company and AGA) upon the production of the first 250,000 ounces from the Sadiola Sulphides Project ("SSP"); and (iv) $25 million ($12.5 million each to the Company and AGA) upon production of a further 250,000 ounces from the SSP.

On January 13, 2020, the Company announced that the Government of the Republic of Senegal has approved the mining permit application for the Boto project for an initial period of 20 years, principally under the provisions of Senegal's 2003 mining code. The receipt of the mining permit positions the project for a development decision and eventual production.

On January 16, 2020, the Company announced that CEO Stephen J.J. Letwin has announced his intention to retire following a successful decade at the helm of the Company. It was also announced that P. Gordon Stothart, President and COO, will succeed Mr. Letwin in the role of President and Chief Executive Officer and will join the Board of Directors, effective March 1, 2020.

On January 16, 2020, the Company announced preliminary operating results for 2019, as well as guidance for 2020 and 2021.

On February 5, 2020, the Company announced an updated Mineral Resource estimate and filed a supporting NI 43-101 Technical Report for its 100 per cent owned Pitangui Project, located approximately 110 kilometres northwest of the city of Belo Horizonte, in Minas Gerais State, Brazil.

On February 12, 2020, the Company announced the filing of an NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Carbon-in-Leach and Heap Leach Project Feasibility Study for the Essakane mine in Burkina Faso, West Africa.

On February 14, 2020, the Company announced the filing of an NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Optimization Study for the Boto Gold project, Senegal, West Africa.

On February 18, 2020, the Company announced its 2019 year-end Mineral Reserve and Resource statement.

2. Other Disclosure Relating to Ontario Securities Commission Requirements for Companies Operating in Emerging Markets

Controls Relating to Corporate Structure Risk

IAMGOLD has implemented a system of corporate governance, internal controls over financial reporting, and disclosure controls and procedures that apply at all levels of the Company and its subsidiaries. These systems are overseen by the Company's board of directors, and implemented by the Company's senior management. The relevant features of these systems include:

(a) IAMGOLD's Control Over Subsidiaries. IAMGOLD's corporate structure has been designed to ensure that the Company controls, or has a measure of direct oversight over the operations of its subsidiaries. A substantial number of IAMGOLD's subsidiaries are either wholly-owned or controlled to a large extent by the Company. Accordingly, the Company directly controls the appointments of either all of the directors or such number of directors reflecting the Company's proportional ownership interest of its subsidiaries. The directors of IAMGOLD's subsidiaries are ultimately accountable to IAMGOLD as the shareholder appointing him or her, and IAMGOLD's board of directors and senior management. As well, the annual budget, capital investment and exploration program in respect of the Company's mineral properties are established by the Company.

Further, signing officers for subsidiary foreign bank accounts are either employees of IAMGOLD or employees of the subsidiaries. In accordance with the Company's internal policies, all subsidiaries must notify the Company's corporate treasury department of any changes in their local bank accounts including requests for changes to authority over the subsidiaries' foreign bank accounts. Monetary limits are established internally by the Company as well as with the respective banking institution. Annually, authorizations over bank accounts are reviewed and revised as necessary. Changes are communicated to the banking institution by the Company and the applicable subsidiary to ensure appropriate individuals are identified as having authority over the bank accounts.

(b) Strategic Direction. IAMGOLD's board of directors is responsible for the overall stewardship of the Company and, as such, supervises the management of the business and affairs of the Company. More specifically, the board is responsible for reviewing the strategic business plans and corporate objectives, and approving acquisitions, dispositions, investments, capital expenditures and other transactions and matters that are material to the Company including those of its material subsidiaries.

(c) Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements and Management Discussion & Analysis ("**MD&A**") on a quarterly and annual basis, using IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, which require financial information and disclosures from its subsidiaries. The Company implements internal controls over the preparation of its financial statements and other financial disclosures to provide reasonable assurance that its financial reporting is reliable and that the quarterly and annual financial statements and MD&A are being prepared in accordance with IFRS and relevant securities laws. These internal controls include the following:

(i) The Company has established a quarterly reporting package relating to its subsidiaries that standardizes the information required from the subsidiaries in order to complete the consolidated financial statements and MD&A. Management of the Company has direct access to relevant financial management of its subsidiaries in order to verify and clarify all information required.

(ii) All public documents and statements relating to the Company and its subsidiaries containing material information (including financial information) are reviewed by senior management, particularly, a Disclosure Committee, including the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and internal legal counsel before such material information is disclosed, to make sure that all material information has been considered by management of the Company and properly disclosed.

(iii) As more fully described in paragraph (e), the Company's Audit Committee obtains confirmation from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer as to the matters addressed in the quarterly and annual certifications required under National Instrument 52-109 - *Certification of Disclosure in the Company's Annual and Interim Filings* ("**NI 52-109**").

(iv) The Company's Audit Committee reviews and approves the Company's quarterly and annual financial statements and MD&A and recommends to the Company's board of directors for the board's approval of the Company's quarterly and annual financial statements and MD&A, and any other financial information requiring board approval, prior to their publication or release.

(v) The Company's Audit Committee assesses and evaluates the adequacy of the procedures in place for the review of the Company's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Company's financial statements by way of reports from management and its internal and external auditor.

(vi) Although not specifically a management control, the Company engages its external auditor to perform reviews of the Company's quarterly financial statements and an audit of the annual consolidated financial statements.

(d) Disclosure Controls and Procedures. The responsibilities of the Company's Audit Committee include oversight of the Company's internal control systems including those systems to identify, monitor and mitigate business risks as well as compliance with legal, ethical and regulatory requirements.

(e) CEO and CFO Certifications. In order for the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to be in a position to attest to the matters addressed in the quarterly and annual certifications required by NI 52-109, the Company has developed internal procedures and responsibilities throughout the organization for its regular periodic and special situation reporting in order to provide assurances that information that may constitute material information will reach the appropriate individuals who review public documents and statements relating to the Company and its subsidiaries containing material information, is prepared with input from the responsible officers and employees, and is available for review by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer in a timely manner.

These systems of corporate governance, internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that, among other things, the Company has access to all material information about its subsidiaries.

Procedures of the Board of Directors of the Company

Fund Transfers from the Company's Subsidiaries to IAMGOLD

Funds are transferred by the Company's subsidiaries to the Company by way of wire transfer and/or cheque pursuant to a variety of methods which include the following: collection of monthly management fees; chargeback of costs undertaken on behalf of the subsidiaries via intercompany invoices by the Company; repayment of loans related to project funding; and dividend declaration/payment by the subsidiaries. The method of transfer is dependent on the funding arrangement established between the Company and the subsidiary. In some cases, loan agreements are established with corresponding terms and conditions. In other cases, dividends are declared and paid based on the profitability and available liquidity of the applicable subsidiary. Where regulatory conditions exist in the form of exchange controls, authority to return capital is obtained in advance of the funding of the subsidiary, from the appropriate government ministry by the Company and the applicable subsidiary.

Removal of Directors of Subsidiaries

Pursuant to joint venture agreements governing the operation of its Malian operations, the Company has the right at any time to appoint or remove directors of its Malian subsidiaries and has an effective veto over decisions concerning its Malian subsidiaries.

In respect of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, subject to applicable local corporate laws and the respective constating documents of each of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries, the Company may remove directors of these subsidiaries from office either by way of a resolution duly passed by the Company at a shareholders' meeting or by way of a written resolution.

Records Management of the Company's Subsidiaries

The original minute books, corporate seal and corporate records of each of the Company's subsidiaries are kept at each subsidiary's respective registered office. The Company maintains at its head office a duplicate set of such corporate records for all of its subsidiaries.

3. Risk Factors

The Company is subject to various organization and strategic, compliance, financial and operational risks arising from factors within or outside of its control. Any individual or simultaneous occurrence could materially adversely affect the Company's results from operations, cash flow, asset valuations, as well as other reputational and compliance aspects of the business, and could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements relating to the Company.

The Company's business activities are exposed to significant inherent risks related to the nature of mining operations, exploration and development activities, arising from factors within or outside of its control. The ability to identify and effectively manage these risks is a key component of the Company's business strategy and is supported by an organizational risk management culture and a global enterprise risk management ("ERM") program.

An important component of the ERM approach is to ensure key risks which are evolving or emerging are appropriately identified, managed, and incorporated into existing ERM monitoring and reporting processes.

There is an increasing level of general expectation relating to risk mitigation efforts on Environment, Social and Governance ("ESG") issues by mining companies. This has led to increased scrutiny of mining operations, review of laws aimed at environmental protection, and delays in the issuance of required permits and licenses for development and operation activities. The Company as a member of the World Gold Council and the Canadian Mining Association is committed to responsible mining initiatives and principles towards social, economic and environmental performance that is aligned with the evolving priorities of the communities where the Company operates.

This section describes the risks and uncertainties that may have an adverse effect on the Company's business, operations and financial results.

Organization & Strategic Risks

Strategic plans

The Company maintains a dynamic strategic planning process that involves the development of strategic plans that include defining long term objectives and execution strategies designed to achieve those objectives. These plans are regularly reviewed and updated as current or prospective external and internal conditions change. The strategic plans are based upon certain assumptions around key variables that can directly impact the validity of the strategy and the achievement of planned results.

Given that unforeseen changes in conditions can occur at any time resulting in the underlying assumptions becoming invalid, there can be no assurance that the Company's strategic planning process will be completely effective in developing a strategic plan that addresses changing conditions and could result in a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and/or results of operations. Additionally, due internal and/or external factors, the Company may not have sufficient capital resources, organizational skills and knowledge, systems and/or processes in place to be able to execute its strategic plans in a timely or efficient manner.

Over the past year, management has been re-evaluating Company's strategic options on what delivers the best value for the shareholders including prioritization and sequencing development of its growth projects that may be contrary to market expectations and/or sentiment.

Acquisitions and divestitures

The Company may pursue the acquisition or disposition of producing, development or advanced or early stage exploration properties and companies. Any acquisition or disposition that the Company may choose to complete may be of a significant size, may change the scale of the Company's business and operations and may expose the Company or increase its exposure to new or existing geographic, political, operational, financial and geological risks. Dispositions of assets may result in a reduction of the Company's consolidated Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources.

Political and legal risks

The Company continues to be targeted to raise government revenue, particularly as governments struggle with deficits and concerns over the effects of depressed economies. Many governments are continually assessing the fiscal terms of the economic rent to exploit resources in their countries.

The Company conducts mining, development and exploration activities in various regions of the world, including North and South America and West Africa, and such operations are exposed to various levels of global and country-specific political, legal, economic, and other risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties vary from country to country and include, but are not limited to, expropriation and nationalization; renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, conventions, licenses, permits and contracts; changes to the local mining regime and/or other regulations impacting the mining sector; high rates of inflation; restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation; extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates; access to debt; requirements for employment of local staff or contractors; contributions to infrastructure and social support systems.

Operations in Burkina Faso, Mali and Suriname are governed by mineral agreements with local governments that establish the terms and conditions under which the Company's affairs are conducted. These agreements are subject to international arbitration and cover a number of items, including the duration and renewal terms of exploration permits and mining licenses/operating permits; supply and repayment of funds for capital investments; the right to export production; distribution of dividends; shareholder rights and obligations for the Company, joint venture partners, and the government in respect of their ownership; labour matters; the right to hold funds in foreign bank accounts and in foreign currencies; taxation rates; and the right to repatriate capital and profits.

It is difficult to predict the future political, social and economic direction of the countries in which the Company operates, and the impact that government decisions may have on its business. While the governments of most of the countries in which the Company operates have modernized or are in the process of modernizing their mining regimes and are generally considered by the Company to be mining friendly, no assurances can be provided that this will continue in the future.

Changes in the political and economic regulations, including changes to existing mining codes, taxation, royalties, trade tariffs, duties, currency exchange rates, gold sales, environmental protection, labour relations, price controls, repatriation of income, and return of capital, could significantly affect the domestic regulations around ownership of assets, foreign investments, mining explorations and development, with potential adverse impact on the Company's financial performance and condition, cash flows and growth prospects. In addition, the unstable political and economic environment in Suriname and Burkina Faso may lead to protests and potential destabilization of the country, especially in the light of the upcoming elections during the current year in both countries.

The potential for fraud and corruption by suppliers or personnel or government officials which may implicate the Company, compliance with applicable anti-corruption laws, including the U.S. *Foreign Corrupt Practices Act* and the Canadian *Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act,* by virtue of the Company operating in jurisdictions that may be vulnerable to the possibility of bribery, collusion, kickbacks, theft, improper commissions, facilitation payments, conflicts of interest and related party transactions and the Company's possible failure to identify, manage and mitigate instances of fraud, corruption, or violations of its code of conduct and applicable regulatory requirements.

Other risks include increased disclosure requirements, such as the Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act ("ESTMA"); currency fluctuations; restrictions on the ability of local operating companies to sell gold offshore for U.S. dollars, and on the ability of such companies to hold U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies in offshore bank accounts; import and export regulations, including restrictions on the export of gold or on the import, for further gold processing, of by-products from the gold extraction process having residual gold content; limitations on the repatriation of earnings or on the Company's ability to assist in minimizing its expatriate workforce's exposure to double taxation in both the home and host jurisdictions; and increased financing costs.

Litigation

The Company is subject to litigation arising in the normal course of business and may be involved in legal disputes or matters with other parties, including governments and their agencies, regulators and members of the Company's own workforce, which may result in litigation. The causes of potential litigation cannot be known and may arise from, among other things, business activities, including the export of carbon fines to enable the further extraction of gold, employment matters, including compensation issues, environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, tax matters, volatility in the Company's stock price, failure to comply with disclosure obligations or the presence of illegal miners or labour disruptions at its mine sites.

Regulatory and government agencies may initiate investigations relating to the enforcement of applicable laws or regulations, including in respect of any alleged errors in the measurement and documentation of any quantities of carbon fines exported for processing. Such matters may raise difficult and complicated factual and legal issues and may be subject to uncertainties and complexities, such as triggering additional allegations of wrongdoing under related laws or regulations, for example, customs and exchange control regulations, based on the same facts being initially investigated. The timing of the final resolutions to such matters is uncertain and the Company may incur expenses in defending them and the possible outcomes or resolutions could include adverse judgements, orders or settlements or require the Company to implement corrective measures any of which could require substantial payments and adversely affect its reputation.

In the event of a dispute or matter involving the foreign operations of the Company, the Company may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts or agencies or may not be successful in subjecting foreign persons to the jurisdiction of courts in Canada. The Company's ability to enforce its rights or its potential exposure to the enforcement in Canada or locally of judgments or decisions from foreign courts or agencies could have an adverse effect on its cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Uncertainties in the interpretation and application of laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates may affect the Company's ability to comply with such laws and regulations, which may increase the risks with respect to the Company's operations. The courts in West Africa and South America may offer less certainty as to the judicial outcome or a more protracted judicial process than is the case in more established economies. Businesses can become involved in lengthy court cases over simple issues when rulings are not clearly defined, and the poor drafting of laws and excessive delays in the legal process for resolving issues or disputes compound such problems. Accordingly, the Company could face risks such as: (i) effective legal redress in the courts of West Africa being more difficult to obtain, whether in respect of a breach of law or regulation, or in a contract or an ownership dispute, (ii) a higher degree of discretion on the part of governmental authorities and therefore less certainty, (iii) the lack of judicial or administrative guidance on interpreting applicable rules and regulations, (iv) inconsistencies or conflicts between and within various laws, regulations, decrees, orders and resolutions, or (v) relative inexperience of the judiciary and courts in such matters. Enforcement of laws in these countries may depend on and be subject to the interpretation placed upon such laws by the relevant local authority, and such authority may adopt an interpretation of an aspect of local law which differs from the advice that has been given to the Company by local lawyers or even previously by the relevant local authority itself. Furthermore, there is limited relevant case law providing guidance on how courts would interpret such laws and the application of such laws to the Company's contracts, joint ventures, licenses, license applications or other arrangements. Thus, there can be no assurance that contracts, joint ventures, licenses, license applications or other legal arrangements will not be adversely affected by the actions of government authorities and the enforcement of such arrangements.

The Office of the Attorney General of Burkina Faso commenced proceedings against IAMGOLD Essakane S.A., which owns the Essakane mine, and certain of its employees relating to its practice of exporting carbon fines containing gold and silver from Burkina Faso to a third-party facility in Canada for processing and eventual sale. Upon the sale of the gold and silver extracted from the carbon fines, IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. has paid (and will pay in respect to the 2018 shipment when released) the same royalty as applicable under the Burkina Faso Mining Code to other gold and silver produced by Essakane. The proceedings are in respect of a number of alleged offences by IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. and certain of its employees from 2015 through 2018, and include allegations of misrepresenting the presence of government officials at the time of packaging and weighing, misrepresenting the amounts of gold and silver contained in the carbon fines to be exported by using false moisture rates and non-compliant weighing equipment, and failing to comply with customs and exchange control regulations. The Company completed an internal review and, at this stage, other than in respect of certain notification and other regulatory violations, the Company believes it will be in a position to vigorously defend the various allegations. Moreover, to the extent that any of its estimates in terms of weight, moisture levels or gold and silver contained in such carbon fines may have been inaccurate, the estimates were made in good faith and the total royalty amounts paid to the Government of Burkina Faso in respect of the gold and silver contained in the relevant shipments and processed for IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. at the third-party facility were nevertheless correct as they were based on the final estimations of gold and silver contained in the carbon fines received by the third-party facility.

Land title

The Company has investigated its rights to explore and exploit all of its material properties, and to the best of its knowledge, those rights are in good standing. However, no assurance can be given that such rights will not be revoked or significantly altered to its detriment. The validity of exploration, development and mining interests and the underlying mineral claims, mining claims, mining leases, tenements and other forms of land and mineral tenure held by the Company, which fundamentally constitute the Company's property holdings, can be uncertain and may be contested and the Company's properties are subject to various encumbrances, including royalties. The loss of any such exploration, development, mining or property interests, individually or in the aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on the Company, which could cause a significant decline in the trading price of the Common Shares.

The acquisition of an interest in mineral properties is a very detailed and time consuming process, and the Company's interest in its properties may be affected by prior unregistered encumbrances, agreements or transfers, or undetected defects.

There is no guarantee that title to any of the Company's properties will not be challenged or impaired. Third parties may have valid claims on underlying portions of the Company's interests, including prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, including land claims by indigenous groups. A successful challenge to the Company's interests in its properties could result in the Company being unable to operate on its properties as anticipated or being unable to enforce its rights with respect to its properties, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Failure by the Company to meet its payment and other obligations pursuant to laws governing its mineral claims, mining claims, mining leases, tenements and other forms of land and mineral tenure could result in the loss of its material property interests which could have a material adverse effect on the Company and which could cause a significant decline in the trading price of the Company's stock price.

Mine closure and rehabilitation risks

The Company may consider putting operation(s) on temporary care and maintenance whereby the Company would cease production, but keep the site in a condition to possibly reopen it at a later date, if decided as such. Temporary or permanent mine closure could occur due to different unfavourable market conditions, decline in revenue, or unplanned catastrophic events, such as the underground seismic activity at Westwood, pit slope failure, tailings breach, etc. Ultimately, closure will eventually occur at all mines due to depletion of the resource.

In certain countries in which the Company has operations, it is required to submit, for government approval, a reclamation plan for each of its mining sites that establishes the Company's obligation to reclaim property after minerals have been mined from the site. In some jurisdictions, bonds, letters of credit or other forms of financial assurances are required as security for these reclamation activities. The Company may incur significant costs in connection with these reclamation activities, which may materially exceed the provisions the Company has made for such reclamation activities. In addition, the unknown nature of possible, future additional regulatory requirements and the potential for additional reclamation activities create further uncertainties related to future reclamation costs, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, liquidity or results of operations.

Closure plans and site rehabilitation plans may be incomplete, inaccurately estimated, and/or not fully documented, with potential significant impact on the closure costs.

Non-controlled assets

Some of the Company's assets are controlled and managed by other companies or joint venture partners. Some of the Company's partners may have divergent business objectives and/or practices which may impact business and financial results. Management of the Company's joint venture assets may not comply with the Company's management and operating standards, controls and procedures (including with respect to health, safety and the environment). Failure to adopt equivalent standards, controls and procedures at these assets or improper management or ineffective policies, procedures or controls could not only adversely affect the value of the related non-managed assets and operations but could also lead to higher costs and reduced production and adversely impact the Company's results and reputation and future access to new assets.

The Sadiola mine has a limited number of options to continue operations as oxide ore is being depleted, which may lead to an early closure of the mine or put the operation on temporary care and maintenance. An agreement with the Government of Mali, on terms for investment in the Sadiola Sulphide Project ("**SSP**"), must be reached in order to prevent the operation from entering a phase of suspended exploitation (care and maintenance), once processing of the ore stockpiles is complete. Processing of the ore stockpiles which was expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2019 has been extended to the end of the first quarter of 2020.

In December 2019, the Company, together with the joint venture partner, AngloGold Ashanti ("AGA"), entered into an agreement to sell the collective interests of its 82 per cent in the Sadiola Sulphide Project ("SSP") to Allied Gold Corp ("Allied Gold"). AGA and IAMGOLD each hold a 41 per cent interest in SEMOS with the remaining 18 per cent interest held by the Government of Mali. This transaction is subject to the fulfilment, or waiver, of a number of conditions precedent, including the receipt of certain approvals and releases from the Government of Mali, and, in the case of AGA, the approval of the South African Reserve Bank. It is anticipated that all conditions precedent will be fulfilled or waived by the end of April 2020, however there is a risk of an uncertain outcome and/or additional conditions required for the successful completion of the agreement.

Joint ventures

The Company operates and develops certain of its properties and projects through joint ventures and is subject to the risks normally associated with the conduct of joint ventures.

Risks relating to joint ventures include reduced ability to exert control over strategic, tactical and operational decisions made in respect of such properties; limited ability to sell all or parts of the project; disagreements with partners on when and how to develop mining projects and how to operate mines efficiently; inability of partners to meet their obligations to the joint venture or third parties; and litigation between partners regarding joint venture matters. Any failure of such joint venture partners to meet their obligations to the Company or to third parties, or any disputes with respect to the parties' respective rights and obligations, could have a material adverse effect on the joint ventures or their respective properties, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and/or results of operations.

Insurance and uninsured risks

Where economically feasible and based on availability of coverage, a number of operational, financial and political risks are transferred to insurance companies. The availability of such insurance is dependent on the Company's past insurance losses and records and general market conditions.

Available insurance does not cover all of the potential risks associated with a mining company's operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover insurable risks at economically feasible premiums, insurance coverage may not be available in the future or may not be adequate to cover any resulting loss, and the ability to claim under existing policies may be contested.

Moreover, insurance against risks such as the validity and ownership of unpatented mining claims and mill sites and environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. As a result, the Company might become subject to liability for environmental damage or other hazards for which it is completely or partially uninsured or for which it elects not to insure because of premium costs or other reasons.

Losses from a number of unfavourable events that have occurred in 2019 have caused the Company to incur significant costs during the year and impacted the annual production plan. Additional unexpected risk that may materialize during 2020 could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition and results of operations.

Force majeure

The Company's business is subject to a number of risks and hazards generally, including, without limitation, adverse environmental conditions and hazards, unavailability of materials and equipment, adverse property ownership claims, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, pit wall failures, rock bursts, rock falls, landslides, cave-ins, deterioration of the surrounding ground, dam failures, floods, fire, seismic activity, earthquakes, unanticipated site conditions, changes in the regulatory environment, industrial accidents, including those involving personal injuries and/or fatalities, labour force disruptions or disputes, gold bullion losses due to natural disasters or theft and other natural or human-provoked incidents that could affect the mining of ore and the Company's mining operations and development projects, most of which are beyond the Company's control, and many of which are not economically insurable.

In addition, the Company has encountered other natural phenomena such as underground seismic activity at the Westwood mine, severe weather conditions which include considerable rainfall at the Rosebel and Sadiola mines or drought, water shortages or sand storms at the Essakane mine. These risks and hazards could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage to the Company's properties or the properties of others, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability. As a result, production could fall below historic or estimated levels and the Company may incur significant costs or experience significant delays that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance, liquidity and results of operations.

Shareholder dilution

The adequacy of the Company's capital structure is vital to its long term financial health. An inadequate capital structure may result in the Company having to accept external capital at higher prices or costs or hinder the Company's ability to raise future funds. As such, the Company assesses the capital structure on an ongoing basis and adjusts it as necessary after taking into consideration the Company's strategic plan, market and forecasted gold prices, the mining industry, general economic conditions, and associated risks. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may adjust its capital spending, issue new Common Shares, purchase Common Shares for cancellation pursuant to normal course issuer bids, issue new debt, repay or refinance existing debt, and/or amend or renew its credit facility.

The constating documents of the Company allow it to issue, among other things, an unlimited number of Common Shares for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as may be established by the board of directors of the Company, in many cases, without the approval of shareholders. The Company cannot predict the size of future issues of Common Shares or the issue of securities convertible into Common Shares or the effect, if any, that future issues and sales of the Common Shares will have on the market price of its Common Shares. Any transaction involving the issue of previously authorized but unissued Common Shares or securities convertible into Common Shares would result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective holders of Common Shares.

Shareholder activism

In the recent years, publicly-traded companies in the mining industry have been increasingly subject to demands from activist shareholders advocating for changes to corporate governance practices, such as executive compensation practices, social issues, or for certain corporate actions or reorganizations. Should an activist shareholder engage with the Company, it could cause disruption to its strategy, operations and leadership organization, resulting in a material unfavourable impact on the financial performance and longer term value creation strategy of the Company.

In addition, responding to challenges from activist shareholders, such as proxy contests, media campaigns or other activities, could be costly and time consuming and could have an adverse effect on the Company reputation and divert the attention and resources of the management and Board, which could have an adverse effect on the business and results of operations.

Volatility of the Company's securities

The Common Shares of the Company are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"). The price of the Common Shares has been and may continue to be subject to large fluctuations which may result in losses to investors. The price of the Common Shares is highly affected by short-term changes in the price of gold, in the Company's financial condition and results of operations and by global economic conditions and, generally, the market's perception of the Company's value, whether or not reflective of the intrinsic value of the Company or its future prospects. The Company's share price may also be negatively impacted by the investor's perception of an appropriate strategy for the Company that may not necessarily coincide with the strategy adopted by management as being in the best interests of the Company, including the Company's execution of its strategic plans or its inability to execute and achieve its announced strategy. The Company has a concentration of earnings and cash flow generated from a single commodity and the outlook for the gold price is uncertain. This may impair the Company's reputation and ability to raise capital. Given the current volatility in the gold price and the market's changing perception of the Company's value, the Company cannot predict their impact on its market capitalization. As a result of any of these factors, the market price of the Company's Common Shares at any given point in time may not accurately reflect their long-term value.

Competitors

Significant and increasing competition exists for mineral acquisition opportunities throughout the world, particularly for opportunities in jurisdictions considered politically safer. This may increase the risk of higher costs when acquiring suitable claims, properties and assets or of even making such acquisitions on terms acceptable to the Company. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to compete successfully with its competitors in acquiring such properties and assets. The Company's inability to acquire such interests could have an adverse impact on its future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, even if the Company does acquire such interests, the resulting business arrangements may not ultimately prove beneficial to its business.

Industry concentration

The profitability of the Company is highly dependent on the overall condition and results of the mining industry as a whole, and gold mining industry in particular. Adverse conditions that affect the entire industry may also have a negative impact on the Company's ability to attain its strategic goals.

Acquisition target

The current trend of consolidation within the gold mining industry, combined with the Company's current valuation, makes the Company an opportunistic acquisition target. Growing pressure from investors to consolidate the industry has also contributed to this risk.

Compliance Risks

Legislative changes

The Company's mining, processing, development and mineral exploration activities are subject to various laws regulating prospecting, development, production, labour, health and safety, the environment, land titles and claims of indigenous people, mining practices, taxation, water use and other matters. Any changes to existing laws and regulations or the manner in which they are enforced could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition and/or results of operations. The Company participates in a number of industry associations to monitor changing legislation and quantify the impact of the changes in legislation and seeks to maintain a good dialogue with governmental authorities in that respect. However, the Company is unable to predict what legislation or revisions may be proposed that might affect its business or when any such proposals, if enacted, might become effective. Such changes, however, could require increased capital and operating expenditures or result in reduced revenues and could prevent, delay or prohibit certain operations of the Company.

In addition, changes to laws regarding mining royalties or taxes, or other elements of a country's fiscal regime, including the introduction of new taxes pertaining to water use and local community development, may adversely affect the Company's results of operation and financial condition. The tax regimes in certain countries in which the Company operates may be subject to differing interpretations and the Company's interpretation of taxation law, as applied to its transactions and activities, may not coincide with that of tax authorities in a given jurisdiction. As a result, certain transactions may be challenged by tax authorities and the Company's operations may be assessed, which could result in significant additional taxes, penalties and interest. In addition, in certain jurisdictions, the Company may be required to pay refundable VAT on certain purchases and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to collect all, or any, of the amount of VAT refunds which are owed to the Company.

Public company obligations

As a publicly traded company, listed on senior stock exchanges in Canada and the United States, the Company is subject to numerous laws, including, without limitation, corporate, securities and environmental laws, compliance with which is both very time consuming and costly. The failure to comply with any of these laws, individually or in the aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on the Company, which could cause a significant decline in the Company's stock price. The number of laws with which the Company and its local operations must comply within a number of continents and jurisdictions increases the risks of non-compliance.

Furthermore, laws applicable to the Company constantly change and the Company's continued compliance with changing requirements is both very time consuming and costly. Adding to the significant costs of compliance with laws is the Company's desire to meet a high standard of corporate governance. The Company's continued efforts to comply with numerous changing laws and adhere to a high standard of corporate governance have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in, increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities.

Anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws and regulations

The Company's operations are governed by, and involve interactions with, various levels of government in numerous countries, the Company is required to comply with anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, including the *U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act* and the *Canadian Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act*, by virtue of the Company operating in jurisdictions that may be vulnerable to the possibility of bribery, collusion, kickbacks, theft, improper commissions, facilitation payments, conflicts of interest and related party transactions.

There has been a general increase in the frequency of enforcement and the severity of penalties under such laws, resulting in greater scrutiny and punishment to companies convicted of violating anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws. If the Company is subject to an enforcement action or is found to be in violation of such laws, this may result in significant penalties, fines and/or sanctions imposed on the Company which could result in a material adverse effect on the Company's reputation, financial performance and results of operations. If the Company chooses to operate in additional foreign jurisdictions in the future it may become subject to additional anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws in such jurisdictions.

Inadequate controls over financial reporting

The Company assessed and tested, for its 2019 fiscal year, its internal control procedures in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act ("SOX"). SOX requires an annual assessment by management of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and an attestation report by the Company's independent auditors addressing the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The Company's failure to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of SOX on an ongoing and timely basis could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of its financial statements, which in turn could harm the Company's business and negatively impact the trading price of its Common Shares or market value of its other securities. In addition, any failure to implement required new or improved control(s), or difficulties encountered in their implementation could harm the Company's operating results or cause it to fail to meet its reporting obligations.

No evaluation can provide complete assurance that the Company's internal control over financial reporting will detect or uncover all failures of persons within the Company to disclose material information required to be reported. Accordingly, the Company's management does not expect that its internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. In addition, the challenges involved in implementing appropriate internal control over financial reporting will increase and will require that the Company continue to improve its internal control over financial reporting.

Taxes and tax audits

The Company is subject to various taxes, including VAT in several jurisdictions that is recovered in the normal course of business, and adverse changes to the taxation laws of such jurisdictions could have a material impact on our profitability. Complex local legislation and compliance obligations that vary widely by jurisdiction add to the complexity of receiving claims and increase the risk of disagreement with local governments about their validity or timely receipt of credits and refunds.

To provide a reasonable measure of protection against unforeseen changes to tax laws that apply to mining projects, stability agreements are in place with the governments of Burkina Faso, Mali and Suriname.

The Company is subject to routine tax audits by various tax authorities. Tax audits may result in additional tax, interest and penalties, which would negatively affect the Company's financial condition and operating results. Changes in tax rules and regulations or in the interpretation of tax rules and regulations by the courts or the tax authorities may also have a substantial negative impact on the Company's business.

The Company's interpretations of the stability agreement and the tax laws may not be the same as those of the regulatory authorities. Consequently, challenges to the Company's interpretations of the stability agreement and the tax laws by regulatory authorities, in addition to changes to tax laws, could result in significant additional taxes, penalties and interest.

The Company periodically issues flow-through shares in respect of development and exploration expenditures. To be effective, such flow-through share issuances must comply with Canadian legislated tax requirements within specified time frames. In the event that the Company fails to comply with such legislated requirements, the Company may be subject to tax penalties and also may be obligated to compensate the purchasers of such flow-through shares for foregone tax benefits related to those shares.

Permitting

The operations, exploration and development projects of the Company require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities to exploit and expand its properties, and the process for obtaining and renewing licenses and permits from governmental authorities often takes an extended period of time and is subject to numerous delays, costs and uncertainties. Any unexpected delays or costs or failure to obtain such licenses or permits associated with the permitting process could delay or prevent the development of the Côté Gold, Boto or other development project or impede the operation of the mines, which could adversely impact the Company's operations, profitability and financial results.

The licenses and permits described above are subject to change in various circumstances. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in injunctions, fines, suspensions or revocation of permits and licenses, and other penalties. There can be no assurance that the Company has been or will be at all times in compliance with all such laws and regulations and with its licenses and permits or that the Company has all required licenses and permits in connection with its operations. The Company may be unable, on a timely basis, to obtain, renew or maintain in the future all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to explore and develop its properties, maintain the operation of mining facilities and properties under exploration or development or to maintain continued operations that economically justify the cost.

The Company's ability to obtain and maintain required permits and approvals and to successfully operate in particular communities may be adversely impacted by real or perceived detrimental events associated with the Company's activities or those of other resource companies affecting the environment, human health and safety of the surrounding communities. Delays in obtaining or failure to obtain, renew, or retain government permits and approvals may adversely affect the Company's operations, including its ability to explore or develop properties, commence production or continue operations.

Financial Risks

Gold price fluctuations

The Company's revenues depend in part on the market gold prices for mine production from the Company's producing properties. Gold prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control including central bank lending, sales and purchases of gold, producer hedging activities, expectations of inflation, the level of demand for gold as an investment, speculative trading, the relative exchange rate of the U.S. dollar with other major currencies, interest rates, global and regional demand, political and economic conditions and uncertainties, industrial and jewellery demand, production costs in major gold producing regions and worldwide production levels. The aggregate effect of these factors is impossible to predict with accuracy. Fluctuations in gold prices may materially and adversely affect the Company's financial performance or results of operations and may result in adjustments to Mineral Reserve estimates and LOM plans. Insufficient preparedness for substantial gold price volatility may result in significant impact on the production profile and adverse financial performance.

Insufficient financing

The Company may need to secure additional capital through loans or other forms of capital, to fund future construction of mining facilities for projects such as the Côté Gold project in Canada, Boto project in Senegal, rehabilitation of the Westwood mine after the recent seismic event, and/or completion of the development of the Saramacca project in Suriname. The Company may also require funds for exploration and development of the Company's properties, such as Diakha-Siribaya, Karita, Pitangui, Nelligan, Monster Lake, and Eastern Borosi, and continuing exploration projects that may require substantial capital expenditures. In addition, a portion of the Company's activities may be directed to the search and exploration for new mineral deposits and their development.

The availability of the capital is subject to general economic conditions and lender and investor interest in the Company and its projects. The Company may be required to seek a continuation of the current financial arrangements with its lenders and/or seek additional financing to maintain its capital expenditures at planned levels. Financing may not be available when needed or, if available, may not be available on terms acceptable to the Company or the Company may be unable to find a partner for financing. Failure to obtain any financing necessary for the Company's capital expenditure plans may result in a delay or indefinite postponement of exploration, development or production on any or all of the Company's properties. In addition, there can be no certainty that the Company may be able to renew or replace its current credit facility or debt financing on similar or favourable terms to the Company prior to, or upon, its maturity.

Indebtedness and restrictive covenants of the Company's debt instruments

The Company's level of indebtedness could adversely affect the Company, including making it more difficult to satisfy obligations with respect to the 2017 Senior Notes and other debt; limiting the ability of the Company to obtain additional financing to fund future working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, or other general corporate requirements; requiring the Company to divest assets; requiring a substantial portion of cash flows to be dedicated to debt service payments instead of other purposes, thereby reducing the amount of cash flows available for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, and other general corporate purposes; increasing the vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions; exposing the Company to the risk of increased interest rates as borrowings under the 2017 Credit Facility are at variable rates of interest; limiting the flexibility in planning for and reacting to changes in the industry in which the Company competes; placing the Company at a disadvantage compared to other, less leveraged competitors who may be able to take advantage of opportunities that the Company's indebtedness would prevent it from pursuing; and increasing the cost of borrowing. Additionally, the indenture governing the 2017 Senior Notes and the 2017 Credit Facility agreement contain restrictive covenants that limit the Company's ability to engage in activities that may be in its long-term best interest.

In addition, the amount of the Company's debt/leverage may exceed its ability to service or repay the 2017 Senior Notes. The Company expects to obtain the funds to pay its expenses and to pay the principal and interest on its debt by utilizing cash flow from operations. The Company's ability to make scheduled payments on the 2017 Senior Notes also depends on its financial condition and operating performance, which are subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions beyond its control, including fluctuations in the gold price. Sustained falling gold prices may result in the deterioration of free cash flow generation. The Company cannot be certain that its future cash flow from operations will be sufficient to allow it to pay principal and interest on its debt and meet other obligations, including under the 2017 Senior Notes. There is a possibility that the Company may need to access the 2017 Credit Facility to provide the required funding to repay the 2017 Senior Notes.

Credit facility defaults

The 2017 Credit Facility and 2018 Amendment, places certain limits on the Company, such as, on the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, enter into derivative transactions, make investments in a business, carry on business unrelated to mining, dispose of the Company's material assets or, in certain circumstances, pay dividends. Further, the 2017 Credit Facility requires the Company to maintain specified financial ratios and meet financial condition covenants. Events beyond the Company's control, including changes in general economic and business conditions, may affect the Company's ability to satisfy these covenants, which could result in a default under the 2017 Credit Facility. As at February 17, 2020, approximately $0.4 million, in the form of letters of credit, were drawn against the 2017 Credit Facility. Depending on its cash position and cash requirements, the Company may draw on the 2017 Credit Facility to fund, among other things, part of the capital expenditures required in connection with its current development projects. If an event of default under the 2017 Credit Facility occurs, the Company would be unable to draw down further on the 2017 Credit Facility and the lenders could elect to declare all principal amounts outstanding thereunder at such time, together with accrued interest, to be immediately due. An event of default under the 2017 Credit Facility may also give rise to an event of default under existing and future debt/financing agreements and, in such event, the Company may not have sufficient funds to repay amounts owing under such agreements. Such a default may allow the creditors to accelerate repayment of the related debt/financing and may result in the acceleration of any other debt/financing containing a cross-acceleration or cross-default provision which applies. In addition, an event of default under the Credit Facility would permit the lenders thereunder to terminate all commitments to extend further credit under that facility. Furthermore, if the Company were unable to repay any amounts due and payable under the 2017 Credit Facility, those lenders could proceed against the security securing such indebtedness. In the event the Company's lenders or noteholders accelerate the repayment of the Company's borrowings, the Company may not have sufficient assets to repay that indebtedness. Creditors could enforce or foreclose against the collateral securing its obligations and the Company could be forced into bankruptcy, receivership or liquidation.

As a result of these restrictions, the Company may be:

- limited in how it conducts its business;
- unable to raise additional debt or equity financing to operate during general economic or business downturns; or
- unable to compete effectively or to take advantage of new business opportunities

These restrictions may affect the Company's ability to grow in accordance with its strategy.

Interest rates

The Company's financial results are affected by movements in interest rates. Interest payments under the 2017 Credit Facility and the 2018 Amendment are subject to fluctuation based on changes to specified interest rates. A copy of the credit agreement in connection with the 2017 Credit Facility and the 2018 Amendment are available under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Credit rating downgrade

The Company and the 2017 Senior Notes have non-investment grade ratings, and any rating assigned could be lowered or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency if, in that rating agency's judgment, future circumstances relating to the basis of the rating, such as adverse changes, so warrant.

Any future lowering of the Company's ratings likely would make it more difficult or more expensive for the Company to obtain additional debt financing.

Capital allocation

From time to time, the Company may have limited financial resources available for investment because of insufficient internally generated funds and/or inaccessibility to capital markets. Accordingly, the Company must make choices amongst investment opportunities which it must rank by attractiveness and risk. There can be no assurances that such investment decisions will yield the intended returns and could limit future growth, profitability and liquidity.

Project risks

The ability of the Company to sustain or increase its present levels of gold production is dependent in part on the success of its projects. Significant projects contemplated for the next years include the Côté Gold project, Boto project, Saramacca project and Essakane CIL Debottlenecking project. However, some or all of these projects may not proceed and other projects may arise. Also, the Company may choose to prioritize certain projects contrary to the market expectations and/or sentiment.

Risks and unknowns inherent in all projects include, but are not limited to, the accuracy of Mineral Reserve estimates; metallurgical recoveries; geotechnical and other technical assumptions; capital and operating costs of such projects; the future prices of the relevant minerals; and scoping of major projects including delays, aggressive schedules and unplanned events and conditions. The significant capital expenditures and long time period required to develop new mines or other projects are considerable and changes in costs and market conditions or unplanned events or construction schedules can affect project economics. Actual costs and economic returns may differ materially from the Company's estimates or the Company could fail or be delayed in obtaining the governmental approvals necessary for execution of a project, in which case, the project may not proceed either on its original timing or at all. The Company may be unable to develop projects that demonstrate attractive economic feasibility at low gold prices.

The number of projects in the future may outweigh the Company's capital, financial and staffing capacity restricting the ability to concurrently execute multiple projects and adversely affecting the potential timing of when those projects can be put into production. The inability to execute adequate governance over developmental projects can also have a major negative impact on project development activities.

Cost containment

The Company's ongoing cost containment efforts may not achieve the intended objectives because of internal or external factors which, individually or combined, could cause declining margins. The Company's production and cost estimates depend on many factors outside the Company's control and may vary from actual production and costs, which could have an adverse impact on the Company's financial results.

Actual production and costs may vary from estimates for a variety of reasons, including actual ore mined varying from estimates of grade, tonnage, dilution and metallurgical and other characteristics; revisions to mine plans; risks and hazards associated with mining; natural phenomena, such as inclement weather conditions and seismic events, and unexpected labour shortages or strikes. Costs of production may also be affected by a variety of factors such as productivity rates, changing strip ratios, ore grade metallurgy, labour costs, the cost of supplies and services, general inflationary pressures and currency exchange rates.

Further, the Company's revenues are affected by the volatility in gold price. The combined effect of a sustained volatility in the gold price with any failure to contain operating costs such as labour, energy, fuel, other consumables and increasing rock hardness, or any increase in royalties and taxation, would negatively impact the Company's earnings and cash flow. Additionally, certain cost containment / reduction initiatives may not be sustainable over a longer period of time and the Company may face the risk of having to pursue other measures to achieve margin protection and efficiency improvements. In addition, in an increased gold price environment, it may be advantageous to mine and produce higher cost gold because of the expanded margin potential.

Failure to achieve production or cost estimates or material increases in costs could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Consumables

The profitability of the Company's business is affected by the market prices and availability or shortages of commodities which are consumed or otherwise used in connection with the Company's operations and projects, such as diesel fuel and heavy fuel oil at the Essakane, Rosebel and Sadiola mines; electricity at the Rosebel and Westwood mines; and steel, concrete, grinding media, equipment spare parts, explosives and cyanide at all operations. Prices of such commodities also can be subject to volatile price movements, which can be material and can occur over short periods of time, and are affected by factors that are beyond the Company's control. Operations consume significant amounts of energy and are dependent on suppliers or governments to meet these energy needs and to allow declines in oil prices to filter through to the Company. In some cases, no alternative source of energy is available. An increase in the cost, or decrease in the availability, of construction materials such as equipment, steel and concrete may affect the timing and cost of the Company's projects. If the costs of certain commodities consumed or otherwise used in connection with the Company's operations and projects were to increase significantly, and remain at such levels for a sustained period of time, the Company may determine that it is not economically feasible to continue commercial production at some or all of the Company's operations or the development of some or all of the Company's current projects, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company.

Costs at any particular mining location are also subject to variation due to a number of factors, such as changing ore grade, changing metallurgy and revisions to mine plans in response to changes in the estimated physical shape and location of the ore body or due to operational or processing changes. A material increase in costs at any significant location could have a significant effect on the Company's capital expenditures, production schedules, profitability and operating cash flow.

Third-party contactors

It is common industry practice for certain aspects of mining operations, such as drilling and blasting, to be conducted by one or more outside contractors. The Company is subject to a number of risks associated with the use of such contractors, including the following:

a) the Company having reduced control over the aspects of the operations that are the responsibility of a contractor;

b) failure of a contractor to perform under its agreement(s);

c) inability to replace the contractor if either the Company or the contractor terminate their contractual relationship;

d) interruption of operations in the event the contractor ceases operations as a result of a contractual dispute with the Company or as a result of insolvency or other unforeseen events;

e) failure of the contractor to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements; and

f) failure of the contractor to properly manage its workforce resulting in labour unrest, strikes or other employment issues, any of which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial conditions and results of operations.

Although the Company always seeks to retain contractors the Company regards as reputable and competent for the scope of work required, the Company cannot exclude the risk that those contractors may breach their contracts with the Company (or any predecessor or partner companies) or that contractors may be negligent or otherwise deficient in performing the services for which they were contracted. This may result in financial liability or penalties to the Company for its inability to recover from those contractors or to remediate errors made by contractors, which are necessary for the optimal performance of the Company's projects.

Use of derivatives

Risks associated with currency and commodity price volatility are regularly managed with the Company's hedging programs. Increases in global fuel prices or the appreciation of the exchange rate for the Canadian dollar, can materially increase operating costs, erode operating margins and project investment returns, and potentially reduce viable Mineral Reserves. Conversely, a significant and sustained decline in world oil prices and/or a depreciation of the exchange rate for the Canadian dollar, may offset other costs and improve returns. While the Company has entered into hedge arrangements to minimize its risk to fluctuating fuel prices and changes to the exchange rate for the Canadian dollar, there are no assurances that such arrangements will be successful.

The Company has also employed derivative financial instruments as part of a forward gold sale arrangement in which the Company will deliver physical gold to counterparties and hedge the price of gold. In addition, the Company may consider employing hedging tools for a portion of its gold production in the future, to protect a portion of its cash flows against decreases in the price of gold. Although hedging activities may protect the Company against a low gold price fluctuations, gold hedging may limit the prices the Company actually realizes and therefore could reduce the Company's revenues in the future.

The use of derivative instruments involves certain inherent risks including:

a) credit risk - the risk of default on amounts owing to the Company by the counterparties with which the Company has entered into such transactions;

b) market liquidity risk - the risk that the Company has entered into a derivative position that cannot be closed out quickly, by either liquidating such derivative instrument or by establishing an offsetting position; and

c) price / valuation risk - the risk that, in respect of certain derivative products, an adverse change in market prices for commodities, currencies, gold or interest rates will result in the Company incurring a realized or unrealized (mark-to-market) loss in respect of such derivative products.

Currency fluctuations

Currency fluctuations may affect the earnings and cash flows from the Company's operations since the revenue is based on the gold market price and is mostly denominated in U.S. dollars, while the costs of the Company are incurred principally in non-U.S. dollars (Canadian dollars, Euros, CFA francs and Surinamese dollars). Appreciation of currencies against the U.S. dollar increases the cost of gold production in U.S. dollar terms and reduce profitability. While CFA francs currently have a fixed exchange rate to the Euro and the currency is currently convertible into Canadian and U.S. dollars, it may not always have a fixed exchange rate which may be changed to a floating rate and the fixed exchange rate may be reset by the governing bodies.

Cash management in foreign subsidiaries

The Company conducts several of its operations through foreign subsidiaries. From time to time the countries in which the Company operates or has interests have adopted measures to restrict the availability of the local currency or the repatriation of capital across borders. These measures are typically imposed by the local governments and / or central banks during times of economic instability to prevent the removal of capital or the sudden devaluation of local currencies or to maintain in-country foreign currency reserves. In addition, some of these countries imposed supplementary consents or reporting processes before local currency earnings can be converted into U.S. dollars or other currencies and/or such earnings can be repatriated or otherwise transferred outside of the operating jurisdiction. Furthermore, some jurisdictions regulate the amount of earnings that can be maintained by operating entities in off-shore bank accounts and require additional earnings to be held by banks located in the country of operation.

Accordingly, any limitation on the transfer of cash or other assets between the parent corporation and its subsidiaries and foreign entities, control over cash repatriation, as well as requirements by local governments to repatriate gold bullion sales, could restrict the Company's ability to fund its operations effectively and the Company may be required to use other sources of funds for these objectives which may result in increased financing costs. Any such limitations, or the perception that such limitations may exist now or in the future, could have an adverse impact on the Company's valuation, stock price and ability to service or repay its indebtedness.

Asset valuations

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its property, plant and equipment, exploration and evaluation assets and cash generating units to determine whether there is any indication of impairment or reversal of previously recognized impairment. If such an indicator exists, the Company performs an impairment test.

Management's assumptions and estimates of future cash flows are subject to risks 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 and market conditions, which may affect the fair value of the Company's property, plant and equipment and exploration, evaluation assets and cash generating units resulting in either an impairment charge or reversal of previously recognized impairment. The Company's estimates of future cash flows are based on numerous assumptions, some of which may be subjective, and it is possible that actual future cash flows could be significantly different than those estimated.

If the Company fails to achieve its valuation assumptions or if any of its property, plant and equipment, exploration and evaluation assets or cash generating units have experienced a decline in fair value, an impairment charge may be required to be recorded, causing a reduction in the Company's earnings.

Conversely, if there are observable indicators that any of its property, plant and equipment, exploration and evaluation assets or cash generating units have experienced an increase in fair value, a reversal of a previously recognized impairment may be required to be recorded, causing an increase in the Company's earnings.

The measurable decrease in the Westwood mine's estimated future cash flows anticipated in the preliminary LOM plan in the fourth quarter of 2019 was considered by the Company to be an indicator of impairment for the Doyon cash generating (CGU). As a result, an assessment was performed for the Doyon CGU, and it was determined that the carrying amount exceeded its recoverable amount of $117.0 million. This resulted in an impairment charge of $395.0 million being recognized in the consolidated statements of earnings (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The increase in the Company's short-term and long-term gold price estimates as at December 31, 2019 was considered by the Company to be an indicator of reversal of previously recognized impairment for the Essakane CGU, as the gold price represented a significant change in the key inputs used to determine the CGUs recoverable amount. As a result, an assessment was performed for the Essakane CGU, and it was determined that the recoverable amount of $774.0 million exceeded its carrying amount. This resulted in a reversal of the impairment charge recorded in 2013 of $122.0 million being recognized in the consolidated statements of earnings (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019.

On December 20, 2019, the Company, together with its joint venture partner, AngloGold Ashanti Limited ("AGA"), entered into an agreement to sell their collective interests in Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A. ("SEMOS") to Allied Gold Corp. for a cash consideration of $105.0 million; the Company and AGA each hold a 41 per cent interest in SEMOS with the remaining 18 per cent interest held by the Government of Mali.

The Company's anticipated share of the proceeds was less than the carrying amount of the Company's investment in and receivable from SEMOS. This was considered by the Company to be an indicator of impairment for both the SEMOS assets and the Company's investment in and receivable from SEMOS. As a result, an assessment was performed and an impairment loss of $36.3 million, for the Company's share of the impairment recognized by SEMOS for the difference between the fair value less costs of disposal ("**FVLCD**") of SEMOS' net assets and their carrying value, was recognized in *Loss from discontinued operations* in the consolidated statements of earnings (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019. An impairment loss of $9.4 million, estimated as the difference between the carrying amount of the investment ($38.9 million) and loan receivable ($10.0 million) and the FVLCD, was also recognized in *Loss from discontinued operations* in the consolidated statements of earnings (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Management's assumptions and estimates of future cash flows used in the Company's impairment assessments 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. As such, fair values may change.

Operational Risks

Exploration and development activities

The Company internally and/or along with third party specialists conducts Preliminary Economic Assessments (PEAs) on mineral discoveries on greenfield and brownfield projects to evaluate the potential economic viability of the project and to identify any additional work necessary to complete more advanced mining studies. For the advanced project development studies, Pre-Feasibility Studies (PFS) and Feasibility Studies (FS) are conducted to advance and demonstrate the economic viability of a project and to further refine the engineering designs, mine plans, ore body models, infrastructure and environmental requirements, capital and operating costs and financial models.

The results of these PEA, PFS and FS studies represent forward-looking information and are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Such information speaks only as of the date of the assessment report, and is based on a number of assumptions which are believed to be valid and reasonable as of that date but which may prove to be incorrect in the future. The PEA is exploratory in nature and may include Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. A PEA may show a positive financial return and can be used to support a decision to proceed to more advanced mining studies, however, there is no certainty that the results of the PEA may be realized.

While the discovery of a Mineral Resource or mineral deposit may result in substantial rewards, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. The analyses in these studies are based on many factors, including among other things, government regulations relating to prices, taxes and royalty rates, the accuracy of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserve estimates and Mineral Resources included in the mine plan, ore treated in the process plant and metallurgical recoveries, support from the projected infrastructure requirements, gold price assumptions, permitting, social and environmental regime considerations, capital and operating cost estimates and availability of adequate financing. The actual operating results of the development projects may differ materially from those anticipated, and uncertainties related to operations are even greater in the case of development projects. The Company cannot ensure that its current exploration and development programs will result in future profitable commercial mining operations or replacement of current production at existing mining operations with new Mineral Reserves.

Also, substantial expenses may be incurred on exploration projects that are subsequently abandoned due to poor exploration results or the inability to define Mineral Reserves that can be mined economically. It is also not unusual for new mining operations to experience unexpected problems during the start-up phase and to require more capital and time than anticipated.

Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources estimates

The Company's Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources are based on estimates of mineral content and quantity derived from limited information acquired through drilling and other sampling methods, and requires judgmental interpretations of geology, structure, grade distributions and trends, and other factors that may be beyond the Company's control. No assurance can be given that the estimates are accurate or that the indicated level of metal will be produced. Actual mineralization or formations may be different from those predicted. Further, it may take many years from the initial phase of drilling before production is possible, and during that time the economic feasibility of exploiting a discovery may change. SEC Industry Guide 7 does not permit mining companies to disclose estimates other than Mineral Reserves in their filings with the SEC. However, because the Company prepares its Annual Information Form and other continuous disclosure documents, in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements, it contains Mineral Resource estimates, which are required by NI 43-101. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of the Company's Mineral Resources will be converted into Mineral Reserves.

Market price fluctuations of gold, as well as increased production and capital costs, reduced recovery rates changes in the mine plan or pit design, or other technical, economic, and regulatory factors may render the Company's Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves unprofitable to develop or continue to exploit at a particular site or sites for periods of time or may render Mineral Reserves containing relatively lower grade mineralization uneconomic.

The Company's ability to recover estimated Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources can also be affected by such factors as environmental permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. Successful extraction requires safe and efficient mining and processing. Estimated Mineral Reserves may have to be recalculated based on actual production experience. Any of these factors may require the Company to reduce its Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources, which could have a negative impact on the Company's financial results.

There is also no assurance that the Company will achieve indicated levels of gold recovery or obtain the prices for gold production assumed in determining the amount of such Mineral Reserves. Anticipated levels of production may be impacted by numerous factors, including, but not limited to, mining conditions, labour availability and relations, weather, seismic events, civil disturbances and supply shortages.

Any material reductions in estimates of Mineral Reserves and/or Mineral Resources, or the Company's ability to extract those Mineral Resources, could have a material adverse effect on the business and results of operations. A reduction in the Company's estimated Mineral Reserves could require material write-downs in investment in the affected mining property and increased amortization, reclamation and closure charges.

Coarse gold

Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource calculations for the gold operations may be over / under estimated as a result of the presence of coarse gold.

Some of the ore bodies at the Company's gold mines contain coarse gold with particles up to five millimeters in diameter. Attempts have been made to ensure that the grade samples used to determine Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources are representative by using appropriate sample preparation and analytical techniques as part of comprehensive QA/QC programs. Additionally, the grade estimation methods used are designed to reduce and/or limit the impact of localized high grade assays. The actual grade of the deposits could be lower or higher than predicted by the grade models developed.

Geotechnical

Mining, by its very nature, involves the excavation of soils and rocks. The stability of the ground during and after excavation involves a complicated interaction of static and dynamic stresses (including induced stresses such as blasting), gravity, rock strength, rock structures (such as faults, joints, and bedding), groundwater pressures and other geo-mechanical factors. Underground workings, pit slopes, and other excavations may be subject to local or widespread geotechnical failure should the forces acting on the rock mass exceed the strength of that rock mass.

Additionally, excavated ore and waste may be deposited in dumps or stockpiles, or used in the construction of tailings dams and roads or other civil structures, which may be very large. These dumps, stockpiles and dams may also be subject to geotechnical failure due to over-steepening, seismically induced destabilization, water saturation, material degradation, settling, overtopping, foundation failure or other factors.

The Company employs internal geotechnical experts, external consultants and third party reviewers and auditors who use industry-standard engineering data gathering, analyses, techniques and processes to manage the geotechnical risks associated with the design and operation of a mine and the related civil structures. However, due to unforeseen situations and to the complexity of these rock masses and large rock and soil civil structures, geotechnical failures may still occur which could result in the temporary or permanent closure of all or part of a mining operation, injuries to mine personnel or others, and/or damage to mine infrastructure, equipment or facilities, which materially impacts mineral production and/or results in additional costs to recover from such geotechnical failures and the resulting damage.

The Westwood mine in Québec continues to experience seismic events which resulted in the temporary closure of some working areas, followed by extensive geotechnical evaluation and redesign and development of a revised LOM plan. Although extensive efforts are employed by the Company to prevent and anticipate further ground movement, there is no guarantee that another unexpected severe seismic event or strain burst would not reoccur which could impact the development and progression of production due to deep mining, rock strength, variability of the rock mass and regional seismic activity. The Company may also experience a loss of Mineral Reserves or a material increase in costs, if it is necessary to redesign the mine or waste rock dumps as a result of a ground movement. The consequences of a ground movement will depend upon the magnitude, location and timing of any such movement.

Life of mine plans

The LOM estimates for each of the material properties of the Company are based on a number of factors and assumptions and may prove to be incorrect. In addition, LOM plans, by design, may have declining grade profiles and increasing rock hardness over time and mine life could be shortened if the Company increases production, experiences increased production costs or if the price of gold declines significantly. Mineral Reserves at operating sites can be replaced by upgrading existing resources to Mineral Reserves generally by the completion of additional drilling and/or development to improve the estimate confidence and by demonstrating their economic viability, by expanding known deposits, by locating new deposits, or by making acquisitions. Substantial expenditures are required to delineate resources and ultimately establish Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves and to construct mining and processing facilities. As a result, there is no assurance that current or future exploration programs will be successful.

There is a risk that depletion of Mineral Reserves will not be offset by resource conversions, expansions, discoveries, or acquisitions. At Rosebel, as the mine gets close to the end of life, unplanned variances in the grades mined and recoveries may be experienced in the future, with impact on the total ounces produced. The Westwood mine, in particular, has a relatively low quantity of Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves compared to a relatively large quantity of Inferred Mineral Resources. Due to the nature and depth of the deposit, it will take many years to effectively access various sections of the ore body in order to carry out sufficient drilling to convert Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated Mineral Resources and Measured Mineral Resources and, after economic assessment, into Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves.

The current LOM business plan for the Westwood mine assumes that the Inferred Mineral Resources will be converted into Proven Mineral Reserves or Probable Mineral Reserves on an ongoing basis and be mined and processed. For the reasons outlined above, there is a risk that some or all of the Inferred Mineral Resources at the Westwood mine may not be converted to Proven Mineral Reserves or Probable Mineral Reserves to be mined and processed.

Operational Effectiveness

Due to the environment the Company operates in, there is a risk the established production targets may not be met. Factors include difficult ground conditions (rock bursting environment), difficulty retaining experienced and skilled workforce and problems with mine design, defective equipment and improper use of specialized equipment.

Equipment malfunctions

The Company's mines (whether operating or currently on care and maintenance) use expensive, large mining and processing equipment that requires a long time to procure, build and install. The Company's various operations may encounter delays in or losses of production due to the delay in the delivery of equipment, key equipment or component malfunctions or breakdowns, damage to equipment through accident or misuse, including potential complete write-off of damaged units, or delay in the delivery or the lack of availability of spare parts, which may impede maintenance activities on equipment. In addition, equipment may be subject to aging if not replaced, or through inappropriate use or misuse, or improper storage conditions may become obsolete. Any one of these factors, or other factors could adversely impact the Company's operations, profitability and financial results.

Security risks

The Company has operations in foreign countries which may present security risks such as civil unrest, war or terrorism. The Company may be exposed to situations or persons that may pose security threats to personnel and facilities. Loss of life, intellectual property, physical assets and reputation can have a devastating impact on the business and the workforce.

Surrounding communities may affect or threaten the security of the mining operations through the restriction of access of supplies and the workforce to the mine site or the conduct of artisanal and illegal mining at or near the mine sites. Certain of the material properties of the Company may be subject to the rights or asserted rights of various community stakeholders, including aboriginal and indigenous peoples, through legal challenges relating to ownership rights or rights to artisanal mining.

The Company is exposed to artisanal and illegal mining activities in close proximity to its operations that may cause environmental issues and disruptions to its operations and relationships with governments and local communities. Artisanal miners may make use of some or all of the Company's properties. During the year, the Company experienced an incident involving local police and unauthorized artisanal miners within the Rosebel concession resulting in the death of an unauthorized miner. To ensure safety and security of the workforce, mining activities were temporarily suspended which negatively impacted gold production. Existing legislation in Suriname is outdated with respect to the management of illegal miners and this, combined with lax enforcement of the current legislation, has a negative impact on the Company's operations. It is difficult for the Company to control access to concessions due to the size of the Rosebel mine's operations and the geographical characteristics and topography of the site. The Saramacca project may be exposed to similar challenges. There has been an increase of terrorist incidents and activities around the world, including in the Sahel area in Africa, in which the Company's Essakane mine is located. The conflict between the West African armies and the Islamist insurgents in the area are increasingly disrupting businesses and forcing governments to abandon large swathes of territory. As a consequence, the insurgent raids have spread from Sahel countries such as Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso toward the borders with coastal nations. Jihadist activities in Burkina Faso and Mali present a serious security risk to the Company's Burkinabe and Malian operations and its personnel. In November 2019, an employee transportation convoy of another mining company in Burkina Faso was attacked by terrorists resulting in the death of a number of employees and contractors. A terrorist attack on the Essakane mine's operations could have a detrimental impact on the Company given the significance of the contribution of the mine to the Company's revenues and free cash flow. The Essakane mine's contribution to the Company's overall 2019 revenue and operating cash flow is expected to be 54 per cent and 48 per cent respectively.

The proximity to the volatile regions increases this threat, in combination with porous borders. In addition, there are artisanal miners operating in the vicinity of the Essakane mine, which also presents challenges for the Company. The Essakane mine is a visible and valuable target to a terrorist organization due to the presence of a high number of employees and expatriates. These security risks have resulted in increased costs for securing the Essakane mine site and protecting its workers and facilities. The Company has undertaken a number of steps to enhance the safety and security of its personnel and assets. These steps include but are not limited to close coordination with the country's security agencies including the local police and gendarmerie; increasing security measures in the vicinity of the Essakane mine and providing training to employees and contractors.

Information systems security threats and evolving data privacy laws and regulations

The Company is reliant on the continuous and uninterrupted operation of its Information Technology ("IT") systems. User access and security of all sites and corporate IT systems can be critical elements to the operations of the Company. Protection against cyber security incidents, cloud security and security of all of the Company's IT systems are critical to the operations of the Company. Any IT failure pertaining to availability, access or system security could result in disruption for personnel and could adversely affect the reputation, operations or financial performance of the Company.

The Company's IT systems could be compromised by unauthorized parties attempting to extract business sensitive, confidential or personal information, denial of access extortion, corrupting information or disrupting business processes or by inadvertent or intentional actions by the Company's employees or vendors. A cyber security incident resulting in a security breach or a failure to identify a security threat could disrupt business and could result in the loss of business sensitive, confidential or personal information or other assets, as well as litigation, regulatory enforcement, violation of privacy or securities laws and regulations, and remediation costs, which could materially impact the Company's business or reputation.

As the regulatory environment related to information security, data collection and use, and privacy becomes increasingly rigorous, with new and constantly changing requirements applicable to the business, compliance with these requirements could also result in additional costs. The Company could incur substantial costs in complying with various regulations as a result of having to make changes to prior business practices in a manner adverse to the business. Such developments may also require the Company to make system changes and develop new processes, further affecting its compliance costs. In addition, violations of privacy-related regulations can result in significant penalties and reputational harm, which in turn could adversely impact the Company's business and results of operations.

Environmental and health and safety regulations

The Company's mining and processing operations, as well as exploration activities, are subject to extensive laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, those governing the protection and rehabilitation or remediation of the environment, exploration, mine development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, mine and worker safety, relations with neighbouring communities, protection of endangered and other special status species and other matters. The possibility of more stringent laws or more rigorous enforcement of existing laws exists in each of these areas, each of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's exploration activities, operations and the cost or the viability of a particular project.

Failure to comply with environmental, health or safety legislation may result in the imposition of significant fines and/or penalties, the temporary or permanent suspension of operations or other regulatory sanctions including clean-up costs arising out of contaminated properties, damages, the loss of important permits, or civil suits or criminal charges. Exposure to these liabilities arises not only from the Company's existing operations, but also from operations that have been closed or sold to third parties. There can be no assurance that the Company will at all times be in compliance with all environmental, health and safety regulations or that steps to achieve compliance would not materially adversely affect its business.

Tailings storage facilities

The water collection, treatment and disposal operations at the Company's mines are subject to substantial regulation and involve significant environmental risks. The extraction process for gold and metals produces tailings, which are stored in engineered facilities designed, constructed, operated and closed in conformance with local requirements and best practices.

A major spill or failure of the tailings facilities (including through matters beyond the Company's control such as extreme weather, seismic event, or other incident) may cause damage to the environment and the surrounding communities. Poor design or poor maintenance of the tailings dam structures or improper management of site water may contribute to dam failure or tailings release and could also result in damage or injury. Failure to comply with applicable environmental, health and safety laws and regulations may result in injunctions, fines, suspension or revocation of permits and other penalties. The costs and delays associated with compliance with these laws, regulations and permits could prevent the Company from proceeding with the development of a project or the operation or further development of a mine or increase the costs of development or production and may materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations, or financial condition. The Company may also be held responsible for the costs of investigating and addressing contamination (including claims for natural resource damages) or for fines or penalties from governmental authorities relating to contamination issues at current or former sites, either owned directly or by third parties. The Company could also be held liable for claims relating to exposure to hazardous and toxic substances and major spills or failure of the tailing facilities, which could include a breach of a tailings dam. The costs associated with such responsibilities and liabilities may be significant, be higher than estimated and involve a lengthy clean-up. Moreover, in the event that the Company is deemed liable for any damage caused by overflow, the Company's losses or consequences of regulatory action might not be covered by insurance policies. Should the Company be unable to fully fund the cost of remedying such environmental concerns, the Company may be required to suspend operations temporarily or permanently.

Failure of the hydrostatic plug at the Westwood mine

With the closure of the Doyon mine, a hydrostatic plug was built and installed to separate the underground workings of the Doyon and Westwood mines permanently and completely and allow disposal of the Westwood mine tailings in the Doyon pit. It is possible that, over time, the plug might deteriorate or there might be some fracture of the rock mass which may damage the hydrostatic plug and cause it to fail resulting in flooding of the Westwood mine and unwanted discharge and contamination. If such an event were to occur, it may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, liquidity or results of operations.

Failure by the Company to meet its payment and other obligations pursuant to laws governing its mineral claims, mining claims, mining leases, tenements and other forms of land and mineral tenure could result in the loss of its material property interests which could have a material adverse effect on the Company and which could cause a significant decline in the trading price of the Common Shares.

Cyanide and hazardous materials management

The Company uses sodium cyanide and other hazardous chemicals in the gold production. The measures taken to prevent and mitigate the potential environmental harm caused by the Company's use of cyanide and other hazardous materials, including corrective action taken to address the detection of cyanide and other metals in the groundwater near the mine, and any additional measures required to address effluent compliance, fines and costs and/or the effluent quality at any location may have a negative impact on the Company's financial condition and/or results of operations.

The Company is exposed to claims alleging injury or illness from exposure to hazardous materials present, used at or released into the environment from its sites. While the Company has implemented extensive health and safety initiatives at the sites and projects to protect the health and safety of the employees, contractors and members of the communities affected by its operations, there is no guarantee that such measures will eliminate the occurrence of accidents or other incidents which may result in personal injuries or damage to property, and in certain instances such occurrences could give rise to regulatory fines and/or civil liability. In addition, a number of countries have started introducing regulations restricting or prohibiting the use of cyanide and other hazardous substances in mineral processing activities.

In addition, the use of open pit mining techniques has come under scrutiny in certain mining jurisdictions, and some governments are reviewing the use of such methods. If legislation restricting or prohibiting the use of cyanide or open pit mining techniques were to be adopted in a region in which the Company operates, there would be a significant adverse impact on its results of operations and financial position.

Biodiversity and conservation management

The decrease in biodiversity is believed to affect the overall health of the environment, and a diverse ecosystem is better able to respond to environmental or climate change events, such as floods, drought, pests and disease. Although, due to the location of the current operations and projects, the Company's activities are not expected to significantly impact the biodiversity around the operating mines and projects. The Company is committed to supporting biodiversity, protecting wildlife from harm, keeping people safe, and returning to normal the natural habitats of the sites disturbed by its operations and projects.

Biodiversity risks are assessed and monitored thorough the mine life cycle, from the environmental impact assessments performed for all major operations before construction, to the reclamation planning and landscape biodiversity restauration, and, while the Company is focusing on conservation and prevention of future loses, it is difficult to assess the long term impact of its operations on the biological diversity and ecosystem within the area of its operations.

Adverse publicity generated by different organizations and/or communities related to perceived and existing negative impact on biodiversity generated by the mining industry in general, or the Company's operations specifically, could have an adverse effect on the Company's reputation and financial condition and may also impact its relationship with the communities / countries in which it operates.

Infrastructure and water access

Certain operations of the Company are carried out in geographical areas both inside and outside Canada which lack adequate infrastructure and are subject to various other risk factors, including the availability of sufficient water supplies, for both the operations and the surrounding communities.

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources, and water supply are important determinants which affect capital and operating costs. Lack of such infrastructure or unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, terrorism, community constraints, government intervention or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Company's operations, financial condition and/or results of operations.

The Company's failure to obtain needed water permits, the loss of some or all of the Company's water rights for any of its mines or shortages of water due to drought or loss of water permits could require the Company to improve the efficiency of its water usage, increase water recycling and, if and when needed, curtail or close mining production, which could prevent the Company from pursuing expansion opportunities.

Regulatory risks of climate change

Mining is an energy-intensive business, resulting in a significant carbon footprint and the Company acknowledges climate change as an area of risk requiring specific focus. A number of governments and/or governmental bodies have introduced or are contemplating regulatory changes in response to the potential impacts of climate change. The increased regulation, such as of limiting the greenhouse gas emissions and introducing new carbon or water taxes, may adversely affect the Company's operations, and related legislation is becoming more stringent, with an impact on the Company's compliance costs. Canada's federal and provincial legislations impose mandatory greenhouse gas emissions reporting requirements and the Company's Westwood mine is subject to a cap-and-trade regulation.

Physical risks of climate change

The physical risks of climate change may have an adverse effect on the operations of the Company. Global climate change could exacerbate certain of the threats facing the Company's business, including the frequency and severity of weather-related events, resource shortages, changes in rainfall and storm patterns and intensities, water shortages and changing temperatures, which can (i) disrupt the Company's operations by impacting the availability and cost of materials needed for mining operations or increasing insurance and other operating costs, (ii) damage its infrastructure or properties, and (iii) create financial risk to the Company's business or otherwise have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, financial position or liquidity. Such climate change events or conditions could also have adverse effects on the workforce and on the local communities surrounding the areas where the Company operates, such as an increased risk of food insecurity, water scarcity, civil unrest and the prevalence of disease.

The Company makes efforts to mitigate climate risks by ensuring that extreme weather conditions are included in its emergency response plans. However, there is no assurance that the response will be effective or that the physical risks of climate change will not have an adverse effect on the Company's operations and profitability. These climate change related events may result in substantial costs to respond during the event, to recover from the event and possibly to modify existing or future infrastructure requirements to prevent recurrence.

Innovation

With volatility in the price of gold and the Company's focus on cost reductions and higher efficiencies, the Company has limited funds available for investment in innovation and new technology that could mitigate some of these environmental and health and safety risks, and enhance the ability of the operations and the surrounding communities to be resilient to the effect of climate change. The Company deals with particularly challenging environments both in the underground and open pit operations. While the Company has made progress in leveraging technology such as solar panels for energy at the Rosebel and Essakane mines, and the planned use of electrical mobile equipment for the Côté Gold project, the Company may not be able to keep pace with innovations affecting the mining industry and leverage technology that may further drive investment and growth.

Occupational health and wellness

Safety performance and workplace occupational health and hygiene are key priorities for the Company. Supporting and encouraging employees to maintain personal health and physical and mental well-being helps create a productive and effective workforce. The Company's occupational health and wellness programs provide tools and resources that promote the wellness of its employees and help manage health risks in the workplace.

Inherent unsafe work conditions including ground instability and ground support deterioration, rock bursts, cave-ins, floods, falls of ground, tailings dam failures, chemical hazards, mineral dust and gases, use of explosives, noise, electricity, faulty equipment, moving equipment (especially heavy equipment), defective electrical wires or the short circuit of equipment, slips and falls, transportation of personnel or insufficient worker training may expose personnel to potentially serious occupational and workplace accidents, could cause injuries and/or potential fatalities while working at, or travelling to or from an operating mine. The Company's employees are also exposed to chemical, biological and physical agents that may result in occupational illnesses, including, but not limited to, Raynaud's disease, exposure to arsenic or respiratory ailments, cancers and hearing loss. In addition, with the development of the underground Westwood mine, personnel are exposed to heat stress due to the increases in temperature at deeper levels which may result in heatstroke and loss of productivity.

Although the Company takes every precaution to strictly follow industrial hygiene and occupational health guidelines, and medical services are in place along with pandemic management protocols, due to the areas where the Company operates, the workforce is exposed to pandemics like malaria and other diseases, such as Dengue, Chikungunya, Zika, Ebola, Coronavirus and other flu like viruses (such as avian and swine). Such pandemics and diseases represent a serious threat to maintaining a skilled workforce in the mining industry and is a major health-care challenge for the Company.

There can be no assurance that the Company's personnel will not be impacted by these pandemic diseases and ultimately see its workforce productivity reduced or incur increased medical costs / insurance premiums as a result of these health risks.

Human rights

The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights were endorsed by the UN in 2011 and constitute the global standard of expected business conduct with regards to human rights. They establish that all companies have a responsibility to respect human rights.

The Company acknowledges that the recognition and protection of human rights in line with the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (the "VPSHR") are key components of all matters related to security. The Company is committed to ensuring compliance with applicable laws, regulations and industry standards relating to human rights, employment and labour relations in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates, to maintain a positive workplace for its workforce and ethical business relations with its business partners. The Company may not be able to identify and assess all potential human rights impacts. Any potential human right abuses either internally or externally, through third party business relationships, such as corruption, unequal treatment of ethnic minorities, gender discrimination, use of child labour, land use rights, supply chain sourcing, etc., could have a devastating impact on the Company's reputation, as well as present legal and financial risks arising from failing to respect and/or reinforce human rights.

Responsible sourcing

There is a growing stakeholder expectation that mining companies implement adequate measures for an effective management of the value chain process in a proactive and transparent manner. The Company operates in emerging markets where one of the objectives is to strengthen the value chain through local business development and procurement. The Company is committed to influencing strong ethical, social and environmental performance across its global supply chain process, including diligent screening of its suppliers for ethical and sustainable practices.

The Company continuously focuses on responsible sourcing of raw materials and services globally, with the expectation that its suppliers follow its approach in support of human rights, health and safety, environmental protection, and business ethics. However, at the same time, the Company acknowledges that, in some cases, there is often weak governance in emerging countries, and the Company could incur regulatory compliance costs, reputational damage, or supply chain disruptions from reliance on raw materials and services from regions with human rights or labour abuses or environmental failures, whose sourcing may actually encourage conflicts; or from suppliers associated with obtaining these materials in a way that causes social harm.

While the Company is proactively working on identifying high-risk procurement categories; suppliers; and/or locations that could have an ethical impact on its supply chain, the ability to mitigate these risks associated with raw materials and third party services sourcing will continue to be challenged despite ongoing due diligence efforts.

Attraction and retention of key employees

The Company's ability to effectively manage its corporate, exploration and operations teams depends in large part on the Company's ability to attract, develop and retain the best talent in key roles and as senior leaders within the organization. This may be challenging to sustain and align with its strategic planning objectives of operational excellence for current mines and growth, especially in locations experiencing political or civil unrest and increasing levels of security threat and terrorism. The success of the Company also depends on the technical expertise of its professional employees. The Company faces increased competition for qualified management, professionals, executives and skilled personnel from other companies. There can be no assurance that the Company will continue to be able to compete successfully with its competitors in attracting and retaining senior leaders, qualified management and technical talent with the necessary skills and experience to manage its current needs. The length of time required to recruit key personnel and fill a position may be longer than anticipated.

The increased difficulties to attract, develop and retain capable leaders and key management and technical professionals as well as qualified talent to manage the existing operations and projects effectively could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and/or operational results.

The Company faces an ageing workforce which may impact productivity and operational experience.

The Company is dependent on a relatively small number of key management personnel. Accordingly, the loss of one or more management staff could have an adverse effect on the Company. While the Company has succession plans in place for the board of directors and senior leadership positions including the chief executive officer and other key roles, in the event of a loss of one or more individuals, there may be challenges to replace these personnel in a timely manner internally and/or externally.

Labour disruptions

The Company is dependent on its workforce to extract and process minerals. Relations between the Company and its employees may be impacted by changes in labour relations which may be introduced by, among other things, employee groups, unions and the relevant governmental authorities in whose jurisdictions the Company carries on business. Labour disruptions at any of the Company's material properties could have a material adverse impact on its business, results of operations and financial condition. A number of the Company's employees are represented by labour unions under various collective labour agreements. The Company plans to negotiate a renewal of its collective agreement, upon expiry, with the labour union at the Rosebel mine. In addition, existing or new labour agreements may not prevent a strike or work stoppage at the Company's facilities in the future, and any such strike or work stoppage could have a material adverse effect on the Company's earnings and financial condition and also result from negotiations with respect to new labour agreements that are not successful.

Community relations

Positive and constructive relationships with surrounding communities are critical to ensure the future success of the Company's existing operations, as well as for the construction and development of future development projects. The Company is committed to contributing to the long-term sustainability of local communities.

The inability of the Company to maintain positive relationships with local communities may result in access blockages, equipment or property damage, permitting delays or blockages, increased legal challenges or other disruptive operational issues at any of the operating mines as a result of community actions, actions by artisanal miners, or as a result of actions related to aboriginal or indigenous relationships, which may have a material adverse impact on the Company's reputation, share price and financial condition.

Engagement with indigenous communities in Canada has recently become more contested in the wake of several decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada that have expanded First Nations' rights and consultation requirements within the context of resource development. These decisions have heightened the risks for mining companies in Canada. Many First Nations communities have increased their advocacy with respect to claimed entitlements regarding resource development projects within their traditional territories. The Company is continuing its engagement activity with the Mattagami First Nations and Flying Post First Nations as well as the Métis with respect to its proposed Côté Gold project in Ontario. In Québec, the Company has initiated discussions with the Abitibiwinni First Nations regarding the Westwood mine and will be increasing its engagement with this First Nation community going forward.

Other Risks

Cryptocurrencies

Cryptocurrencies and other block-chain-based mediums of exchanges (digital currencies) are becoming more integrated with the global economy and have the potential to become a means of storing wealth outside of conventional financial markets. These digital currencies may offer a compelling alternative to financial instruments exchangeable for government-issued currencies because they are held and traded on a decentralized network of computers, often beyond the control of individual governments or companies. Since gold serves a substantially similar wealth-storing function, the growing acceptance and popularity of cryptocurrencies and other block-chain-based mediums of exchanges may have an adverse effect on the market for gold and put significant downward pressure on gold prices.

Social media and other web-based applications

The Company's reputation can be impacted by the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, including, allegations of fraud or improper conduct, environmental non-compliance or damage, or the failure to meet the Company's objectives or guidance. Any of these events could result in negative publicity to the Company, regardless of whether the underlying event is true or not.

Although the Company actively manages efforts on protecting its image and reputation, the Company does not ultimately have direct control over how it is perceived by others. Reputational loss may lead to increased challenges in developing and maintaining government and community relations, decreased investor confidence and act as an impediment to the Company's overall ability to advance its projects, or to access equity or debt financing.

Item III Description of the Business

1. Mining Activities - Canada

In Canada, the Company owns the Westwood mine in Québec and the Côté Gold project, a development project located in Ontario.

1.1 Doyon Division - Westwood Mine

Unless stated otherwise, the information in this section is based upon the technical report (the " **Westwood Report**") entitled "Westwood Mine NI 43-101 Technical Report" as of December 31, 2016 prepared by Ronald G. Leber, Emilie Williams, Jérôme Girard and Daniel Vallières dated February 16, 2017". Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully described herein. Reference should be made to the full text of the Westwood Report which is available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.



i) Property Description, Location and Access

The Westwood mine covers an area of two square kilometres (196.2 hectares) in the municipality of Preissac, in Bousquet Township, approximately 40 kilometres east of the town of Rouyn-Noranda, in the province of Québec, Canada. The Westwood mine is located entirely within the limits of the Doyon Division mining property, which covers an area of 28 square kilometres (2,875 hectares).

The Doyon Division mining property and the Westwood mine are held 100 per cent by IAMGOLD. There are no agreements, joint venture partners, or third party obligations attached to the Westwood mine. All the necessary permits were obtained to build all the required surface infrastructures and the mine is completely located within the surface leases.

The Doyon Division mining property consists of, among others, one mining lease for the Westwood mine. Three tailing surface leases (P.R. 999780, P.R. 999794 and P.R. 999803) are superimposed over parts of the property. The titleholder name of all the claims and leases is IAMGOLD Corporation at 100 per cent and all such claims are situated in Bousquet Township.

The property is located on Arthur Doyon Road, four kilometres east from the intersection of Mont-Brun Road and Arthur Doyon Road. There are presently two routes leading to this intersection:

- From the south, the intersection is accessible via the paved Provincial Road no. 117 which connects Rouyn-Noranda and Val-d'Or, then one kilometre towards the North via the secondary paved road leading to Mont-Brun and Aiguebelle National Park (Mont-Brun Road); and
- From the north, the intersection is accessible via the Mont-Brun Road, which connects to the paved Provincial Road no. 117 and the paved Regional Road no. 101 though the municipalities of Mont Brun, Cléricy and D'Alembert.

A number of roads were developed on the property to access the Westwood shaft site and other infrastructure.

Work requirements per mineral claim vary from $1,000 to $2,500 per two year period in general depending of its size and any excess of work credits may be applied for subsequent renewals. To accumulate credits on mineral claims, a technical report explaining exploration activities (type, time, location, costs, results, responsible persons and utilized contractors, contractor) must be filed with the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles as statutory work. This report should be registered within two years after the expenditures have been incurred.

A key permit was issued in March 2013 by the Québec Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment, and Climatic Changes ("**MDDELCC**"), a depollution attestation. This permit, which is renewable every five years, identifies the environmental conditions that must be met by the Westwood mine when carrying out its activities.

ii) History

Exploration in the area of the Westwood mine dates back to 1910. Since 1977 ownership changes resulted from privatization, take over or acquisition. In 1980, the Doyon mine was brought into production by Lac Minerals Ltd. ("**Lac**"), and Cambior subsequently acquired a 50 per cent interest in the Doyon mine. In 1999, Cambior became the sole owner of the Doyon mine when it acquired the remaining interest of Barrick Gold Corporation, which had acquired its interest pursuant to its acquisition of Lac. The Company acquired Cambior in November 2006.

In 2002, Cambior's exploration team initiated geological compilation work that led to targeting the favourable Bousquet Formation at depth. A five-year exploration program followed, targeting the favourable Westwood corridor at depth.

The first resource estimation for the Westwood mine/project was performed by the IAMGOLD exploration division based in Val-d'Or, Québec in 2007. This triggered a scoping study in order to evaluate the economic potential of the project.

The first ingot from the Westwood mine was poured on March 27, 2013. The official commercial production of gold at the Westwood mine started in July 2014.

iii) Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

The Westwood mine is part of the Doyon-Bousquet-LaRonde (" **DBL**") mining camp which is located within the Southern Volcanic Zone of the Abitibi subprovince.

The Westwood mine is located within the limits of the Doyon Division mining property which covers the Blake River Group (" **BRG**") metavolcanic rocks and a part of the metasedimentary Cadillac and Kewagama Groups which are localized respectively to the south and north of the BRG. The Westwood deposit is hosted in a volcano-plutonic sequence composed of felsic hypabyssal volcanic rocks (Zone 2 corridor), mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks (North Corridor) and intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks (Westwood Corridor) marked by a chlorite-biotite-carbonate-garnet-amphibole distal alteration and a pervasive quartz-muscovite-sericite-pyrite proximal alteration.

All lithologies of the DBL mining camp have been affected by a north-south compression event, which resulted in a subvertical to steeply south dipping homoclinal volcanic sequence with an east-west schistosity. High-strain anastomosing east-west corridors are observed throughout the property, mainly at geological contacts and in intense alteration zones. Outside of these narrow corridors, primary volcanic textures are typically well preserved.

The Westwood deposit mineralisation consists of gold-sulphide vein-type mineralisation similar to zones 1 and 2 of the former Doyon mine which is located two kilometres west (Zone 2 ore zones) as well as gold-rich volcanogenic massive sulphide type semi-massive to massive sulphide lenses, veins and disseminations (Westwood and North corridors ore zones) similar to the Bousquet 1, Bousquet 2-Dumagami and LaRonde Penna deposits in the eastern part of the mining camp. All mineralised zones are sub-parallel to parallel to the stratigraphy (sub-vertical to steeply south dipping).

Five deposit styles are recognized in this camp: 1) gold-rich base metal massive sulphide lenses (LaRonde Penna, Bousquet 2-Dumagami and Westwood Corridor), 2) gold-rich vein stockworks and sulphide disseminations (Bousquet 1, North and Westwood corridors, and Ellison); 3) intrusion-related Au-Cu sulphide-rich vein systems (Doyon, Mooshla A, Zone 2), 4) shear-hosted Au-Cu-sulphide-rich veins (Mouska and MicMac) and 5) syn-deformation auriferous quartz-pyrite-tourmaline veins (Mooshla B).

iv) Exploration

Exploration of the Westwood deposit was realized from both surface and sub-surface work since the 1930s.

In 2002, Cambior's exploration team initiated compilation work based mainly on geological models that identified the Bousquet Formation upper member as a favourable target at depth where anomalous alteration patterns had been recognized. An important surface exploration program on the Doyon property was then initiated in 2002 and was very successful.

An underground exploration program, including 2.6 kilometres of drift development towards the east from the Doyon mine, was initiated in 2004 and ended in 2013. Since the beginning of exploration activities in the Westwood and Warrenmac areas in the 1930s, more than 829,000 metres of exploration, valuation and definition DD contributed to Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation. A wealth of geological information has been gathered from the exploration and scientific activities and continues to this day.

This data is used for deposit modelling and in the calculation of ore and waste tonnage, grade distribution and Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates. The Westwood deposit block model is updated at least once a year, as new information is obtained from underground development and DD work.

Recent scientific work has confirmed geochemical similarities between the host rocks of the main sulphide lenses at the LaRonde Penna mine and the rocks hosting the Westwood mineralised corridor. Consequently, there is excellent potential for gold-rich volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralisation to occur on the property.

Exploration activities targeting areas of potential resource expansions that were originally planned have been deferred to a later undetermined date. No exploration work has been done since September 2013.

v) Drilling

Exploration and DD work began in the 1930s and 1940s in the Westwood areas.

By the fall of 2006, a definition/valuation drilling program was planned to target Zone 2 and North Corridor mineralisation (with a drilling pattern of 40 metre x 40 metre). By the end of 2007, the underground electrical capacity, on level 084, was increased to support more equipment. Current power installation is sufficient to feed more than 10 drills.

In 2008, nine electric drills (six from underground and three from surface) were running simultaneously most of the time on the project. The valuation drilling program on Zone 2 confirmed the results and the opening of the vein on 084 level showed a better continuity than expected. Also, a significant intercept was obtained at a depth of 2.5 kilometres. Taking into account the time required and associated costs to drill at these depths, the IAMGOLD board of directors approved a ramp access to the Warrenmac Zone and the exploration shaft sinking to allow drilling at depth.

In 2009, exploration and valuation drilling was carried out with 11 electric drills (eight from underground and three from surface). Since 2010, drilling in all categories has been exclusively conducted from underground development with seven to 11 electric drills. Underground drilling was performed from levels 036, 060, 084, 104, 132, 140, 156, 180 and 192 and from the Warrenmac ramp. All underground drill holes on the Westwood occurrence were performed by Orbit Garant Drilling until the end of August 2013, by Boreal Drilling from September 2013 to August 2016 and by Machine Roger International from September 2016 onwards.

56,711 metres were drilled in 2019 and 56,000 metres of drilling is planned for 2020. This new data will contribute to an increased understanding of the mine potential and to upgrade Inferred Mineral Resources to the Indicated Mineral Resource and Measured Mineral Resource categories.

The 2019 drilling programs, from new access points, continued to increase the Company's confidence in the mineralised zones in terms of continuity and grades. Good potential exists to find more resources on both sides of the Bousquet fault especially at depth and to the west of the three mineralised corridors (Zone 2, North Corridor and Westwood Corridor). On the eastern side, new mineralisation contours still require further definition and currently known zones remained open at depth.

The 2019 drilling program is based on valuation and definition work from existing and future drilling access platforms to validate the known structures in three mineralised corridors. No exploration work was done in 2019 and neither is expected in 2020.

vi) Sampling, Analysis and Data Verification

Sample lengths vary from 0.5 to 1.5 metres and average about one metre. All drill holes assay values are grouped into composites of length equal to the mineralised zone width after three dimensional modelling of each length has been completed. Zone width is generally constant and ranges between 2.4 metres and three metres.

Sample lengths were normalized to one metre and based on the log normal graphs, Zone 2 assays were capped to between 50 g/t and 150 g/t per metre and the North Corridor assays were capped to between six g/t and 60g/t per metre dependent on statistical analysis. The Westwood Corridor is mineralised over the entire width of the zone, compared to the previous horizons that consist of centimetre veins. Therefore, the assay grades were capped at 40 g/t Au in the Westwood Corridor, independent of the length of the assays.

Core samples are collected at the drill site and stored in closed wooden core boxes. They are delivered to the core shack facility on surface by the contractor and/or mine personnel where they are received by the mine geology core shack technicians.

The mine site is monitored by close-circuit video cameras and has a security guard posted at all times at the entrance.

All core logging and sampling takes place in the core-shack and drill holes are photographed prior to sampling.

While logging samples, the geologist selects and indicates sample intervals by marking the beginning and end of each sample interval on the core with coloured lines/arrows. The geologist places a sample tag at the end of each sample interval to be assayed for gold and indicates on the tag if assays for silver, copper, lead and zinc and/or a density test is being requested. The tags used for sampling consist of a unique numbered sequence of printed paper tags. The geologist also indicates if the interval should be sawn in half, in case half the core is to be kept for future reference or for acid generation and flotation tests. The rest of the core is discarded or kept for future reference depending on the density of drilling and the information required.

Following the logging of samples, technicians saw the core in half, if needed, and place half of the core and its sample tag in a plastic sample bag, or the whole core and its sample tag in a plastic sample bag identified with the sample number on the bag as the sample tag. The sample bag is put in a box, listed and then delivered to the laboratory along with a submittal sheet which indicate the type of analysis to be done on each sample.

Since December 1, 2016, assaying of core samples is performed exclusively by the external laboratory ALS Laboratories, located in Val-d'Or, Québec, which is situated 60 kilometres west of the property.

From time to time, samples are sent to Laboratoire Expert Inc. a laboratory located in Rouyn-Noranda, Québec when re-assays are required as per the QA/QC program.

For both laboratories, samples received are then validated against the submittal sheet so that laboratory technicians can verify that no sample is missing. The samples are then registered and stored as soon as possible.

Official written procedures are made available at ALS to ensure the consistency of sample preparation and assaying techniques. All assay results are manually recorded by a laboratory technician in a server database.

Samples are first sorted in numeric order and then placed in large pans and dried in an oven. Cooled samples are then submitted for gold and, when indicated, for base metals analyses.

The samples are first crushed in a jaw crusher to ¼ inch then crushed with a second jaw crusher to 70 per cent passing through 10 mesh. All crushers are cleaned with compressed air between each sample. Samples are then split in a Jones Divider. The divider is cleaned with compressed air between each sample.

The sample is pulverized to 85 per cent passing 200 mesh (pulp). The pulveriser is cleaned with compressed air between each sample and also with silica between each sample. The first sample of each batch is screened for percentage passing 200 mesh. Results are recorded on a QA/QC worksheet.

All samples are analyzed using the fire assay method.

In addition, the Company has a data verification program in place. Quality control procedures are done at two levels, the internal laboratory quality control procedures and the geological department quality control program in order to maintain the highest possible standard controls.

Both laboratories have their own written quality control procedures that are implemented at the respective laboratory.

The Westwood mine QA/QC program includes the systematic addition of blind samples sent to the laboratories in order to validate their accuracy and precision. The Westwood mine QA/QC program also includes the systematic cross-validation of the primary laboratory results by a second external laboratory. This is done by submitting a whole batch of reject or pulp duplicates to the primary laboratory and then by submitting the same duplicates to the second laboratory. Blanks are also inserted in order to check for possible contamination.

vii) Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Metallurgical testing was performed prior to commissioning the Westwood mine. Testing was done on the three mineralized corridors: Zone 2, the North Corridor and the Westwood Corridor. The results were used to confirm the absence of obstacles to the project feasibility, to develop the process flowsheet of the plant and to estimate metallurgical operating parameters and costs.

There has been no additional metallurgical testwork performed on the drill core since then. Following plant start-up, the metallurgical testwork programs have focused on the optimization of plant performance.

viii) Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

Information on Mineral Resources is provided in Section 4 of Item III below.

In the Westwood Report, a portion of the Indicated Mineral Resources were transferred into Probable Mineral Reserves and a portion of the Measured Mineral Resources were transferred into Proven Mineral Reserves at the end of December 2017. The Mineral Reserve was calculated using economic analyses for each zone according to the costs and parameters further specified in the Westwood Report. A minimum mining width of 2.4 metres is used. Mining dilution and mining recovery are included in the calculation; dilution values range from 20 per cent to 63 per cent while mining recovery is estimated at 95 per cent. A mill recovery of 93 per cent to 96 per cent is also assumed depending on geological corridor.

The Westwood mine Mineral Reserve as of December 31, 2019, totals 5,269,000 tonnes grading 7.0 g/t Au for 1,184,000 ounces.

Further information on Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources is provided in Section 4 of Item III below.

ix) Mining Operations

Mine operations are scheduled on two 10-hour shifts per day, seven days per week (development and production). Infrastructure currently allows mining to a depth of 2,000 metres, although mineralization continues at depth.

Development is classified as either deferred (infrastructure) development, including ramps, cross-cuts and ore passes, or current development. Most lateral development is mechanized, with jumbos, rockbolters, scissor-lifts and 3.5 cubic yard load, haul, dump ("**LHD**") units. Dimensions for waste drifts are generally 4.1 metres high x 3.7 metres wide. Drift dimensions in the ore zone may vary locally according to the dip of the vein and the mining method selected: planned drifts dimensions are 3.8 metres wide x 3.7 metres high for long hole drifts. Trolley drifts have been developed with wheeled long-tom teams: other than Level 840 (originally an exploration drift), dimensions are 3.4 metres high x 3.1 metres wide.

Arched backs are required to assist with stability. Ground support varies significantly by type and orientation of the excavation: typical support may include mechanical rock bolts, resin rebar, friction bolts as well as mesh screen and straps.

Vertical development is mainly related to infrastructure development, including ventilation raises and ore/waste passes. Dimensions are typically 2.4 metres x 2.4 metres, although the main ventilation raise is six metres in diameter. Raise development is performed by contractors, including IAMRock (internal contractor) for Alimak and conventional raise and J.S. Redpath for raiseboring. Slot openings for long hole stopes are drilled with V-30 heads (0.76 m diameter) on Cubex production drills.

Long hole mining is the primary mining method used in the current mining panel. Forecasted dilution varies from 20 to 63 per cent according to the local thickness of the ore zone. A dilution database is used to estimate the dilution of similar areas. A dilution rate of 63 per cent is applied to stopes at the minimum mining width.

Long hole stopes are approximately 30 metres high and 13 metres in length. The minimum mining width is 2.4 metres wide. Depending on the thickness of the ore and geomechanical constraints, stope accesses may be either longitudinal, transverse, or hybrid. Sills of 4 metres are developed above and below each mining block (minimum width of 3.1 metres).

Stopes are generally drilled down from the upper level with 4 inch diameter holes. A drill pattern of 1.8 metres x 1.8 metres is planned. In the hole drills with V-30 heads are being used to open the slot raises. Stopes are being blasted with emulsion explosives and electronic detonators. LHD units (3.5 cubic yards) with remote capability will muck out the stope. Paste backfill is being poured in all stopes. A cure period of 10 days is required before mining any adjacent stope. Most stopes require cable bolts. A mobile equipment fleet of approximately 200 units is required to support production.

Mining activities in 2019 were affected by increased seismic activity in the fourth quarter of 2018 and were limited to lower grade stopes, resulting in lower head grades than prior year periods.

The Company's outlook for 2020 for the Westwood mine is expected to range between 90,000 and 110,000 ounces of gold as mining and development activities continue to ramp up, incorporating modified mining methods and operational practices developed to promote the safe exploitation of the ore bodies while targeting lower dilution. During the ramp-up period the mill feed will be supplemented with lower grade surface material from satellite prospects.

The following table indicates operating information for the Westwood mine for the last two years:

WESTWOOD MINE	**2019**	**2018**
Gold production (ounces)	91,000	129,000
Ore milled (tonnes)	625,000	693,000
Grade milled (g/t Au)	4.82	6.11
Recovery (%)	94	94

At the end of 2019, the Westwood mine employed 568 employees and 128 contractors.

After the Doyon mine ceased production at the end of 2009, the mills at the Doyon mine continued to process ore from the Mouska mine. The collective agreement originally negotiated for employees at the Doyon mine now covers employees at the Westwood mine. In December 2012, a collective agreement was signed with the workforce retroactively in effect from December 2011 and ran until November 2017. In October 2018, a new collective agreement was signed retroactively to December 2017. The new collective agreement will be in effect for five years until November 2022.

x) Processing and Recovery Operations

Ore from the Westwood mine is processed on site. The original Doyon mill, constructed in the 1970s, was completely refurbished between 2011 and 2013 in order to efficiently treat ore from the Westwood mine. The existing grinding, leaching, adsorption and stripping circuits were upgraded to replace obsolete equipment. Cyanide destruction capacity was also increased to treat the generated tailings.

Preliminary assessments for the Westwood mine indicated a potential for economic recovery of the zinc, as well as gold, from the higher-grade zinc ore zones. This potential was not validated by subsequent drilling, and studies failed to justify the additional capital expenditure for the recovery of zinc by flotation. The operating plan retained includes processing of the higher-grade zinc ore zones by cyanidation only which will not give zinc credits but provide acceptable gold recovery. The mill design will be revised if additional zinc resources are identified. The mill refurbishment completed in early 2013 includes gold cyanidation and tailings cyanide destruction circuit upgrades.

xi) Infrastructure, Permitting and Compliance Activities

The Westwood mine was developed using infrastructure and accesses from the Doyon mine. Due to the close proximity of the two mines, a portion of the Doyon mine infrastructure will be used and maintained for the life of the Westwood mine, while other portions will be restored according to the Doyon mine closure plan. Infrastructure will thus be concentrated around either the Westwood mine shaft or the former Doyon mill or refurbished for processing at the Westwood mine. Access to regional infrastructure (roads, power, etc.) will remain through the Doyon mine site. The Westwood mine infrastructure includes access roads, potable water supply, fire protection systems, sewage disposal systems, electric supply, natural gas supply and an administrative services building. Development of the project required construction of a waste rock dump and a mine water pond. Environmental infrastructure on the Westwood mine site includes tailings and water management facilities.

Several certificates of authorizations are necessary and must be obtained from the MDDELCC on the quality of the environment, as well as authorizations for ore extraction, ore processing, and tailings management, among other things. A key permit was issued in March 2013 by the MDDELCC being a depollution attestation. This permit, which is renewable every five years, identifies the environmental conditions that must be met by the Westwood mine when carrying out its activities. The depollution attestation compiles all the environmental requirements regarding effluent discharge, noise, waste management, etc., related to the operation of the Westwood mine.

No significant issues are expected regarding the social acceptability of the Westwood mine. As the project infrastructure is located on or near the Doyon mine site, in operation since 1980, the community and social impact will be essentially unchanged.

Information on the estimated amount of restoration and closure costs for the property is provided in Section 5.2 of Item III below.

xii) Capital and Operating Costs

Capital expenditures for the Westwood mine include sustaining capital required for the extraction of the Mineral Reserves only. The sustaining capital refers to the capital required to develop and sustain the mine through to production. Capital expenditures relating to new projects, improvements or expansions are treated on a case by case basis and are excluded from the following summary table of capital and operating cost estimates:

Expenditures (Sustaining)		**$/t**
Diamond Drilling	Exploration	**-**
	Valuation	1.22
	Total	1.22
Surface	Infrastructure	-
Underground	Shaft	-
	Deferred Development	21.40
	Infrastructure	4.59
	Construction	5.04
	Total	31.04
Mobile Equipment	Underground	3.77
Transfers		17.91
Total		**53.94**

		$/t	$/oz
Mining	Definition Drilling	1.72	8
	Stope Preparation	29.05	128
	Extraction	50.76	224
	Services	38.40	170
	Mech. / Electr. Services	47.92	212
	Technical services	11.35	50
	Transfer/Other	(17.91)	(79)
	Total Mining	161.29	712
Milling	Mill Operations	20.70	91
	Environment	5.04	22
	Total Milling	25.74	114
Administration	G & A	23.97	106
	Other	(1.78)	(8)
	Total Admin.	22.19	98
Total Operating Cost		**209.21**	**924**

xiii) Taxation

The Company's Canadian operations are subject to a combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rate of approximately 27 per cent. The Company's operations in the Province of Québec are also subject to a mining duty with statutory marginal tax rates ranging from 16 per cent to 28 per cent depending on profit margin.

1.2 Côté Gold Project

Unless stated otherwise, the information in this section is based upon the technical report (the " **Côté Gold Report** ") entitled "Côté Gold Project, Ontario, NI 43-101 Technical Report on Feasibility Study", prepared by Wood Canada Limited ("**Wood**") and authored by current or former employees of Wood (being Peter Oshust, Antonio Peralta Romero, Dustin Small, Paul O'Hara, Debbie Dyck, Dr. Bing Wang, Paul Baluch, Ray Turenne and Dr. Adam Coulson) as well as by Alan Smith and Marie-France Bugnon of IAMGOLD, and by Karen Besemann, with an effective date of November 1, 2018. Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully described herein. Reference should be made to the full text of the Côté Gold Report which is available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.



i) Property Description, Location and Access

The Côté Gold project (the "**Project**") is located in the Porcupine Mining Division, 25 kilometres southwest of Gogama, Ontario and extends approximately 57 kilometres from Esther Township in the west to Garibaldi Township in the east. It comprises a group of properties assembled through staking and option agreements covering a total area of about 521 square kilometres. The area that is the subject of the Côté Gold Report is a portion of the overall claim area.

The Project is bisected by Highway 144 and is about 175 kilometres by road north of Sudbury, along Highway 144 and approximately 125 kilometres by road southwest of Timmins via Highways 101 and 144. Access to the Project area is by a network of logging roads and local bush roads accessed from Highway 144 and from the Sultan Industrial Road which runs east-west along, and below, the southern part of the Project area.

IAMGOLD holds a major tenement package consisting of 3,208 tenures covering an area of about 60,017 ha. The tenure includes patented claims, mining leases, and a series of unpatented cell and boundary claims. All lease and patent boundaries for the property package have been surveyed. Boundary and corner posts defined existing claims.

On April 10, 2018, the ENDM converted Ontario's manual system of ground and paper staking, and maintaining unpatented mining claims to an online system, the MLAS. All active, unpatented claims were converted from their legally defined location by claim posts on the ground or by township survey to a cell-based provincial grid.

Following an amalgamation on June 1, 2017, all of IAMGOLD's interests in the groups of properties are now owned by and registered in the name of IAMGOLD Corporation, with the exception of the Ontario 986813 Ltd ("**Arimathaea Resources Inc.**") property, which is held in the name of Ontario 986813 Ltd ("**Ontario 986813**"), an IAMGOLD subsidiary.

On June 20, 2017, IAMGOLD completed a transaction with Sumitomo wherein Sumitomo agreed to acquire a 30 per cent undivided participating joint-venture interest in IAMGOLD's property interests in the property package. Sumitomo's interest in the property is held by the Sumitomo subsidiary SMM Gold Cote Inc.

The claims package consists of a number of agreements with third parties; these third parties may retain an interest in some of the properties within the property package either by way of an actual property interest or through royalty interests. Mineral claims subject to agreements are kept in good standing by IAMGOLD as a requirement of those agreements. Under provincial requirements IAMGOLD regularly completes assessment work that is filed to renew or extend the claims for as much as five years of validity.

Please see Section 4 of the Côté Gold Report for a detailed description of the terms of any royalties and other agreements to which the project is subject, as well as the tenure and expiration dates of the claims, licenses and other property tenure rights.

There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the project, other than those that may be expected from historical mining activities and limited mine workings.

ii) History

Prospecting and exploration activity in the Project area began in about 1900. Production records have not been compiled for the early mining efforts.

Prior to the discovery of the Côté Gold deposit, exploration activities had included geological mapping, outcrop stripping, numerous small-scale core drilling programs, and geophysical surveys. A number of small-scale shafts and associated development were excavated.

In 2007, Trelawney commenced assembling the large land package. Trelawney undertook prospecting, till, channel, strip, and grab sampling; airborne geophysical surveys (magnetic, electromagnetic, radiometric); ground geophysical surveys (ground magnetics, very low frequency and induced polarization); core drill programs; bulk sampling programs; metallurgical testwork and mining studies.

IAMGOLD acquired Trelawney's interests in 2012. Subsequently, IAMGOLD has completed reconnaissance and mapping, outcrop stripping, geochemical surveys (TBA) and geophysical surveys (ground IP, pole-dipole IP/resistivity, and very-low frequency geophysical surveys), resource development DD and additional metallurgical testwork, environmental and baseline surveys, and mining and technical studies, including a PFS in 2017.

iii) Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

The Project area is located in the Swayze greenstone belt in the southwestern extension of the Abitibi greenstone belt of the Superior Province. Igneous lithologies predominate and include both volcanic and plutonic rocks. Sedimentary rocks occur mainly near the top of the succession.

The Chester Intrusive Complex ("**CIC**"), a crudely stratified tonalite-diorite laccolith containing numerous screens and inclusions of mafic volcanic rocks is host to the Côté Gold deposit. The CIC units formed from a number of pulses of several distinct and evolving dioritic and tonalitic magmas that display complex crosscutting relationships. The intrusive phases were followed by magmatic-hydrothermal brecciation and the emplacement of several stages of gold-bearing veins. Subsequently, the deposit was intruded by several types of dyke rocks, and was subjected to deformation, in the form of deformation zones and brittle faulting.

The Côté Gold deposit gold mineralization is centred on breccia bodies of magmatic and hydrothermal origin, but also occurs as veins (sheeted veins and stockworks) and disseminations in tonalitic and dioritic rocks. Disseminated mineralization in the hydrothermal matrix of the breccia is the most important style of the gold-copper mineralization. This style consists of disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite, gold (often in native form), and molybdenite in the breccia matrix.

Other mineralization styles that have been identified within the Project area include quartz vein and fracture associated, orogenic or structurally-hosted vein occurrences, and syenite intrusion-related gold zones. The syenite intrusion-related gold zones are considered attractive exploration targets.

The Côté Gold deposit is a new Archean low-grade, high-tonnage gold (± copper) discovery. It is described as a synvolcanic intrusion-related and stockwork disseminated gold deposit. Deposits of this type are commonly spatially associated with and/or hosted in intrusive rocks. They include porphyry Cu-Au, syenite-associated disseminated gold and reduced Au-Bi-Te-W intrusion-related deposits, as well as stockwork-disseminated gold.

Certain features of the Côté Gold deposit resemble those characteristic of gold-rich porphyry deposits. These include:

- Emplacement at shallow (one to two kilometres) crustal levels; frequently associated with coeval volcanic rocks
- Localization by major fault zones, although many deposits show only relatively minor structures in their immediate vicinities
- Hydrothermal breccias, which are commonly associated with the deposits, and consist of early orthomagmatic as well as later phreatic and phreatomagmatic breccias
- Gold which is fine-grained, commonly <20 microns, generally <100 microns, and is closely associated with iron and copper-iron sulphides (pyrite, bornite, chalcopyrite).

iv) Exploration

The Project area is divided into three sectors for exploration purposes: (i) South Swayze West (western area); (ii) Chester (central area); and (iii) South Swayze East (eastern area).

Exploration programs to date have identified the Côté Gold deposit and have evaluated a number of nearby gold showings for their potential to be bulk-mineable gold deposits. To date, there have been no additional economic gold zones outlined. There are, however, gold zones situated near the Côté deposit that remain prospective, and active exploration programs will continue to evaluate these targets.

Exploration programs to date have been sufficient to screen many areas for the presence of a Côté-style deposit, with grid line spacing and general traverse spacing of less than 200 metres (some areas less than 100 metre spacing for traverse/grid line density). Litho-sampling and geological mapping is representative over much of the property land holdings, with some exceptions where glacial till and lacustrine deposits form thick mantels on the bedrock. In areas of thick overburden, IP geophysical surveys and DD has helped screen these overburden-covered areas.

General results and conclusions from ongoing exploration work is summarized below by target area:

- South Swayze West: Côté-style tonalite and diorite-hosted breccia zones have not been discovered to date. Exploration for syenite intrusion-hosted or shear-zone hosted gold zones continues. The presence of Timiskaming-style basin sediments cut by porphyry intrusions and broad structural deformation zones provide a good environment for gold-bearing vein networks.
- Chester Area: West of the Côté Gold deposit, the discovery of gold mineralization in the HAVA deformation zone (with associated breccia) reveals some similar host rocks and alteration styles to the Côté Gold deposit. East of the Côté Gold deposit, exploration work has revealed the presence of lower gold grades in the A Zone (Gosselin) and B Zone (Young-Shannon). These programs will continue to explore for satellite gold deposits

- South Swayze East: Gold mineralization discovered and investigated to date reveals only narrow and discontinuous shear-zone hosted veins. The lack of Côté-style mineralization makes this area less favorable for the discovery of a bulk-tonnage gold zone.

v) Drilling

A total of 880 drill holes (327,433 metres) have been completed within the Côté Gold deposit area. Outside the Côté Gold deposit area, in the period 2009-2019, a total of 395 drill holes for about 108,268 metres have been completed.

Core sizes have included HQ (63.5 millimetre core diameter), NQ (47.6 millimetre), BQ (36.4 millimetre), and BQTW (36 millimetre). Drill programs have included cores drilled for delineation, infill, condemnation, geotechnical and metallurgical purposes.

Geologists completed core logs, recording details of lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structure. The core was photographed. Technicians made meterage marks and logged RQD. The mineralized and barren core is very competent, except for very local, multiple metre length intervals of blocky core where minor faults are encountered. Overall, the core recovery for the 2009-2018 programs was approximately 99 per cent.

The collar azimuths for holes from before 2009 were established using front and back site markers located in the field with compass or GPS. The collars are subsequently re-surveyed post-drilling. L. Labelle Surveys based in Timmins, Ontario has been responsible for collecting the survey measurements for the Project since 2009.

IAMGOLD reports a FlexIT SmartTool instrument was used to collect down hole survey measurements for keyindex holes (drill holes used in the Mineral Resource estimate) drilled between 2009 and 2013. A Reflex EZ-TRAC tool was used to collect down hole survey measurements for holes drilled between 2014 and 2018.

Drilled thicknesses are generally greater than true thicknesses, depending on the dip of the mineralization, and the angle of the drilled hole.

The sampling interval was established by minimum or maximum sampling lengths determined by geological and/or structural criteria. The minimum sampling length was 50 centimetres, while the maximum was 1.5 metres. The typical sample length in most of the mineralized zones is one metre.

IAMGOLD determines the bulk density of samples by the water immersion method.

The primary laboratories used are independent of IAMGOLD and include:

- Accurassay (2011-2015), Timmins, Thunder Bay, (Ontario), accredited to ISO 17025 by the Standards Council of Canada, Scope of Accreditation 434;
- ActLabs (2015-2018), Ancaster, Dryden, Timmins, Thunder Bay (Ontario), accredited to ISO 17025 by the Standards Council of Canada, Scope of Accreditation 266; and
- AGAT (2019), Mississauga (Ontario), accredited to ISO 17025 by the Standards Council of Canada, Scope of Accreditation 665.

At Accurassay, samples were crushed to -8 mesh and pulverized to 90 per cent passing -150 mesh. Assays were completed using a standard FA and an AA finish. For samples that returned values of 2-5 g/t Au, another pulp was taken, and fire assayed with an FA-gravimetric finish. Samples returning values greater than 5 g/t Au were reanalyzed by pulp metallic analysis. All samples were subject to a 33-element ICP scan.

Initially at ActLabs, samples were crushed to 10 mesh and pulverized to 85 per cent passing 200 mesh. Assays were completed using a standard FA and an AA finish. For samples that returned values between 2-5 g/t Au, another pulp was taken and assayed using the FA-gravimetric method. Samples returning values greater than five g/t Au were reanalyzed by pulp screen metallic analysis. From 2017 onward, the entire sample had to be crushed to 95 per cent passing 2.8 millimetre screen and a sample split pulverized to 95 per cent passing 100 mesh. Samples were analyzed using a standard FA with an AA finish. For samples that returned assay values greater than two g/t, another cut was taken from the original pulp and subjected to FA-gravimetric analysis. For samples showing visible gold or samples which returned values greater than 20 g/t; a reanalysis using pulp metallic methods had to be undertaken.

Umpire (check) laboratories were also independent of IAMGOLD and included:

- ActLabs (2012-2014): accredited to ISO 17025 by the Standards Council of Canada, Scope of Accreditation 266;
- ALS Minerals (ALS) (2015), Val d'Or (Québec), accredited to ISO 17025 by the Standards Council of Canada, Scope of Accreditation 689;
- AGAT (2017-2018), Mississauga (Ontario), accredited to ISO 17025 by the Standards Council of Canada, Scope of Accreditation 665; and
- ActLabs (2019), Ancaster, Dryden, Timmins, Thunder Bay (Ontario), accredited to ISO 17025 by the Standards Council of Canada, Scope of Accreditation 266.

QA/QC insertion included SRMs, blanks and pulp duplicates as a standard procedure. IAMGOLD inserted control samples after every 12th sample interval. Over the Project life, about 23 different SRMs and two types of blanks have been used. The IAMGOLD QA/QC protocol includes the use of blanks inserted in the sample stream at a frequency of approximately one in 24 samples.

Pre-2017 drill hole data previously stored in a Gems database was moved to acQuire. All new drill hole collars are provided by surveyors and imported into Gems and subsequently transferred to acQuire. All new logging is recorded directly into a Gems database and subsequently transferred to acQuire. All new assay results are imported directly into acQuire. Those assays are subsequently transferred to the Gems database.

Analytical samples are transported by company or laboratory personnel using corporately owned vehicles. Core boxes and samples are stored in safe, controlled areas. Chain-of-custody procedures are followed whenever samples are moved between locations, to and from the laboratory, by filling out sample submittal forms.

Drill core is stored at the property in wooden core boxes under open-sided roofed structures, arranged by year. All rejects and pulps from the laboratory are also stored on site. Pulps are categorized by batch number and are stored inside sea containers. Rejects are stored inside plastic crates under temporary shelter.

vi) Sampling, Analysis and Data Verification

Internal data verification was performed by IAMGOLD staff over the Project history, and included: exploration data reviews, including exploration information, geological mapping, geological interpretations; drill collar position checks; downhole survey data reviews; examination of drill logging; review of sampling procedures, and assay data checks. Errors found in the database were reported to the database administrator and material errors were corrected as needed. Occasional inconsistencies found in the drill logs were addressed. Inconsistent sampling practices, with some samples crossing obvious contacts or lithological and mineralization limits were noted.

In 2012, staff from Roscoe Postle Associates Inc ("**RPA**") completed site visits, and reviewed exploration, drilling, logging, and sampling procedures with Trelawney and IAMGOLD personnel. Witness core samples were collected, which independently confirmed the presence of gold mineralization. RPA also reviewed the available QA/QC data for the Côté Gold deposit. This included reviews of blank, CRM, pulp reject and check assays. Approximately 12 per cent of the drill hole assay database was checked by comparing assay certificates to entries in the IAMGOLD database. Overall, the database was considered to be acceptable to support Mineral Resource estimation.

In December 2014, InnovExplo independently validated the entire assay database against laboratory certificates.

RPA's 2017 reviews included site visits, core reviews and field collar checks. Database checks included visual drill hole trace inspection and checks for extreme and zero assay values, unsampled or missing intervals, and overlapping intervals, routine database validation checks specific to Geovia GEMS to ensure the integrity of the database records, and comparison of about 5 per cent of the assays from the 2015 drilling campaign against the assay certificates. RPA concluded that logging, sampling procedures, and data entry comply with industry standards and that the database that was reviewed was acceptable for Mineral Resource estimation.

Wood conducted data verification in 2018. This program included site visits during which Wood personnel reviewed drilling, sampling, and QA/QC procedures, and inspected outcrops, drill core, core photos, core logs, and QA/QC reports and SG measurement procedures. Wood personnel reviewed collar, down-hole, and assay data in the database for transcription and other errors. Blank and CRM data were also evaluated. In the opinion of the QP, sufficient verification checks have been undertaken on the databases to provide confidence that the current database is reasonably error free and may be used to support Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation, and mine planning.

vii) Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Metallurgical laboratories involved with the testwork programs have included: (i) SGS facilities in Lakefield, Ontario; (ii) COREM (a consortium composed of several mining companies and the Government of Québec), in Québec City, Québec; and (ii) the University of British Columbia.

Metallurgical testwork completed since 2009 has included: comminution (Bond low-impact (crusher), rod mill and ball mill work indexes, Bond abrasion index, SAG, SMC, HPGR, piston press, and Atwal) tests; gravity recoverable gold tests; cyanide leaching (effect of head grade, effect of grind, reagent usage, CIPmodelling, cyanide destruction, solid-liquid separation and barren solution analysis) testwork; development of recovery projections; and review of potential for deleterious elements.

The comminution testwork indicated that the material tested was very competent, and that the mineralization is well-suited to an HPGR circuit.

The mineralization is free-milling (non-refractory). A portion of the gold liberates during grinding and is amenable to gravity concentration and the response to gravity and leaching is relatively consistent across head grades. Therefore, the lower-grade gold material is expected to exhibit the same level of metal extraction. Individual lithologies follow the general trends for grind size sensitivity and cyanide consumption. However, there is evidence of differences in free gold content. Silver content is consistently reported under two g/t. The testwork does not report on silver recovery.

Overall gold recovery is estimated at 91.8 per cent for the processing of 36,000 t/d using the proposed flowsheet.

Cyanide and lime consumptions are quite low in comparison to what is typically seen in the industry which reflects the lack of cyanicides and other cyanide consumers. Lime consumption is also positively impacted by the basic nature of the ore.

Metal dissolution during cyanide leaching was found to be low, and there are no obvious concerns with deleterious elements.

Overall metallurgical test results show that all the variability samples were readily amenable to gravity concentration and cyanide leach. Samples selected for metallurgical testing were representative of the various types and styles of mineralization within the different zones. Samples were selected from a range of locations within the deposit zones. Sufficient samples were taken so that tests were performed on sufficient sample mass.

In 2019, a second HPGR pilot plant circuit test was performed at COREM with Weir Mineral technical expert in order to finalize the sizing of the HPGR equipment. Materiel was sent to Germany in order to finalize the terms of a guarantee of performance for the HPGR tyres life. Further, two tonnes of HPGR product material was tested in Australia at the Schenck Process laboratory to finalize the selection of screen panels and the efficiency of screening in order to establish the terms for a guarantee of performance for the screening equipment selected.

viii) Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Estimates

Subsequent to the Côté Gold report, Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. ("RPA") was retained by the Company to update the Wood Mineral Resource estimate based on additional drilling, newly interpreted wireframes, and adjusted classification. The Mineral Resource estimation and Mineral Resource statement sections below are based on RPA's recent work. Further information on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves is provided in Section 4 of Item III below.

Mineral Resource Estimation

The drill hole database for the Côté Gold deposit consists of 750 core holes totalling over 310,000 metres drilled by IAMGOLD and Trelawney, between 2009 and 2019. The assay table has 300,768 samples, with a total length of 294,399 metres of sampled core. Since the previous 2018 estimate, 5,558 metres were drilled at the project, in 38 core drill holes. The 2019 holes are mostly peripheral to the interpreted mineralized domains.

IAMGOLD geologists prepared updated lithology, mineralization, and overburden domains incorporating the latest drilling information available. The wireframes were provided as separate dxf files and as a Seequent Leapfrog project. RPA reviewed and adopted the provided wireframes. Subsequently, RPA decided to consider the Fault Domain as a plane and to distribute the volume of the provided Fault Domain in the neighbouring domains. The plane of the fault was redefined by RPA, defined as a break in grade along the fault intercept. This plane was then used as a boundary for lithology and interpolation domains.

The mineralization, lithology, and fault plane allowed the separation of North and South, constrained (higher grade, more continuous) and unconstrained (lower grade, low continuity) domains, with a further subdivision based on lithology. RPA created additional surfaces and solids in Leapfrog and GEMS in order to allow finer control for grade interpolation purposes inside the extended breccia domains. Grade trends were identified, investigated, and modelled.

The assays were back-flagged with mineralization and lithology information for descriptive statistics. High grade gold samples were noticed in almost all of the subdomains. In order to reduce the influence of the erratic high grade values, RPA performed a capping analysis and determined capping levels for the various domains using histograms, probability plots, decile analysis, and disintegration analysis. After applying capping to raw data, assay intervals were composited to six metre equal length intervals within each domain, starting at the domain wireframe piercing points. Composites shorter than two metres (one third of the nominal composite length) generated at the end of some intercepts were discarded. Similarly, composites with less than two metres of sampled core, mostly representing overburden and diabase dike intercepts, were discarded prior to estimation.

RPA investigated the relationship between grade, lithology, and alteration information available at Côté. Assay data was flagged according to the updated lithological model and with the 2018 alteration model. Various resulting data groups were compared in an attempt to identify potential homogenous domains and their relationship with local or overall grade trends. The mineralization did not appear to be consistently related to the presence or intensity of alteration, hence RPA decided to focus on the lithology and grade information. Grade shells were generated with various constraints: isotropic or trended, unconstrained or limited by different lithology or mineralization or lithological domain. The local grade trends and volumes highlighted by three grade shells were used as a guide to define interpolation subdomains inside the Extended Breccia wireframes. During the trend analysis process, it was noticed that the thinner low angle dikes (mafic, lamprophyre) appear in discrete bands, introducing a local dilution. The behaviour of single dikes and groups of dikes should be investigated and potentially modelled in the future because they trend differently than the mineralization.

The compartmentalization and multiple grade trends in both the North and South areas, and with vertical and horizontal higher grade components, as highlighted by the grade shells, makes variographic analysis challenging and open to interpretation, and any global results that do not consider the local structural subdomains are less reliable. RPA modelled approximative volumes focused around individual grade trends to increase the chances of obtaining better behaved experimental variograms. Two partly overlapping wireframes were modelled for the North area, capturing the better-defined NNE trend and EW trend. These wireframes were later used to separate the 1101 and 1201 grade interpolation domains. In the South, one wireframe was modelled in the central part of the Extended Breccia to capture the S-EW trend. The South trend wireframe includes a mix from three interpolation subdomains. RPA notes that for the investigated subdomains, the experimental variogram ranges observed were 90 metres to 150 metres for major and semi-major directions, while minor ranges were generally within 50 metres. RPA modelled the relative nugget effect as 20 per cent. Modelled variograms reached 80 per cent to 90 per cent of the sill at a range of approximately 50 m for the major and semi-major directions.

A block model was set up in GEOVIA GEMS 6.8.1 software. The block model has a block size of 10 metres wide by 10 metres deep by 12 metres high. The block model is rotated 30° (GEMS rotation convention). The block size is appropriate for the intended open pit operation planning and adequate for the drill hole spacing at Côté.

Blocks in the model were flagged initially with lithology and mineralization. The majority rule was used to determine the flagging of a block with respect to modelled wireframes. Blocks outside the modelled lithology wireframes were assumed to be tonalite and flagged accordingly in order to facilitate processing of the block model data in the pit optimization algorithm. For estimation domains, the in-situ blocks (below the overburden) were flagged using the mineralized Extended Breccia North and South wireframes (with higher precedence) and the low grade North and South solids. Barren dike wireframes were not used for the interpolation domains flagging. Four main volumes were separated, the 100 (N) and 200 (S) for low grade and 1000 (N) and 2000 (S) for constrained mineralization. This flagging was assigned to the composites. Blocks in the low grade domain were then flagged with 101 and 202 respectively. The 1000 domain was separated in three subdomains, one reflecting the NNE grade trend (1101), one for the EW trend (1201), and the remaining volume with mixed influence (1001). The 2000 domain was separated in six subdomain reflecting the local grade trends: isotropic for 3202 and 3502, dipping north for 3102 and 3402, dipping vertically for 3302, and dipping south for 3602. The lithology domains were based on the diorite, diorite breccia, and hydrothermal breccia wireframes. Blocks were then reflagged as dike where this wireframe represented the majority of a block. The overburden wireframe had the highest precedence for lithology flagging. The lithology flagging, in combination with the area (North or South), were used as the basis to assign the density.

After interpolation and classification, grade and classification were transferred to a final set of attributes. At this stage, blocks from assumed barren lithological domains (dike and overburden) were sterilized. This final set of parameters was used for pit optimization and resource reporting.

The Côté grade block model was interpolated in one pass. The gold grades were estimated using the 6 metres composites and the inverse distance cubed (ID3) interpolation method (anisotropic). This method helped preserve local grades when using mineralized wireframes with occasional internal dilution and with lower grade intercepts. Additionally, the experimental variograms reach high levels of variance within relatively short distances. Alternative interpolation methods were used for block validation purposes. A maximum of three or four composites per drill hole was used. The Extended Breccia domains shared the composites for all the subdomains. Hard boundaries were enforced between low and high grade domains and between the North and South areas.

A total of 2,031 bulk density measurements from core samples were available. A preliminary outlier identification and removal was performed by IAMGOLD, eliminating readings of less than 2.4 g/cm3 and higher than 3.5 g/cm3. The density data was separated by lithology, mineralization, and position with respect to the fault.

RPA performed drill hole spacing tests for Côté using the 2018 data in order to assess the new Wood classification criteria for Measured. The grade of blocks in the tightly drilled area in the South were estimated repeatedly, each time reducing the number of holes available for estimation. The results obtained using drill hole spacing from actual to 90 metres were up-scaled to quarterly and yearly production volumes. The average percent difference in grades for blocks 40 BXDR_ext BXDR_out DIO_ext DIO_out HDBX_ext HDBX_out TON_ext TON_out above cut-off grade between volume units was plotted along with the minimum and maximum differences. The results of this test agree with the drill spacing of 44 metres for Measured and 66 metres for Indicated categories; however, this test effectively tests for average grade variations in a fixed volume and does not account for volume variations that would occur if the mineralized volume were to be interpreted separately for each of the drill hole spacing scenarios. Changing the interpretation of the mineralized volume would increase the differences between spacing scenarios. This would most likely result in increasing the spread of the differences and suggests that a tighter drill hole spacing for the Measured Resource classification might be required in the future.

Definitions for resource categories used in this report are consistent with those defined by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves dated May 10, 2014 (CIM (2014) definitions as incorporated by reference into NI 43-101. In the CIM classification, a Mineral Resource is defined as "a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction". Mineral Resources are classified into Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories. The classification uses a combination of interpreted geological continuity, expressed by the Extended Breccia wireframe, and drill hole spacing, expressed as average distance between drill holes and distance from the closest hole.

Interpolated blocks within the Extended Breccia wireframes were considered as candidates for classification in the Inferred category and higher, while blocks outside these wireframes were only considered for the Inferred category. Extended Breccia blocks in areas with up to 44 metres drill hole spacing and within 25 metres from the closest drill hole were classified as Measured. Extended Breccia blocks in areas with drill hole spacing up to 66 metres and within 40 metres from the closest drill hole were classified as Indicated. The remaining interpolated blocks, if located in areas with drill hole spacing up to 110 metres and within 75 metres from the closest drill hole, were classified as Inferred. Average drill hole spacing for the Measured and Indicated categories was based on the average distance of a hole to the nearest five holes. For the Inferred category, the average to the nearest three holes was used, to eliminate artifacts generated by the numerical approach observed at the edges of the drilled area and at depth. A minimal manual cleanup of the scattered blocks from all classes was performed. Additional work on the block classification smoothing should be carried out in the future in order to eliminate the presence of occasional small clusters of blocks of different class generated by the essentially numerical approach used for this estimate. This would mostly result in upgrading a small number of Inferred blocks to Indicated and would have a negligible impact on this interim resource model update.

Metal prices used for reserves are based on consensus, long term forecasts from banks, financial institutions, and other sources. For resources, metal prices used are slightly higher than those for reserves. The resources were reported at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au and constrained by an optimized resource shell. Only the blocks inside the resource shell were reported. This is similar to the cut-off value and approach used for the previous estimate. In order to comply with the CIM (2014) requirement that a Mineral Resources should demonstrate "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction", RPA prepared preliminary Lerchs-Grossmann pit shells to constrain the resources. The cost and parameters assumed for Côté are the same as those used by Wood in 2018.

The capping levels were established using statistical methods. In order to understand the overall influence of the capping on the resource estimate, RPA estimated and reported the uncapped resources. The Measured and Indicated metal lost due to capping is 17 per cent for the current estimate. For the 2018 resource estimate, the metal reduction due to capping was similar. Metal loss in the 2012 resource estimates was 22 per cent in the NE domain and 14 per cent in the SW domain. The 2016 resource update stated metal loss of 15 per cent in the NE and 16 per cent in the SW domain.

The additional drilling, mineralization wireframes adjustments, additional density measurements and grade estimation approach introduced minor changes overall. The largest changes included a firmer application of the classification criteria, resulting in a reduction of the Measured Mineral Resources, and detaching classification from the modelled alteration wireframes, resulting in the addition of significant Inferred Mineral Resources. Previously the blocks outside the modelled mineralization wireframes were considered for the Inferred classification only if they were situated inside alteration wireframes that were considered favourable hosts for mineralization.

Mineral Resource Statement

RPA completed an interim Mineral Resource update for the Côté Gold Deposit, dated December 19, 2019. The updated model benefited from additional drilling, updated interpreted mineralization wireframes, subdomaining of constrained mineralized volumes based on local grade trends, elimination of the fault domain, and adjustments to classification approach.

The Mineral Resources include 152.1 Mt with an average grade of 0.97 g/t Au containing 4.72 million ounces (Moz) gold in the Measured category, and 213.4 Mt at an average grade of 0.80 g/t Au containing 5.48 Moz gold in the Indicated category. An additional 189.6 Mt, averaging 0.63 g/t Au and containing 3.82 Moz gold, is reported in the Inferred category. The resources are reported inside an optimized resource shell based on the same economic parameters as those stated in the 2018 FS NI 43-101 Report. The current estimate shows a reduction of 11 per cent of tonnes and ounces in the Measured category, and an increase of 16 per cent for tonnage and 18 per cent for ounces in the Indicated category. Overall, the Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resources have increased by 3 per cent for tonnage and 2 per cent for ounces, and no change in the average grade compared to the 2018 estimate. The Inferred material shows a 68 per cent increase in tonnage and 57 per cent increase in ounces due to inclusion in the reported resources of mineralized blocks outside the alteration wireframes used as a constraint for classification in the previous estimate.

The current estimate compares well with the previous estimate in terms of tonnage, average grade, and metal for the combined Measured and Indicated categories, confirming that Côté is a mature project with stable resource estimates. The differences for individual classes stem from nuances of classification criteria and their application.

Based on the input parameters used for the constraining conceptual resource pit, the marginal cut-off grade is calculated at 0.25 g/t Au, and the breakeven cut-off grade is 0.30 g/t Au with the mining costs included. RPA has used a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade for the Mineral Resource tabulation, as it meets the requirement for reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction, and it supports the assumptions regarding grade continuity at that cut-off. The effective date of the Mineral Resources is December 19, 2019.

Mineral Resources are reported in Section 4 of Item III below using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources reported below are inclusive of those Mineral Resources that were converted into Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not demonstrate economic viability.

SUMMARY OF MINERAL RESOURCES – DECEMBER 19, 2019
IAMGOLD Corporation – Côté Gold Project

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Gold Grade (Au g/t)	Contained Metal (Moz)
Measured	152.1	0.97	4.72
Indicated	213.4	0.80	5.48
Measured and Indicated	**365.5**	**0.87**	**10.20**
Inferred	189.6	0.63	3.82

Notes:
1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term gold price of US$1,500 per ounce, and a US$/C$ exchange rate of 1.30.
4. Bulk density varies from 2.69 t/m^3 to 2.85 t/m^3.
5. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Mineral Reserve Estimation

Wood Canada Limited (Wood) prepared a Mineral Resource estimate with a data cut-off date of June 7, 2018. Wood used the Mineral Resource estimate to prepare a Mineral Reserve estimate and a Feasibility Study (FS) on the Project. The FS is summarized in a NI 43-101 Technical Report by Wood and IAMGOLD with an effective date of November 1, 2018.

The mine plan is based on the detailed mine design derived from the optimal pit shell produced by applying the LG algorithm.

Wood imported the resource model, containing gold grades, block percentages, material density, slope sectors and rock types, and net smelter return, into the optimization software. The optimization run was carried out only using Measured Mineral Resources and Indicated Mineral Resources to define the optimal mining limits.

The optimization run included 55 pit shells defined according to different revenue factors, where a revenue factor of one is the base case. To select the optimal pit shell that defines the ultimate pit limit, Wood conducted a pit-by-pit analysis to evaluate the contribution of each incremental shell to NPV, assuming a processing plant capacity of 36 kt/d and a discount rate of six per cent.

The Mineral Reserves estimate incorporates considerations of dilution and ore losses on a block basis. The ore tonnage and average grade were estimated using the partial block percentages within the final pit design.

Mineral Reserve Statement

The cut-off applied to the Mineral Reserves is variable with a range of 0.33 to 0.37 g/t Au and averages 0.35 g/t Au. The estimate has an effective date of October 1, 2018. Mineral Reserves are reported in Section 4 of Item III below.

ix) Mining Operations

The Base Case is based on a subset of the Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves and is used to support the permit application. Geotechnical analyses are based on a combination of site visit inspections by Wood personnel, data processing and compilation of previously completed geomechanical investigations and site-specific resources supplied by IAMGOLD, kinematic analysis, limit equilibrium modelling, and overall slope stability analysis of the main pit walls including review of the hydrogeological conditions.

The pit has been sub-divided into five main structural domains related to the pit geometry and a major east-west-trending fault. Bench face angles of 60-75º were recommended. Bench widths in each sector were widened as necessary, based on the significance of toppling and wedge failures, from a minimum value of 9.5 metres up to 12 metres assuming double benching on the final pit wall. A 20 metre wide geotechnical berm is recommended for midpoint between inter-ramp spacing greater than 150 metres.

The Base Case is designed as a truck-shovel operation assuming 220 t autonomous trucks and 34 m^3 shovels. The pit design includes four phases to balance stripping requirements while satisfying the concentrator requirements. The design parameters include a ramp width of 35 metres, road grades of 10 per cent, bench height of 12 metres, targeted mining width between 90 metres, berm interval of 24 metres, variable slope angles by sector and a minimum mining width of 40 metres.

The smoothed final pit design contains approximately 203 Mt of mill feed and 492 Mt of waste for a resulting stripping ratio of 2.4:1. The 203 Mt processed mill feed fits within the capacity of the TMF.

The Base Case production schedule includes the process plant ramp-up schedule. This schedule takes into account the inefficiencies related to start-up of operations, and includes the tonnage processed as well as the associated recoveries, which steadily increase to reach the design capacity after 10 months of operation. The mine will require one year of pre-production before the start of operations in the processing plant.

Although the mine requires one year of pre-stripping, mining starts two years before production starts to provide material for the TMF construction. The deposit is planned to be mined in four phases included within the ultimate pit limit. The schedule was developed in quarters for the pre-production period and for the first five years of production, then in yearly periods. Following evaluation of different rates, a maximum mining capacity of 62 Mt/a was selected to develop the detailed production schedule and the maximum number of benches mined per year was set at eight in each phase.

Additional constraints were used to guide the schedule, including feeding lower grades during the first months of the plant ramp-up schedule, the maximum stockpile capacity and reducing the mining capacity in later years to balance the number of truck requirements per period.

The Base Case LOM is 13 years with stockpile reclaim extending into the sixteenth year. The amount of re-handled mill feed is 59 Mt, which requires a maximum stockpile capacity of 48 Mt when considering the reclaim.

The MRA will be constructed southeast of the planned open pit to store mine rock from the open pit excavation. In its ultimate configuration, the MRA will store 350 Mt of mine rock with its final crest elevation at an approximate elevation of 480 metres. Collection ditches and six runoff collection ponds/sumps will be built at topographical low points around the MRA perimeter to collect runoff and seepage, which will then be pumped to a polishing pond.

The overburden storage, which will be located to the southwest of the pit, will have a storage capacity of approximately 8.2 Mm^3. The ore stockpiles will be located on the northeast side of the pit and have a total storage capacity of 23 Mm^3, which is enough to satisfy the maximum stockpiling capacity of approximately 48 Mt required in the production schedule.

Blasting operations will be contracted to a blasting explosives provider. Drilling will be required for both ore control and blasting.

Base Case mining operations will use an autonomous truck and drill fleet, supported by a conventional manned loading fleet and a fleet of manned support equipment. The truck fleet will be diesel-powered with the capacity to mine approximately 60 Mt per year operating on 12 metre benches. The shovel fleet will be electric powered supported by two large diesel-powered FELs.

The mine will be supported by multiple contractors. A contractor miner is assumed to mine all overburden within the mine plan and to develop the initial benches in the pre-production period for the autonomous fleet. A MARC will be in place during pre-production and the first three years of operation. Blasting will be done by a contract down hole service during the LOM. A full-service contract tire provider will be used throughout the LOM to supply, repair, and change tires at the mine site.

Equipment requirements are estimated on a quarterly basis during pre-production and the first five years of mining, and annually thereafter. Equipment sizing and numbers are based on the mine plan, maintenance availability assumptions, and a 24-hour, seven-day week work schedule.

x) Processing and Recovery Operations

The process plant design for the Base Case is conventional and uses conventional equipment. The process plant will consist of:

- Primary (gyratory) crushing;
- Secondary cone crushing and coarse ore screening;
- Coarse ore stockpile;
- Tertiary HPGR crushing;
- Fine ore screening and storage;
- Two milling stages (ball mill followed by vertical stirred mills);
- Gravity concentration and intensive leaching;

- Pre-leach thickening;
- Whole ore cyanide leaching;
- CIP recovery of precious metals from solution;
- Cyanide destruction;
- Tailings thickening;
- Elution of precious metals from carbon;
- Recovery of precious metals by EW; and
- Smelting to doré.

The plant will have facilities for carbon regeneration, tailings thickening and cyanide destruction. Plant throughput will be 36,000 tons per day and it is expected that a ramp-up period of 10 months will be required to reach the design throughput.

Tailings water from a reclaim pond will be the primary source of mill water, providing the majority of the process plant requirements, whereas a storm/mine water pond will be a secondary source of process water. Fresh water will be required for reagent mixing at the process plant which will be pumped from Mesomikenda Lake.

The major reagents required will include flocculant, caustic, cyanide, copper sulphate, sulfur dioxide, anti-scalant, lime, hydrochloric acid and oxygen. A dedicated, self-contained air service system will be provided.

The plant will require approximately 50.7 MW of power to operate at full capacity.

xi) Infrastructure, Permitting and Compliance Activities

Infrastructure

Infrastructure required to support the Base Case operations will include: (i) the open pit; (ii) MRA; (iii) stockpiles; (iv) TMF and associated ponds; (v) access and internal roads; (vi) powerlines and power distribution networks; (vii) watercourse realignments, diversion channels, dams and ponds; (viii) a New Lake to replace Côté Lake; (ix) process facilities; (x) accommodation facilities; and (xi) mine support facilities including offices, workshops and warehouses.

Power supply for the Base Case is assumed to be provided via an upgraded existing transmission line operated by Hydro One from Timmins to Shining Tree Junction and a new 44 km-long 115 kV electrical power transmission line from Shining Tree Junction to the Project site. The calculated electrical load for the Côté Gold site is as follows:

- 61 MW maximum demand load;
- 59 MW average demand load; and
- 98 per cent lagging (inductive) power factor.

This calculated load is based on the current electrical load list, and includes two electric shovels, mine dewatering, all ancillary loads, and a 10 per cent allowance for growth during detailed design. Hydro One has allocated a total of 72 MW of capacity to the Project. Emergency back-up power will be available from four diesel standby generators.

The selected route to the plant is the existing Chester Logging Road which has already been upgraded from the Sultan Industrial Road to kilometre 4.62 at the intersection with an existing road to the planned open pit area. At the corner of the planned TMF site, the existing road continues into the footprint of the TMF, and 4.28 kilometres of new road construction will be required to extend the access to the construction/permanent camp entrance. This section of road will be constructed as part of the early works and will be used as a primary construction access to the plant site and the camp area. A mine by-pass road will be constructed to allow the public to access Chester Logging Road north of the TMF without passing through the mine security gate and the mine site proper.

The Base Case mine development will require three major haul roads, consisting of access to the MRA, the TMF, and the topsoil/overburden stockpile. In addition, a major intersection is required on the north side of the open pit to tie together the exit from the pit with the pit bypass road, the ramps to the ore stockpiles and the crusher and truck shop ramps.

Environmental Considerations

IAMGOLD received Provincial ministerial approval of the 2015 EA for the Project. The EA states that no significant effects are anticipated after application of the proposed mitigation measures. Environment Canada stated in May 2016 that the Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects. The Project presented in the 2018 Feasibility Study has undergone optimizations since the 2015 EA, including: relocation of the TMF to minimize overprinting of fish-bearing waters; a reduced Project footprint; improved Project economics; a reduced need for watercourse realignments; avoidance of effluent discharges to the Mesomikenda Lake watershed; a smaller open pit; modifications to the process plant; reduction in transmission line voltage; and re-routing of the transmission line. IAMGOLD is of the opinion that there are no new net effects arising from the 2018 Feasibility Study. On October 19, 2018, the CEAA confirmed that the proposed Project changes are not considered new designated physical activities and therefore a new environmental assessment is not required.

Baseline environmental and social studies have been conducted addressing aspects of: water; air and noise; soils; geology and geochemistry; hydrology; hydrogeology; surface water quality; water sedimentation; groundwater quality; aquatic resources; wildlife; land use; cultural heritage and paleontological resources; and Aboriginal traditional land use. IAMGOLD has conducted additional baseline studies within the boundaries of the new TMF and topsoil/overburden stockpile, and new transmission line alignment, to infill the physical, biological and human environment characterizations conducted previously. These additional baseline data, together with design information for the site configuration, were used to prepare the EER for the project, for submission to the CEAA and the MECP, thus informing the regulatory agencies of changes or improvements to the EA. As of November 9, 2018, both the CEAA and MECP concur with the conclusion in the EER report, which demonstrates that the proposed changes to the undertaking result in no new net effects.

Over the proposed Base Case LOM of 16 years, tailings production is approximately 13.1 Mt/a from nominal mill throughput of 36,000 t/d, except in the first year when it will be about 11 Mt due to ramp-up. The TMF will store 203 Mt of tailings over the LOM. Based on the laboratory test results, the tailings are non-acid generating with low potential of metal leaching.

Tailings will be thickened with solids concentration in slurry at 62 per cent and discharged from the TMF perimeter dams, forming an overall beach slope of approximately one per cent. Tailings solids will settle in the TMF with pore water retained in the voids with supernatant water forming a pond. Based on recent rheology, drained and undrained column settling tests, an overall in-situ dry density of 1.4 to 1.5 t/m^3 is expected.

Perimeter embankment dams, raised in stages, will be used for tailings management. Monitoring instrumentation will be used to monitor dam deformation and dam settlement during both operation and post-closure.

TMF water will be pumped from the tailings pond/reclaim pond directly to the mill for reuse and hence forms a closed circuit without contact with other water bodies. Collection ditches and ponds will be located at topographical low points around the TMF perimeter to collect runoff and seepage. In the ultimate TMF configuration there will be six collection ponds. The ponds will lead the seepage to the reclaim pond by gravity (or by pumping in some cases) for recirculation to the process plant.

Water quality of the process water will be monitored (before and after cyanide destruction) prior to discharge to the TMF. Water quality will also be monitored at the TMF settling pond, reclaim pond, and in the seepage collection system. Groundwater quality will be monitored at wells to be installed downgradient of the TMF seepage collection system to confirm that seepage from the TMF is being captured in the seepage collection system.

A watercourse realignment system has been designed to redirect water around the mine facilities to enable excavation and dewatering of the open pit.

Four pit protection dams will be constructed either within existing lakes, in shallow water, or at currently dry locations along the eastern periphery of Clam Lake. These dams will protect water from entering the pit area. Two realignment channels will reroute the existing watercourses that will be overprinted by the open pit. In compensation of the loss of Côté Lake, a new lake will be created southeast of the open pit.

A polishing pond east dam will be constructed in the Three Duck Lakes (Upper) area to delineate the lake from the polishing pond area. The Côté Lake dam is required to facilitate early dewatering of Côté Lake and separate the Three Duck Lakes system from Côté Lake. A storm/mine water pond near the process plant will receive pumped inflows from the pit, the polishing pond when required, and runoff from the process plant site. Runoff from the ore stockpiles and MRA will report to the polishing pond via perimeter ditches.

Closure of the Côté Gold Project will be governed by the Ontario Mining Act and its associated regulations and codes. IAMGOLD submitted a closure plan in accordance with the legislative requirements in tandem with the 2018 Feasibility Study. This plan details measures for temporary suspension, care and maintenance and closure of the Project, including determining financial assurance required to implement the closure plan.

Conventional methods of closure are expected to be employed at the site. The closure measures for the TMF will be designed to physically stabilize the tailings surface to prevent erosion and dust generation. The pit will be allowed to flood, and the natural flow of the realigned water bodies will be re-established to the extent practicable. Revegetation will be carried out using non-invasive native plant species. Monitoring at appropriate sampling locations, including those established during baseline studies and operations, will be conducted after closure to confirm performance.

ENDM requires financial assurance for implementation of the closure plan. A closure cost estimate is included in the Base Case operating cost estimate.

Permitting Activities

Most mining projects in Canada are reviewed under one or more environmental assessment processes whereby design choices, environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures are compared and reviewed to determine how best to proceed through the environmental approvals and permitting stages. Entities involved in the review process normally include government agencies, municipalities, Aboriginal groups, the general public and other interested parties.

Three primary Provincial agencies will be involved with Project approvals/permits:

- Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines;
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry; and
- Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks.

Additional agencies that may be involved in permitting include:

- Ontario Energy Board;
- Ministry of Transportation;
- Infrastructure Ontario;
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport;
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada;

- Environment and Climate Change Canada;
- Natural Resources Canada;
- Transport Canada; and
- NAV CAN.

Social Considerations

IAMGOLD has actively engaged local and regional communities, as well as other stakeholders, to gain a better understanding of their issues and interests, identify potential partnerships, and build social acceptance for the Project. Stakeholders involved in Project consultations to date include those with a direct interest in the Project, and those who provided data for the baseline studies. The involvement of stakeholders will continue throughout the various Project stages. The range of stakeholders is expected to increase and evolve over time, to reflect varying levels of interest and issues.

As part of the Provincial conditions of the environmental assessment approval, IAMGOLD will develop and submit a Community Communication Plan to the responsible Provincial ministry, outlining its plan to communicate with stakeholders through all phases of the Project.

IAMGOLD plans to work with the community of Gogama to collaborate on the development of a socio-economic management and monitoring plan to manage potential socio-economic effects of the Project (both adverse and positive).

An understanding of the Indigenous communities potentially interested in the Project was first developed through advice from the ENDM to Trelawney in a letter dated August 19, 2011, and through advice from the CEAA based on information provided by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (now Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada). IAMGOLD sought further direction from both Provincial and Federal Crown agencies on the potentially-affected communities.

Based on Federal and Provincial advice and information gathered through engagement activities, IAMGOLD engaged a range of Indigenous groups during the preparation of the EA. Based on consultation efforts since the start of the Project, and on groups expressing a continued interest, IAMGOLD has continued to engage the identified communities through information sharing (e.g., newsletters, notices, invitations to open houses), and has focused on actively engaging affected communities identified through the EA process. IAMGOLD signed an Impact Benefit Agreement with Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation on April 30, 2019. The Company is continuing its engagement with the Métis Nation of Ontario (Region 3) on the project, including with respect to a potential project agreement.

As part of the Provincial and Federal conditions of approval, IAMGOLD will develop and submit an Indigenous Consultation Plan to the responsible government departments, outlining the Project's plan to consult with identified Indigenous groups throughout all phases of the Project. There is a requirement that IAMGOLD consult all identified Indigenous groups as part of the development of this plan.

IAMGOLD has committed to work with the communities of Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation to collaboratively develop a socio-economic management and monitoring plan to manage potential socio-economic effects of the Project (both adverse and positive).

xii) Capital and Operating Costs

Capital Costs

The estimate addresses the Base Case mine, process facilities, ancillary buildings, infrastructure, water management and tailings facilities scope, and includes:

- Direct field costs of executing the Base Case including construction and commissioning of all structures, utilities, and equipment;

- Indirect costs associated with design, construction and commissioning; and
- Provisions for contingency and owner's costs.

The estimate was prepared in accordance with the AACE International Class 3 Estimate with an expected accuracy of +15 per cent / -10 per cent of the final Project cost.

Cost estimates are expressed in third-quarter 2018 US dollars with no allowances for escalation, currency fluctuation or interest during construction. Costs quoted in Canadian dollars were converted to US dollars at an exchange rate of US$1 = C$1.30.

Capital cost estimates for surface facilities include the construction and installation of all structures, utilities, materials, and equipment as well as all associated indirect and management costs. The capital cost includes contractor and engineering support to commission the process plant to ensure all systems are operational. At the point of hand-over of the plant to IAMGOLD's operations group, all operational costs, including ramp-up to full production, are considered as operating costs. The capital cost estimate is based on a 30-month Project development schedule starting upon closure plan approval.

The construction capital cost, summarized in Table 1 below, for the Base Case is estimated to be $1,236 million, inclusive of allowances for owner's costs and contingency of $27 million and $100 million, respectively. Additional indirect costs for operational readiness and the other owner's fees totalling $45 million result in a total Base Case initial capital cost of $1,281 million.

Some of the larger capital expenditures are amenable to capital financing. The majority of the initial mining fleet, having an approximate initial capital cost of $142 million, can be financed using capital lease agreements with vendors. Inclusive of a down-payment of 0-15 per cent of the purchase value paid at placement of order and interest payments incurred during the construction period, capital leases reduce the capital cost by approximately $134 million, resulting in a total construction capital of $1,101 million and a total initial capital cost of $1,147 million net of mining equipment leasing. The Base Case capital cost taking into account leases of mining equipment is shown in Table 2 below.

Sustaining costs (including capital leases) over the LOM are estimated to total $527 million.

Reclamation and closure costs are estimated at $63 million, net of security bond fees and an allowance for equipment and materials salvage at the end of mine life.

Base Case Initial Capital Cost Estimate Summary *(Table 1)*

Area	Description	Cost, US$ M
Direct costs	Mining	323
	On-site infrastructure	143
	Processing plant	346
	Tailings	67
	Off-site facilities	42
	Total direct costs	921
Indirect costs	Indirects	188
	Owner's costs	27
	Contingency	100
	Total indirect costs	315
Total construction capital		***1,236***
Additional indirect costs		45
Total initial capital cost		***1,281***

Base Case Initial Capital Cost Estimate Summary With Leased Mining Equipment (*Table 2)*

Area	Description	Cost, US$ M
Direct costs	Mining	188
	On-site infrastructure	143
	Processing plant	346
	Tailings	67
	Off-site facilities	42
	Total direct costs	786
Indirect costs	Indirects	188
	Owner's costs	27
	Contingency	100
	Total indirect costs	315
Total construction capital		***1,101***
Additional indirect costs		45
Total initial capital cost		***1,147***

Operating Costs

Mining quantities were derived from first principles and mine-phased planning to achieve the planned production rates. Process operating costs estimates were developed from first principles, metallurgical testwork, IAMGOLD's salary and benefit guidelines and recent vendor quotations, and benchmarked against historical data for similar process plants. General and administrative costs were developed from first principles and benchmarked against similar projects. Reclamation and closure costs are estimated based on a detailed closure cost estimate prepared by SLR Consulting Canada Ltd., adjusted to include an allowance for security bond fees and a credit at the end of mine life to account for the estimated salvage value of equipment and materials.

Total operating costs for the Base Case over the LOM are estimated to be $2,947 million.

Mining and processing costs represent 46 per cent and 44 per cent of this total, respectively. Average operating costs are estimated at $14.52/t of processed ore. Operating cost estimates exclude any allowances for contingencies.

Base Case Total Operating Costs

Cost Area	Total, US$ M	Percent of Total
Mining operating	1,366	46
Processing	1,283	44
G&A	298	10
Total	***2,947***	***100***

Base Case Average Unit Operating Costs

Cost Area	US$/t of processed ore
Mining	6.73
Processing	6.32
G&A	1.47
Total	***14.52***

Economic Analysis

The results of the economic analysis for the Base Case represent forward-looking information that is subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those presented here. Forward-looking statements in the Côté Gold Report include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to future gold prices, the estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, the estimated mine production and gold recovered, the estimated capital and operating costs, and the estimated cash flows generated from the planned mine production. Actual results may be affected by: (i) potential delays in the issuance of permits and any conditions imposed with the permits that are granted; (ii) differences in estimated initial capital costs and development time from what has been assumed in the 2018 Feasibility Study; (iii) unexpected variations in quantity of ore, grade or recovery rates, or presence of deleterious elements that would affect the process plant or waste disposal; (iv) unexpected geotechnical and hydrogeological conditions from what was assumed in the mine designs, including water management during construction, mine operations, and post mine closure; (v) differences in the timing and amount of estimated future gold production, costs of future gold production, sustaining capital requirements, future operating costs, assumed currency exchange rate, requirements for additional capital, unexpected failure of plant, equipment or processes not operating as anticipated; (vi) changes in government regulation of mining operations, environment, and taxes; and (vii) unexpected social risks, higher closure costs and unanticipated closure requirements, mineral title disputes or delays to obtaining surface access to the property, among others.

The Base Case has been evaluated using DCF analysis. Cash inflows consist of annual revenue projections. Cash outflows consist of initial capital expenditures, sustaining capital costs, operating costs, taxes, royalties, and commitments to other stakeholders. These are subtracted from revenues to arrive at the annual cash flow projections. Cash flows are taken to occur at the end of each period. To reflect the time value of money, annual NCF projections are discounted back to the Base Case valuation date using the yearly discount rate. The discount rate appropriate to a specific project can depend on many factors, including the type of commodity, the cost of capital to the Base Case, and the level of Base Case risks (e.g., market risk, environmental risk, technical risk and political risk) in comparison to the expected return from the equity and money markets. The base case discount rate for the 2018 Feasibility Study is five per cent, which has been commonly used to evaluate gold projects. The discounted present values of the cash flows are summed to arrive at the Project's NPV. In addition to the NPV, the IRR and the payback period are also calculated. The IRR is defined as the discount rate that results in an NPV equal to zero. The payback period is calculated as the time required to achieve positive cumulative cash flow for the Base Case from the start of production.

The 2018 Feasibility Study Base Case assumes that the doré will be picked up from site and delivered by the Royal Canadian Mint (the " **Mint**") to their refinery in Ottawa. An indicative quote for transportation, insurance and refining was received from the Mint estimating costs at approximately $1.75/oz Au, which has been used in the Base Case cashflow model.

Working capital modelling cash outflow and inflows are included in the Base Case model. The calculations are based on the assumptions that accounts payable will be paid within 45 days and accounts receivable received within 30 days, with an additional allowance for $15 million in materials and supplies inventory, $2 million in reagents inventory, and $1.7 million in gold inventory held in carbon within the process plant. Initial working capital is estimated at approximately $36 million in the first year of production.

Royalties range from 0 per cent to a maximum of 1.5 per cent depending on the source of the ore within the pit. They are estimated to approximately $68 million over the life of the Base Case. Owner's other costs consist of allowances to meet commitments to stakeholders. They are estimated at approximately $243 million over the Base Case LOM.

Taxation considerations included in the financial model comprise Provincial and Federal corporate income taxes and Ontario Mining taxes. While the pre-tax results of the Côté Gold joint venture will be reported for income and mining tax purposes on a 70/30 basis, the after-tax results in the economic analysis should not be viewed on the basis of a 70/30 relationship. That is, differences in the underlying tax attributes of each of the corporate co-venturers will produce actual tax results for each co-venturer that differ from a simple 70/30 split of the total tax expenses generated in the model.

Two economic analysis scenarios for the Base Case have been considered, one which includes the leasing of mining equipment, and one that does not.

The scenario which does not assume that mining equipment will be leased has an after-tax NPV five per cent of $788 million. The after-tax IRR is 14.5 per cent. The after-tax payback of the initial capital investment is estimated to occur 4.5 years after the start of production.

The LOM total cash cost is $594/oz Au derived from mining, processing, on-site general and administrative expenses, refining, doré transportation and insurance, royalties, other owner's costs and Provincial mining tax costs per ounce payable.

The AISC is $668/oz Au derived from total cash costs plus sustaining capital (including interest on capital leases), and reclamation and remediation costs.

The scenario which includes the assumption that mining equipment will be leased has an after-tax NPV five per cent of $795 million. The after-tax IRR is 15.2 per cent. The after-tax payback of the initial capital investment is estimated to occur 4.4 years after the start of production.

The LOM total cash cost is $594/oz Au derived from mining, processing, on-site general and administrative, refining, doré transportation and insurance, royalties, owner's other costs and Provincial mining tax costs per ounce payable.

The AISC is $694/oz Au derived from total cash costs plus sustaining capital (including interest on capital leases), and reclamation and remediation costs.

In both AISC presentations, AISC as reported is based solely on costs associated with the Base Case and does not take into account any other corporate costs not directly associated with the Base Case.

2. Mining Activities - International

2.1 Africa: Burkina Faso - Essakane Mine

Unless stated otherwise, the information in the sections below (other than the information under the headings "Essakane Mining Convention" and "Mining Legislation and Permits") are based upon the technical report (the "**Essakane Report**") entitled "Technical Report on the Essakane Gold Mine Carbon-in-Leach and Heap Leach Feasibility Study, Sahel Region, Burkina Faso" dated January 31, 2020 (effective November 6, 2019), prepared by Vincent Blanchet, ing. (Geological Engineer, IAMGOLD Corporation), Philippe Chabot, ing. (Director, Mining, IAMGOLD Corporation), Stéphane Rivard, ing. (Director Metallurgy, IAMGOLD Corporation), Denis Isabel, ing. (Director Health Safety and Sustainability, IAMGOLD Essakane SA), Luc-Bernard Denoncourt, ing. (Projects Manager, IAMGOLD Corporation), François J. Sawadogo, M.Sc., (Chief Geologist with IAMGOLD Essakane S.A.), Travis J. Manning, P.E. (Senior Engineer), R. Breese Burnley, P.E., (Principal Engineer **,** SRK ConsultingInc.), Réjean Sirois, ing. (Vice President Geology and Resources, G Mining Services Inc.), and James Purchase, P.Geo., (Director Geology and Resources**,** G Mining Services Inc.) (collectively the "**Essakane QPs**"). Reference should be made to the full text of the Essakane Report which is available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.



i) Mining Legislation and Permits

The mining and exploration permits comprising the Essakane mine are subject to the 2015 Mining Code No.3 036-2015/CNT, dated June 26, 2015 of Burkina Faso (the "**Burkina Faso Mining Law**"). The Essakane Exploration Permits (defined in Section 2.1 ii) of Item III below) are considered to be exploration permits as defined under the Burkina Faso Mining Law. The Burkina Faso Mining Law gives the exploration permit holder the exclusive right to explore for the minerals requested on the surface and in the subsurface within the boundaries of the exploration permit.

The exploration permit also gives the holder the exclusive right, at any time, to convert the exploration permit into a mining exploitation permit in accordance with the law. Exploration permits are valid for a period of three years from the date of issue and may be renewed for two more consecutive terms of three years each for a total of nine years; however, on the second renewal, at least 25 per cent of the original area must be relinquished. Mining permits are valid for an initial period of twenty years and are renewable for five-year periods on an exclusive basis, until the mining Mineral Reserves have been depleted. Pursuant to Article 21 of the Burkina Faso Mining Law, mining permits are treated as real property rights with complete rights of mortgage and liens. Both exploration and mining permits are transferable rights subject to the consent of the Ministry of Mines of Burkina Faso. Pursuant to article 78 of the Burkina Faso Mining Law, only holders of mining exploitation permits are required to maintain a fiduciary account with an accredited bank to hold funds for reclamation of mining properties. As a result, IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. is required to maintain a Mineral Reserve for future reclamation in connection with the Essakane Mining Permit (defined in Section 2.1 ii) of Item III below). The Burkina Faso Mining Law also guarantees a stable fiscal regime for the life of any mine developed. The Burkina Faso Mining Law also provides that work towards development and mining must be started within two years from the date a mining permit is granted and must conform to the feasibility study.

All mining exploitation permits in Burkina Faso are subject to a 10 per cent carried ownership interest to the benefit of the Government of Burkina Faso. In addition, once a mining convention is signed and an exploitation license is awarded by the government, a royalty applies on a graduated basis based on the prevailing gold price.

The royalty rate is set at three per cent if the gold price is less than $1,000/oz, four per cent if the gold price lies between $1,000/oz and $1,300/oz, and five per cent if the gold price is greater than or equal to $1,300/oz.

The mining convention guarantees stabilization of financial and customs regulations and rates during the period of the exploitation to reflect the rates in place at the date of signing. The Burkina Faso Mining Law states that no new taxes can be imposed with the exception of mining duties, mining taxes and mining royalties. However, the title holder can benefit from any reductions of tax rates during the life of the exploitation license.

The new Burkina Faso Mining Code was approved by the transitional government and came into effect on June 16, 2015. The application decrees were completed in 2017 and the Burkina Faso Mining Code is operational. The changes to the Burkina Faso Mining Code include the introduction of a one per cent levy on revenues derived from business in Burkina Faso to serve local community development, the elimination of the reduced corporate tax rate, resulting in a tax increase from 17.5 to 27.5 per cent and a priority dividend payable to the State of Burkina Faso; however, the new Mining Code does not apply to the Essakane mine.

ii) Property Description, Location

The Essakane mine is located in Burkina Faso at the boundary of the Oudalan and Seno provinces in the Sahel region and is approximately 330 kilometres northeast of the capital, Ouagadougou. It is situated approximately 42 kilometres east of the nearest large town and the Oudalan capital of Gorom Gorom and near the village of Falagountou to the east. All the Essakane Exploration Permits are located on contiguous ground.

The Essakane main zone ("**EMZ**") deposit, the Falagountou West deposit and the Wafaka deposit (together, the " **Essakane Mining Permit**") are located within a 100.2 square-kilometre mining exploitation permit area. The permit area is currently surrounded by six exploration permits (the "**Essakane Exploration Permits**") totalling 906.12 square kilometres. The Gossey deposit is located within the Essakane Exploration Permits approximately 12 kilometers northwest of the EMZ deposit. Five of the six Essakane Exploration Permits were granted by the Ministry of Mines Quarries and Energy (the "**Minister**") in November 2009 for an initial three-year term ending November 2012, and were approved for renewal by the Minister for a first three-year term on December 18, 2012. The request for a second renewal was submitted to the Minister on August 18, 2015. For three exploration permits, 25 per cent of the initial surface area will be relinquished, whereas for two, a special request was submitted to the Minister to keep the original surface area. In September 2018, a request for the exceptional extension of the second renewal for another three years period was submitted to the Minister for Alkoma 2, Gomo 2, Lao Gountouré 2, and Gossey 2. The different grant decrees were approved on May 2, 2019. The Dembam 2 permit was returned to the government. The sixth Essakane Exploration Permit (the "**Korizena permit**") was also approved for renewal for a second three-year term on December 18, 2012 and 25 per cent of the original area covered by that permit was relinquished. An application for a new permit on the relinquished area was subsequently filed and approved by the Minister on May 6, 2013. On the same date, all of the taxes due were paid. On August 18, 2015, a request for extending the actual surface area of the sixth permit for another three year period was submitted to, and approved by, the Minister. In September 2018, a new permit request was submitted for Koritigui (former Korizéna) to the Minister for approval. The request was made under IAMGOLD Exploration Mali. As of the date of the Essakane Report, the grant decree is pending. The seventh permit was granted on May 6, 2013 by the ministerial decree 2013/000076/MME/SG/DGMGC, and subsequently renewed in late 2016. On March 29, 2019, the second renewal of Gaigou was approved by the Minister of Mines (decree 2019-99/MMC/SG/DGCM). A total of 25 per cent of the original surface was relinquished.

At the completion of the renewal process, the total surface area will be 906.12 square kilometres.

The Gossey deposit is located on the Korizéna and the Lao Gountouré 2 permits.

iii) Type of Mineral Tenure

The Essakane Exploration Permits are in good standing. Pursuant to the Burkina Faso Mining Law, each mining exploitation permit application requires a separate feasibility study, but there is precedent in Burkina Faso for variations to this rule. The total entitlement of an exploration permit is nine years. Exploration permits are guaranteed by the Burkina Faso Mining Law, provided the permit holder complies with annual exploration expenditures and reporting requirements. The Burkina Faso Mining Law provides for an exploration permit to be superseded by a mining permit.

IAMGOLD acquired Orezone Resources Inc. ("**Orezone Resources**") in 2009, and the Essakane mine was transferred to IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. A title opinion prepared by a lawyer in Burkina Faso, dated February 23, 2009, confirmed that six exploration permits for the property comprising the Essakane mine as well as an industrial large gold mine exploitation permit were granted by the Minister under the mining laws of Burkina Faso to, among other subsidiaries of IAMGOLD, IAMGOLD Essakane S.A.

IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. is a Burkinabé company created for the purpose of developing and operating the Essakane mine. The entity's name was changed to IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. on July 5, 2012. The Company owns 90 per cent of the outstanding shares of IAMGOLD Essakane S.A., while the Government of Burkina Faso has a 10 per cent free-carried interest in the outstanding shares of IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. The Government of Burkina Faso also collects a royalty of between three and five per cent, depending on the current price of gold, and various other taxes and duties on the imports of fuels, supplies, equipment and outside services as specified in the Burkina Faso Mining Law.

iv) Essakane Mining Convention

In July 2008, the mining convention (the "**Essakane Mining Convention**") for the Essakane mine was signed by the Government of Burkina Faso and IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. Pursuant to a condition contained in a bridge loan facility agreement entered into by Orezone Essakane Limited, IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. was required to re-execute the Essakane Mining Convention in September 2008. The Essakane Mining Convention acts as a stability agreement in respect of mining operations by, among other things, transferring the state-owned mineral rights to a mining company. The Essakane Mining Convention clarifies the application of the provisions of the Burkina Faso Mining Law with respect to IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. by describing the Government of Burkina Faso's commitments and operational tax regime and the obligations of IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. to the Government of Burkina Faso. The Essakane Mining Convention cannot be changed without the mutual agreement of both parties. Pursuant to the Essakane Mining Convention, IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. is to carry out its operations in furtherance of, and in accordance with, the 2007 Essakane FS and the EA. The Essakane Mining Convention is valid from the date of issuance for a period of 20 years and is renewable for the full life of the Essakane Mining Permit. Thereafter, the Essakane Mining Convention is renewable at the request of either of IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. or the Government of Burkina Faso for one or more periods of 10 years each, subject to the provisions of the Burkina Faso Mining Law.

The Essakane Mining Convention stabilizes and governs specific details relating to fiscal policy, taxation, employment, land and mining guarantees, customs and currency exchange regulations and environmental protection in accordance with the Burkina Faso Mining Law.

In accordance with Burkina Faso's statutory requirements and international best practices, the ESIA had been submitted to the Burkina Faso Minister of the Environment on August 8, 2007. After review and public consultations, the environmental permit (the "**Essakane Environmental Permit**") for the Essakane mine was issued by the Minister of the Environment on November 30, 2007.

As the Gossey deposit is at an early stage, no environmental, permitting, social or community impact studies have been carried out.

v) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Essakane mine area and specifically the area surrounding the EMZ deposit are characterized by relatively flat terrain sloping gently towards the Gorouol River to the north of the EMZ deposit. The average elevation over the mine site is 250 metres above sea level. Vegetation consists mostly of light scrub and seasonal grasses. Access to and from the capital Ouagadougou is by paved road and then by laterite road and within the exploration permits, access is by way of local tracks and paths. Deforestation has been significant, particularly in the area surrounding the original village of Essakane.

There are no major commercial activities in the Essakane mine area and economic activity is confined to subsistence farming and artisanal mining. There are no operating rail links and all transport is by road or by air using an aircraft owned and operated by IAMGOLD Essakane S.A.

The climate is typically hot, sunny, dry and somewhat windy all year long, with the temperature ranging from 10^{o}C to 50^{o}C. A wet season occurs between late May and September, with mean annual rainfall of approximately 397.5 millimetres. Surface rights in the area of the Essakane Mining Permit belong to the State of Burkina Faso. Utilization of the surface rights is granted by the Essakane Mining Permit under condition that the current users are properly compensated. Electricity to the EMZ deposit is supplied by on-site heavy fuel oil generators and solar power; satellite communication is also available at the Essakane mine. Water is pumped from wells (boreholes) in sufficient quantities for exploration drilling and the mining camp. A 26 MW power plant, fuelled with heavy fuel oil was built for the first production phase. Another 31 MW of capacity was added in 2013 to power the expanded milling circuit. In 2018, a photovoltaic solar farm was commissioned. This power plant provides 15 MW to the Essakane mine without any carbon-emission and helps reduce the mine's reliance on fossil fuels. The main sources of water are the Gorouol River during the rainy season and well fields around the Essakane pit and near the Gorouol River.

IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. initiated local training programs for artisans and unskilled labour was sourced locally with skilled labour drawn from Burkina Faso at large. Up to 150 expatriates from North America and Europe were required in the initial years of production, but that number decreased as Burkinabé workers acquired the expertise and experience to replace the expatriate employees.

The TSF is located southwest of the open pit mine and processing plant. The main mine waste storage facility is located east of the open pit mine. Other waste disposal sites are being considered for future use.

vi) History

The EMZ deposit has been an active artisanal mining site since 1985. Heap leach processing of gravity rejects from the artisanal winnowing and washings was carried out by Compagnie d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or du Burkina ("**CEMOB**") during the period from 1992-1999. From available records located in Burkina Faso, CEMOB placed 1.01 million tonnes of material at an average grade of 1.9 g/t Au and achieved 73 per cent recovery. It is estimated that 3,300,000 ounces of gold have been extracted from the local area since 1992. At its peak, up to 15,000 artisanal miners worked the EMZ deposit.

The Bureau des Mines et de la Géologie du Burkina undertook regional mapping and geochemical programs and arranged and financed the program of heap leach testwork between 1989 and 1991. The heap leach facility was constructed in 1992 and produced 18,000 ounces in 1993, but averaged between 3,000 and 5,000 ounces per year. Efforts were also made to leach saprolite from the EMZ deposit, but based on verbal accounts, leaching failed because of high cement consumption and solution blinding in the heaps.

CEMOB was granted the Essakane mining exploration permit in 1991. The permit covered most of the area, which is now included within the Essakane Mining Permit (excluding the Gomo permit). BHP Minerals International Exploration Inc. ("**BHP**") assisted CEMOB and explored the area from 1993 to 1996 under a proposed joint venture earn-in. BHP excavated and sampled 26 trenches (for 4,903 metres) along the EMZ deposit. Scout RC drilling was completed (including on the Falagountou and Gossey prospects), followed by RC drilling (7,404 metres of vertical holes on a 100 metre by 50 metre grid) and a few DD holes (1,462 metres) in the main area of artisanal mining on the EMZ deposit.

Upon CEMOB going into liquidation in 1996, Coronation International Mining Corporation (" **CIMC**") secured title and in July 2000, six new Essakane licenses were granted to CIMC. In September 2000, CIMC entered into an option agreement with Ranger Minerals ("**Ranger**") pursuant to which Ranger undertook an exploration program, focusing on intensive RAB and RC drilling of an oxide resource between October 2000 and June 2001. RAB drilling (12,867 metres) was used to locate drill targets at Essakane North, Essakane South, Falagountou and Gossey. Follow-up RC drilling at the EMZ deposit amounting to 22,393 metres was completed along with 1,070 metres of DD on twins and extensions. Ranger mapped and sampled veins in the BHP trenches.

In April 2007, Orezone Resources, Orezone Inc., Orezone Essakane Limited, **Gold Fields Essakane (BVI)** Limited ("**GF BVI**"), Orogen Holdings (BVI) Limited and **(Essakane (BVI) Limited)** entered into a members agreement and also set out the terms and conditions on which the parties would form a joint venture. GF BVI earned a 50 per cent interest in Essakane (BVI) Limited by spending the requisite $8 million on exploration. It increased its ownership to 60 per cent in the Essakane mine when it gained a further ten per cent interest in Essakane (BVI) Limited after Essakane (BVI) Limited completed the Essakane Feasibility Study on September 11, 2007. In October 2007, Orezone Resources entered into an agreement with GF BVI to acquire its 60 per cent interest in the Essakane mine in consideration for $200 million, with $150 million in cash and $50 million in Orezone Resources shares. The transaction closed on November 26, 2007 and Orezone Resources became the operator and owner of a 100 per cent interest in the Essakane mine subject to the interest of the Burkina Faso government.

After obtaining the Essakane Environmental Permit, the Essakane Mining Permit was granted, which resulted in the transfer of the Essakane mine to IAMGOLD Essakane S.A.

Orezone Resources was the project operator at the Essakane mine from July 2002 through December 2005. The 2006 project development exploration program on the deposit was carried out by GF BVI and focused on quality of gold assay, quality of geological modelling and quality of Mineral Resource estimation. Commercial production started on July 16, 2010.

vii) Geological Setting

The Essakane mine is situated in the Paleoproterozoic Oudalan-Gorouol greenstone belt in northeast Burkina Faso. The local stratigraphy can be subdivided into a succession of lower-greenschist facies meta-sediments (argillites, arenites and volcaniclastics), conglomerate and subordinate felsic volcanics, and an overlying Tarkwaian-like succession comprised of siliciclastic meta-sediments and conglomerate. Each succession contains intercalated mafic intrusive units that collectively comprise up to 40 per cent of the total stratigraphic section.

The region preserves evidence for at least two regional deformational events. D1 structural elements such as the Essakane host anticline are refolded by a series of North-Northeast-trending F2 folds. Later localized deformation occurs near the margin of a calc-alkaline batholith in the south of the Essakane mine area. The Markoye fault trends North-Northeast through the western portion of the Essakane mine area and separates the Paleoproterozoic rocks from an older granite-gneiss terrane to the west.

The Korizéna prospect is situated approximately 10 kilometres west of the Essakane deposit and is the southern continuity of the Gossey deposit. Both have similar geology.

The geology of the Gossey deposit includes sequences of detrital sedimentary rocks (quartz-arenites, quartz-feldspathic sandstones, fine to microconglomeratic lithic sandstones with polygenic clasts, lithic sandstones with pelitic fragments, greywackes, argillites/ graphitic siltstones) interbedded with igneous rocks (gabbro, diorite, gabbro-diorite, andesite) mainly arranged as sills and dykes (Allou et al. 2013). Structurally, this prospect is controlled by the Markoye fault especially its branch named the Gossey-Korizéna shear zone. The Markoye fault is a regional structure close to the prospect characterised by a predominantly NNE-SSW reverse directional sinistral shear corridor. The main deformation structures observed on this corridor are schistosity and shear planes. The effect of weathering makes it very difficult to measure these in the field. These measurements were mainly carried out on the oriented core and confirmed that the schistosity planes were parallel to the stratification. A more detailed analysis of these planes (stratification and schistosity) by zone reveals a progressive flexure of the orientations, going from the NNE-SSW with dipping an average 60° east in the north, towards the NE-SW with a dip subvertical and slightly inclined westwards to the south (Allou et al. 2013). In addition to this schistosity, other structures are observed: asymmetrical sheared quartz veins (boudins), tension veins arranged in echelon and sigmoid clasts. This corridor is also marked by quartz veins of decametric size and oriented from N10° to N40°. Sometimes these veins are parallel to the shear corridor and have a brecciated structure characterized by crushed quartz taken from siliceous cement.

viii) Mineralization

The EMZ deposit is an orogenic gold deposit characterized by quartz-carbonate stockwork vein arrays and is hosted by folded turbidite succession of arenite and argillite. Gold occurs as free particles within the veins and is also intergrown with arsenopyrite +/- tourmaline on vein margins or in the host rocks. The gold particles occur without sulphides in the weathered saprolite. The gold is free-milling in all associations.

The vein arrays are complex and consist of: (i) early bedding parallel laminated quartz veins; (ii) late steep extensional quartz veins; and (iii) pressure solution cleavage (with pressure solution seams normal and parallel to bedding).

Alteration in the host arenite unit typically consists of a sericite > carbonate > silica ± albite ± arsenopyrite ± pyrite assemblage. Arsenopyrite and pyrite occur within and adjacent to quartz veins or are disseminated throughout areas of wall rock alteration. Traces of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and hematite can occur with the arsenopyrite. Gold occurs as free particles within the veins and also as intergrowths in arsenopyrite on vein margins or in the host rocks

The Gossey deposit mineralization is mainly hosted in sandstone to conglomeratic sedimentary formations along contacts with basic to intermediate intrusive dykes, and rarely within these intrusive units. Gold mineralization is also associated with quartz-vein (brecciated, banded, sheared, and as boudins) systems present in highly silicified zones and accompanied by sulphides.

At the Wafaka deposit, gold mineralization appears to be controlled by a series of shear zones and occurs in a network of parallel fracture systems associated with calcite and quartz within strongly deformed and hydrothermally altered turbidite rocks. The contact between the sedimentary sequences and the dioritic intrusion (dykes and sills) sometimes contains gold.

Drill cutting and core observations have confirmed that the gold mineralization in the Falagountou West depoist is structurally controlled, hosted in sheared and brecciated zones in the hanging wall contacts between sedimentary and intrusive rocks along a north-northwest to north trend. Gold is associated with quartz veins and is found disseminated in the wall rock, as well. There is a strong spatial relationship between the gold mineralization structures and the swarm of intrusive dykes that intrude the sedimentary sequence, suggesting that part of the fluid responsible for the gold deposition may have been exsolved from the dioritic magma during its emplacement. The alteration assemblage encountered is silica-calcite-chlorite. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are the main sulphide minerals observed to date, both in sedimentary rocks and in the dioritic dykes.

Exploration

The Essakane mine has been explored since the 1990s by geochemistry sampling, mapping, trenching, Aster/Landsat image analysis and interpretation, geophysical surveys, and drilling. Exploration prior to the Company's ownership is described in Section 6 of the Essakane Report.

Trenching

In the early 1990s, CEMOB excavated five trenches for a total of 705 metres. An additional 4,903 metres of trenching was completed by BHP in 1993 to 1996.

Geophysics

The first airborne geophysical survey reported in the area was an aeromagnetic/radiometric survey commentated by BHP over the both Essakane Exploration Permits and Essakane Mining Permit areas in 1995.

Between November 26, 2009 and February 10, 2010, a total of 30,407 line-km was flown over the Essakane Exploration Permits and the Essakane Mining Permit by South African contractor Xcalibur Airborne Geophysics for a high resolution magnetic/radiometric survey. Total and vertical gradient magnetics along with uranium/potassium/thorium (U/K/Th) radiometrics were recorded. Two induced polarization areas were surveyed by Sagax Geophysics in 2010: one immediately north of the EMZ deposit and the other immediately south.

During April 2017, two areas were covered by a helicopter borne geophysical survey of VTEM Plus (Versatile Full Waveform Time-Domain Electromagnetic) carried out by GEOTECH Airborne Geophysical surveys.

The two survey areas (Tin-Taradat-Gossey-Korizéna block and Gourara block) are located approximately four kilometres south and seven kilometres west of the Property. The survey areas were flown in an east-west (N100°E azimuth) direction for the Tin-Taradat-Gossey-Korizéna block and east-west (N90°E azimuth) direction for the Gourara block with traverse line spacing of 100 metres. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to the traverse lines at a spacing of 1,000 metres.

A total of 2,674 line-km covering 238 square kilometres and 341 line-km covering 30 square kilometres was surveyed over the Tin-Taradat-Gossey-Korizéna block and the Gourara block, respectively.

Geochemical Sampling And Regolith Mapping

Geochemical sampling, which involved assaying for gold and arsenic, conducted in the area successfully located potential targets for follow up pitting and drilling.

A regolith map was completed during the soil sampling process. Outcrop is limited and there is an extensive cover sequence of residual soils and transported material. The southern permits are characterized by a higher proportion of outcrop.

From 2001 to 2004, Orezone Resources collected pisolith samples over the major prospects of the Essakane mine area. A follow up of the anomalies by AC drilling was executed in 2007, after Goldfields joined Orezone Resources.

Since 2010, Essakane Exploration SARL has conducted several campaigns of regional shallow and deep follow up AC drilling over a large portion of the exploration permits with the aim of finding gold mineralization masked by transported material and were therefore not able to be located by conventional geochemical sampling.

Satellite Imagery Interpretation

An interpretation of structural geology derived from Aster image and aeromagnetic data was carried out by the Orezone Resources exploration team. A number of fold axial traces observed have a spatial relationship with the main gold mineralization. These observations suggest that a significant proportion of the gold occurrences on the permits are associated with this folding event.

ix) Drilling

EMZ, Falagountou West, and Wafaka Deposits

Orezone Resources and GF BVI drilled 20,364 metres of oriented HQ diameter core between September 2005 and June 2006 for the project development and feasibility study program. IAMGOLD Essakane S.A.'s drilling objectives include infill drilling to upgrade Inferred Mineral Resources, expanding the resource inventory and better understanding the geology and controls on mineralization to advance geological modelling and improve the quality of assay samples.

Gossey Deposit

The first pass of conventional drilling over the Gossey deposit area was undertaken in 1995 by BHP. When Orezone Resources took over the Essakane mine in 2003, they continued with a second pass shallow RC drill program from November 2003 to December 2004. IAMGOLD pursued the exploration activities over the Gossey project in 2012 with an extensive drilling phase with the goal of defining mineral resources.

During the second quarter of 2017, an infill RC drill program on a 50 metre x 50 metre pattern was implemented at the Gossey deposit. This drill program was completed during the third quarter of 2017, and a total of 15,254 metres (124 RC holes) were drilled.

In 2018, a second infill drill program of 14,300 metres commenced. The objectives of this Phase 2 drill campaign were to test for strike extensions of the deposit, test grade continuity to a vertical depth of approximately 100 metres and convert Inferred Mineral Resources into Indicated Mineral Resources. The drill spacing was reduced to 50 metres x 25 metres in mineralized areas. This program was completed during April 2018 and 14,284 metres (191 RC holes) were drilled.

x) Sampling Method & Quality Control

EMZ, Falagountou West, and Wafaka Deposits

Most of the drill holes are sampled at one metre intervals. Core is sawed in two and one half sent for assaying when the hole is either outside the MII pit shell or selected by the geologist. Otherwise the entire length sample is crushed and pulverized. The entire sample is crushed to 95 per cent passing two millimetres in a Terminator or Boyd crusher. It is then split in 12 parts in a rotary splitter and a 1.2 kilogram sub-sample is pulverized to 95 per cent passing 105 microns with LM-5 or with LM-2 mills. A 1,000 g sub-sample is assayed by LeachWELL rapid cyanide leach over 12 hours with an AA finish. Initially, 10 per cent of assays that returned over 0.3 ppm Au had their solid residues re-assayed using fire assay. This percentage was raised to 25 per cent in 2016. In addition, five per cent of assays below 0.3 ppm Au are re-assayed by fire assay. It is noted that all Keegor mills have been replaced with LM-5 mills, however, they are still available during rush periods.

All crushing and pulverizing rejects are returned to and stored at the resource development facility where 20 per cent are later selected for check assaying at a commercial laboratory in Ouagadougou using the same protocol. Check samples are selected on the basis of the presence of arsenopyrite mineralization regardless of the original grade. It was found that choosing the check samples based on the Essakane mine laboratory assay results alone resulted in a selection bias (i.e., over a long term, check samples, on average, returned lower values than the mine laboratory's results).

Since the acquisition of IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. by IAMGOLD in 2009, all assays were carried out using the LeachWELL method on one kilogram samples followed with fire assay of the tails when the grade was higher than five g/t Au. However, the assaying protocol has been adjusted over the years to make it more appropriate as the understanding of the deposit increased.

RC drilling is carried out using 140 millimetre (5.5 in.) diameter holes with five metre sample intervals. The seven kilogram field split is dried and pulverized to P95 of 500 microns in Keegor mills. Occasionally, when the sample is comprised of coarse particles, crushing is performed through a Terminator or Boyd Crusher prior to the pulverization stage. The sample is split in a rotary divider until two sub-samples weighing one kilogram each are obtained. One sub-sample is pulverized to P95 of 500 microns and 1,000 gram sample is assayed by LeachWELL rapid cyanide leach. Similar to the DD samples, 25 per cent of samples grading above 0.3 ppm Au and 5% of samples grading below 0.3 ppm Au have their solid residues selected for re-assay using fire assay analysis method.

Approximately 20 per cent of the crushed RC pulps are sent to ALS CHEMEX and SGS in Ouagadougou, for check assaying.

In 2014, revisions were made to the preparation protocols in order to address concerns raised by the Agoratek International Consultants Inc. sampling consultant. The main concerns addressed were the mass of RC samples and the pulverization size. On the initial protocol the RC sample mass submitted to pulverization was 1.2 kilogram. Also, pulp duplicate are sent to the external laboratory instead of coarse duplicate. The quantity of water and the rolling time have been revised as well.

The revisions included changing the pulverization size from P90 of 75 microns to P95 of 500 microns for RC samples (to avoid flattening of coarse gold) and matching preparation and assaying protocols of the primary (mine) laboratory and the check laboratory, particularly concerning the amount of water used in the LeachWELL leaching stage and the time the bottles were rolled.

IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. is using a QA/QC system which involves insertion of CRMs supplied by Rocklabs Limited and locally sourced blanks. The CRMs were selected based on the range of gold grades and type of material to be submitted to the laboratory (oxide or sulphide sample).

Standards (100 g weight) are inserted at a rate of one standard per 20 samples. Results for every batch of CRMs, reported by the assay laboratory, are assessed by IAMGOLD's database manager prior to upload of any assay data into the SQL database. The average of the CRM results for each batch is reported to the laboratory manager in a qualitative way by e-mail (trends showing over or underestimation; evidence for poor instrumental drift corrections; differences occurring at operator shift changes, etc.). Records of these assessments are stored in the IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. database.

Blanks consist of coarse granite sourced from the west of Burkina Faso. They are inserted at a rate of one blank per 20 samples, mostly within the expected mineralized interval. Formerly, barren quartz was used as blank material. One kilogram bags of granite blank material are inserted into the sample stream and prepared in the same way as any other RC or DD sample.

The field duplicates insertion rate is one per 20 samples and 20 per cent of pulps are selected for external laboratory checking.

The failure criteria are as follows:

- The standard is considered to have failed when it is outside ±3 standard deviations.
- Blanks are considered to have failed when the assay grade is greater than ten times the detection limit (D.L =0.001 g/t Au).
- Duplicate precision has been recommended after the construction of a ranked Half Absolute Relative graph.

In respect of sample security, following IAMGOLD's acquisition of Orezone Resources and the Essakane mine in 2009, all drill samples were collected under direct supervision of the project staff from the drill rig and remained within the custody of the staff up to the moment the samples were delivered to the Essakane mine laboratory.

Samples, including duplicates, were delivered from the drill rig to a secure storage area within the fenced Essakane mine core facility. Then blanks and certified reference materials were inserted. Chain of custody procedures consisted of filling out sample submittal forms that are sent to the laboratory with sample shipments to make certain that all samples were received by the laboratory. Sample security has relied upon the fact that the samples are always attended or locked in appropriate sample storage areas prior to dispatch to the sample preparation facility.

The internal Laboratory Quality control protocol is robust and sample turnaround is within the acceptable range. The sample preparation, analysis and security procedures at the Essakane mine are adequate.

Gossey Deposit

Samples were collected every 0.5 metres (around 10-20 kilogram each) and weighed at the drill rig. Once transported to the Essakane mine site, a one metre composite was formed by combining two 0.5 metre samples. This was subsequently reduced in size through a 1-tier, 50:50 riffle splitter to produce a final split for the laboratory weighing approximately five kilogram, with a coarse reject preserved for archiving. The remaining material was discarded after a small portion was retained for the chip tray.

The insertion of QA/QC samples into the sample stream was completed in accordance with protocols developed for the Essakane mine. The purpose of submitting QA/QC samples is to ensure the integrity of the assay data, by drawing attention to any erroneous or suspicious laboratory results, and ensuring an auditable trail is available if any issues arise.

All samples were analyzed by the mine site laboratory, which was toured by G Mining Services Inc. (" **GMSI**") in March 2018. Approximately 10 to 20 per cent of the regular sample pulps were sent to an external laboratory (SGS Ouagadougou) as intra-laboratory umpire check assays.

The QA/QC sample protocol results in a batch of 24 samples sent to the laboratory containing at least one blank, one standard, and one field duplicate. When a standard fails (result is greater than 3SD of the certified value), the 10 samples before and after the failed sample (21 in total including the failed sample) are reanalyzed.

All standards for the 2017 and 2018 drilling campaigns at the Gossey deposit were sourced from Rock Labs. G Mining Services Inc. notes that the Rock Labs CRMs quote an assigned value for the fire assay technique, however the Gossey samples were analyzed using the LeachWELL technique. Due to the difference between the two analysis methods, some deviations in the overall mean values could have occurred.

Of the non-blank CRMs inserted into the sample stream, approximately 54 per cent contained oxide matrices, and the remaining 46 per cent contained sulphide matrices. All relevant data was recorded on a sampling sheet and sample ID's were assigned accordingly to each one metre composite. The sample sheet includes the insertion of QA/QC samples.

All sampling data is captured in Microsoft Excel and is transferred daily onto the Data Coordinator's computer. This data is subsequently imported into the central database (DataShed) either directly, or via the data input software (Logchief).

GMSI representatives toured the Essakane mine laboratory in March 2018 to oversee the sample preparation and assaying techniques applied to samples from the Gossey deposit. The laboratory was considered to meet the specifications required for reporting under the 2014 Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum guidelines and assay data produced are considered suitable for inclusion in the estimation of Mineral Resources.

The following procedure was observed for assaying RC samples for the Gossey deposit:

- Sample weighing and drying at 105°C
- Pulverisation of entire sample (five to seven kilograms) in a Keegor pulveriser to P95 at 500 microns
- Splitting of pulverised sample using a rotary splitter to obtain a one kilogram split for assaying
- Analysis using the LeachWELL techniques:
- Two parts water to one-part sample (two litres of water)
    - Addition of one LeachWELL tablet
    - Leach time of 12 hours, ensuring that the pH remains above 10.5
        - Decanting time of one hour, homogenization of the solution for seven minutes and final AA spectroscopy finish of the solution
- 20 per cent to 30 per cent of the residues are analyzed by fire assay where the grade is > 0.3 gram/Au:
    - Residue is filter-pressed, washed, and dried at 105°C
    - Residue is rotary split to obtain a 50 gram sub-sample
    - Typical fire assay route and AA spectroscopy finish QA/QC sample analysis results for the 2017 and 2018 drill programs were provided to GMSI for review as part of the Mineral Resource for the Gossey deposit. No QA/QC data was made available to GMSI for the historical data.

Fifteen various CRMs (14 certified standards, one uncertified blank) were routinely inserted into the sample stream at a rate of two per batch of 24. In addition, quartz blanks used to wash the Keegor pulverisers were analyzed to detect any contamination. The various CRMs contain grades ranging from very low-grade (0.077 g/t Au) to high-grade (5.96 g/t Au) and represent either oxide or sulphide matrices. Geologists from the Essakane mine consider any CRMs falling outside of three standard deviations as a failure, which resulted in reanalysis of the batch by the laboratory.

Blank performance is considered good, with both the Keegor blanks and the blanks inserted into each batch (2,134 in total) returning acceptable results, with only two instances where the detection limit (0.001 g/t Au) was achieved.

Overall performance of the oxide CRMs (OXA131, OXC129, OXC145, OXD144, OXF125, OXH122, and OXJ95) is considered acceptable, with the vast majority of samples falling within the three standard deviations supplied by the provider of the CRM. More variability was observed in the 2018 drilling for the low-grade (0.205 g/t Au) CRM OXC129; however, the results still centre around the expected certified value.

Overall performance of the sulphide CRMs (SH82, SH69, SL76, SI64, SJ80, SK94, and SL77) is considered acceptable, with the vast majority of samples falling within the three standard deviations supplied by the provider of the CRM. The performance of CRM SL77 (high-grade, 5.181 g/t Au) was relatively poor for the 2017 drill campaign; however, the results for this CRM during the 2018 drill campaign improved significantly. GMSI notes that no low-grade sulphide standard was available for analysis. Ideally, a low-grade sulphide standard in the range of 0.2 - 0.5 g/t Au should be used to ensure the effective analysis of low-grade material.

Field duplicates were taken at a frequency of one for every 20 regular samples. Field duplicates are analyzed at the Essakane mine laboratory and were produced from the coarse rejects (during initial sample splitting). Due to the high-nugget gold nature of the Gossey deposit, it is expected that a certain proportion of the field duplicates will fall outside of the accepted limits.

For the 2017 and 2018 drill campaigns, between 10 per cent and 20 per cent of the original sample pulps were sent to SGS Ouagadougou as umpire check assays. SGS Ouagadougou followed the same analytical procedure as the Essakane mine laboratory, ensuring that the results are comparable. Only pulps with an original assay result of greater than 0.3 g/t Au were sent to SGS Ouagadougou.

xi) Data Verification

EMZ, Falagountou West, and Wafaka Deposits

Different procedures have been put in place to collect information depending on the exploration method used. In general, field collection of data is entered on paper forms at the drill site and is then transcribed into Microsoft Excel worksheets at the exploration office (one worksheet per hole).

Since 2013, field data has been entered directly into a laptop using Maxwell GeoServices' LogChief geological database software and thereafter synchronized and transferred into the central database. This procedure is also followed for logging core and RC chips at the exploration office.

Data validation is carried out by the project or database geologist after all data entry for the hole has been completed. Another set of data validation (such as invalid from and to, out of range, or invalid type values) is run on the data once it has been imported into DataShed. A separate set of validation steps is followed for the assay data after it is imported into DataShed. All paper copies of logs and assay certificates in PDF and Microsoft Excel format are archived for future reference.

Prior to any resource estimation work, 20 per cent of the content of the database is validated. Holes are randomly selected and the following fields are inspected for possible discrepancies: survey, assays, and lithology. Azimuth and dips are investigated for possible errors. The length fields of drill holes in the "Header" tab versus the final survey measurements are verified. A crosscheck of all samples of the selected drill holes is carried out between laboratory certificates and assay values in the GEOVIA GEMS database to make sure that all gold assay intervals match the laboratory certificates. Investigations are carried out on the lithological information as well.

Gossey Deposit

Drill hole information for the 2018 drill program at Gossey was provided to GMSI from the IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. geologists on May 10, 2018. The drilling database was provided as a single Microsoft Excel spreadsheet containing the various downhole tables (Collar, Survey, Assays, Lithology, Density, Hardness, and Alteration).

A total of 1,106 drill holes were available for grade estimation. The database was reviewed and corrected, if necessary, prior to final formatting for resource evaluation. The following activities were performed during database validation:

- Validate total hole lengths and final sample depth data;
- Verify for overlapping and missing intervals;
- Check drill hole survey data for out of range or suspect down-hole deviations;
- Visual check of spatial distribution of drill holes; and
- Validate lithology codes.

A new weathering interpretation was provided to GMSI by the Company's geologists that standardized the logging practices between the resource development team and the exploration team. This ensures that hardness is recorded consistently and that laterite, saprolite, transition, and fresh rock is clearly interpreted between sections.

Assay certificates (both PDF and csv versions) for all IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. drilling at Gossey since 2011 were available for review. Forty-nine analysis certificates were compared with the drill database to ensure that assay data was appropriately imported into the database. All assay results from the checked certificates agree with the stored database used for resource estimation.

GMSI personnel visited numerous drill collars from the 2018 drill campaign during the site visit between March 27 and March 31, 2018. In addition, artisanal workings were visited and the ongoing drilling was monitored to assess the drilling and sampling procedures. Drill collars were identified by a concrete base with the name of the drill hole engraved onto it along with the end-of-hole depth. Results of the QA/QC from the 2017 and 2018 drill campaigns were reviewed and found them to be within acceptable limits.

xii) Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Metallurgical Testing

Metallurgical testwork has been carried out on different samples of ore types from the EMZ deposit by international metallurgical laboratories since 1990. No metallurgical testwork has been carried out on the Gossey deposit, however, assays have been undertaken using the LeachWell method, which gives an indication of any refractory material within the sample. It was determined, in the early stages of the development of the Essakane mine, that heap leaching process would not be feasible. Therefore, a conventional crushing, milling, gravity concentration and CIL gold plant was justified at the Essakane mine.

Since 2009, additional testwork was completed, the results of which were used to refine the process design parameters for the 2014 plant expansion and to assess the amenability of Falagountou ore to the Essakane mine's gold extraction method.

Extensive leaching tests were conducted on the various ore types. A common characteristic of the Essakane mine's ore is slow leaching kinetics if the whole ore is subjected to cyanidation without removing the coarse gold particles in a gravity concentrate.

Accordingly, gravity concentration was considered necessary for the Essakane CIL plant.

Optimization studies, focused on grind size and recovery versus operating costs, concluded that the economical optimum grind size for fresh rock was a P80 of 125 microns. The presence of activated carbon during leaching showed improved leaching kinetics and recoveries. This observation led to the use of a Leach-CIL circuit as opposed to a Leach-CIP circuit.

As part of the plant expansion program, additional metallurgical testwork and ore characterization were carried out at SGS Lakefield Research Ltd ("**SGS**") during 2011. Comminution testwork was performed on fresh PQ drill core samples. The samples were found to be harder than those used for the initial plant design. Several gravity tests were carried out on the ore and confirmed a predicted gravity gold recovery of 45 per cent. Leach tests were completed on the gravity tails and the run of mine ore. The results showed that a combined (gravity and leach) recovery of 92 per cent should be expected with a 36 hour leach time. The estimated consumptions were 0.4 kg/t for cyanide and 0.6 kg/t for lime after the planned leach time of 36 hours.

More recently, further consideration was given to new grinding technology and on Heap Leach potential. Laboratory testing was then conducted in three separate phases by Kappes, Cassiday & Associates ("**KCA**"). The details of the first two phases are discussed in the "Technical Report on the Essakane Gold Mine Heap Leach Pre-Feasibility Study, Sahel Region, Burkina Faso" dated June 5, 2018. The first phase of testwork completed by KCA included head analysis, coarse bottle roll leach tests, percolation testwork, compacted permeability tests, and column leach tests on two bulk grab samples from the EMZ deposit.

Based on the results from the first round of metallurgical testing at KCA, a second program was put together to have sufficient testing to be representative of the Argillite and Arenite rock types expected to be sent to the heap from the EMZ deposit. The second phase of testwork completed by KCA included head analysis, bottle roll leach tests, comminution testing, HPGR testing, percolation testwork, compacted permeability testwork, and column leach tests on composites from core samples taken from 27 metallurgical drill holes.

A third program was put together to improve upon the operational representativity taking also agglomeration into consideration and added testing on the turbidite rock type. The third program tested material crushed to represent open and closed circuit HPGR products and extended the leach time on the column tests. The third phase of testwork completed by KCA included bottle roll leach tests, HPGR testing, compacted permeability testwork, and column leach tests on selected composites from the second program, based on available material, and a turbidite composite.

Mill Throughput

Ore is currently processed using two stages of crushing, semi-autogenous grinding (SAG), ball mill grinding, pebble crusher grinding (SABC), gravity concentration, and a CIL gold plant. The 2008 updated financial statements proposed a process plant throughput rate of 7.5 Mtpa. During construction, some debottlenecking improvements were made to the design, resulting in a revised nameplate capacity of 9.0 Mtpa based on processing 100% saprolite ore. Due to further operational improvements, plant throughput has increased beyond the constructed design capacity.

Fresh rock CIL plant feed has gradually increased from 2012 onwards. To maintain gold production levels, with increasing proportions of fresh rock in the CIL plant feed, an expansion was completed in 2014. The objective was to double the fresh rock processing capacity from 5.4 Mtpa on a 100% fresh rock basis to 10.8 Mtpa.

The CIL plant expansion was commissioned in February 2014, and effectively doubled the fresh rock processing capacity. The mill upgrade project is on-going and mill throughput will reach 11.7 MTPA of fresh rock specific energy equivalent. No material from the Gossey deposit has been milled in the CIL gold plant.

Mill Overall Recovery

Metallurgical testing on drill cores and samples from the Essakane mine's CIL circuit was carried out by SGS after the mill expansion to further understand the causes of the recovery variation while processing fresh rock. The metallurgical tests included gravity separation, CIL tests, preg-robbing validation tests, whole ore leach tests, intensive leach tests, and diagnostic leach tests, as well as investigating the effects of grind size.

The SGS study in June 2015 indicated a risk for lower recovery related to the amount of graphitic ore present in future mining zones, according to the LOM. Consequently, IAMGOLD Essakane SA initiated several studies on the following initiatives to mitigate this issue:

- Oxygen addition to CIL: potential to decrease cyanide consumption, increase recovery, and increase leaching kinetics.
- ILR to treat gravity concentrate: will increase gold recovery compared to the original shaking table equipment.
- Optimization of the carbon profile in the CIL: will lead to a better management of the gold inventory in the CIL circuit and mitigate the preg-robbing effect.

Metallurgical testing on representative samples from the Falagountou deposit was completed in May 2014 by SGS. The metallurgical tests included assaying, mineralogy, gravity separation, and CIL testwork. The test program concluded that:

- Graphite content was low in all samples, as most of the elemental carbon is associated with carbonate material.
- Sulphur grade was low in the saprolite and transition samples, and slightly higher in the fresh rock samples.
- The fresh rock samples were categorized as relatively soft based on the Bond Ball Mill Work Index, and had excellent recoveries when treated in a gravity CIL circuit.

The average CIL gold recoveries used per rock type from the Falagountou and Essakane pits are as follows:

	Essakane Pit	**Falagountou Pit**
Rock Type	**Recovery (%)**	**Recovery (%)**
Saprolite	95.0	95.5
Transition	92.8	93.5
Hard Rock	91.9	92.0

Geometallurgy Program

To reduce the impacts associated with the ore variability, a geometallurgical project was launched in 2016 to enhance ore management through a better understanding of the geology. All pertinent information will be incorporated in the block model by interpolation of different parameters in relation to the gold recovery in the CIL plant.

The geometallurgy program is constantly evolving and two new graphitic carbon and sulphur analyzers were purchased and installed in the assay laboratory and are used to analyze mill tails samples. Onsite testing of plant and grade control samples for Cg and sulphur analysis are now carried out on a regular basis in the assay laboratory. Good correlations are observed between graphitic content and plant residues hence allowing for better operation reaction and better control.

xiii) Mining Operations

Mining is carried out using a conventional drill, blast, load, and haul surface mining method with an owner fleet. The annual mining rate was 50.7 Mt in 2018 with a stripping ratio of 3.05. Approximately 13.0 Mt of ore at an average grade of 1.18 g/t Au for a total of 450,000 oz of gold were produced in 2018. There are no current mining plans for the Gossey deposit as no Mineral Reserves exist on the project.

The Essakane mine consists of several operating sites. The EMZ main pit is mined in several mining phases and accounts for the majority of the production. The Falagountou, Wafaka, EMZ North and South (Lao) satellite pits provide additional ore and operational flexibility.

Various ore stockpiles, sorted per type (saprolite, transition, or fresh rock) and grade (marginal, low, and high grade), are located to the west of the main pit, just north of the primary crusher. Water runoff from the ore stockpiles and WRDs is collected in ditches and diverted to catchment basins where the runoff is pumped to one of the bulk water storage reservoirs near the TSF. Other mining infrastructure includes a mine office complex (mine offices, change houses, and canteens), equipment workshop, with overhead cranes integrated with the main warehouse, and external wash bays, blasting and explosives compound including magazines, diesel storage and dispensing facility, and a drill core storage facility.

The mine village was built from prefabricated structures and this village was initially used as the construction camp. The site has a satellite communications system. Two office complexes are located in the Essakane mine area to service mine operations, maintenance, and administrative services. The main warehouse is attached to the mine maintenance shops and includes a sizeable storage yard.

General services are an essential component to the success of the Essakane mine. Because of the remoteness and complex logistics of the Essakane mine coupled with the limited services available in Burkina Faso, the scope and extent of the general services department to support production is very substantial. There is no current infrastructure at the Gossey deposit.

IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. implemented two resettlement plans consistent with Burkinabé laws and best practices recommended by international organizations (e.g. the World Bank). The first plan started in 2008 (13,000 individuals and 2,981 households affected) and the second plan started in 2012 (3,208 individuals and 555 households affected). In both instances, memorandums of understanding were signed and resettlement follow-up committees comprising key representatives of affected villages and administrative authorities were created. These committees meet on a monthly basis to follow up on the progress of the two resettlement action plans.

As part of a community investment plan, socio-educational infrastructures are being built (wells, medical centres, schools, etc.). Programs to fight malaria and HIV/AIDS and increase road safety awareness, were developed for the benefit of neighbouring populations. Rural development activities (agriculture, animal husbandry, etc.) are primarily undertaken as part of a livelihood restoration program. Since 2014, a community investment program has been financing community projects through communal development plans. A program of village forests, tree nurseries and school tree copses has also been developed to promote environmental protection.

On January 10, 2020, the Essakane mine signed a contribution agreement with the Government of Burkina Faso which commits the mine to contribute one per cent of revenues annually towards a centrally-run community development fund (the "Burkina Community Fund"). Representatives of the Company will sit on the advisory committee, together with communities of interest in and around the Essakane mine, which will have the authority to select and approve projects to be funded from the Burkina Community Fund for the benefit of the communities of interest in and around the Essakane mine. Notwithstanding this new agreement, the Company will also continue spending on community relations activities beyond the commitment level established in the contribution agreement.

xiv) Production

The 2020 attributable production is estimated to be between 365,000 and 385,000 ounces of gold.

The following table indicates operating information for the Essakane mine for the last two years:

ESSAKANE MINE	**2019**	**2018**
Gold production (ounces) 100%[(1)]	409,000	450,000
Ore milled (tonnes)	13,373,000	13,031,000
Grade milled (g/t Au)	1.04	1.18
Recovery (%)	91	91

[(1)]The production attributable to the Company in 2019 was 368,000 ounces and in 2018 was 405,000 ounces.

xv) Exploration and Development

RC and DD drilling has been conducted by IAMGOLD Essakane S.A.'s Resource Development Group since January 2010. Up to December 31, 2018, a total of 1,773 RC holes (218,513 m), 44 holes pre-collared with RC then completed by DD (RCD) (12,507 m), and 969 DD holes (268,834 m) had been drilled at the EMZ, Falagountou and Wafaka deposit areas.

IAMGOLD Essakane S.A.'s drilling objectives include infill drilling to upgrade Inferred Mineral Resources, expand the resource inventory, gain a better understanding of the geology and controls of mineralization to advance geological modelling, and improve the quality of assay samples.

At the EMZ deposit, most DD holes targeted Inferred Mineral Resources below the EMZ pit and along the deposit's northern, southern, and down-dip extensions.

DD results were positive on the EMZ deposit with continuity of mineralization demonstrated at depth along the east limb of the deposit in the northern sector of the pit, as well as in the southeast end of the pit. EMZ deposit mineralization is oriented north-northwest. The DD results were incorporated into the updated resource model as reported at August 31, 2019.

In 2019, 11,474 metres including infill, resource expansion and sterilization drilling were completed by the Resource Development Group. Drilling were conducted at EMZ, Lao, Falagountou and Wafaka with the objective to upgrade and expand mineral resources at EMZ, Lao, Wafaka and sterilize the western side of Falagountou.

The 2020 resources development drilling campaign will be focused on initial exploration works over seven grass root targets located inside the Mine lease. These targets are highly prospective due to favourable geological and structural setting. AC drilling and IP Geophysic survey campaigns are proposed to define gold mineralization that could be developed quickly. At the Southern extension of the Essakane mine's main pit (named LAO) RC and DD holes will be drilled. The down dip and lateral extension of the significant gold intercepts reported on the previous drilling campaigns will be targeted. The main objectives are upgrading and expanding mineral resources as well as defining soft ore in the vicinity of the Essakane mine's mill. A total of 25,200 metres including AC, RC and DD drilling is planned to cover all the targets.

The regional exploration group will continue to investigate advanced exploration prospects on the surrounding exploration concessions. The drilling program will target the continuity of the mineralization intersected on previous campaigns over the Tassiri prospect. 5,059 metres were drilled on Tassiri prospect during the second quarter of 2019 with the objective to increase the level of confidence of the block model and test the possible extensions between the three prospects (TMZ01, TMZ02 and TMZ03).

The area located between Essakane north and Gossey (GEM) will be tested by an AC drilling campaign during 2020. A total of 12,600 metres of inclined AC drilling is planned. Over Tassiri prospect a total of 4,500 metres of RC drilling will be used on TMZ02 and TMZ03 to verify respectively the SW extension of the mineralization and to increase the level of confidence trying to upgrade the resource to "Indicate" level.

xvi) Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

Information on Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources is provided in Section 4 of Item III below.

Aside from the proximity of the Gossey village to the resource area, the QPs that prepared the Essakane Report were not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

The QPs that prepared the Essakane Report were not aware of any mining, metallurgical, infrastructure, permitting, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Reserve estimate. There are no Mineral Reserves for the Gossey deposit.

xvii) Capital and Operating Costs

The capital cost requirement over the LOM includes the following:

- Heap leach project capital expenditures at the end of the mining;
- Resource development costs;
- Capitalized waste stripping;
- Sustaining capital expenditures (for CIL plant and site in general);
- Mine equipment additions and replacements;
- Equipment overhaul costs;
- Equipment capital spares;
- Tailings dam capital expenditures;
- CIL plant upgrade project; and
- Closure and remediation costs.

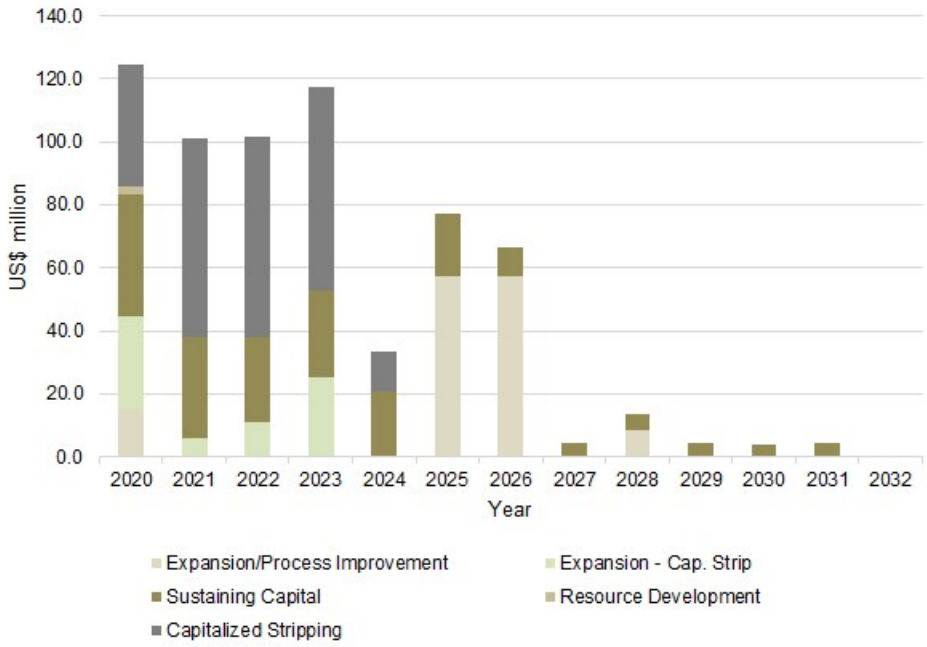
No capital costs have been estimated for the Gossey deposit.

Total capital spending over the remaining LOM (2020-2031) amounts to $652 million, representing $5.16/t processed (including heap leach) or $191/oz of gold sold. The total sustaining capital spending planned, excluding capital waste stripping (cash portion) in 2020, is $41.4 million out of a total of $199.4 million over the LOM (2020-2031). In 2020, the Project's capital cost, including capital waste stripping, is $124.4 million $ or $293/oz Au sold. The LOM mine sustaining capital costs are mainly related to the acquisition of mobile equipment, equipment capital spares, and equipment purchases ($23.8 million in 2020, $26.8 million in 2021, and $23.1 million in 2022), with the aim of renewing the aging fleet and supporting production until the LOM ends in 2031.

Total expansion capital is estimated at $138.4 million. A total of $15.1 million is included in 2020 for the CIL plant upgrade and tailings dam capital expenditures. The heap leach project capital expenditures total $57.4 million in 2025, $57.4 million in 2026, and include a sustaining capital cost of $8.5 million in 2028 for the heap leach pad extension.

Total capital waste stripping, inclusive of expansion capital stripping, is the largest capital element estimated at $314.5 million or $92/oz of Au sold over the LOM and represents 48 per cent of the LOM capital cost. Capital waste stripping continues until 2024 after which all mining will be in ore until the end of the heap leach.

The distribution of capital expenditure over the LOM is as follows:



The Essakane mine's operating costs are estimated on the basis of the physical quantities of the mine plan, realistic equipment productivity assumptions, overall equipment efficiencies, and updated consumable prices. No operating costs have been estimated for the Gossey deposit.

Average mine operating costs over the LOM are estimated at $3.02/t mined and average $2.88/t mined over the next five years. The LOM schedule manages to keep the mining cost around the average throughout the years by carefully selecting waste storage locations, thus minimizing haulage distances. An increase in mining cost is observed for the last three years of CIL operation (2024-2026), as all mining activities occur at a greater depth. Fuel represents $0.90/t mined and 0.78 L/t mined over the LOM, which represents 30 per cent of the mine operating cost.

xviii) Environment

A comprehensive monitoring program is in place (at all stages of the LOM) at the site as well as in neighbouring villages. This program encompasses water quality monitoring (potable water, ground water, domestic waste water, surface water, and community wells water), air quality (dust, greenhouse gas emission), soil, biodiversity (fauna, flora), noise, vibration, weather, follow-up and assessment of the community investment program (health, education, potable water access, agriculture, animal husbandry, etc.).

Information on the estimated amount of restoration and closure costs for the property is provided in Section 5.2 of Item III below.

xix) Economic Analysis

The Essakane mine has been evaluated using DCF analysis. Cash inflows consist of annual revenue projections. Cash outflows consist of capital expenditures, including sustaining and expansion capital costs, operating costs, taxes, and royalties. These are subtracted from revenues to arrive at the annual cash flow projections. Cash flows are taken to occur at the end of each period.

The appropriate discount rate can depend on many factors, including the type of commodity, the cost of capital for the firm, and the level of project risks (e.g. market risk, technical risk, and political risk) in comparison to the expected return from the equity and money markets. The base case discount rate for the Essakane Report is six per cent, which has been used to evaluate the Essakane mine projects. The discounted present values of the cash flows are summed to arrive at the Essakane mine's net present value ("**NPV**").

For the purposes of the financial analysis, the assumed gold price for the LOM is $1,350/oz. The gold price was the consensus forecast of the following sources: bank analysts' long-term forecasts; historical metal price averages; and prices used in recent publicly-disclosed comparable studies. The after-tax NPV at six per cent for the remaining LOM (2019-2031) is $874 million. Only Essakane mine Probable Mineral Reserves are mined in the LOM. No mining of the Gossey deposit is included in the LOM.

The LOM total cash cost per ounce of gold sold is $778 while the AISC per ounce of gold sold is $949. The AISC, as reported, is based solely on costs associated with this mine site and does not take into account head office or any other corporate costs not directly associated with the Essakane mine.

Three important parameters (fuel price, foreign exchange (Forex), and gold price) greatly impact the NPV. A simulation was performed to understand the impact on the site NPV by fluctuating these parameters by 10 per cent. The NPV reacts the most with the variation of the price of gold. The impact of the gold price increasing by 10 per cent is $264 million. It is followed by Forex by more than $45 million when the Euro becomes stronger compared to the US dollar. Finally, the fuel price (HFO and LFO) impacts the NPV by $26 million when the unit price varies by 10 per cent.

Payments of $76.5 million are estimated for the closure and reclamation cost of the Essakane mine. This amount was updated in March 2019 to reflect the updated projected disturbance until the end of the mine.

2.2 Africa: Mali - Sadiola Mine

Unless stated otherwise, the information in this section is based upon the technical report (the " **Sadiola Report**") entitled "IAMGOLD Sadiola Sulphide Project (SSP) 2015 NI 43-101 Report, Mali" dated and effective March 15, 2016 prepared by GMSI and Snowden Mining Industry Consultants (Pty) Ltd. and authored by Philippe Gaultier, ing., MASc, Daniel Vallières, ing., Jérôme Girard, ing., P.Eng., Luc-Bernard Denoncourt, ing., Louis-Pierre Gignac, ing. and Mark Burnett, Pri. Sci. Nat. (400361/12).

Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully described herein. Reference should be made to the full text of the Sadiola Report which is available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.



i) Property Description, Location and Access

Location of the Project, Means of Access and Nature of Interest

The Sadiola mine consists of an open pit mining operation exploiting the Sadiola deposit, associated CIP processing plant, proposed updated plant, town site and infrastructure at Sadiola, in the Republic of Mali, West Africa. The Sadiola mine area is located in the western part of Mali near the border with Senegal, approximately 77 kilometres south of Kayes, the regional capital and about 440 kilometres northwest of the capital city of Bamako. The Sadiola mine is mined by La Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A. ("**SEMOS**"), a joint venture company that holds the mining rights for gold, silver (and related substances) and platinoids for the mining permit area in Mali (the "**Sadiola Mining Permit**") in which the Sadiola mine is located. The Sadiola Mining Permit covers an area of 302 square kilometres. The shareholders of SEMOS are IAMGOLD, which indirectly owns 41 per cent, AngloGold Ashanti, which indirectly owns 41 per cent, and the Government of Mali, which owns 18 per cent. AngloGold Ashanti, through its wholly-owned subsidiary AngloGold Mali S.A., is the operator of the Sadiola mine.

Mali is a landlocked nation in West Africa. As such, Mali is dependent on its neighbors for ocean-borne inbound materials and supplies. The highway between Dakar, Senegal and Kayes is paved along the whole of its 836 kilometre extent. The road between Bamako and Kayes is 506 kilometres on a paved highway. Access to the Sadiola operation from Kayes is through an 80 kilometre long, regional, compacted laterite surfaced, all-weather, single carriageway road. There is an airstrip at the Sadiola mine capable of handling light aircraft. Kayes is serviced by rail, road and air from Bamako and from Dakar. Bamako has an international airport with daily flights to many other West African and European destinations. Dakar is a major port of entry to Mali by sea and air.

In Mali, Mineral Resources are the property of the state. Malian mineral rights are governed by the Mining Act dated February 27, 2012 (the "**Mining Act**"). The Mining Act is complemented by the Mining Decree dated June 21, 2012.

A "license to operate", or the operating permit, entitles the permit holder, within the limits of its scope and depth, the exclusive and indefinite right to prospect, undertake exploration and exploitation of mineral substance(s) found within the perimeter which is the subject of the permit. The operating permit is granted if the holder has fulfilled the obligations set out in the Mining Act, submitted a FS, a community development plan, formulated in conjunction with the interested local communities as well as the local and regional authorities, and a mine closure plan. The community development plan must be updated every two years.

The permit also grants its holder the right to undertake processing operations under Article 21, within the borders of Mali, and to market the saleable products. The holders of an operating license are free to export mining products.

The holder of the operating permit is required to begin exploitation within three years of issuance of the permit. This permit is granted by decree for a period of 30 years, and can be extended in 10-year increments until depletion.

Exploration activities are covered within this permit. The permit is a modification of all previous exploitation areas.

The existing Sadiola Mining Permit was issued on August 1, 1994 by the Minister of Mines, Energy and Water of Mali to AGEM Ltd. (" **AGEM**"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of IAMGOLD. SEMOS is bound by the original prospecting and exploitation agreement (including its subsequent legal modifications) entered into on April 15, 1990 between AGEM and the Malian government, and the agreement is valid for the original mineral commodities until 2020. The identity number of the current exploitation area is "DECRET No 00-080/PM-RM DU 06 MARS 2000" and is a modification of all previous exploitation areas. The surface area is defined by "DECRET No 00-063/PM-RM DU 25 FEV 2000". The existing Sadiola Mining Permit is for an initial term of 30 years, expiring in 2024, and may be extended by order of the Malian government if mining operations are ongoing.

Taxes, Royalties, Back-In Rights, Payments, Agreements and Encumbrances

Title holders must pay fixed fees for the grant, assignment, transfer and renewal of mining titles, as well as annual surface rights. The value of the fees is provided in the mining regulation, as adjusted by the administration in charge of mines in Mali.

All general taxes and exemptions for holders of operating permits are applicable as identified in Malian legislation. Without limitation, they include gross revenue taxes, ad valorem taxes, corporate taxes, customs and duties, labour and social security taxes, patent taxes, withholding taxes and VAT.

Income taxes are calculated in accordance with the mining convention between SEMOS and the Malian government. The income tax rate is 30 per cent.

A royalty payable to the Malian government is comprised of two elements: contribution for service delivery and an ad valorem tax. Both are calculated at three per cent on revenue respectively.

ii) History

Sadiola was identified as a favorable exploration area based upon the widespread evidence of artisanal gold workings and small scale mining by local inhabitants. Written records of mining at Sadiola reportedly date back 250 years, and the extent of the historical works suggests that mining may date back more than 1,000 years.

From October 1987 to August 1989, a large regional geochemical survey, known as Mali Ouest 1, was carried out for the Malian government by the German company, Klöckner INA ("**Klöckner**"), as part of an aid program financed by the European Development Fund. In addition to the 48,000 samples collected during this first-pass regional program, detailed geochemical sampling near the villages of Sadiola and Dinnguilou confirmed high gold, arsenic and antimony anomalies. In January 1990, when exploration rights for the Sadiola area were granted by the Malian government, Klöckner was hired to conduct a large scale gold exploration program at Sadiola which identified the presence of a significant oxide gold deposit.

In 1991, Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited (" **WGM**") (geological and mining consultants) was retained by IAMGOLD to review the work of Klöckner, prepare a PEA of Sadiola and make recommendations for further work. The PEA yielded positive indications and WGM recommended a large exploration drilling program to delineate and confirm the Sadiola Mineral Resource. During 1991 and 1992, WGM assumed responsibility for the ongoing exploration effort. In December 1992, WGM estimated a Probable Mineral Reserve of 22.3 million tons of oxide mineralization, with an average content equivalent to 3.3 g/t Au.

In October 1992, a joint venture agreement with Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited (" **AAC**") was signed for the construction and management of any mine developed at Sadiola. A FS on the Sadiola deposit, dated December 1993 and prepared by AAC, was presented to the Malian government.

The Sadiola mine poured its first gold bar on December 20, 1996.

Mining commenced in the FE3 pit in April 2001 and in the FE4 pit in November 2001. Mining at the Tambali pit, south of the main pit, started in July 2013. Since then, several smaller pits have also been mined.

Since 1997, production per annum has ranged from 168,586 oz (in 2015) to 611,442 oz (in 2000).

iii) Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

The Sadiola deposit, previously known as the Sadiola Hill deposit, is located within the Kedougou Kenieba Inlier (" **KKI**"), a major early proterozoic window of volcano-sedimentary greenstone belts and calc-alkaline granite intrusions that comprise part of the Lower Birimian terranes of the West African Craton. The inlier is positioned at the northeast margin of the Kenema Man Shield and is bound to the west by the Pan-African Mauritanide Hercynian Belt and concealed to the north, east and south by undeformed Neoproterozoic and Paleozoic sedimentary formations of the Taoudeni Basin.

The volcano-sedimentary sequences of the KKI are separated into two lithostratigraphic supergroups which correspond reasonably well to the Mali West 1 classification. The Mako (or Saboussire) Supergroup is in the west and characterized by massive and pillowed tholeiitic basalt, calc-alkaline volcanic rocks and interbedded volcaniclastic sediments. To the east, the younger Dialé Daléma Supergroup comprises platform type sediments of carbonate, graywacke, sandstone and pelite, intruded by intermediate and felsic calc-alkaline rocks.

The supergroups are separated by major, regional crustal scale structures. Regional metamorphism is to greenschist facies with amphibolites facies metamorphism only observed in the contact aureoles around major intrusions.

Gold mineralization in the Sadiola main pit has been mined for two kilometres along strike. Mineralization occurs in all four rock types: graywacke, carbonate, diorite and quartz-feldspar porphyry, usually close to or within the contact of the Sadiola Fracture Zone ("**SFZ**"). The bulk of the mineralization is hosted in the footwall adjacent to the SFZ. The mineralization has a strong structural control and is spatially associated with a complex weathering and alteration pattern.

Oxide

The geometry of the extensive, soft, oxide deposit and its supergene enrichment of gold relates almost exclusively to the weathering history of the primary mineralization. Intense tropical weathering has produced deep troughs of white to grey, decarbonated, kaolin-rich saprolite, locally abundant nontronite and relative gold enrichment. Penetration of groundwater has caused oxidation of the primary sulphides and the formation of sulfuric acid, further promoting deeper argillization of the bedrock. The variable permeability of the deposit, controlled by faulting, shearing and porosity, has led to the irregular 'karst-like' weathering geometry from 30 metres deep in the north to 220 metres in the south. Weathering is deepest along the SFZ.

The deeply weathered saprolite was protected from erosion by a capping of hardpan laterite (ferricrete).

Sulphide Mineralization

Drilling of the (unweathered) primary mineralization has allowed detailed investigation of major and minor hydrothermal alteration processes that were active during the formation of the deposit.

Primary gold is extremely fine grained, dominantly less than 15 microns, with rare grains approaching 50 microns and visible gold is rare. Gold mineralization is associated with arsenic and antimony dominated sulphide assemblages of arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, stibnite and gudmuntite as well as potassic, calc-silicate, propylitic iteration and silicification. Much of the mineralization appears to be related to deformation of the host rock.

Deposit Types

Sadiola has been classified as a "mesothermal - shear hosted" gold deposit which has implications regarding the distribution of mineralization and resource potential. Deposits of this type exhibit good continuity of mineralization both along strike and down dip. Structurally controlled, high grade "pay shoots" typically occur within a lower grade halo in these types of deposit.

Sadiola is a brittle-ductile shear zone-hosted deposit related to the interaction of a north-northeast striking fault array with a single major structural discontinuity, the north-south striking SFZ.

The FE trend hypogene mineralization exploits the intersection of the north-northeast trending shears and the northwest-northeast trending lithological contacts.

Most of the mineralization is hosted within the carbonate strata suggesting a litho-structural control.

Elements of skarn mineralization have been observed at both the FE and Sadiola trends; these could be linked to some deep seated intrusion.

Supergene processes have upgraded the gold resources in the oxide zone. Along the FE trend the "high grade" oxide mineralization appears to be derived from very low grade sulphide mineralization. At Sadiola, there was significant production from alluvial gold, indicating that the opportunities for secondary gold exist. There are areas on the streams draining the Sadiola trend which have been partially exploited by artisanal miners for alluvial gold. The extent of the remaining alluvial gold has not been qualified or quantified.

iv) Exploration

Eight key oxide targets, identified at a targeting workshop in the fourth quarter of 2013, were the focus of exploration during 2014. During 2015, exploration drilling was undertaken on Sadiola North ("**FN**") and Tabakoto. Scoping studies have been completed at Tambali and Sadiola North from new geological models. Estimates show potential for continued oxide and sulphide exploration.

v) Drilling

Exploration drilling has been conducted over the entire Sadiola permit area since the early 1990s. RAB holes were drilled over various exploration targets before 2009. These holes were typically shallow (less than 50 metres) to test the oxide mineralization just below the laterite interface. Between 2010 and 2013, geological exploration drill sampling was undertaken using RC or DD. Most of the DD was done in and around the mining areas of Sadiola, FE and Tambali pits. No DD has been undertaken since 2013; all exploration drilling since 2013 has been undertaken using RC drilling.

In 2015, a total of 13,110 metres of RC drilling was achieved, focusing on the area to the north of the Sadiola Main Pit and the Tabakoto satellite deposit. In addition, 4,350 metres of RC drilling was undertaken to upgrade the Mineral Resource on the northern extension of the Sadiola main pit. An additional 3,632 metres of RC drilling was undertaken to define the north-northeast to northeast trending shears that occur in the Sadiola north area. These results together with information from pit mapping were used to update the geological model for the area.

At Tabakoto, 2,874 metres of RC exploration holes were drilled to infill the predominantly Inferred Mineral Resource. An additional 1,626 metres of definition drilling was completed on the northern and southern extension of the mineralization trend. The drilling campaign confirmed the deep weathering and mineralization associated with weathered carbonate. A review of the Tabakoto geology model suggests that the mineralization is controlled by steep northwest trending structures above which the laterite mineralization is located. There is a possibility of north-northeast to northeast cross-cutting structures consistent with the regional cleavage observed at the FE3/4 pits.

vi) Sampling, Analysis and Data Verification

The majority of the samples used in the resource evaluation are from exploration and grade control drill chips from RC drilling. Exploration RC rigs are fitted with cyclones providing routine samples on a two metre basis. Sub-samples are split at the rig using a three tier stacked riffle splitter yielding a two to 2.5 kilogram sample. Grade control holes are sampled on a two metre basis. The drill rigs are fitted with a rotary cone splitter producing an automatic sub-sample (Sandvik Rotaport sampling systems). RC samples too wet to pass through the riffle splitters are dried in an oven overnight and later split with the three tier riffle system. Drilling is normally stopped when the sample becomes too wet. Wet samples are flagged in the database.

Core from the DD holes are logged and split in half by a diamond saw. One half is bagged and dispatched for density determination and assay while the other half remains for reference in the core tray. Sample intervals are generally on a one metre basis with deviations as appropriate to account for changing geology.

The following laboratories are used for sample analysis:

- SEMOS - onsite laboratory owned and operated by SEMOS processing all grade control. All exploration and grade control samples collected in 2014 and 2015 were submitted to this laboratory. The laboratory is not accredited. A 30 gram aliquot is routinely used for fire assay.
- SGS Bamako - independent, accredited laboratory located in Bamako, Mali. During 2015, the laboratory acted as referee lab for the annual check assay as part of the quality control process.
- SGS Kayes - Non-accredited laboratory to which all samples from pre-2013 (exploration RC chips, diamond core and soil samples) were submitted. SGS Kayes used a 30 gram aliquot for sulphide material and a 50 gram aliquot for oxide material and closed down at the end of 2013.
- SGS South Africa - Booysens - accredited laboratory not used during 2014, but has been routinely used as an umpire laboratory for processing check assays.

The QA/QC measures include the routine insertion of QC materials into the sample stream as well as independent laboratory audits and job observations. QC material comprise SRMs, blanks, field and pulp duplicates and check assays. These programs were run in addition to the normal QC insertions and monitoring undertaken in-house by SEMOS and SGS Bamako. The SRMs are supplied by ROCKLABS Limited for a variety of gold grade ranges.

QC samples are assigned fixed positions within the sampling sequence by geologists. Prior to 2014, SEMOS grade control delivered the QC samples separately to the laboratory. The QC insertion rate has been streamlined and standardized according to AngloGold Ashanti's recommended levels.

The assay laboratories insert their own QA/QC materials and make the results available to SEMOS through their Laboratory Information Management System ("**LIMS**"). The results of the assay laboratory QA/QC are not stored in the Geological Database Management System ("**GDMS**").

QC results are monitored by SEMOS as part of the assay data validation process during the data loading. Sample submissions falling outside of acceptable rejection limits are investigated and resubmitted for re-assay if necessary. The assay results loading and feedback to the laboratory is typically completed within 24 hours after receipt of results. The internal laboratory standard results are also available to users through the LIMS query tool and are utilized when determining the pass/failure of a sample submission.

The pulp QC sample mass was reduced from 150 grams to 30 grams in 2014. The reason for the reduction was to supply the mass required for fire assaying (30 grams); therefore, eliminating the possibility for test runs by the laboratory and reducing processing cost.

Mass loss measurements, where a sample mass is taken before and after crushing and milling, were introduced and implemented in October 2014 by the SEMOS laboratory. The test is undertaken at a rate of one in 20 samples. Mass measurement gives an indication of mass loss in the sample preparation steps and is part of the laboratory internal QA/QC procedure to minimize sample loss, maintain representativeness and avoid introduction of bias. The maximum percentage loss during a processing step is two per cent. Mass balance analysis is also being introduced at the sampling phase to determine the sample recovery.

A monthly QA/QC report is produced by Sadiola according to QA/QC guideline Rev 1.05 (AGA, 2014d) in which the QA/QC activities for all labs are reported. An annual report is also published which includes the referee lab results and lab audits.

It is the opinion of the authors of the Sadiola Report that the sampling and analytical methods and security procedures are adequate to allow for representitivity in the samples collected and accuracy in the assay grades reported.

Poor precision was observed in the analyses of the field duplicates, pulp duplicates and check assays. This should be taken into account when undertaking Mineral Resource estimation and classification. The authors of the Sadiola report recommend that the subsampling methods from the drilling rigs to the laboratory be reviewed.

All drilling data are collected, validated, managed and delivered to end users using a CAE Mining GDMS. The geological and survey data are verified by the project geologist and signed off. Assays are verified by the database manager and the results reported to the project geologist who then signs off on the drillhole data in the database.

vii) Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The December 2010, a FS of the SSP was prepared at the request of IAMGOLD and AngloGold Ashanti to extend the mine life of the Sadiola mine beyond 2018. The FS was prepared and compiled by IAMGOLD's project development group in a collaborative effort with resources from AngloGold Ashanti and SEMOS as well as a number of specialist external consultants. As a part of the data generated for the 2010 FS, a significant amount of testwork was conducted by a number of organizations. Since 2010, the feasibility study was updated and optimized, however, no additional testwork was done. This section reviews the nature and extent of the metallurgical testwork conducted.

Ore characterization was an important focus for the project due to the variability observed during the metallurgical testwork. The ore is characterized by degree of weathering, lithology and by localization within the deposit. Calcite marble is the dominant rock type that will be processed by the project.

Metallurgical testwork included the following:

- The mineralogical and geochemical characterization of 58 ore samples taken from various locations within the deposit and of the various major rock types (calcite marble, greywacke and diorite);

- A general gold deportment and sulphide liberation study was undertaken to predict gold behaviour during processing for eight composite samples;
- Organic carbon was found to be less than 0.1 per cent and preg-robbing is not expected to be a problem;
- Heavy liquid separation reported a mass pull of below 1.7 per cent reporting to the sinks with excellent gold upgrading of between 20 per cent and 50 per cent to the heavy fraction. These results were matched by the gravity tests conducted;
- A grading analysis reported a higher gold to mass ratio in the coarse material from the southern parts of the ore body;
- X-ray diffraction analyses showed that the samples were composed of quartz, feldspar, carbonates and mica and contained minor traces of amphiboles, chlorite, scapolite and molybdenite; and
- The QEMSCAN trace mineral search concluded an average gold grain size between three and seven microns, or a gravity average between four and 12 microns.

Comminution testwork included the following tests:

- Bond Impact Work Index used to determine crushing design parameters. Results indicated 13.4 kWh/t for diorite, 10.7 kWh/t for greywacke, and 12.2 kWh/t for calcite marble;
- The JKTech drop weight test was used to determine SAG mill capability. However, the results from this testwork were not used in design as the results were not comparable with historical testwork and current SMC tests which gave more conservative results;
- The SMC test is a smaller scale test than the JKTech drop weight test. The lithological weighted average value of Axb was 33.4; Bond Rod Mill Work Index was determined to be 14.86 kWh/t;
- Bond Ball Mill Work Index was determined to be 13.33 kWh/t; and
- Pennsylvania Abrasion test to determine the consumption of steel media. It was determined that the greywacke material will consume a lot more steel media than other rock types, the lithological weight average was a value 0.082.

Leaching and gravity testwork includes the following:

- Gravity testwork to evaluate the recoverable gold. The associated design requirements indicated a gravity recovery of 24.8 per cent with an 82.1 per cent intensive leach recovery of the gravity concentrate. Leaching tests were conducted on both run-of-mine ore and the gravity tails, resulting in highly variable recovery of gold from different parts of the orebody. Cyanide consumption was estimated to be 0.632 kg/t and lime consumption 0.61 kg/t; and
- For the optimization study, metallurgical testing was done to assess the recovery from the hard sulphide stockpile. The testwork and plant trial confirmed the 76 per cent recovery established for the FS and yielded a higher head grade.

The gold recovery by lithology and by location in the deposit for the hard sulphide ore is estimated to range from 68 per cent to 83 per cent with a weighted average recovery for the hard sulphide estimated at 76 per cent. The recoveries for other rock types are based on actual plant results. The average recovery for soft oxides was set at 94 per cent and 80 per cent for soft sulphides. The recovery assumed for processing existing hard sulphide stockpiles is also set at 76 per cent based on plant trials.

viii) Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

Information on Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources is provided in Section 4 of Item III below.

The year end 2016 Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources were developed by AngloGold Ashanti experts as the operating partner in the JV, and were partly based on earlier work, including the March 2016 NI 43-101 study, together with additional work completed during 2016, jointly carried out by AngloGold Ashanti and IAMGOLD. The authors of the Sadiola Report are unaware of any issues that materially affect the Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources in a detrimental sense. However, the authors of the March 2016 NI 43-101 study were not directly involved with the calculation of the Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources for year end 2018 and cannot comment on factors that could materially affect the updated Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimate.

ix) Mining Operations

A large push-back to the existing Sadiola main pit is needed to mine sulphide ore. The oxide ore production of the main pit ceased in 2010. The most appropriate mining method for the sulphides is an open pit truck and shovel (or excavator) method. Given the large tonnage, increased pit size and greater depth of the pit, larger equipment consisting of RH170s (20 m3 shovels) and 150-tonne trucks (CAT 785) are deemed more appropriate than the fleet of RH120s and CAT 777s currently operated by the mine contractor.

A past study was undertaken to compare bulk mining and selective mining for the SSP. The study concluded that, given the structure of the mineralization of the Sadiola sulphide ore body, there is little or no dilution advantage of mining using either the bulk or selective mining methods since the ore body is generally sub vertical. However due to the simplified operation of bulk mining and the additional costs associated with selective mining, it was concluded that bulk mining would deliver cost savings over selective mining methods.

x) Processing and Recovery Operations

The existing processing facility was designed for the processing of soft ore and can only introduce a small percentage of hard ore in the mill feed. Since the beginning of the operation, mining activities have been outsourced to a contractor, with mine engineering and geological services provided by SEMOS. All other activities on site such as processing are performed by SEMOS.

The upgraded processing plant which includes current and new equipment is designed to process 900 tonnes per hour based on 92 per cent operating time for an annual throughput of 7.2 MTY of hard ore. The design of the processing plant is based on the installation of the new circuit and connecting the existing soft oxide plant with minor modifications. The full capacity of hard sulphide will be obtained with the two plants combined to process 7.2 MTY of hard rock.

A gyratory crusher (450 kW), SAG (2 x 7000 kW)/ball mill (7000 kW) and CIL circuits will be added to the actual milling capacity as existing ball mills (3 x 2010 kW) to allow the mine to reach a maximum capacity of 7.2 MTY.

The current tailings facility is designed only for soft ore and will require additional capacity to process hard ore from the SSP. The expansion project as detailed in the March 2016 NI 43-101 study was to construct a new, lined TSF adjacent to the existing TSF, with eventual addition of a tailings thickening study later in the mine life to maximize the storage capacity of the impoundment. Based on work done subsequently during 2016, the project is now recommending the use of one of the exhausted satellite pits (FE4), with the use of thickened tailings from the outset. Depending on the actual storage capacity of the exisiting void, and the eventual LOM, it may be necessary to consider using an additional satellite pit for future tailings storage.

xi) Infrastructure, Permitting and Compliance Activities

Infrastructure

The Sadiola mine is situated proximal to 46 officially recognized villages and several hamlets. The main villages are Farabakouta, Neteko, Sadiola and Borokone. A mine village has been established to the northeast and provides housing, a medical clinic, a park and recreation facilities for mine employees and dependents. Other facilities include guest accommodation, a post office, a supermarket, school, sewage treatment facilities and other amenities.

The Sadiola mine employs more than 1,000 people, including those employed by outside contractors. The majority of Sadiola personnel are Malian nationals (approximately 93 per cent), with the remainder being expatriates, primarily from South Africa (approximately seven per cent). The majority of the unskilled labour is sourced from the nearby towns of Kayes, Sadiola and neighboring villages.

A 55-kilometre pipeline from the Senegal River, the only reliable source of water in the region, was built to provide approximately eight million cubic metres per year of process water. Potable water for both the mine operation and the mine town site and local villages are supplied from the pipeline, as well as local boreholes, and pumping of pit water impounded in the Sadiola main pit and treated prior to distribution. Electrical power is currently provided through Sadiola's diesel-powered generating sets, which are capable of meeting an average demand of 16.7 megawatts. Approximately 4.73 million liters of diesel fuel per month are currently required for power generation and mining under a contract with Total/ELF Petroleum Company. The seven million litres national strategic fuel depot, situated in Kayes, is used as back-up storage in case of major road and/or rail disruptions.

The expansion project will connect the site to the Malian power grid at 225kV using a 93 kilometre power line to provide sufficient power to the current plant as well as additional equipment installed.

Most of the existing infrastructure present at the Sadiola mine will be used as part of the expansion project, although some additional infrastructure is required for the expansion.

Environmental, Permitting and Social or Community Factors

A number of key issues need to be addressed for the SSP to proceed further. The key permitting, environmental, social and community issues are as follows:

- The environmental permits have expired.
- The 2010 environmental and social impact assessment has been updated to include the impacts of the changes made between the 2010 SSP and the 2015 SSP (for example changes in the location of various project components) and was submitted for approval to the relevant government authorities. In March 2017, the ESIA was awarded to SEMOS for a validity of three years after which time a renewal is required.

Further to the above, discussions with the Government of Mali have stalled with respect to the SSP. Despite the Company's efforts and the benefits the project would generate to the shareholders including the Government of Mali, there has been no resolution around the terms critical to moving the project forward. Although the Company remained committed to the project, upon failing to reach an agreement the operation will enter a restricted exploitation phase, and then at a later stage, when stockpiles are exhausted, it will enter a phase of suspended exploitation (care and maintenance). In-pit oxide mining activities have stopped since March of 2018 with the depletion of oxide reserves. The operation has since been processing oxide and marginal ore stockpiles and, without further development, the mine will enter into restricted operation at the end of 2019. Currently, the plant continues to process remaining stockpile remnants and is forecasted in the first quarter of 2020 to cease operations. On December 23, 2019, the Company and AGA have come to an agreement to sell both its interests to Allied Gold Corp.

Information on the estimated amount of restoration and closure costs for the property is provided in Section 5.2 of Item III below.

xii) Capital and Operating Costs

The accuracy level targeted by the Sadiola Report for the capital and operating cost estimate is ± 15 per cent. All costs have been stated in U.S. dollars based on foreign currency quotations and estimates converted using the following long term exchange rates.

Currency	Abbreviation	Exchange Rate Year 1	Exchange Rate Year 2
US Dollar	USD	1	1
CAD Dollar	CAD	0.8	0.8
Great Britain Pound	GBP	1.55	1.55
CFA Franc	XOF	0.001681	0.001754
Euro	EUR	1.1	1.15
South African Rand	ZAR	0.076923	0.076923

The gold price assumptions for the project are as follows:

Years	Gold Price per Ounce (USD)
Year 1	1,150
Year 2	1,225
Years 3-4	1,250
Years 5 +	1,275

The delivered fuel price assumption affecting mining costs is summarized as follows:

Years	Fuel Price (USD)/L
Year 1	0.78
Year 2	0.83
Years 3-4	0.86
Years 5+	0.89

Capital Cost Summary

The 7.2 MTY scenario capital expenditures are estimated at $379 million including a contingency of $24.5 million. The construction capital cost summary is as follows: and excludes past expenditures of $141.8 million:

Capital Expenditures	USD	
	Fixed Exchange	Variable Exchange
03 - Mining	78,136,000	78,136,000
04 - Transmission Line	37,169,204	37,169,244
05 - Other Infrastructure	12,313,640	12,336,871
06 - Plant	70,943,760	71,619,565
08 - Tailings Facilities	33,175,034	33,570,973
09 - Construction Management	89,189,971	89,203,151

Capital Expenditures	USD	
	Fixed Exchange	Variable Exchange
Fuel	1,511,980	1,560,441
Existing Commitments on purchased long-lead items	14,161,000	14,161,000
10 - Owner Costs	2,360,233	2,363,235
998 - Contingency	24,515,184	24,515,184
999 - Management Fees	13,974,681	13,974,681
Grand Total	377,450,687	378,610,345

The investment program is scheduled over a 24-month period. The working capital required for the expansion, with an owner mining strategy and considering a production increase at the end of Year 2, is $32 million of additional inventory.

Sustaining capital for the incremental 7.2 MTY project is estimated at $257 million and is mainly for initial waste development, equipment replacement, major repairs and rebuilds, TSF stages and plant stay-in business capital.

Further to additional work completed on the project subsequent to the March 2016 study, go forward capital costs have increased marginally to $410 million, which has been offset by a significant decrease in sustaining capital to $139 million. The cost revision is primarily attributable to a modified mine design and waste stripping schedule which has reduced total waste to be mined and transferred some waste from the operating period to the preproduction period.

Optimization performed in 2016 relative to the mining sequence and TSF was integrated into a new EA application which was approved by the Government of Mali in March 2017.

Since this period, finalization of Mining Permits with the Government of Mali have not been completed and existing operations have continued to exhaust stockpiles of marginal oxide material. Recent adjustments considering a potential stoppage of existing operations in 2019 have demonstrated that the capital cost remains on the order of $400 million as previously estimated in 2016. Advantages of making modifications to the existing plant while production has stopped versus doing work concurrent with operations were adjusted for as well as the use of existing operating facilities to accommodate construction teams. Although no further engineering or estimation work has taken place since 2016, adjustments were applied to reflect the most recent context.

The incremental closure cost from the SSP amounts to $20.4 million.

Operating Cost Summary

Operating costs presented in this section use the fuel and exchange rate from corporate assumptions. Mining costs have been estimated at an average of $2.99 per tonne based on owner mining costs for the sulphide pit. Average mining cost using contractor mining is now estimated to be $3.06 per tonne. Based on work completed subsequent to the March 2016 study, the current plan is to continue to mine the Sadiola mine using a mining contractor. Operating costs have been adjusted slightly upward, offset by some capital equipment and infrastructure savings versus the plan outlined in the March 2016 study.

Processing costs have been estimated by rock type based on specific reagent, grinding media and power consumption for each. In addition, fixed costs for maintenance and labor are added. The power cost is based on a grid power cost of 70 XOF/kWh. The average processing cost estimated over the LOM is $15.28 per tonne milled.

General and administrative services are estimated at $31.8 million on average (excl. refining cost). Refining cost is estimated at $4.88 per ounce produced. The general and administrative costs in the financial model include all administrative, support services at site and refining costs.

The operating costs are estimated to be $35.29 per tonne milled or $735 per ounce produced as follows:

Category	Total Costs (M$)	Avg. Cost ($/t milled)	Avg. Cost ($/oz)
Mining	754	11.47	239
Processing	1,004	15.28	318
G&A	280	4.26	89
Direct Cost	2,037	31.01	646
Royalties	241	3.66	76
Management Fee	40	0.61	13
Total Cost	2,318	35.29	735

Total manpower is estimated to peak at 1,431 employees with 532 in mining, 463 in processing and 436 in general administration.

xiii) Exploration, Development and Production

Eight key oxide targets, identified at a targeting workshop in the fourth quarter of 2013, were the focus of exploration during 2014. At the Sadiola mine, during 2015 and 2016, exploration remained focused on the near mine oxide potential to fast track reserve generation to extend oxide LOM, with exploration drilling undertaken on FN and Tabakoto. There was also a drive to identify and model the sulphide potential for medium to longer term exploitation. Oxide exploration on the Sadiola concession has reached maturity and exploration work consisted of follow-up drilling at various prospective targets and identifying new targets. Scoping studies have been completed at Tambali and Sadiola FN from new geological models. Estimates show potential for continued oxide and sulphide exploration, which is ongoing.

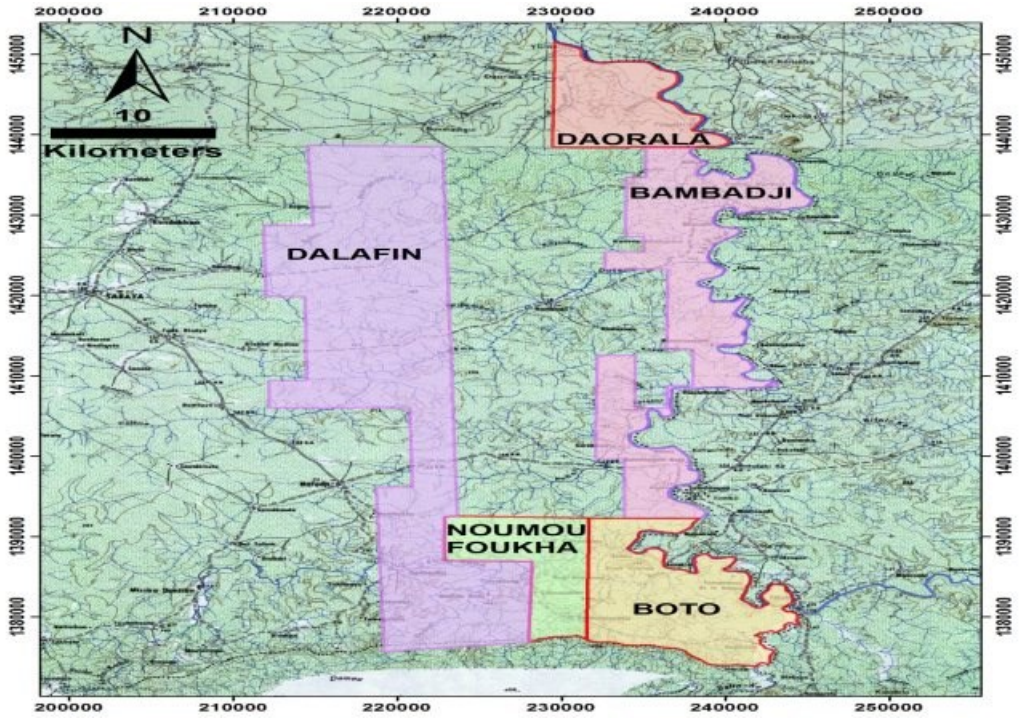
The following table indicates production information for the Sadiola mine for the last two years:

SADIOLA MINE	**2019**	**2018**
Gold production (ounces) [(1))]	125,360	144,380
Ore milled (tonnes)	4,773,000	5,183,000
Grade milled (g/t Au)	0.89	0.89
Recovery (%)	92	94

[(1)] The Company holds a 41 per cent interest in the Sadiola mine and its attributable production was 52,000 ounces in 2019 and 59,000 ounces in 2018.

2.3 Africa: Senegal - Boto Project

Unless stated otherwise, the information in the sections below are based upon the technical report (the " **Boto Report**") entitled "Boto Optimization Study" dated February 10, 2020 (effective December 31, 2019), prepared by Niel Morrison, Principal Process Engineer (Lycopodium Minerals Canada Ltd.), Manochehr Oliazadeh, Process Manager (Lycopodium Minerals Canada Ltd.), Reagan McIsaac, Senior Engineer, (Knight Piésold), Tudorel Ciuculescu, Senior Geologist, (Roscoe Postle Associates) Luc-B Denoncourt, Project Manager (IAMGOLD Corporation), Philippe Chabot, Director, Mining (IAMGOLD Corporation). Reference should be made to the full text of the Boto Report which is available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.



i) Property Description, Location

Location and Access

The Boto project is located in the Kédougou Region (Saraya Department) in the southeast of Senegal and is situated along the triple border junction of Senegal-Mali-Guinea, bounded by the Balinko and Falémé Rivers.

Access to the Boto project from the capital, Dakar, is either by paved road to the town of Saraya (approximately 760 kilometres) and then by gravel/laterite road to the village of Noumoufoukha (approximately 80 kilometres). The Boto exploration camp is situated 12 kilometres from the village of Guémédji.

There are no regular scheduled flights to Kédougou, situated 135 kilometres by road from the Boto project, but there are aircrafts that are available for charter from Dakar to Kédougou. In February 2016, the government of Senegal certified an 800 metre laterite airstrip roughly three kilometres southwest from the Boto exploration camp. The airstrip is currently unusable due to rain damage during the wet season. The Company, received the new certification on March 8, 2019 for a three year period. The initial strategy for implementation of the Boto project is to commence early works to enable access to the site year-round. Early works include upgrading the main access road, commencing engineering related to a long lead item and initializing contracts relating to the construction/permanent camp.

Interest in the Project

AGEM holds the mineral rights to two exploration permits consisting of the Daorala-Boto and Boto West projects. The Boto project is located within the Daorala-Boto exploration permit. The Daorala-Boto exploration permit is made up of two non-contiguous properties, the Boto and the Daorala properties. The Boto Report does not deal with the Daorala property. These areas are separated by the Bamabji exploration permit, also held by AGEM, as part of an agreement with Randgold Resources Ltd. An application for the Boto exploitation permit was submitted to the Government of the Republic of Senegal in November 2018. In December 2019, the Government of the Republic of Senegal approved the mining permit application and granted an exploitation permit for the Boto Project for an initial period of 20 years principally under the provisions of Senegal's 2003 mining code. An application for renewing the exploration permit for Daorala was also submitted in November 2018. This application is currently under review.

The Daorala-Boto exploration permit covers a total area of 236 square kilometres. The Boto property makes up 148 square kilometres. To the west and adjacent to the Noumoufoukha permit, the Company has entered an option agreement with Stratex International PLC for the Dalafin gold project in Senegal, consisting of a single exploration permit with an area of 472.5 square kilometres.

Climate

The Boto project is located in a subtropical continental climate zone and is characterized by two seasons: a rainy (wet) season from June to October, and a dry season from October to May. Exploration activities may be conducted year round, but during the wet season, the Kolia Kabe River (14 kilometres by road to the northwest of the Boto exploration camp) floods and cuts off the road access at the Saroudia Bridge.

Infrastructure and Local Resources

There is minimal infrastructure at the Boto project site. Electricity is provided by diesel generators. Water is supplied by a well with a water treatment plant. There is some cellular telephone coverage. All equipment, supplies, and fuel are transported by road. Most supplies, consumables, and fuel are sourced either from Kédougou or Dakar depending on availability. The village of Guémédji, and some surrounding villages, are a source of unskilled workers and produce. Skilled and professional workers are from Dakar.

Physiography

The Boto property lies between 100 metres and 300 metres above sea level with generally low to moderate relief consisting of broad lateritic plateaus and eroded valleys. The vegetation is typical of a tropical forested savannah, with scattered trees (including baobab), scrub brush, elephant grass and bamboo.

ii) History

Prior to 1994, there is no known or recorded systematic mineral exploration. From 1994 to 1996, the first exploration activities were carried out by Anmercosa Exploration ("**Anmercosa**"), a subsidiary of Anglo American Corporation. Anmercosa conducted airborne geophysical surveys; collected regional geochemistry data through 7,591 soil samples, 22,740 termite mound samples and 406 stream sediment samples; and collected local geochemistry data through 7,469 soil samples and three rock samples. From 1997 to 1998, Ashanti Goldfields Corporation ("**Ashanti**") completed exploration activities in a joint venture with AGEM. Ashanti conducted preliminary trenching and collected geochemical data through 1,941 soil samples, 998 termite mound samples, eight stream sediment samples and 79 rock samples. From 1999 to the present, AGEM has conducted all succeeding exploration activities on the Boto property.

iii) Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

Regional Geology

The Boto project is located in the West African Craton, in the south-eastern part of the Early Proterozoic formation of the Kédougou-Kéniéba inlier, which covers the eastern part of Senegal and western Mali. In the southern part, Lower Proterozoic Greenstone Lands are described as Birimian based on Kits (1928) in the Birim River Valley of Ghana. These terranes have undergone the effects of Eburneen Orogeny (a major tectonic event to the 2.1 Ga) and are found throughout the inlier of Kédougou-Kéniéba and the Leo-Man Shield, except in the extreme western parts where Archean terranes outcrop.

Birimian terranes include linear volcanic belts and alternating sedimentary basins in a northeasterly direction that are separated by granite intrusions and past gneiss. Rocks are generally metamorphosed in green shale facies, although amphibolite facies are locally observed in metamorphic granitic intrusions. The Kédougou-Kéniéba inlier is the exposure in the far west of the Birimian. The Kédougou-Kéniéba inlier is bounded on the west side by the Hercynian Mauritanide belt; and on all other sides, it is uncomfortably overlain by the underformed upper Proterozoic sediments and the Early Phanerozoic rock of the Taoudeni, Tindouf, and Volta basins. The inlier can be structurally described as consisting of two volcano-plutonic belts oriented north to northeast (the Mako Series and the Falémé Series), and two intervening sedimentary basins called the Dialé-Daléma Group and the Kofi Series.

Local Geology

The Boto-Daorala and Bambadji concessions lie mainly within the eastern edge of the Dalema Group (within the Falémé Series formerly known as the Dalema volcano-plutonic complex), a volcanic-plutonic belt that is wedged between the Dialé Group and the Kofi Series, and separated from the latter by the north-south oriented lineament, known as the Senegal-Mali Shear Zone ("**SMSZ**"). It could be chronologically correlated with the Mako Series, but could also likely be slightly later. The most eastern part of the Boto property is in the Kofi Series.

Property Geology

At Boto, the material near the surface consists of a layer of regolith which is varying in thickness and includes lateritic plateaus. Few rocky outcroppings are visible in the property. Boto can be divided into three north trending litho-structural domains (020˚ N) that are relatively well delineated in both induced polarization and magnetic surveys. From west to east, the three domains are: Western Flyschoid Domain, Central Deformation Corridor, and the Eastern Siliciclastic Domain.

The western domain (often called the "western Pelites") is dominated by a volcano-sedimentary assemblage containing tuffaceous rythmites and tuffs, black shales (or graphitic pelite), carbonate rocks, hypovolcanics (microdiorite, andesite, pyroclastic and magmatic breccia or agglomerate), and dioritic intrusions. Immediately east, the central Siliciclastic domain is dominated by a detrital assemblage composed of greywacke and sandstone (+/- quartzite), called the "Guémédji sandstone". It is unclear whether these sandstones/wackes are part of the Kofi / Dialé or of the Dalema unit. The exact stratigraphical relations with the surrounding units are not very obvious given the often important level of strain. However, the (westward/upward) apparent increase in carbonate content near the contact with the main carbonate layer (also corresponding to the main tectonic break) would suggest that the Guemedji Sandstone to be part of Daléma Unit. The western and central domains are separated by a North-South trending high strain structure (010˚ N) that is well defined in all geophysical data and very evident in drilling. This highly deformed sinistral-reverse corridor corresponds to a regional scale structural corridor that branches from the SMSZ. Lithologically, it is composed of fine schistose sediments that are carbonaceous in places and fine laminated sediments (+/- carbonates) that subtly grade into an impure marble.

Mineralization

The Boto project consists of four deposits, Malikoundi/Boto 2, Boto 5, Boto 4 and Boto 6, all of the late orogenic type. The late orogenic gold mineralization is typically associated with brittle-ductile deformation and is characterized by the association of Au, B, W, As, Sb, Se, Te, Bi, Mo, with traces of Cu, Pb, Zn. Mineralization at Malikoundi/Boto 2, Boto 4 and Boto 6 is associated mainly with chlorite-albite alteration. Gold commonly occurs as native gold or as fine inclusions within the base-metal sulphides or the gangue that consists of quartz, albite, carbonate, muscovite, pyrite, and tourmaline. Mineralization at Boto 5 is associated with a phase of quartz tourmaline veining as well as pyrite and related bleaching. The mineralizing event was accompanied by biotite alteration and pyrite mineralization, and a small proportion of chalcopyrite, covellite, and chalcocite. The presence of arsenopyrite appears to be confirmed by recent XRF measurements.

Deposit Types

The orogenic gold deposits in the Birimian Province have been classified into three groups (Pre-, Syn-, and Post-orogenic). The characteristics of Boto mineralization are more similar to those of the post orogenic class. The Malikoundi/Boto 2, Boto 4 and Boto 6 deposits are hosted by a turbiditic sedimentary sequence, with mineralization concentrating along the contacts of the litho-structural domains. Turbidite-hosted gold deposits within the eastern Kédougou-Kéniéba inlier are controlled by north-northeast trending structures linked to the SMSZ and, occur within the vicinity of intersecting north-northeast and north-northwest structures. At the Malikoundi/Boto 2, Boto 4 and Boto 6 deposits, gold is typically associated with pyrite, which is either disseminated along fractures (crackle-breccia hosted type) or along brittle-ductile veins.

Alteration assemblages observed at Boto 5 differ from those at the other deposits. The Boto 5 deposit is hosted in a diorite dike that contains abundant endogenic albite or has been pervasively altered to albite. The host rock is highly deformed and contains a stockwork of quartz-tourmaline-pyrite veins. This style of brittle-ductile deformation and veining is consistent with an orogenic gold mineralization model.

iv) Exploration

The Boto project has been subject to exploration and development by AGEM since 1999. Early exploration consisted of geochemical soil, lag, rock and termite mound sampling; pit and trench sampling; geophysical surveys; and drilling. Exploration to date has defined the Malikoundi/Boto 2, Boto 5, Boto 6 and Boto 4 deposits. Additional activities have resulted in several other targets for further exploration.

Between 1999 and 2007, AGEM compiled the results of the work carried out by Anmercosa and Ashanti and carried out geophysical surveys. Early drilling program centred upon the discovery and delineation of Boto 5, as well as the initial drilling fences at the Boto 2-4-6 anomalies. After 2007, the Boto 2-4-6 targets were the object of infill drilling as well as high resolution induced polarization gradient surveys. The 2012 campaign led to the discovery of Malikoundi to the north of Boto 2.

Following the discovery of Malikoundi, exploration activities focused on the development of Malikoundi with some follow-up exploration on Boto 5 and Boto 6 between 2013 and 2016. The 2016 exploration program consisted mainly of a DD campaign and various technical studies. Exploration drilling defined the extension of the mineralization in Malikoundi to the north and at depth. Geotechnical drilling was used to study the slopes on the east side of an open pit envisaged at the Malikoundi and was also used in the definition of mineralization. Definition drilling was used to define the extent of mineralization.

Exploration activities from 2017 to March 2018 were mainly focused on drilling to improve the definition of mineralization at Malikoundi/Boto 2 and Boto 5; cover the gap in drill information between Malikoundi and Malikoundi North areas; improve geotechnical characterization for the foundations of infrastructure; install piezometers and carry out tests for hydrogeological testing at Malikoundi/Boto 2 and Boto 5; deepen geo-mechanical and hydrogeological knowledge for pits at Malikoundi/Boto 2 and Boto 5, as part of the FS; define mineralization at Boto 6 on a 50 metre x 50 metre grid; and further explore new targets in vicinity of Malikoundi, more specifically located to the East, West and Southeast.

From April 2018 to the end of May 2019, 5,727 metres of DD and 19,905 metres of RC have been drilled to test some of previous 2017 targets; to define the eastern trend of Malikoundi at 50 metres by 50 metres spacing; to define Boto 2 at 50 metres by 50 metres spacing with locally infill at 25 metres by 25 metres; and for a condemnation drilling program for future infrastructure.

v) Drilling

Drilling at the Boto project has been conducted in various campaigns from 2000 to the present. As of May 2019, a total of 152,061 metres have been completed from 996 drill holes.

vi) Sampling, Analysis and Data Verification

Sample Preparation and Analysis

The only known sampling types conducted prior to 1999 were surface geochemical sampling and grab sampling. From 1999 to 2004, sample preparation was carried out at the Karakaena Camp. QA/QC from 1999 to 2004 consisted of the insertion of duplicate samples, blank samples (blanks), and standard samples. During this period, preliminary preparation was carried out at the AGEM field laboratory before being submitted to a commercial laboratory. This field lab was under the supervision of an experienced technician.

From 2004 to 2007, for certain periods only, duplicates and blanks were used to do the QA/QC for RC, RAB, trench, and termite mound samples. Since 2004, no preparation has been made at the camp, other than splitting of the RC and RAB samples. The insertion rates of QA/QC samples at this time were: a duplicate inserted in each batch of 10 samples and a local blank inserted in every 20^{th} sample. No certified standard was used.

In 2007 and 2008, the QA/QC procedure was reviewed and new procedures were put in place. An internal validation of the samples pre-2007 was carried out by IAMGOLD and did not detect any significant sampling issues. The new QA/QC methods were applied to previous data from 1999 to 2007 and approximately 10 per cent of the samples were re-analysed. From that point on, a validation procedure was systematically applied. Since 2009, all AGEM sampling campaigns have been using certified standards and blanks, in addition to taking duplicates and check assay samples. QA/QC results are monitored in each drilling program. Standard and blank samples are plotted against their theoretical value and scatter diagrams are created for duplicates and check assays. An assay batch is considered validated if the value received for the certified reference is within a range of ±15 per cent of the mean certified value for that standard. The entire batch will be re-assayed if any certified standard does not meet this requirement. For blanks, any assay value greater than 10 ppb signifies a batch failure and the entire batch is re-assayed.

Until December 2013, all samples from the Boto project were being analyzed at the ALS Chemex laboratory in Bamako, Mali. Upon reception in the laboratory, samples were removed from the sample bags and checked against the chain of custody form and information was entered into the ALS system under an ALS file number. ALS inserted two internally certified standards and two blanks in each batch of 24 samples and analyzed duplicates on a regular basis. Internal laboratory QA/QC assessments were evaluated to ensure they meet the established standards.

Since December 2013, all Boto project samples were processed in the Véritas laboratory. Véritas is contacted when at least 800 samples are ready to be shipped. By the time Véritas picks up the samples from the camp, the number has usually risen to approximately one thousand. The vehicle carries the samples to the Kédougou preparation laboratory. Samples are sorted by batches of 200 and a given name. In 2016, Véritas stopped preparations in Kédougou and samples are currently prepared at the Véritas laboratory in Bamako, Mali. Pulps are sent to the Véritas laboratory in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, for assay.

Sample Security

The samples were transferred from the field to the camp only in the presence of a qualified and experienced technician. Drill core cutting, sample packaging and storage were carried out under the supervision of Boto project geologists and technicians. The core halves and the RC and RAB samples were packaged in sealed, plastic sample bags. A sample tag was placed in each bag of samples taken. It is the opinion of the QP that the sample preparation and analyses are adequate for this type of the deposit and that the sample handling and chain of custody are satisfactory and meet industry standards. The data is considered representative for the level of study presented. RPA concludes that the exploration, sampling practices, and resulting data are suitable for the estimation of a NI 43-101 Mineral Resource estimate.

Data Verification

RPA conducted a site inspection of the Boto project from May 29 to June 1, 2019. There was no drilling activity at the time of the visit. During the site visit, RPA personnel reviewed the deposit geology with the site geologists, visited the Boto deposits, took GPS readings of collar positions, reviewed core from drilling with relevant intercepts, reviewed logging and sampling procedures and visited the site logging, sampling and storage facilities. During the visit, discussions were held with:

- Mr. Benoit Michel, IAMGOLD, Boto Project Manager, Exploration.
- Mr. Philippe Biron, IAMGOLD, Senior Resource Geologist, Exploration.
- Mr. Guillaume Bredillat, IAMGOLD, Project Geologist, Exploration.

Drill core for the Boto project is logged, sampled, and stored in two locations: (1) at the Boto Exploration Camp, situated approximately 12 kilometres due west of Malikoundi and (2) at the New Camp, situated approximately 1.5 kilometres west of the Malikoundi deposit.

The logging and storage facilities are appropriate. Logging was completed by geologists. The sampling is done generally for the entire length of the hole. The logging and sampling are conducted to industry standards. Core samples are stored in metallic core boxes, while RC samples are stored in rice bags.

Drillhole collars are typically marked by a cement cast around a four inch PVC pipe in the collar. The cement cast is inscribed with drillhole number, azimuth, dip and depth of drillhole. Many of these cement casts are showing signs of wear and, in some cases breakage, however, most are still legible. Since the long grass is often burnt by the end of the rainy season, many of the PVC pipes are melted. RPA took readings of several collar position from holes in each of the Boto deposits. There were three collars checked for Boto 5, three for Boto 6, and nine for Malikoundi - Boto 2. The RPA handheld GPS readings returned position values within five metres of the collar positions recorded in the drill hole database.

Core from six representative drill holes and chip boxes for three typical RC holes were reviewed. The logs presented sampling intervals and lithology description consistent with the core and RC chips.

RPA performed the database validation routine specific for GEOVIA GEMS on relevant tables in the drilling database and no errors were identified. Additionally, RPA checked for zero/extreme values in the collar table, missing or extremely long intervals, extreme high values, overlapping or out of sequence intervals, and visually inspected drill hole traces for unusual azimuths, dips and deviations.

The Company provided RPA with original assay certificates in digital format for Boto samples. RPA focused on the certificates from 2010 to 2019 drilling campaigns (approximately 750 certificates), from which RPA randomly selected and compiled approximately 300 certificates. The compiled certificates matched approximately 20,000 samples from the drill hole database (15 per cent of the database samples). RPA did not identify any differences between the independently compiled assays and the content of the resource database.

Typically, for deposits in the early stage of exploration independent check assay samples are collected during the site visit from relevant intercepts to confirm presence of mineralization. Given the advanced stage of the Boto project, RPA did not collect check samples from the Boto project.

The QP is of the opinion that the database is acceptable for the purposes of resource estimation. In addition, the logging, sampling, and database management procedures follow industry standards.

vii) Metallurgical Testing

Extensive metallurgical testwork has been conducted on the Boto ore deposits since 2013. The testwork results were analyzed and used for flowsheet development and inputs into the process design criteria. The testwork conducted in 2013 was a scoping level metallurgical test program. The testwork conducted in 2014 was a continuation of the previous scoping-metallurgical test program in 2013.

In 2015, the Boto project entered into its PFS phase. A sample selection exercise was also conducted during that time. The program began in 2015 with sample selection and grindability testwork, and ended with metallurgical testwork in 2016. In 2016, three master composites were submitted for metallurgical development testwork and 40 samples were submitted for gold extraction variability testwork. A gap analysis was conducted on the results to identify recommendations.

In 2017, the Boto project entered into its FS phase and metallurgical and sample selection were conducted. The key objectives of this testwork included confirming the requirement of a gravity circuit, confirming the optimum leach conditions such as grind size, cyanide concentration, pulp density, addition rate for lead nitrate, and oxygen addition during leaching. The program also included CIP modelling, and tests for solids-liquid separation, pH neutralization, oxygen uptake, preg-robbing, and cyanide destruction. One of the main objectives for the 2017/2018 testwork was to further investigate the distribution of tellurides in the ore body and also to study the gold deportment and the gold host mineral types.

In 2018, solids-liquid testwork were conducted at both the Outotec and Pocock testing facilities, to investigate flocculant screening, flocculant dosing rates, and the solids flux or loading rates for thickener sizing.

In late 2019, a sample composed of 20 per cent saprolite/saprock and 80 per cent hard rock was subjected to rheology testing. The objectives of this additional testing were to obtain data for tailings pipeline design purposes and to evaluate whether the increased saprolite content poses a risk due to the expected increase in viscosity.

Comminution parameters determined based on lithology weighted average per weathering type are:

- 85th percentile BWi of 10.8 kWh/t, 11.2 kWh/t, and 20.6 kWh/t for saprolite, saprock, and fresh rock, respectively;
- 85th percentile CWi of 16.4 kWh/t for the fresh rock; and
- 50th percentile Ai of 0.033 grams, 0.043 grams, and 0.542 grams for saprolite, saprock and fresh rock, respectively.

The Boto project fresh rock is classified as hard ore while the Boto project saprolite and saprock are classified as softer ore when compared to the A.R. MacPherson Grinding Specialist database. Other key results from the metallurgical testwork include:

- Gold extraction increased with decreasing grind size. A grind size of P_{80} of 75 microns was determined to be optimum for the Boto project;
- Malikoundi/Boto 2 and Boto 5 samples showed no evidence of preg-robbing activity;
- Gravity separation tests (E-GRG tests), and whole ore leach tests showed limited benefits from inclusion of a gravity circuit in the flowsheet. The majority of the GRG amount found in MC-2 of the 2018 testwork was very fine in nature; hence, recovery with gravity at full scale would be difficult;
- Synergistic effects from lead nitrate and oxygen addition during pre-treatment, and oxygen addition during leaching provided faster leach kinetics, significant reduction in cyanide consumption and gold extraction benefits;
- Cyanide consumption was low with an addition rate of 0.27 kg/t ore expected at the design ore blend (approximately 80 per cent fresh rock and 20 per cent saprolite/saprock); and
- Lime consumption was moderate with a consumption rate of 1.92 kg/t ore expected at the design ore blend.

viii) Mineral Resources

The effective date of the Mineral Resources is December 31, 2019. The resource estimate has been prepared using interpreted mineralized lenses from Malikoundi/Boto 2, Boto 5, and Boto 6 deposits. The Boto 4 deposit has been excluded from the Mineral Resource estimate. No resources were reported at Boto 4 as it is located within the 500 metre wide exclusion zone along the Balinko river shore (the border of Senegal and Mali) and underneath the village of Guémédji. Should these factors change, the Boto 4 deposit will be re-evaluated. Geovia GEMS™ 6.8.2 was used for drill hole database management, geological interpretation, mineralized wireframe modelling, and to generate the block model supporting the resource estimate. The inverse distance cubed interpolation method was used to estimate the block model gold grades.

The Mineral Resources are reported within optimized constraining shells. The optimized constraining shells were developed for each deposit by the Company using Hexagon Mining MineSight 3D and incorporates metal recovery, geotechnical parameters, and assumed costs for each weathering zone. The Mineral Resources are classified as Indicated Mineral Resources or Inferred Mineral Resources in accordance with the CIM Standards.

Summary of Mineral Resources for the Boto Project; Effective Date December 31, 2019

Classification	Tonnes (`000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (`000 oz Au)
Indicated	40,600	1.56	2,033
Inferred	8,200	1.78	469

***Notes**:*

- *Mineral Resources are reported within an optimized constraining shell using MineSight 3D software.*
- *Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Mineral Reserves;*
- *Cut-off grades vary between 0.37 g/t Au and 0.50 g/t Au, depending on the deposit and the weathering type of material;*
- *Mineral resources were estimated based on a gold price of $US 1,500/ oz;*
- *Capping of grades varied between 2 g/t Au and 25 g/t Au on raw assays by mineralized zone;*
- *The density varies between 1.65 g/cm^3 and 2.75 g/cm^3 depending on weathering zone.*

The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Mineral Reserves. The Mineral Resources for the Malikoundi/Boto 2 deposit include: an Indicated Mineral Resource of 35.5 Mt at 1.60 g/t Au and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 7.2 Mt at 1.88 g/t Au. The Mineral Resources for the Malikoundi/Boto 2 deposit are as follows:

Classification	Tonnes ('000 t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold ('000 oz Au)
Indicated	35,546	1.60	1,830
Inferred	7,192	1.88	435

Notes:

- *The Mineral Resources are reported within an optimized constraining shell using a gold price of US$1,500/oz.*
- *Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Mineral Reserves.*
- *Mineral Resources are classified in accordance with the CIM (2014) Standards and Definition of Mineral Resources.*
- *Cut-off grades vary from 0.37 g/t Au and 0.50 g/t Au depending on weathering zone.*
- *Capping of grade outliers varies between 2 g/t Au and 25 g/t Au depending on interpreted mineralized zone and sub domain.*
- *The density varies between 1.65 g/cm^3 and 2.75 g/cm^3 depending on weathering zone.*

RPA is not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate at the time of the Boto Report.

ix) Mineral Reserves

The Mineral Reserves for the Boto project are based on the conversion of the Indicated Mineral Resources to Probable Mineral Reserves within the Boto Report. No Measured Mineral Resources are currently part of the model. The Mineral Reserve estimate for the Boto project deposits is based on the resource block model estimated by RPA and with effective date of December 31, 2019. The Mineral Reserves are based on the Malikoundi deposit, including the Malikoundi and Malikoundi North pits, and the Boto 5 deposit.

Total Mineral Reserves for the Boto project are as follows:

Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves

	Proven			**Probable**			**Total**		
Ore Type	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Gold (oz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Gold (oz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Gold (oz)
Saprolite	-	-	-	2,332	1.82	137	2,332	1.82	137
Transition	-	-	-	1,574	2.02	102	1,574	2.02	102
Fresh Rock	-	-	-	25,134	1.68	1,354	25,134	1.68	1,354
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29,040**	**1.71**	**1,593**	**29,040**	**1.71**	**1,593**

***Note**: Reserves estimated assuming open pit mining methods.*

- *Mineral Reserves are estimated using a long-term gold price of 1,200 US$/oz.*
- *Average weighted process recovery of 89.4%.*
- *Quantity of gold payable is 99%.*
- *Transportation and refining costs estimated at 3.04 US$/oz.*
- *Royalty and other charges of 4.0% are applied to the gold metal value.*
- *Processing costs estimated at 10.82, 11.28 and 15.61 US$/oz for saprolite, transition and fresh rock material respectively.*
- *G&A costs estimated at 2.57 US$/oz for saprolite for the Malikoundi deposit and 2.62 US$/oz for all other material at the Malikoundi deposit and for the Boto 5 deposit.*
- *The cut-off grades for the Malikoundi deposit are 0.42 g/t for saprolite, 0.43 g/t for transition rock and 0.58 g / t for hard rock.*
- *The cut-off grades for the Boto 5 deposit are 0.41 g/t for saprolite, 0.43 g/t for transition rock and 0.58 g / t for hard rock.*
- *The tonnes and grades are diluted.*
- *Numbers may not add due to rounding.*

The Boto project is amenable to extraction by open pit methods.

The QPs for the Boto Report have not identified any known legal, political, environmental or other risks that would materially affect the potential development of the Mineral Reserves. The risk of not being able to secure the necessary permits from the government for development and operation of the project exist but the QP is not aware of any issues that would prevent those permits from being withheld per the normal permitting process.

x) Mining Operations

No mining has been conducted on the Malikoundi part of the project but artisanal mining is ongoing at Boto 5. With current metal pricing levels and knowledge of the mineralization, open pit mining offers the most reasonable approach for development.

A geotechnical study was completed on the Malikoundi and Boto 5 deposits by Absolute Geotechnics Pty Ltd. The study provided detailed slope recommendations by alteration zone, material type and orientation. These recommendations were incorporated in the pit optimizations completed and the detailed mine design.

A series of nested shells were generated for a range of revenues from 600$/oz to 1,500$/oz where a $1,150/oz gold price shell for the Malikoundi deposit and $1,200/oz gold price shell for the Boto 5 deposit were selected.

The geologic block models developed for the FS were whole block fully diluted models. Additional contact dilution was integrated in the mining block model to better reflect expected results with mining practices. Preliminary analyses of contact dilution were estimated to determine average dilution percentages, which were applied. The diluted tonnes and grade were reported in the detailed pit designs.

The Malikoundi pit is designed as four phases within the main pit. Malikoundi North is designed with two phases. Boto 5 is a single-phase pit.

The mine schedule delivers 29.0 Mt of ore grading 1.71 g/t Au to the mill over a mine life of approximately 12 years, including 14 months of pre-production. The mine schedule utilizes the pit and phase designs described previously to send a maximum of 2.75 Mtpa of ore to the mill facility. The pit phasing and ore stockpiling strategy will ensure that sufficient mill feed is available during the rainy season. Phases will be advanced quickly in the dry season to provide temporary water storage after a rainfall event. Dewatering pumps will evacuate the water from the pits during the wet season.

The Malikoundi pit will be mined from the beginning of mining operations until Year 8. The Malikoundi North pit will be mined from Year 1 to 4. The Boto 5 pit will be mined from Year 1 to 2. From years 9 to 11, the mill will be fed exclusively from the ore stockpiles until they are completely depleted. Project activities in the pre-production period include haul road construction, FWP construction, TMF material placement, initiation of mining in Malikoundi Phase 1 and development of an ore stockpile near the processing plant.

Various rock types are present in the material mined within the final pits. All material types will be comingled in the waste management facilities. Certain portions of the material will be directed to the TMF for the embankment construction. There will be four waste storage areas

xi) Processing and Recovery Operations

Process Design

The process plant design is based on extensive metallurgical testing, experience and industry standards. The flowsheet configuration and unit operations are well proven in the gold processing industry. The key criteria for equipment selection are suitability for duty, reliability and ease of maintenance.

The plant has been designed with a nominal throughput of 2.75 Mtpa ore, crushing circuit availability of 75 per cent and a mill utilization of 92 per cent. The plant design incorporates the following unit process operations:

- Single stage primary crushing with a jaw crusher to produce a crushed product size of a P80 of 138 millimetres;
- Mill feed surge/overflow bin that overflows to a stockpile;
- The grinding circuit is an SSAG type, which consists of a closed circuit single stage SAG, producing a P80 grind size of 75 microns;
- Hydrocyclones are operated to achieve an overflow slurry density of 28.1 per cent w/w solids to promote better particle size separation efficiency;
- Leach circuit with five tanks to achieve the required 33.5 hours of residence time at nominal plant throughput. A pre-oxidation step is included ahead of leaching to minimize cyanide consumption and improve downstream leach kinetics;
- CIP carousel circuit consisting of six stages for recovery of gold dissolved in the leaching circuit;
- Pressure Zadra elution circuit with gold recovery to doré, which includes an acid wash column to remove inorganic foulants from the carbon with hydrochloric acid, and an elution column; and
- Carbon regeneration kiln to remove organic foulants from the carbon and reactivate the adsorption sites on the activated carbon with heat.

Process and Plant Description

The Boto mineralization is predominantly hosted in quartz veins. Sulphide minerals comprise pyrite, pyrrhotite and traces of arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. The Boto project deposits are considered free milling. The ore body consists of approximately eight per cent saprolite overlaying a layer of approximately five per cent transition material followed by the remaining 87 per cent fresh rock at depth. The proposed process facility will consist of the following process areas:

- Primary crushing and coarse ore storage;
- Grinding, utilizing a SSAG circuit;
- Leach CIP Carousel circuit;
- Gold recovery and carbon handling circuit (consisting of a cold acid wash followed by a pressure Zadra elution circuit and horizontal carbon regeneration kiln); and
- Tailings disposal in a lined TMF with natural degradation of residual cyanide.

Plant Consumption

A water balance for the process plant has been completed. Water from the pre-leach thickener overflow stream is recycled within the process plant to reduce external water requirements. Decanted return water from average rainfalls would satisfy most of the process water requirements, with only 49 m^3/h of make-up water required from the raw water system. These flows will vary significantly due to seasonal variation of the precipitation and evaporation rates.

Fresh water consumption is estimated at 59 m^3/h. Given a large positive water balance, no extraction from the river is anticipated. Power for the Boto project will be provided by an on-site thermal/solar power plant. Reagent storage, mixing and pumping facilities will be provided for all reagents for the process plant.

Plant Control System

The general control philosophy will be one with a moderate level of automation and remote control facilities to allow process critical functions to be carried out with minimal operator intervention. PC-based OITs and a single server will act as the control system SCADA terminals. All key process and maintenance parameters will be available for trending and alarming on the process control system. Two additional OITs will be provided for data logging and engineering/programming functions. Three field touch panels will be installed. The process control system that will be used for the plant will be a PLC and SCADA based system. The process control system will control the process interlocks and proportional, integral and derivative control loops for non-packaged equipment. Control loop set-point changes for non-packaged equipment will be made at the OIT.

Local control stations will, as a minimum, contain start and latch-off-stop pushbuttons which will be hard-wired to the drive starter. Plant drives will predominantly be started by the control room operator, after inspection of equipment by an operator in the field. The OITs will allow drives to be selected to auto, local, remote and maintenance or out-of-service modes via the drive control popup. Statutory interlocks such as emergency stops and thermal protection will be hardwired and will apply in all modes of operation. All PLC generated process interlocks will apply in auto, local and remote modes. Process interlocks will be disabled or bypassed in maintenance mode with the exception of safety related and critical interlocks such as lubrication systems on the mill.

Vendor supplied packages will use vendor standard control systems as required throughout the Boto project. General equipment fault alarms from each vendor package will be monitored by the process control system and displayed on the OIT. Fault diagnostics and troubleshooting will be performed locally.

The use of actuated isolation or control valves will be implemented around the plant for automatic control loops or sequencing as part of the plant control or the elution sequence. The majority of equipment interlocks will be software configurable. However, selected drives will be hard wired to provide the required level of personal safety protection. All alarm and trip circuits from field or local panel mounted contacts will be based on fail-safe activation and will open on abnormal or fault condition. If equipment shutdown occurs due to loss of main power supply, the equipment will return to a de-energised state and will not automatically restart upon restoration of power. Sequential group starts and sequential group stops will not be incorporated for non-packaged plant equipment, with the exception of the elution circuit. However, critical safety and equipment protection interlocks will cause a cascade stop in the event of interlocked downstream equipment stopping.

xii) Infrastructure, Permitting and Compliance Activities

Infrastructure

The overall site plan for the Boto project includes the main facilities including the open pit mines, waste dumps, process plant, TMF, FWP, staff camp, airstrip and site access road. Other onsite facilities, including a power plant and bulk fuel storage are also provided. The site as a whole, including the open pit mines, will be fenced to clearly delineate the area, prevent animal access and deter access by unauthorized persons. Road access into the fenced area will be through a manned security checkpoint. Security fencing will surround the accommodation camp and the airstrip. High security fencing will surround the process plant.

As part of the development of the Boto project, the main access road will be upgraded. A new bridge currently under construction at Saroudia, funded and constructed by the government of Senegal, will be the link to site.

The TMF will provide secure storage for tailings and process water and protect groundwater and surface waters during operations and post closure. The TMF has been sized to permanently store 29.0 Mt of tailings, or 21.4 Mm^3 at an average settled dry density of 1.35 t/m^3. The Dam Hazard Classification has been determined based on the population at risk and loss of life; environmental and cultural values; and infrastructure and economics, and has been identified as "extreme".

The FWP is a water retaining structure designed to store fresh water for operational water needs of the mine and process plant. The FWP has been designed to provide approximately 1.5 Mm^3 of fresh water storage in addition to freeboard contingencies for storm water runoff management (under normal operating conditions), excess water discharge, wave run-up and conveyance of the inflow design flood through the overflow spillway. The FWP has been identified as having a Dam Hazard Classification of "extreme" based on the foreseeable consequences. It will include an overflow spillway to route excess water during normal operating conditions and extreme precipitation events through the FWP basin. The overflow spillway consists of a two-staged trapezoidal channel through the western abutment of the FWP embankment which will discharge away from the downstream toe of the embankment.

Environmental Studies, Permitting and Compliance Activities

The main environmental and social requirements in Senegal, in accordance with Senegal's Mining Code are: completing an ESIA and creating a mine site reclamation fund at the Deposit and Consignment Office. The main environmental and social requirements under the Environment Code include: completing an impact study and implementing an ESMP; acquisition of an environmental compliance certification granted by the Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishments; notifying the authorities of neighbouring countries of a mining operation as part of the EA if the operations are liable to have a cross-border impact or the mining operation must use shared infrastructures or resources; compliance with safe distance rules; consultation with local communities; and public involvement in the environmental impact study (upstream and downstream). The Company is also committed to a number of its own policies and other guidelines, including World Bank guidelines. In order to comply with the legal and regulatory requirements as well as World Bank guidelines, an ESIA process was launched in June 2015 and was completed in 2018.

To properly understand the project's human, physical and biological context, baseline environmental studies were advanced in 2015 and in the first half of 2016 and completed in the second half of 2017. Tailings and waste geochemical characterization studies were also conducted during these periods. The upstream public consultation process took place in 2016 and a public inquiry was made in May and June 2016 at the request of the Kédougou region Governor. The complete ESIA report was submitted in 2016, on the basis of the project as developed as part of the original PFS. At the request of the Company, the impact study validation procedure was suspended due to the continuation of technical studies.

Following the publication of the optimized PFS and the launch of the FS, the ESIA report was updated with new data at the end of the first half of 2018 and submitted to the Ministry of Environment for instruction and validation. The report was reviewed in April 2018 by the technical committee, representing all key and administrative stakeholders, and additional information was requested. An amended was submitted to the Ministry of the Environment in May 2018. An environmental compliance certificate was issued by the Senegalese Government in October 2018, followed by a decree in November 2018. Highlights of the baseline environmental studies and the impact study are presented in the Boto Report.

The ESIA resulted in the identification of the main potential impacts as well as the benefits the Boto project could have. The main potential negative impacts are:

- Reduced area for lands that could be used by the community for the purposes of agriculture, husbandry, market gardens and other uses due to land occupation by infrastructures and various components of the Boto project;
- Loss of cropland;
- Disruption of plant and wildlife habitats by construction activities and mining operations;
- Modification of the sector's hydrological and hydrogeological regime due to land occupation by infrastructures and components of the Boto project, the development of ditches, drainage channels and water storage ponds, the excavation and dewatering of open pits, etc.;
- Increased ambient noise level due to blasting and ore and waste handling activities, as well as the equipment used in the industrial sector;
- Disruption of ambient air quality due to the handling of material, ore and waste, operation of the thermal power plant and of the ore processing mill, etc.;
- Disruption of surface and ground water quality as a result of deforestation exposing the land to erosion, the potential discharge of contaminated water by the septic waste water treatment plant, waste dumps and TSF, potential discharges of hazardous material or petroleum products, etc.; and
- Increased pressure on already limited services related to health, education and water and food supply, potential increase in crime rate and cases of communicable diseases, caused by the influx of migrants, namely crossing the borders from Mali and Guinea, seeking job and economic opportunities in the sector.

On the other hand, the Boto project will bring several benefits in the Kédougou and Saraya regions. The Boto project was designed to minimize impacts on the population and the environment, including safety distances, buffer zones, secondary spill retention capacity for petroleum products and reagents, settling ponds for run-off water from waste dumps and drainage water from pits, and design features for the TMF to minimize the risk of exfiltration. A relocation and compensation strategy was developed. Should the displacement of revenue-generating activities or of people to other revenue-generating activities be required, the Company will implement a relocation and compensation program in compliance with the requirements of Senegalese regulations and international standards. If the Boto project is implemented, the Company intends to provide effective support to the authorities and communities to improve living conditions in the zone and help the development of local communities. This support will remain within the financial limits of the Company and in accordance with the mandates of the State.

Senegal's Environmental Code requires that an ESMP be developed, implemented and maintained for large-scale projects to address the main environmental and social issues identified in the ESIA. A preliminary ESMP was presented to the authorities in the ESIA report. The official version of the ESMP is currently under development and will be implemented during all phases of the Boto project.

xiii) Capital and Operating Costs

All costs are expressed in U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated and are based on pricing in the third quarter of 2019 and deemed to have an overall accuracy of ±15 per cent.

The capital cost estimate was based on an EPCM implementation approach and typical construction contract packaging. Equipment pricing was based on quotations and actual equipment costs from similar projects considered representative of the Boto project. The overall capital cost estimate is as follows:

Area	M$ (Excluding Duties and Taxes)
Direct Costs	
Site General	29.7
Mining	57.3
Power Supply	2.6
Process Plant	64.7
Tailings & Water Management	14.0
Sub-Total Direct Costs	**168.3**
Indirect Costs	
Construction In-directs	23.2
Owner's Costs	63.1
Contingency	16.7
Sub-Total Indirect Costs	**103.0**
Total Initial Capital Cost	**271.3**
Sustaining Capital Cost	68.5
Total Project Capital Cost	**339.8**

Initial capital requirements (pre-production) are estimated to be $57.3 million and includes pre-production mining, which is capitalized. The mining equipment capital reflect full purchase of the equipment. Leasing or financing have not been included for the study.

The capital costs for the process plant and infrastructure capital are based on the elements of the proposed process facility and the project infrastructure described in the Boto Report. The capital cost estimate is based on an EPCM implementation approach and horizontal (discipline based) construction contract packaging. The process plant was broken down into unit operation areas with quantity take-offs benchmarked against similar facilities from previous projects to provide the additional scope and level of confidence needed to confirm a FS level estimate was achieved.

The operating cost estimate is made up of three components: mine operating costs; process plant operating costs; and general and administrative operating costs. The estimated LOM operating cost per tonne of ore processed is as follows:

	Total Cost ($M) from first gold pour	**$/t Processed**
Mining	$487	$16.76/t
Processing	$396	$13.65/t
G&A	$108	$3.70/t
Total Cash Cost	**$991**	**$34.11/t**

The mine operating costs have been estimated from first principles based on equipment hourly operating costs, equipment usage models and productivity assumptions. The average LOM operating cost is estimated at $2.07/t mined, which includes costs associated with re-handling from stockpiles.

The process plant operating costs have been developed based on an ore processing rate of 2.75 Mtpa. The plant will normally operate 24 hrs/day for 365 d/y with 75 per cent (6,570 h/y) crushing plant utilization and 92 per cent milling plant utilization (nominal 8,059 h/y).

The operating cost estimates are expressed in United States Dollars in terms based on the third quarter of 2019. In some instances, the technical report bases estimates on the fourth quarter of 2019 and are deemed to have an overall accuracy of ±15%.

The operating cost estimate includes operating consumables; plant maintenance; power; plant laboratory; and labour. The estimated annual cost per tonne of ore of each category are:

- Consumables: $4.63
- Maintenance: $1.34
- Power: $7.06
- Labour: $ 1.41

The estimated operating cost for the plant laboratory equates to $319,173/year. The estimated general and administrative costs, which include labour and expenses, is $4.22/tonne processed. The estimated annual plant operating cost per tonne is $13.72, $12.96, $13.00, $13.71 and $14.14 for the first five years respectively.

The following foreign exchange rates were used to estimate both capital and operating costs:

Currency	**$USD**
AUD	0.70
USD	1.00
Euro	1.20
Rand	0.07
CAD	0.77
CFA	0.001829
YEN	0.009

Economic Analysis

An economic assessment was completed using a pre and after-tax cash flow model prepared by the Company. Parameters affecting the project cash flow are: production schedule, revenues, royalties, sustaining and initial capital requirements, operational costs, working capital, financing costs, mine closure costs and the Senegalese fiscal regime. Previous costs related to the valuation of the Boto project are estimated at $64.4 million and are considered in the financial analysis in terms of future tax depreciation. The costs were evaluated in U.S. dollars. All amounts are in constant 2019 dollars, no provision is made for inflation nor increase in gold price.

The LOM capital cost for the project is estimated at $339.8 million, with an initial capital expenditure of $271.3 million. The following table presents a summary of the after-tax financial results:

All-In Sustaining Costs	$842/oz Au
Internal Rate of Return	22.6 %
Net Present Value (6%)	$218.7 M
Payback	3.2 years

xiv) Exploration, Development and Production

The host rocks and observed structural setting demonstrated at the Boto project are also observed at many of the economic gold deposits located along the SMSZ. Well established gold mines are situated along this trend such as: Fekola, Loulo and Gounkoto, and Sadiola and Yatela.

In Senegal, the Company also holds the Noumoufoukha permit, which is adjacent to the west to Boto permit. The Company is currently engaged in a joint venture with Oriole Resources on the Dalafin permit (further west), and with Barrick on the Bambadji property (adjacent to the north of Boto permit). All aforementioned permits are predominately in the green field exploration stage.

In Mali, the Company holds eight exploration permits covering 600 square kilometres at the triple junction between Mali, Senegal and Guinea. A recent discovery has been made on the Fekola-Malikoundi trend, known as the Diakha project with reported Indicated Mineral Resources of 18.0 Mt at 1.28 g/t Au and Inferred Mineral Resources of 232 Mt at 1.58 g/t Au. Exploration is still ongoing on the Boto project with step out and infill drilling at the Diakha project as well as some sub-surface sampling through the project area.

In Guinea, the Karita gold project is wholly owned by the Company and was acquired in 2017 as a granted exploration permit that covers approximately 100 square kilometres, located in Guinea between the Company's Boto project in Senegal to the north, and its Diakha project in Mali to the south.

During 2019, a first pass drilling program totalling approximately 1,800 metres of RC drilling was completed ahead of the rainy season to follow up on a previously identified termite mound geochemical anomaly interpreted to be a possible extension of the mineralized trend between the Boto and Diakha deposits. The Company announced assay results from the drilling program which confirmed a new discovery of mineralization along this portion of the SMSZ and included the following highlights: 29.0 metres grading 2.96 g/t Au; 21.0 metres grading 9.01 g/t Au; and 16.0 metres grading 3.17 g/t Au.

xv) Project Implementation and Schedule

The strategy for implementing the Boto project involves a first phase of works to enable access to the site year round, advance engineering and secure long lead and vendor engineering, the execution of further geotechnical and geomechanical works on site as well as geological drilling to further improve the resource, and finally initiating contracts related to the construction and permanent camp. At the end of this phase, the project schedule will be adjusted and will have been significantly de-risked and the cost of completion will be further optimised and secured.

2.4 South America: Suriname - Rosebel Mine and the Saramacca Project

Unless stated otherwise, the information in the sections below, other than information subsequent to September 23, 2018, is based upon the technical report (the "**Rosebel Report**") entitled "Technical Report on the Rosebel Gold Mine, Suriname" with an effective date of September 23, 2018, prepared by Michel Payeur, Raphaël Dutaut, Adam Doucette, Stéphane Rivard (IAMGOLD Corporation), Dominic Chartier and Oy Leuangthong (SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.), each a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101. Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures, which are not fully described herein. Reference should be made to the full text of the Rosebel Report, which is available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.



i) Property Description and Location

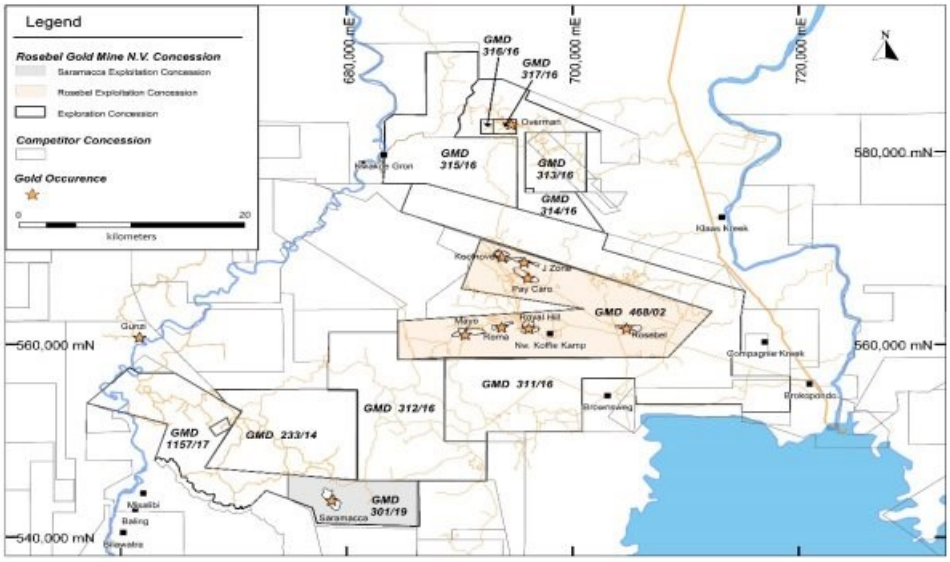
The Gross Rosebel concession ("**RGM concession**") (Geological Mining Department (GMD) No. 468/02) covers an area of 170 km² in the north central part of the Republic of Suriname at a latitude of 5° 25' North and a longitude of 55° 10' West. The RGM concession lies in the district of Brokopondo, between the Suriname River to the east and the Saramacca River to the west, approximately 80 kilometres south of the capital city of Paramaribo. Suriname is a former Dutch colony located on the northeastern coast of South America.

The Saramacca property is located approximately 25 kilometres southwest of the Rosebel mine milling facility. The Saramacca property covers an area of approximately 4,975 ha, straddling the Brokopondo and Sipaliwini districts of Suriname. To the northeast, the property is adjoined to the Headley's Reef concession. The property is also adjacent to the Moeroekreek concession, which was acquired by Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. ("**RGM**") in December 2018 from Sarafina N.V., a Surinamese mining company.

On December 19, 2019, RGM filed a renewed application to acquire the right of exploration of the Moeroekreek concession in accordance with the terms and conditions stipulated in the Mineral Agreement of 1994 and the Mining Act.

The centre of the property is located at an approximate latitude of 4° 55' North and a longitude of 55° 22' West.

RGM CONCESSION AND EXPLORATION CONCESSIONS



Title

The Rosebel mine area consists of the following RGM concessions:

- Gross Rosebel concession, which contains the Royal Hill, Mayo, Roma, Rosebel, Koolhoven, Pay Caro, East Pay Caro, and J Zone deposits and the Saramacca property, both RGM concessions operating pursuant to a right of exploitation;

- nine exploration concessions, namely Headley's Reef, Charmagne 1, Charmagne 2, Charmagne West, Thunder Mountain, Anjoemara, Lef Resources, (Moeroekreek) Sarafina, Brokolonko, all located on contiguous ground.

All these concessions are owned by RGM, which is a Surinamese company created for the purpose of exploring for and developing all minerals including gold, precious metals, base metals and stones and operating the Rosebel mine. The Company owns a 95 per cent interest in RGM, while the Republic of Suriname has a five per cent free-carried interest.

RGM signed a Letter of Agreement with the Republic of Suriname on August 30, 2016, to acquire the rights to the Saramacca property. The terms of the Letter of Agreement included an initial payment of $200,000 which enabled immediate access to the property for the Company and RGM's exploration team to conduct due diligence, as well as access to historical data from previous exploration activity at the Saramacca property.

On September 29, 2016, the Company ratified the Letter of Agreement by Ratification Letter and amended the Letter of Agreement on December 12, 2016 to acquire the Saramacca property. The Company subsequently paid $10 million in cash and agreed to issue 3,125,000 Common Shares to the Republic of Suriname in three approximately equal annual instalments on each successive anniversary of the date the right of exploration was transferred to RGM.

The Saramacca project is owned under a joint venture agreement between RGM holding 70 per cent and NV1, a wholly owned Government company, holding the remaining 30 per cent interest.

ii) Accessibility, Local Resources and Infrastructure

There are presently two access routes from Paramaribo to the Rosebel property. One route utilizes a 30 kilometre paved road which connects Paramaribo to Paranam. From Paranam, a paved road courses south following the Afobaka road. From there, an unpaved road travels south and west to reach the property. The other route is a paved road which connects Paramaribo to the international airport at Zanderij. A newly paved road connects Zanderij to the Afobaka road halfway between Paranam and Afobaka. The route then follows the Afobaka, Brownsweg and Nieuw-Koffiekamp roads until reaching the property access road. Travel distance for both routes from Paramaribo is approximately 100 kilometres.

The Saramacca property is located approximately 25 kilometres southwest of the Rosebel mine milling facility. Access is via the paved Afobaka road heading south from Paramaribo and then to Brownsweg. From Brownsweg, the road continues south to Atjoni/Pokigron. The turnoff to Saramacca occurs 25 kilometres after Brownsweg. The project is located a further 14 kilometres westward along a reasonable quality all weather active logging road. During the dry season, it takes approximately 1.5 hours to travel from the Rosebel mine site to the Saramacca property.

A 36 kilometre unsealed road was built from the Rosebel mine site to the Saramacca property in 2016. Access roads in the area are typically saprolite and are not accessible year-round, as they wash out or become hazardous in the wet seasons. The logging road to the project area is generally well maintained and can be driven on with caution during the wet season.

The climate of Suriname is classified as tropical, i.e., warm during the entire year with the mean temperature of the coldest month being higher than 20°C. The average monthly rainfall is greater than 60 millimetres in the driest month(s). Like much of Suriname, the Rosebel property is characterized by consistently warm temperatures and high humidity with little seasonal variation.

Weather data is collected on the Rosebel property on a regular basis since 2003 using a manual weather station (Old Camp) and since 2005 using an automated weather station (tailings area).

Based on Old Camp data from 2004 to 2016, the average annual precipitation was estimated to be 2,288 millimetres per year, while the mean annual temperature for Rosebel is 25°C.

iii) History

Golden Star Resources Ltd. ("**Golden Star**") was granted the Right of Exploration ("**ROE**") for the Rosebel property for five years in 1994, pursuant to a Mineral Agreement signed between Golden Star, NV Grassalco (Grassalco), and the Government of Suriname on April 7, 1994. Golden Star entered into an agreement with Cambior Inc. ("**Cambior**") on June 7, 1994, granting Cambior the option to earn an undivided 50 per cent of Golden Star's interest in the 1994 Mineral Agreement and the Rosebel property.

On October 26, 2001, Golden Star sold its 50 per cent interest in the Rosebel property to Cambior for a cash consideration of $8 million and a gold price participation right on future production from Rosebel. Under its gold price participation right, Golden Star would receive a quarterly payment of an amount equal to 10 per cent of the excess, if any, of the average quarterly market price above US$300/oz for gold production from RGM's soft and transitional rock portions and above US$350/oz from RGM's hard rock portion, up to a maximum of seven million ounces produced.

Commercial production at Rosebel mine began in 2004. In 2004, Golden Star sold the royalty interest in production at the Rosebel property to Euro Resources SA (Euro Resources - formerly Guyanor Resources SA). In November 2006, IAMGOLD acquired a 100 per cent interest in Cambior (the previous owner of RGM), thereby acquiring 95 per cent of RGM. In December 2008, IAMGOLD acquired 84.55 per cent of the current share capital of Euro Resources.

In June 2013, the Company, RGM, Grasshopper Aluminum Company N.V., and the Republic of Suriname executed the Second Amendment to the Mineral Agreement. The Second Amendment created a new Unincorporated Joint Venture vehicle ("**UJV**") in which the Republic of Suriname would hold, through NV1, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Republic, a paid-up 30 per cent interest and RGM would hold a 70 per cent interest.

In December 2015, the Company announced the closing of a simplified tender offer for Euro Resources through the Euronext Paris Stock Exchange ("**Euronext Paris**"), thereby owning approximately 90 per cent of the outstanding common shares of Euro Resources.

Saramacca Project

The first recorded exploration on the Saramacca deposit was undertaken by Golden Star in 1994. During this time, the Saramacca property was part of a larger grants package known as Kleine Saramacca.

In August 2006, Golden Star signed a joint venture with Newmont Mining Corporation (" **Newmont**"), whereby Golden Star would remain the operator of the Saramacca property. In 2007 and 2008 Newmont funded all exploration activities at Saramacca, with Golden Star personnel managing the project. During 2009, Newmont earned a 51 per cent interest in the Saramacca property by spending $6 million on exploration expenditures, and took over management of the programs.

In November 2009, Golden Star entered into an agreement to sell its interest in the Saramacca joint venture to Newmont for approximately $8 million. In December 2012, all requirements for the sale and transfer were met, and ownership and control of the Saramacca property was turned over to Newmont for total consideration of $9 million in cash.

On August 31, 2013, the right of exploitation of the Saramacca property was issued to NV1.

RGM and the Company signed a Letter of Agreement with the Republic of Suriname on August 30, 2016, to acquire the rights to the Saramacca property. The terms of the Letter of Agreement included an initial payment of $200,000 which enabled immediate access to the property for the Company's and RGM's team to conduct due diligence, as well as access to historical data from previous exploration activity at the Saramacca property.

On September 29, 2016, the Company ratified the Letter of Agreement by Ratification Letter and amended the Letter of Agreement on December 12, 2016 to acquire the Saramacca property. The Company subsequently paid $10 million in cash and agreed to pay an additional adjustment amount of $10 million in cash and further agreed to issue 3,125,000 Common Shares to NV1 in three approximately equal annual instalments on each successive anniversary of the date the right of exploration was transferred to RGM. The title to the Saramacca property was transferred from NV1 to RGM on December 14, 2016 (GMD no 706/16).

Following approval of the ESIA by the Minister of Natural Resources in February 2019, the right of exploitation for the Saramacca property was received on May 2, 2019 (GMD 301/19).

iv) Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Type

Geological Setting

The RGM concession lies within a greenstone belt of the Paleoproterozoic Guiana Shield which stretches from the Amazon River in Brazil to the Orinoco River in Venezuela and covers an area of more than 900,000 square kilometres. In Suriname, sedimentary and volcanic units of the greenstone belt are grouped into the Marowijne Supergroup which is divided itself into two formations: the Paramaka Formation constituted of volcanic rocks, and the Armina Formation constituted of flysch sequences represented by greywacke, mudstone and conglomerate.

The Rosebel deposits are hosted by a volcano-sedimentary sequence of the Marowijne Supergroup and by the overlying detrital sedimentary sequence of the Rosebel Formation. Five types of rocks are distinguished on the property: felsic to mafic volcanic rocks, flysch sequence, arenitic sedimentary rocks, felsic intrusion and late diabase dykes. Economical gold mineralization has been recognized in sedimentary and volcanic rocks while the intrusion only shows rare gold occurrences and the late diabase dykes are devoid of any mineralization.

The Saramacca deposit is underlain by metabasalt of the Paramaka Formation. Younging from southwest to northeast, the main units of the Paramaka Formation are a massive basalt overlain by a thinner amygdular basalt unit and a thick unit of pillowed basalts. The massive basalt is a homogeneous, green, medium-grained unit in which leucoxene sporadically develops. The amygdular basalt unit is a greenish-grey to buff color where hydrothermally altered.

Located at the contact between the massive and pillowed basalts, the Faya Bergi fault zone is a major brittle-ductile vertical dip-slip fault zone with which gold mineralization is associated. Typical brittle features include cataclasite, gouge, fractured zones and striated fault slip planes, and typical ductile features include shear foliation and minor folding. Several sub-parallel minor shear zones occur on either side of the fault zone.

Mineralization

Two phases of deformation are recognized on the property. The first one has affected the older volcanic rocks only, while the second phase of deformation has affected the volcanic rocks and both sedimentary sequences. The veins show no signs of deformation and so the mineralization is interpreted as being emplaced during the latest stage of the last deformation event.

Three mineralized domains are found on the property: the North, Central, and South domains. The northern domain includes the J Zone and Koolhoven deposits along a trend to the north of the volcanic rocks and the Pay Caro-East and Pay Caro deposits along a trend south of the volcanic rocks. The two trends follow a WNW-ESE orientation. The central domain only includes one deposit, Rosebel, which is striking east-west. The southern domain is also striking east-west and hosts the Mayo, Roma, and Royal Hill deposits.

Mineralization at the Saramacca deposit is principally hosted within a series of north-northwest trending structures ranging between two metres and 40 metres in width over a strike length of 2.2 kilometres, and is open along strike. Several sub-parallel structures have been identified, however, the Faya Bergi and Brokolonko structures are the primarily mineralized structures over a continuous distance.

Deposit Type

Gold mineralization in the RGM and Saramacca deposits is structurally controlled and exhibits similar geological, structural and metallogenic characteristics to orogenic greenstone-hosted gold deposits as described by Robert et al. (2007). Orogenic gold deposit characteristics include:

- Complex arrays of quartz-carbonate veins with significant vertical continuity;
- Mineralization rich in silver and arsenic with varying amounts of tungsten;
- Gold to silver ratios greater than five;
- Mineralization may be enriched in boron, tellurium, bismuth and molybdenum;
- Dominant sulphide mineral is pyrrhotite in amphibolite metamorphic settings;
- Spatial association with regional shear zones; and
- Greenstone hosted gold deposit are characterized by:
  - Combination of steeply-dipping laminated quartz-carbonate veins with arrays of shallow-dipping extension veins;
  - Distributed along regional compressional structures;
  - Locations at boundaries between contrasting lithologies;
  - Occurring near an unconformity at the base of conglomerate sequences (this placement is especially true for large deposits);
  - Universal presence of crustal-scale shear zones and faults; and
  - Lithologies that commonly include Fe-rich rocks such as tholeiitic basalts and felsic intrusive porphyries.

This type of deposit is found worldwide along shear zones in volcanic terranes and is characterized by quartz and quartz carbonate veins and sheeted veins primarily in dilational zones where fluid permeability was higher compared to the surrounding rocks at the time of formation. These deposits typically display a complex array of quartz-carbonate veins with significant vertical continuity. While the overall sulphide content is low, the most abundant sulphide mineral is pyrrhotite.

v) Exploration

The following table provides a summary of exploration activities on the Rosebel concession over the past three years.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON THE ROSEBEL CONCESSION

2015	• Intense detailed pit mapping in East Pay Caro, J Zone, Rosebel and Royal Hill to be used in further development of the pits, identifying optimal drilling directions for MinEx and RC grade control and new geological interpretation • Mapping and grab sampling of quartz veins in Mamakreek and Compagnie Creek • Small shallow auger program of 66 holes at Royal Hill SE pits of SSM tailings was conducted by MinEx
2016	• Intense detailed pit mapping in East Pay Caro, West Pay Caro, J Zone, Rosebel, Royal Hill, Roma, Overman and Mayo to be used in further development of the pits, identifying optimal drilling directions for MinEx and RC grade control and update geological interpretation
2017	• MineEx conducted pit mapping/grab sampling and pit testing in Koolhoven-J Zone, West Pay Caro, and Rosebella
2018	• MineEx conducted pit mapping/grab sampling and pit testing in Mayo West
2019	• MineEx conducted pit mapping/grab sampling and pit testing in Mayo West, J Zone West Pay Caro and Rosebel.

The following table provides a summary of exploration drilling at Saramacca since 2002. From 2016 to 2019, exploration work conducted by the Company on the Saramacca project was performed by the Suriname Exploration department (SurEx) focused on exploration work conducted outside of the RGM concession. Exploration activities in the first and second quarter of 2018 were performed by the Mine Exploration department (MinEx).

vi) Drilling

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON THE SARAMACCA PROJECT SINCE 2002

Hole Type	Goldstar 2002-2005		Golden Star/ Newmont 2006-2008		Golden Star/ Newmont 2009-2010		IAMGOLD-RGM SurEx 2016-2019		IAMGOLD-RGM MinEx 2018 - 2019		Total	
	No.	(m)	No.	(m)	No.	(m)	No.	(m)	No.	(m)	No.	(m)
Undefined	157	1,160	241	1,905	-	-	-	-	-	-	398	3,065
Diamond Drilling	24	1,307	30	3,566	36	4,420	309	64,468	139	21,111	538	94,872
Reverse Circulation Drilling	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	4,506	132	18,122	169	22,628

vii) Sampling, Analysis and Data Verification

In 2019, all RGM samples (RC grade control) were analyzed using the Pulverize and Leach (PAL) procedure, and all the Saramacca samples (DDH) were analyzed using the fire assay procedure.

Sampling Preparation

Drill core and RC samples were prepared using the industry standard rock sample preparation procedure of drying, weighing, crushing, splitting and pulverizing.

Since 2014, Filab and ENZA are used as check laboratories by RGM Laboratory for the fire assay process. For the PAL samples, RGM Laboratory is using, as external laboratories, CRS-Actlab, Merian Gold Mine Laboratory (Newmont Suriname), and ENZA Analytical Services.

Core boxes are brought from the drill pads to the Saramacca exploration camp by the Company's technicians daily. Geotechnical and geological logging as well as the marking of all sampling intervals is done at the Saramacca camp by the Company's geotechnicians and geologists. Core boxes are then transported to the RGM mine site for splitting and sampling of half core. Coreshack leaders insert control samples as per the geologists' instructions and prepare shipments to the primary lab, Filab in Paramaribo. A chain of custody form is signed off at each step by the recipient and accompanies the core always.

Sampling interval ranges from 0.5 metres to 1.5 metres, but in rare cases where core recovery is poor, the interval is extended to enclose fixed metre marks. Visual geological indicators such as changes in lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralization and structure, and changes in hole diameter are taken into consideration in the identification of sampling boundaries. Core is entirely sampled from top to bottom.

A total of 4,776 samples were sent to the Company's Rosebel mine site laboratory for SG determination at Saramacca. SG samples comprise segments of 10 to 20 centimetres of half core deemed representative of their respective unit. Samples are typically collected every 10 metres in soft oxidized material down to the transition zone, and thereafter every 25 metres in fresh rock. The frequency may locally increase to cover rapid changes in lithology to ensure all lithotypes are sampled.

Quality Control Measures

The Company follows a QA/QC protocol which involves:

- The insertion of CRM;
- The insertion of certified pulp and rock blanks;
- The insertion of uncertified rock blanks purchased commercially, which were tested to be barren;
- Field duplicates in RC holes;
- Checking assays (rejects and pulps); and
- Periodic audits at the primary laboratory, Filab.

Exploration samples collected by RGM SurEx from 2016 to 2019 were submitted to Filab in Paramaribo, Suriname, the representative of ALS Global in Suriname. Samples collected by RGM MinEx in 2019 were submitted to RGM laboratory (RGM lab). Umpire testing of samples from both MinEx and SurEx groups was conducted through ALS Minerals laboratory (ALS) in Vancouver, Canada. Filab and ALS are autonomous, commercial geochemical laboratories that operate independently of RGM. The RGM laboratory is an internal mine laboratory operated by RGM.

Security Measures

All samples were collected by, or under the secure supervision of, RGM personnel, from the time of sampling through to being received at the primary laboratory.

Samples are transported exclusively by RGM personnel or by an independent contractor, Vonkel, between the drill site, Saramacca camp, RGM lab, and Filab. The samples are recorded on the chain of custody form, grouped by borehole and signed off by both the sender and receiver of samples at each transportation stage between the drill site and laboratory. The signed chain of custody forms are scanned, filed, and stored, both digitally and as a hard-copy. Reference halved-core, pulps and rejects are stored within a secured perimeter at the RGM mine site.

The RGM laboratory is fenced and the entrance is guarded by security. Samples are registered into the LIMS upon arrival at the laboratory to manage assay data and automatically collect assay information and store it securely on the server.

Assaying and Analytical Procedures

The Company employed quality control procedures and took quality assurance actions to provide adequate confidence in the data collection and processing. During drilling, the Company's experienced geologists implemented industry standard measures designed to ensure the reliability and trustworthiness of the exploration data.

Database verifications consisted of monitoring all data imported into the database for errors, such as overlapping sample intervals or missing information. Monitoring of data was completed manually, and with the use of a database program.

Regular analysis of analytical quality control data was undertaken by RGM following the Company's Fire Assay Guidelines. These guidelines state that when a quality control failure occurs, all samples between two acceptable standards surrounding the failure must have their rejects and pulps re-assayed with new control samples, and the project geologist is notified of the failure. A quality control failure was defined by RGM as, for any given sample batch, the analysis of two standard samples outside of two standard deviations, or one standard sample outside of three standard deviations.

Metallurgical Testing

The original Rosebel mine processing plant was nominally designed to process 5.0 Mtpa, or approximately 14,000 tpd of ore. The gold processing plant has not been expanded since the last technical report, "Rosebel Mine, Suriname NI 43-101 Technical Report" released on September 23, 2018.

Based on the metallurgical testwork result, the processing plant at the Rosebel mine has seen a number of expansion initiatives, since commissioning in 2004, to achieve current plant capacity of 12.5 Mtpa and to allow for sustained throughput rates at increased hard rock ratios including:

- Installation of ball mill #2 in 2009;
- Completion of CIL train #2 in 2010;
- Completion of additional Leach tank to increase retention time in 2010;
- Installation of ball mill #3 in 2011;
- Completion upgrade gravity circuit including installation 3 (three) Falcon SB 5200 and Acacia intensive leach reactor in 2012; and
- Installation of secondary crusher plant, commissioning of Powerflex SAG drive, SAG shell liner design change from 40 to 30 row and increased media size 125 millimetres to 140 millimetres to increase hard rock capacity in 2016.

The mill throughput capacity depends on the hardness of the rock. During 2017, improvements were implemented to increase the percentage of hard rock that can be processed. The plant has been operating near this capacity on a sustained long term basis. A sustained rate, at or near the design capacity, is expected for 2018 and beyond.

The metallurgical process is conventional grinding followed by leach, CIL with a gravity circuit installation in the grinding circuit for the recovery of gravity recoverable gold. Gold recovery facilities include acid washing, carbon stripping and electro winning, followed by bullion smelting and carbon regeneration. The process was developed to accommodate varying ratios of soft rock, transition and hard rock ores. The process used at the Rosebel mine was developed through various pilot plant programs and through additional initiatives by mill personnel to improve the process further since commissioning. Further process optimization continues to target constraints and opportunities to further increase plant capacity and performance.

Saramacca Project

The metallurgical test program for the FS started in January 22, 2018 under the supervision of the Company. The metallurgical test plan included both composite and variability samples. The material tested was collected from both the southeast and northwest areas of the pit and from the saddle area in between. The material also covers all rock types including duricrust, laterite, saprolite, transition and fresh rock. The test plan aimed to determine the response of Saramacca material to the existing Rosebel flowsheet and to identify any possible flowsheet modifications required to optimize recovery.

The following table indicates the type of tests that were performed. COREM's laboratory in Québec City was selected to provide the majority of the metallurgical services required, with some work outsourced to SGS Lakefield.

METALLURGICAL TEST PLAN

	Test	**Supplier**
Head assays	Chemical composition of samples	COREM
Mineralogy	Overall mineralogy and gold deportment	COREM
Grinding	Bond low energy impact test (CWi)	COREM
	JK Drop Weight test (DWT)	COREM
	SAG Power Index (SPI)	SGS
	SAG Mill Comminution (SMC)	SGS
	Bond Ball Work Index (BWi)	COREM
	Abrasion Index (Ai)	COREM/SGS
Gravity	Gravity (e-GRG test)	COREM
Leaching	Bottle rolls, Stirred tank reactor	COREM/SGS
Thickening	Settling rate	SGS/SNF*

Note: *SNF Floerger

The sample selection was aimed at identifying the variability response of Saramacca ore in terms of grindability and metallurgy for each of the rock types, and then to confirm the correlation of these results with composite samples.

The FS testwork performed demonstrate lower recoveries for fresh rock and transition ore compared to the actual RGM recoveries while treated in a similar flowsheet as the existing plant. The following table summarizes the design criteria of both Saramacca and RGM.

COMPARISON OF MAIN DESIGN CRITERIA FOR SARAMACCA VS RGM

		Design Criteria	
Parameter	**Unit**	**Saramacca**	**RGM**
Comminution Characteristics			
(Hard Rock)			
CWi	kWh/t	18.6	21.8
SPI	min	109	143
Axb	-	32.8	33.8
BWi	kWh/t	14.7	13.4
Ai	g	0.09	0.28

Parameter	Unit	Design Criteria	
		Saramacca	RGM
Comminution Characteristics			
Gold Recovery			
Laterite	%	93.2	-
Saprolite	%	91.0	94.4
Transition	%	89.6	94.2
Hard Rock	%	74.8	94.0
NaCN Consumption			
Laterite	g/t	246	314*
Saprolite	g/t	173	
Transition	g/t	186	
Hard Rock	g/t	417	
CaO Consumption			
Laterite	g/t	9,520	811*
Saprolite	g/t	2,919	
Transition	g/t	2,572	
Hard Rock	g/t	2,510	

Note: *The NaCN and CaO consumption rates for RGM were calculated from projected mill throughput (mix between rock types) and mill consumables presented in the RGM NI 43-101 issued on September 5, 2017.

As an opportunity, additional testwork were recommended and tested to optimize metallurgical performances for each rock type and are listed below. Some improvements have been observed under certain conditions and/or new processes but were not retained for economic reasons. The current flowsheet remains unchanged and further metallurgical options will be looked at during 2020.

The following tests were performed:

- Mineralogicaly study to better identify the gold associations and refractoriness
- Stirred tests
- Fine grinding + leaching
- Flotation + leaching
- Flotation + fine grinding + leaching
- Oxygen vs. Air addition to the leach
- Thickening on different blends
- P80 optimization remains in the tests proposed
- Blend of Rosebel and Saramacca ore
- Test additional fresh rock samples for comminution and metallurgical response as the updated LOM integrates more fresh rock compared to the previous one.

viii) Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

Mineral Resource Estimate

Table 1-1 summarizes the consolidated Mineral Resource estimates for the Rosebel mine, inclusive of the Saramacca project. The effective dates of the estimates are as of December 31, 2019 for the Rosebel mine and for Saramacca project. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves have been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves dated May 10, 2014 (CIM definitions).

TABLE 1-1 CONSOLIDATED MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT - ROSEBEL GOLD MINE, INCLUDING SARAMACCA DEPOSIT

Deposit	Classification	Tonnes (000)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (000) 100% Basis	Attributable Contained Ounces (000)
RGM	Measured[8]	35,276	0.6	698	698
	Indicated[8]	247,210	0.9	7,397	7,397
	Measured & Indicated[8]	282,486	0.9	8,094	8,094
	Inferred[8]	65,191	0.9	1,788	1,788
Saramacca	Measured[8]	111	0.5	2	2
	Indicated[9]	27,509	2.0	1,752	1,752
	Measured & Indicated[8,9]	27,620	2.0	1,754	1,754
	Inferred[9]	11,689	0.7	270	270
Consolidated	Measured	35,387	0.6	699	699
	Indicated	274,719	1.0	9,149	9,149
	Measured & Indicated	310,106	1.0	9,849	9,849
	Inferred	75,880	0.8	2,058	2,058

Notes:

1. Attributable ounces: 95 per cent for Rosebel (excluding Saramacca), 66.5 per cent for Saramacca.
2. CIM definitions were followed for classification of Mineral Resources.
3. Mineral Resources reported at a weighted average cut-off grade for Rosebel (excluding Saramacca) of 0.18 g/t Au for saprolite, 0.23 g/t Au for transition material and 0.35 g/t Au for fresh rock material. Average cut-off grades for Saramacca are 0.25 g/t Au for laterite and saprolite, 0.30 g/t Au for transition material and 0.50 g/t Au for fresh rock material.
4. Mineral Resources for RGM and Saramacca include 2019 depletion as of December 31, 2019.
5. Mineral Resources are constrained within a pit shell estimated using a long-term gold price of US$1,500/oz.
6. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
8. Qualified Person is Mr. Raphael Dutaut of IAMGOLD Corporation
9. Qualified Person is Dr. Oy Leuangthong from SRK

The Company and SRK are not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

Excluding the Saramacca project, the Mineral Resource estimate at December 31, 2019 for the Rosebel mine is 282 million tonnes (Mt) at an average grade of 0.9 g/t Au, containing 8,094 Moz in the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource category. There is an additional 65 Mt at an average grade of 0.9 g/t Au, containing 1,788 Moz in the Inferred Mineral Resource category.

This Mineral Resource is estimated within pit shells optimized at a US$1,500/oz Au price and corresponding cut-off grades and includes the Measured Mineral Resource, Indicated Mineral Resource, and Inferred Mineral Resource categories. A volumetric analysis using GEMS is performed to determine the tonnage and grade of the Measured Mineral Resources, Indicated Mineral Resources, and Inferred Mineral Resources inside each of these shells. The stockpile inventory is classified as Measured Mineral Resources and is included in the total.

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Saramacca project, at December 31, 2019, is 28 Mt at an average grade of 2.0 g/t Au, containing 1.754 Moz in the Measured and the Indicated Mineral Resource category, and 12 Mt at an average grade of 0.7 g/t Au for 0.270 Moz in the Inferred Mineral Resource category. These quantities reflect depletion by the Company for 2019 production, subsequent to SRK's estimate effective September 13, 2018. This estimate is based on open pit extraction, using a conceptual open pit shell developed by BBA Inc. ("BBA") using the same optimization parameters as those used in the Mineral Reserve study. Mining, processing, and general and administrative costs are based on a Mineral Reserve cost model, which was developed using an activity-based costing approach. Other pit optimization parameters include:

- Overall slope angle 22° in laterite and saprolite, 36° in transition, and 45° in fresh rock;
- Metallurgical gold recovery of 94 per cent for laterite, 91 per cent for saprolite, 89.6 per cent for transition, and 74.8 per cent for fresh rock; and
- Gold price of US$1,500 per troy ounce.

After review of optimization results, and through discussions with the Company, SRK considers that it is reasonable to report as Mineral Resource amenable to open pit extraction those classified blocks located within the conceptual pit shell above a cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t Au for laterite and saprolite, 0.30 g/t Au for transition material, and 0.50 g/t Au for fresh rock material.

Mineral Reserve Estimate

Table 1-2 summarizes the consolidated Mineral Reserve estimate for the Rosebel mine inclusive of the Saramacca project.

TABLE 1-2 CONSOLIDATED MINERAL RESERVE STATEMENT - ROSEBEL GOLD MINE, INCLUDING SARAMACCA PROJECT

Deposit	Classification	Tonnes (000)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (000) 100% Basis	Attributable Contained Ounces (000)
RGM	Proven & Probable	104,106	0.96	3,216	3,055
	Stockpiles	17,772	0.53	306	290
Saramacca	Proven & Probable	26,090	1.82	1,531	1,018
	Stockpiles	111	0.51	2	1
Total		**148,079**	**1.06**	**5,054**	**4,365**

Notes:
1. Attributable ounces: 95 per cent for Rosebel (excluding Saramacca), 66.5 per cent for Saramacca.
2. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Reserves.
3. Mineral Reserves are estimated assuming open pit mining methods.
4. Mineral Reserves are estimated using an average long-term gold price of US$1,200/oz.
5. Average weighted process recovery of 89.8 per cent.
6. Mining cost: $2.19/t mined. Processing costs: $4.79/t milled. Power costs: $3.13/t milled. General and Administrative costs of $2.16/t milled.
7. Mineral Reserves include 2019 depletion as of December 31, 2019.
8. Mineral Reserves include material from all pits, including Saramacca.
9. Bulk density is variable by rock type.
10. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

RGM is not aware of any mining, metallurgical, infrastructure, permitting or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Reserve estimates.

The Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates have been completed to a level appropriate consistent with CIM definitions and are suitable for public reporting. As such, the Mineral Reserves are based on Measured Mineral Resources and Indicated Mineral Resources, and do not include any Inferred Mineral Resources. All currency is in US dollars unless noted otherwise.

Information on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves are also reported in Section 4 of Item III below.

ix) Mining Operations

The mining operation at Rosebel mine is a conventional truck and shovel, drill and blast, open pit operation, with an owner fleet.

In 2020, the annual ex-pit mining target is projected to be 64.5 Mt at stripping ratio of 6.04. The LOM plan for 2020 has 12.6 Mt processed at the Rosebel processing plant at an average grade 0.83 g/t Au to yield approximately 315 thousand ounces of recovered gold (100 per cent). This includes mining 17.1 Mt at Saramacca, at a stripping ratio of 5.6. During 2020, 2.6 Mt of Saramacca ore will be processed at the Rosebel processing plant at an average grade of 1.38 g/t Au.

A primary mining fleet is planned for Saramacca and will consist of one Caterpillar (CAT) 6030 face shovel and two Komatsu PC1250 backhoes with the support of two WA-900 loaders used at the run of mine (ROM) stockpile to load long-haul trucks. The proposed haulage fleet will consist of 7 Komatsu HD1500 haul trucks, 15 CAT 785 haul trucks within the pit and 10 Haul-Max 3900 trucks to haul ROM from Saramacca to the Rosebel processing plant.

The RGM loading fleet consists of five CAT 6030 shovels and four CAT 5130 shovels using both the excavator and front shovel configuration supported by one CAT 993 loader used for ROM stockpile reclaim and one CAT 993 loader used in pit. The hauling fleet consists of 35 CAT 777, 3 Komatsu HD785 and 3 CAT 785 haul trucks. Dust control is accomplished with four CAT 777 and one CAT 769 water truck. RGM's ancillary equipment includes, fuel trucks, mobile light plants and service trucks.

The drilling fleet consists of a mixed fleet of 13 drills. Drill and blast parameters vary for each pit due to different material type and pit designs. All drill holes are 165 millimetre diameter. All blasting activities on site are executed by RGM employees. Holes are loaded with bulk explosive matrix and initiated with non-electric detonators.

RC grade control drilling is planned on grid spacing of 12 metre x 6 metre pattern using inclined holes. In order to improve the definition of the ore zones, the preferred method for grade control is through RC drilling in all pits. Blast hole sampling is used for grade control in areas where RC grade control drilling is not completed. A fleet of five Shram Buggy rigs are used for RC drilling.

The mining schedule and production rate for the LOM have been established to feed the mill to its power capacity while respecting annual mining rate constraints, phase drop down rates and minimizing truck peak requirements.

The 2020 attributable production is estimated to be between 245,000 and 265,000 ounces of gold.

The following table indicates operating information for the Rosebel mine for the last two years.

ROSEBEL MINE	**2019**	**2018**
Gold production (ounces) 100%[(1)]	264,000	302,000
Ore milled (tonnes)	12,166,000	12,209,000
Grade milled (g/t Au)	0.71	0.82
Recovery (%)	95	94

(1) The production attributable to the Company in 2019 was 251,000 ounces and in 2018 was 287,000 ounces.

At the end of 2019, the Rosebel mine employed approximately 2,105 individuals and contractors, including those employed by outside contractors and the regional exploration. On August 16, 2018, a new two-year collective labour agreement was negotiated which expires on August 15, 2020.

x) Mineral Processing

The metallurgical process is conventional grinding followed by leach and CIL with a gravity circuit installation in the grinding circuit for the recovery of gravity recoverable gold. Gold recovery facilities include acid washing, carbon stripping, and electro winning, followed by bullion smelting and carbon regeneration. The process was developed to accommodate varying ratios of soft rock, transition and hard rock ores. The process used at RGM was developed through various pilot plant programs and through additional initiatives by mill personnel to improve the process further since commissioning. Further process optimization continues to target constraints and opportunities to further increase plant capacity and performance.

The nameplate capacity of the Rosebel processing plant is 12.5 Mtpa. The plant has been operating near this capacity on a sustained long term basis. A sustained rate, at or near the nameplate design capacity, is expected for 2019 and beyond.

xi) Site Infrastructure

RGM site infrastructure includes:

- Site roads;
- Mine facilities, such as the truck shop, warehouse, and administration services;
- Administration buildings;
- Processing plant and associated buildings;
- Truck shop and associated buildings;
- Warehouse;
- Fuel storage;
- Municipal services;
- Aggregate plant;
- Camp complex;
- Grid power supply with installed capacity of 189 MW with RGM power demand at 31.9 MW in 2017;
- 5 MW solar power plant;
- Emergency generators;
- Communications and IT systems; and
- TSF.

Infrastructure on the Saramacca project site will include:

- Access road, approximately 23 kilometres in length, between the southern end of the RGM mine site and the Saramacca project;
- ROM ore storage pad;
- Facilities pad, including a maintenance shop, warehouse truck wash, a tire changing area, fuel storage tanks, generator, lunch room, washroom, clinic, security control room and office facilities;
- Water management ponds and ditches;
- Mining haul roads; and
- Waste rock storage facilities.

xii) Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

FS and EIA for the Rosebel project was first completed in 1997. After further exploration, a final FS was completed and submitted to the Government of Suriname in August 2002. RGM received a Right of Exploitation from the Government of Suriname after the approval of the final FS and the accompanying EIA in 2002. A Social Impact Assessment was also completed in 2002. Commercial production at the Rosebel mine began in 2004.

In 2012, RGM submitted an ESIA and obtained approval to expand the TSF. An expansion of the TSF was required to support increases in production levels and the LOM. The TSF expansion consisted of the construction of a second containment basin immediately adjacent to the existing facility.

The existing Right of Exploitation provides the necessary approvals for mining and processing within the RGM concession.

Mining of the Saramacca project requires Government of Suriname approval of an ESIA in order to proceed. Consistent with the National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname ("**NIMOS**") guidance, RGM initiated the ESIA process for the Saramacca project in April 2018 with the submission of an ESIA Terms of Reference ("**TOR**") for the Saramacca project.

The scope of the Saramacca project for ESIA purposes is for the planned infrastructure and activities during the construction, operations and closure phases of mining within the Saramacca property and includes the transportation corridor between Saramacca, through RGM concessions, to the Rosebel mine plant. The ESIA was based on the engineering and mine planning available at the time of its submission in July 2018.

The Review Phase of the ESIA for the Saramacca project has been completed with comments on the ESIA provided by NIMOS on October 2, 2018. On January 17, 2019, the Minister of Natural Resources approved the ESIA, pursuant the second amendment.

A Community Relations Plan with supporting guideline and procedures was developed to minimize the mine's impact on communities and the environment.

There is one active community, Nieuw-Koffiekamp, within the boundaries of the RGM concession. Nieuw Koffiekamp is a Maroon village with a population of approximately 500 permanent inhabitants belonging primarily to the Aukan Maroon tribegroup, but with some representation by the Saramaka and Matawai tribes as well.

In the immediate surroundings of the RGM concession, there are eleven other Maroon villages that are considered by RGM communities of interest ("**CoIs**") with the potential to be directly impacted by or have influence over RGM operations and the Saramacca project. These villages are; Marshallkreek, Klaaskreek, Nieuw-Lombe, Balingsoela, Brownsweg and Kwakoegron in District Brokopondo; and Nieuw Jacobkondre, Baling, Misalibi and Bilawatra in District Sipaliwini. These, along with Nieuw-Koffiekamp, are considered the direct area of influence of the Company's operations. RGM has a regular program of engagement and community investment with all CoIs, led by the Community Relations Department. In the case of the CoIs in District Brokopondo, this relationship has been established and ongoing for many years. In the case of the four Sipaliwini CoIs of Nieuw Jacobkondre, Baling, Bilawatra and Misalibi, the program is in its beginning stages as the Saramacca project starts up. Community investment projects are selected with input from community members and traditional authorities. RGM continues to adapt and refine its community engagement and investment approach to meet community needs, particularly as considerations for post-closure sustainability and continuity become more important.

xiii) Capital and Operating Cost Estimates

A total of $768 million of capital is planned to be spent over the remaining LOM, which equates to $6.74/t milled or $240/oz of Au. The total capital expenditure excluding expansion capital associated with the development of the Saramacca project is $653 million, which equates to $5.74/t milled or $205/oz of Au.

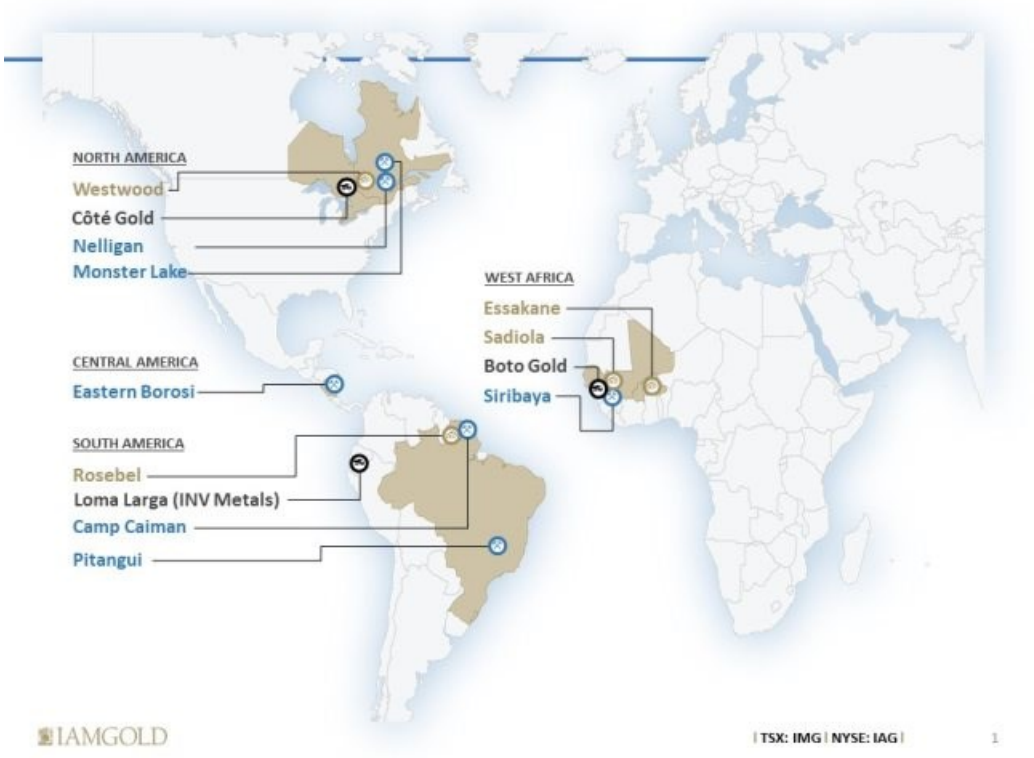
The mine operating costs are estimated on the basis of the physical quantities of the mine plan, realistic equipment productivity assumptions, overall equipment efficiencies and updated consumable prices.

Average mine operating costs over the LOM are estimated at $2.18/t mined, based on assumed diesel costs of the LOM of $0.60/l. The average LOM total milling cost (inclusive of power) is estimated to be $8.91/t milled. The average LOM general and administrative cost is $2.50/t milled and assumes an average annual spend of $27 million until 2027, after which general and administrative costs will gradually decrease as the operation will approach the end of the LOM.

xiv) Taxation

Under the 1994 Mineral Agreement in effect for the Rosebel mine, as amended and referred to above, it is provided that the corporate income tax rate applicable during the first 25 years of operation is the lesser of the year-to-year applicable corporate tax rate currently 36 per cent and 45 per cent. The rate of income tax payable by RGM for each subsequent renewal of the right of exploitation shall be the same rate. Operating expenses, including interest expenses, are generally deductible from taxable income, and losses may be carried forward indefinitely. Capital expenditures are generally depreciated over a four-year period for plant and equipment during the pre-production period and the production phase. Dividends and interest may be paid without any withholding taxes. Legislative stability of taxation rules and rates is guaranteed by the 1994 Mineral Agreement, as amended.

3. Exploration and Development



3.1 General

IAMGOLD's exploration efforts remain focused in West Africa, select countries of South America, including Suriname, Brazil, Peru, Columbia, Nicaragua and Canada. With a long-term commitment to Mineral Reserves replenishment and a strategic mandate for organic growth, the Company has numerous, active, near mine and early to advanced stage exploration projects and continues to pursue additional advanced exploration joint venture or acquisition opportunities that will provide the foundation for future growth.

In 2019, IAMGOLD incurred $51.2 million on exploration projects and evaluation studies, excluding the Sadiola mine, approximately a 36.4 per cent decrease from $80.5 million in 2018. The 2019 expenditures included:

- Brownfield exploration and resource development expenditures of $19.3 million
- Greenfield exploration expenditures of $27.7 million and project studies of $4.2 million

As part of its brownfield and greenfield exploration programs, the Company completed just over 272,000 metres of DD and RC drilling.

Exploration expenditures are summarized as follows:

(in $ millions)	Capitalized	Expensed	Total
2019	**$**	**$**	**$**
Brownfield exploration projects[(1)]	**10.6**	**8.7**	**19.3**
Greenfield exploration projects[(2)]	**2.0**	**25.7**	**27.7**
	12.6	**34.4**	**47.0**
Feasibility and other studies[(3)]	**4.1**	**0.1**	**4.2**
	16.7	**34.5**	**51.2**

2018	$	$	$
Brownfield exploration projects[(1)]	15.6	10.2	25.8
Greenfield exploration projects[(2)]	2.1	28.9	31.0
	17.7	39.1	56.8
Feasibility and other studies[(3)]	23.6	0.1	23.7
	41.3	39.2	80.5

[(1)] Brownfield exploration projects for 2019 and 2018 excludes expenditures related to Joint Ventures of $nil and $0.2 million, respectively, and includes near-mine exploration and resource development of $9.9 million and $12.6 million, respectively.
[(2)] Greenfield exploration projects for 2019 and 2018 included expenditures related to the Boto Gold Project of $2.0 million and $4.9 million respectively.
[(3)] Feasibility and other studies included expenditures related to the Boto Gold Project for 2019 and 2018 of $4.1 million and $3.6 million respectively.

The Company's exploration expenditures were as follows:

(in $ millions)	**2019**	2018	2017
Capitalized brownfield exploration [1]			
Burkina Faso	**2.5**	4.6	3.1
Suriname	**5.6**	6.2	14.3
Canada	**2.5**	4.8	3.5
	10.6	15.6	20.9
Capitalized greenfield exploration			
Africa	**0.1**	0.2	0.1
South America	**0.1**	0.2	-
Canada	**1.8**	1.7	-
	2.0	2.1	0.1
Capitalized feasibility and other studies			
Canada: Côté Gold project	**-**	19.9	7.7
Africa: Boto project	**4.1**	3.6	0.9
Suriname: Saramacca project	**-**	0.1	-
	4.1	23.6	8.6
Total capitalized	**16.7**	41.3	29.6
Expensed brownfield exploration [1]			
Burkina Faso	**2.7**	4.5	4.8
Suriname	**3.8**	4.6	5.0
Canada	**2.2**	1.1	0.4
	8.7	10.2	10.2
Expensed greenfield exploration			
Africa	**9.0**	11.3	9.0
South America	**8.5**	12.0	9.8
Canada	**8.2**	5.6	6.5
	25.7	28.9	25.3
Expensed feasibility and other studies			
Africa: Boto	**0.1**	-	1.3
Brazil: Pitangui	**-**	0.1	0.2
Canada: Côté Gold project	**-**	-	1.4
	0.1	0.1	2.9
Total expensed	**34.5**	39.2	38.4
Total	**51.2**	80.5	68.0

[1] Exploration projects - brownfield excludes expenditures related to Joint Ventures and includes near mine exploration and resource development.

3.2 Near Mine and Brownfield Exploration and Development Projects

IAMGOLD's mine and regional exploration teams continued to conduct near-mine exploration and resource development work during 2019 at the Essakane, Rosebel and Westwood mines.

3.2.1 **Essakane Mine, Burkina Faso**

As at December 31, 2019, the Company reported total estimated attributable Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves at Essakane, including heap leach Mineral Reserves, of 112.2 million tonnes grading 1.0 g/t Au for 3.4 million ounces. Total attributable Mineral Resources, are comprised of Measured Mineral Resources and Indicated Mineral Resources (inclusive of Mineral Reserves) of 135.6 million tonnes grading 1.0 g/t Au for 4.2 million ounces with attributable Inferred Mineral Resources totaling 11.3 million tonnes grading 1.1 g/t Au for 401,000 ounces. At the nearby Gossey satellite deposit,located approximately 15 kilometres northwest of the Essakane mine, attributable indicated mineral resources totaled 9.4 million tonnes grading 0.9 g/t Au for 262,000 contained ounces and inferred mineral resources totaled 2.6 million tonnes grading 0.9 g/t Au for 77,000 contained ounces.

During the fourth quarter 2019, the Company announced the results of the Carbon-In-Leach ("CIL") and Heap Leach feasibility study (FS) which supported an investment to optimize the mill and increase CIL plant capacity while postponing heap leach operations until the end of Essakane's mine life.

During 2019, approximately 16,500 metres of DD and RC drilling were completed on the mine lease and surrounding exploration concessions. Drilling was focused on resource expansion and conversion in an effort to replace depletion from mining activities and support the FS at the Essakane Main Zone ("EMZ"), as well as to evaluate the resource potential of soft oxide mineralization southeast of the EMZ and at the Tassiri satellite prospect.

During the fourth quarter 2019, a total of 1,800 metres of RC drilling were completed with a primary focus on condemnation drilling at Falagountou.

In 2020, approximately 8,500 metres of DD and RC drilling is planned to target resource expansions and continue to explore high priority exploration targets on the mine lease and surrounding exploration concessions.

3.2.2 **Rosebel Mine, Suriname**

As at December 31, 2019, the Company reported total estimated attributable Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves at Rosebel, including the Saramacca project, of 133.2 million tonnes grading 1.0 g/t Au for 4.4 million ounces. Total attributable Measured Mineral Resources and Indicated Mineral Resources (inclusive of Mineral Reserves) increased to 286.7 million tonnes grading 1.0 g/t Au for 8.9 million ounces and attributable Inferred Mineral Resources totaled 68.8 million tonnes grading 0.9 g/t Au for 1.9 million ounces.

During 2019, the Company completed approximately 70,000 meters of DD and RC drilling focused on evaluating potential resource expansions in the vicinity of existing operations. In the fourth quarter 2019, approximately 30,000 metres of DD and RC drilling were completed which continued to focus on testing mineralization both along strike and below the current Saramacca reserve pit design. In addition, grade control and infill drilling program was completed on the Saramacca deposit, as well as the Rosebel, J Zone, and Pay Caro pits. Drilling also resumed on selected targets of the Brokolonko concession situated along the general Saramacca trend. Throughout 2019, the Company reported results from drilling focused on testing the underground potential of Saramacca, which included the following highlights: 21.0 metres grading 6.05 g/t Au; 22.7 metres grading 8.54 g/t Au; 24.0 metres grading 9.67 g/t Au.

In 2020, approximately 55,000 metres of DD and RC drilling are planned to improve resource confidence, target resource expansions and continue to explore high priority explorations targets on the mine lease and surrounding exploration concessions.

3.2.3 **Westwood Mine, Québec**

As at December 31, 2019, the Company reported total estimated attributable Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves at Westwood of 5.3 million tonnes grading 7.0 g/t Au for 1.2 million contained ounces. Total attributable Measured Mineral Resources and Indicated Mineral Resources (inclusive of Mineral Reserves) totaled 5.1 million ounces grading 9.0 g/t Au for 1.5 million contained ounces and attributable Inferred Mineral Resources totaled 6.2 million ounces grading 8.6 g/t Au for 1.7 million contained ounces.

During the fourth quarter 2019, underground excavation totaled 1,522 metres of lateral development for a total of 7,533 metres in 2019. In addition, approximately 20,000 metres of resource development DD and RC drilling and approximately 1,600 metres of geotechnical drilling were completed in the fourth quarter for a total of approximately 73,000 metres of DD and RC drilling in 2019. The DD program focused on infilling known mineralized zones as well as resource definition drilling in areas to be mined.

In 2020, approximately 56,000 metres of DD and RC drilling are planned that will continue to focus of resource definition and development.

3.2.4 **Côté Gold Project, Ontario**

The Côté Gold project is a 70:30 joint venture between the Company, as operator, and Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. (" **SMM**").

As at December 31, 2018, the Côté Gold project hosted (all figures quoted on a 100 per cent basis) estimated Mineral Reserves comprising Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves of 233.0 million tonnes grading 1.0 g/t Au for 7.3 million ounces. As at December 31, 2019, Measured Mineral Resources and Indicated Mineral Resources (inclusive of Mineral Reserves) were estimated at 365.5 million tonnes grading 0.9 g/t Au for 10.2 million ounces, and Inferred Mineral Resources totaled 189.6 million tonnes grading 0.6 g/t Au for 3.8 million contained ounces.

In January 2019, the Company announced a deferral of the decision to proceed with the construction of the Côté Gold project.

During 2019, project de-risking activities continued at the Côté Gold project, with project engineering now approximately 46 per cent complete. The level of detailed engineering completed allows the Company to enter into lump sum contracts for approximately 30 per cent of the expected initial capital, rather than cost-plus contracts, thereby reducing costs and variability. De-risking activities remain within capital expenditure guidance and include geotechnical evaluation and modelling of the proposed tailings management facility, updating the resource block model, and advancing project permitting. During 2019, the Company also ratified an Impacts and Benefits Agreement ("**IBA**") with the First Nations. In addition, the Company continues to refine and incorporate technology benefits from mine automation.

Throughout 2019, the Company reported assay results from approximately 6,800 metres of DD completed on the new Gosselin Zone discovery, located approximately 1.5 kilometres northeast of the Côté Gold deposit. Results included the following highlights: 342.5 metres grading 0.98 g/t Au; 412.0 metres grading 1.28 g/t Au. In the fourth quarter 2019, approximately 1,900 metres of additional DD was completed to evaluate the new discovery for near-surface mineralized extensions as well as evaluate the continuity of mineralization between the Gosselin and Young-Shannon zones.

In 2020, approximately 14,000 metres of DD is planned to continue to evaluate the resource potential of this new discovery as well as evaluate other identified targets on the property. In addition, in advance of a construction decision, the Company expects to further de-risk the execution phase of the project. Captial expenditures of approximately $35 million are planned in 2020, to continue progressing Early Works phase, including tree clearing, access road development, advancement of the construction camp facilities, and advancing detailed project engineering.

3.2.5 **Boto Project, Senegal**

As at December 31, 2019, the Boto project (on a 100 per cent basis) reported estimated Probable Mineral Reserves totaling 29.0 million tonnes grading 1.7 g/t Au for 1.6 million contained ounces. Indicated Mineral Resources (inclusive of reserves) totaled 40.6 million tonnes grading 1.6 g/t Au for 2.0 million contained ounces and Inferred Mineral Resources totaled 8.2 million tonnes grading 1.8 g/t Au for 469,000 contained ounces.

During the fourth quarter 2019, the Company continued to optimize the design elements of the Boto project while also maintaining stakeholder engagement. The drilling program undertaken during the year included further resource delineation and evaluation of potential resource expansions adjacent to the Malikoundi design pit, as well as condemnation drilling of proposed infrastructure sites. In the fourth quarter, drilling activities resumed with approximately 1,200 metres of DD completed to target the conversion of inferred resources to an indicated category.

Subsequent to the quarter, the Company announced that the Government of the Republic of Senegal approved the exploitation permit application for the Boto project for an initial period of 20 years. The receipt of the mining permit positions the project for a development decision and eventual production. The Company also released the results of various development and operating optimizations undertaken since the completion of the 2018 Feasibility Study. The optimized study contemplates an operation that is expected to produce an average of 160,000 ounces of gold per year during the first six years of operations, averaging 130,000 ounces of gold per year at all-in sustaining costs of $842 per ounce sold over a mine life of approximately 11 years. With expected initial capital expenditures of $271 million, the project has an after-tax Net Present Value (using a 6 per cent discount rate) of $219 million using a gold price assumption of $1,350 per ounce.

In 2020, exploration efforts will focus on delineation drilling aimed at converting and upgrading inferred resources as well as continued exploration to expand existing resources or discover new zones of mineralization within the exploitation permit. In addition, in advance of a construction decision, the Company expects capital expenditures of approximately $30 million in 2020 to further de-risk the Project with activities primarily focused on road and camp construction and advancing project engineering.

3.3 Greenfield Exploration and Evaluation Projects

In addition to the near-mine, brownfield and development project exploration programs described above, the Company also conducts an active greenfields exploration program on selected projects in West Africa and the Americas. A summary of project highlights is provided below. The properties discussed in this section are related to early stage exploration projects. The Company does not consider these properties material at this time.

3.3.1 **Africa - Diakha - Siribaya, Mali**

As a December 31, 2019, the Company (on a 100 per cent basis) reported total Indicated Mineral Resources of 18.0 million tonnes grading 1.3 g/t Au for 744,000 contained ounces, and Inferred Mineral Resources of 23.2 million tonnes grading 1.6 g/t Au for 1.2 million contained ounces.

Following the announcement of an updated mineral resource estimate in the first quarter 2019, a total of approximately 7,000 metres of DD and RC drilling were completed prior to the onset of the rainy season during the third quarter. The purpose of the 2019 drill program was to selectively infill and expand resources at the Diakha deposit and test other high priority exploration targets.

The 2020 exploration program will continue to focus on testing for additional resource expansions at Diakha under shallow cover to the south and along strike. In addition, the program will aim to explore new targets within a 20-kilometre radius of Diakha, testing selected geochemical and geophysical targets.

3.3.2 **South America - Pitangui, Brazil**

As at December 31, 2019, the Company reported (on a 100 per cent basis) mineral resources at the São Sebastião deposit comprised of Indicated Mineral Resources totaling 3.3 million tonnes grading 4.4 g/t Au for 470,000 contained ounces; and additional Inferred Mineral Resources totaling 3.6 million tonnes grading 3.8 g/t Au for 433,000 contained ounces.

Throughout 2019, approximately 12,300 metres of DD were completed to evaluate potential extensions of the São Sebastião deposit and test other targets on the property.

The 2020 exploration program totalling approximately 7,500 metres will continue to evaluate targeted resource expansions at depth and continue to evaluate various exploration targets on the large property position.

3.3.3 South America - Eastern Borosi, Nicaragua

The 176 square-kilometre Eastern Borosi Project is located in the Golden Triangle of Northeast Nicaragua and is held under an earn-in option to joint venture agreement with Calibre Mining Corporation ("**Calibre**"). The Company currently holds an initial 51 per cent interest in the project and has exercised its right to enter the second option to earn up to a 70 per cent interest in the project.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company reported (on a 100 per cent basis) underground Inferred Mineral Resources of 3.2 million tonnes grading 6.03 g/t Au and 104 g/t Ag for 624,000 ounces of contained gold and 10,758,500 ounces of contained silver, respectively; and open pit Inferred Mineral Resources of 1.2 million tonnes grading 1.98 g/t Au and 16 g/t Ag, for 76,500 ounces of contained gold and 601,000 ounces of contained silver, respectively.

During 2019, the Joint Venture completed approximately 5,500 metres of DD to continue to test selected vein structures for extensions to mineralization. The results will be used to help guide the 2020 program.

3.3.4 South America - Loma Larga (formerly Quimsacocha), Ecuador

The Company, through its 35.6 per cent equity ownership interest in INV Metals Inc. (" **INV Metals**"), has an indirect interest in the Loma Larga gold, silver and copper project in southern Ecuador. During the fourth quarter 2018, INV Metals announced the results of a feasibility study supporting the proposed development of an underground mine with an anticipated average annual production of 227,000 gold equivalent ounces over a 12-year mine life with an after-tax internal rate of return of 24.7 per cent, payback period of 2.6 years and an after-tax net present value of $356 million.

In 2019, INV Metals has conducted engineering work to study the relocation of the proposed tailings management facility, review project optimizations, continue stakeholder engagement, advance project environmental permitting and undertake financing discussions. During the third quarter 2019, the Company participated in a private placement of Common Shares to maintain its 35.6 per cent ownership in INV Metals.

3.3.5 North America - Monster Lake, Nelligan and Yorbeau, Québec, Canada

Monster Lake Joint Venture

The Monster Lake Project, located 50 kilometres southwest of Chibougamau, Quebec, is held under an earn-in option to joint venture agreement with TomaGold Corporation. During the fourth quarter, the Company provided notice that it had met its expenditure commitments under the terms of the earn-in option agreement, to increase its undivided interest in the property to 75 per cent.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company reported (on a 100 per cent basis) Inferred Mineral Resources of 1.1 million tonnes grading 12.1 g/t Au for 433,300 contained ounces, assuming an underground mining scenario.

During 2019, the Company completed a 5,300-metre winter drilling program and reported assay results which included the following highlights: 0.8 metres grading 357.0 g/t Au; 0.5 metres grading 133.0 g/t Au. The objective of the 2019 program was to target selected areas to discover additional zones of mineralization with potential to increase the total mineral resources on the property.

The 2020 exploration program will continue to evaluate the +4 kilometre long structural corridor hosting the 325-Megane zone for additional zones of mineralization. Priority will be put on the Annie Shear Zone to extend mineralization intersected during 2019.

Nelligan Joint Venture

The Nelligan Gold Project, located approximately 15 kilometres south of the Monster Lake Project in the Chapais - Chibougamau area in Quebec, is held under an earn-in option to joint venture agreement with Vanstar Mining Resources Inc. During the fourth quarter 2019, the Company announced that it exercised its option to increase its undivided interest by a further 24 per cent to now hold an aggregate undivided interest of 75 per cent in the project. In addition, during the fourth quarter 2019, the Company announced a maiden resource and filed the supporting National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report. The Nelligan Gold Project was also awarded the "*Discovery of the Year"* by the Association de l'Exploration Minière du Québec ("**AEMQ**") at its XPLOR 2019 Reconnaissance Gala.

As at December 31, 2019, reported Inferred Mineral Resources (on a 100 per cent basis) total 97.0 million tonnes grading 1.0 g/t Au for 3.2 million contained ounces.

During 2019, the Company completed approximately 17,500 metres of DD designed to infill and further test continuity of mineralization associated with the Renard Zone. These results, combined with past results, were used to complete the 2019 initial resource estimate in accordance with NI 43-101. In addition, the Company completed summer mapping and soil sampling programs to enhance its understanding of the mineral potential on the property. Assay results from the 2019 drilling program were reported throughout the year, with highlights including: 4.04 g/t Au over 16.7 metres; 2.22 g/t Au over 28.4 metres; 5.50 g/t Au over 17.3 metres; 1.82 g/t Au over 50.2 metres; and 1.26 g/t Au over 123.7 metres.

In 2020, additional metallurgical tests will be completed to help optimize the process flow sheet. The Company also expects to drill approximately 8,000 metres of DD at Nelligan focused on infill drilling to improve resource classification as well as step-out drilling to evaluate potential resource extensions at depth and along strike. Regional exploration will also continue to define and evaluate other priority targets on the property.

Rouyn - Yorbeau Joint Venture

In the fourth quarter 2018, the Company entered into an option purchase agreement with Yorbeau Resources Inc. (" **Yorbeau**") for the Rouyn project, located near the city of Rouyn-Noranda in Quebec. Under the terms of the purchase agreement, the Company can acquire a 100 per cent interest in the project by making scheduled cash payments totaling C$4 million and completing exploration expenditures totaling C$9 million over a four year period. By the end of the expenditure period, the Company must complete a resource estimate in accordance with NI 43-101, after which the Company, at its election, can purchase a 100 per cent interest in the project, subject to a 2 per cent net smelter return, by paying Yorbeau the lesser of C$15 per resource ounce or C$30 million.

During 2019, approximately 20,000 metres of DD were completed to infill a portion of the Lac Gamble zone as well as to test selected exploration targets in the area of the historic Astoria deposit, located approximately 1 kilometre to the east of Lac Gamble zone. Assay results from the 2019 drilling program at Lac Gamble were reported throughout the year, with highlights including: 29.7 metres grading 8.96 g/t Au including 11.1 metres grading 17.49 g/t Au; 23.4 metres grading 6.08 g/t Au including 8.1 metres grading 13.25 g/t Au; and 10.05 metres grading 6.59 g/t Au.

In 2020, the Company expects to complete approximately 14,000 metres of DD to further define and delineate the Lac Gamble zone, including infill drilling to upgrade resources to support a future resource estimation. The program will also continue to evaluate the resource potential at the nearby Astoria and other satellite targets.

Qualified Person and Technical Information

The technical and scientific information relating to exploration activities disclosed in this section was prepared under the supervision of and verified and reviewed by Craig MacDougall, P.Geo., Senior Vice President, Exploration. Mr. MacDougall is a "qualified person" as defined by NI 43-101**.**

3.4 Outlook

The Company intends to continue the search for new opportunities and pursue the discovery of new deposits in 2020. The approved spending for capitalized and expensed exploration and development studies for 2020 is $47.0 million and is summarized as follows:

(in $ millions)	Capitalized	Expensed	**Total**
2020			
Corporate exploration projects-brownfield [(1)]	$11	$10	$21
Corporate exploration projects-greenfield	-	$26	$26
Total	$11	$36	$47

[(1)] Exploration projects - brownfield includes planned near-mine exploration and resource development of $11 million.

The Company finances exploration expenditures from internal cash resources which, on occasion, is supplemented by flow-through equity raises for selected exploration projects in Canada.

4. Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

The following tables set out the Company's estimate of its Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources as of December 31, 2019 with respect to the gold operations specified in the second table below. Lise Chénard, Eng. (Director, Mining Geology, IAMGOLD Corporation), a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101, is responsible for the review and approval of all Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves estimates contained herein, as at December 31, 2019. Mineral Reserves and/or Mineral Resources at the Rosebel, Essakane and Westwood mines and at the Côté Gold project and the Boto Project have been estimated in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by the CIM Council as required by NI 43-101. Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources at the Sadiola mine have been estimated in accordance with or reconciled to the definitions of the JORC Code. Except as otherwise indicated below, reported Mineral Reserves were estimated using a long-term gold price assumption of $1200 per ounce in 2019 and Mineral Resources were estimated using a long-term gold price assumption of $1500 per ounce. The Company is required by NI 43-101 to disclose its Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources using the subcategories of Proven Mineral Reserves, Probable Mineral Reserves, Measured Mineral Resources, Indicated Mineral Resources and Inferred Mineral Resources. **Unlike Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves, Mineral Resources (of all categories) do not have a demonstrated economic viability.**

Consolidated Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources as of December 31, 2019 [(1)(2)(3)(4)]

	Attributable Contained Ounces of Gold
	(000)
Total Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves	**16,706**
Total Measured Mineral Resources and Indicated Mineral Resources (Inclusive of Mineral Reserves)	**27,164**
Total Inferred Mineral Resources	**11,965**

Notes:

(1) Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred Mineral Resources are in addition to Measured Mineral Resources and Indicated Mineral Resources. Details of Measured Mineral Resources and Indicated Mineral Resources and other NI 43-101 information can be found in the relevant technical reports, all of which have been prepared by a qualified person as defined in NI 43-101 and filed with the Canadian securities regulators and which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Inferred Mineral Resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and whether they can be mined legally or economically. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to a higher mineral category with continued exploration. Although "measured resources", "indicated resources" and "inferred resources" are categories of mineralization that are recognized and required to be disclosed under Canadian regulations, SEC Industry Guide 7 does not recognize them. Disclosure of contained ounces is permitted under Canadian regulations; however, SEC Industry Guide 7 generally permits resources to be reported only as in place tonnage and grade. See "Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Regarding Disclosure of Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates". Rounding differences may occur.

(2) Measured Mineral Resources and Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves.

(3) Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for each property are reported separately in the table below.

(4) Mineral Resource/Mineral Reserves tonnage, grade and contained metal have been rounded to reflect the accuracy of the estimate, and numbers may not add due to rounding.

MINERAL RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF GOLD OPERATIONS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019[1][2][3][4][5][6][7][8][9][10][11][12][13][14][15][16]

Measured Mineral Resources and Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves

	MINERAL RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCES			
GOLD OPERATIONS	**Tonnes (000s)**	**Grade (g/t Au)**	**Ounces Contained (000s)**	**Attributable Contained Ounces (000s)**
Rosebel, Suriname[3]				**(95%)**
Proven Mineral Reserves	**29,522**	**0.6**	**574**	**545**
Probable Mineral Reserves	**92,356**	**1.0**	**2,947**	**2,800**
Subtotal Rosebel	**121,878**	**0.9**	**3,521**	**3,345**
Saramacca, Suriname[4]				**(66.5%)**
Proven Mineral Reserves	**111**	**0.5**	**2**	**1**
Probable Mineral Reserves	**26,090**	**1.8**	**1,531**	**1,018**
Subtotal Saramacca	**26,201**	**1.8**	**1,533**	**1,019**
Subtotal Rosebel (*Consolidated*)	**148,079**	**1.1**	**5,054**	**4,364**
Rosebel, Suriname[3]				**(95%)**
Measured Mineral Resources	**35,276**	**0.6**	**698**	**663**
Indicated Mineral Resources	**247,209**	**0.9**	**7,397**	**7,027**
Inferred Mineral Resources	**64,191**	**0.9**	**1,785**	**1,696**
Saramacca, Suriname[4]				**(66.5%)**
Measured Mineral Resource	**111**	**0.5**	**2**	**1**
Indicated Mineral Resources	**27,509**	**2.0**	**1,752**	**1,165**
Inferred Mineral Resources	**11,689**	**0.7**	**270**	**180**
Essakane, Burkina Faso[5]				**(90%)**
Probable Mineral Reserves	**124,713**	**1.0**	**3,805**	**3,425**
Subtotal	**124,713**	**1.0**	**3,805**	**3,425**
Indicated Mineral Resources	**150,693**	**1.0**	**4,688**	**4,219**
Inferred Mineral Resources	**12,586**	**1.1**	**446**	**401**
Westwood, Canada[6]				**(100%)**
Proven Mineral Reserves	**1,196**	**8.1**	**313**	**313**
Probable Mineral Reserves	**4,073**	**6.7**	**871**	**871**
Subtotal	**5,269**	**7.0**	**1,184**	**1,184**
Measured Mineral Resources	**925**	**12.1**	**359**	**359**
Indicated Mineral Resources	**4,133**	**8.3**	**1,108**	**1,108**
Inferred Mineral Resources	**6,174**	**8.6**	**1,698**	**1,698**
Gossey, Burkina Faso[15]				**(90%)**
Indicated Mineral Resources	**10,454**	**0.9**	**291**	**262**
Inferred Mineral Resources	**2,939**	**0.9**	**85**	**77**
Sadiola, Mali[7]				**(41%)**
Proven Mineral Reserves	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Probable Mineral Reserves	**59,751**	**2.0**	**3,860**	**1,583**
Subtotal	**59,751**	**2.0**	**3,860**	**1,583**
Measured Mineral Resources	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Indicated Mineral Resources	**113,725**	**1.9**	**6,793**	**2,785**
Inferred Mineral Resources	**17,642**	**1.7**	**956**	**392**

Côté Gold, Canada[8]				**(64.75%)**
Proven Mineral Reserves	**139,253**	**1.0**	**4,640**	**3,004**
Probable Mineral Reserves	**93,747**	**0.9**	**2,644**	**1,712**
Subtotal	**233,000**	**1.0**	**7,284**	**4,716**
Measured Mineral Resources	**152,100**	**1.0**	**4,720**	**3,056**
Indicated Mineral Resources	**213,400**	**0.8**	**5,480**	**3,548**
Inferred Mineral Resources	**189,600**	**0.6**	**3,820**	**2,473**
Boto Gold, Senegal[9]				**(90%)**
Probable Mineral Reserves	**29,040**	**1.7**	**1,593**	**1,434**
Subtotal	**29,040**	**1.7**	**1,593**	**1,434**
Indicated Mineral Resources	**40,567**	**1.6**	**2,033**	**1,830**
Inferred Mineral Resources	**8,196**	**1.8**	**469**	**422**
Diakha-Siribaya, Mali[10]				**(90%)**
Indicated Mineral Resources	**18,031**	**1.3**	**744**	**669**
Inferred Mineral Resources	**23,179**	**1.6**	**1,176**	**1,058**
Monster Lake, Canada[11]				**(75%)**
Inferred Mineral Resources	**1,110**	**12.1**	**433**	**325**
Nelligan, Canada[16]				**(75%)**
Inferred Mineral Resources	**96,990**	**1.0**	**3,194**	**2,396**
Eastern Borosi, Nicaragua[12][13]				**(51%)**
Inferred Mineral Resources	**4,418**	**5.7**	**812**	**414**
Pitangui, Brazil[14]				**(100%)**
Indicated Mineral Resources	**3,330**	**4.4**	**470**	**470**
Inferred Mineral Resources	**3,559**	**3.8**	**433**	**433**
TOTAL				
Proven Mineral Reserves & Probable Mineral Reserves	**599,852**	**1.2**	**22,780**	**16,706**
Measured Mineral Resources & Indicated Mineral Resources	**1,017,464**	**1.1**	**36,535**	**27,164**
Inferred Mineral Resources	**442,273**	**1.1**	**15,577**	**11,965**

Notes:

(1) In mining operations, Measured Mineral Resources and Indicated Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves are considered uneconomic at the price used for Mineral Reserve estimations but are deemed to have a reasonable prospect of economic extraction.

(2) Although "measured resources", "indicated resources" and "inferred resources" are categories of mineralization that are recognized and required to be disclosed under Canadian regulations, SEC Industry Guide 7 does not recognize them. Disclosure of contained ounces is permitted under Canadian regulations; however, SEC Industry Guide 7 generally permits resources to be reported only as in place tonnage and grade. See "Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Regarding Disclosure of Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates".

(3) Rosebel Mineral Reserves have been estimated as of December 31, 2019 using a $1200/oz gold price and Mineral Resources have been estimated as of December 31, 2019 using a $1500/oz gold price and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.

(4) Saramacca Mineral Reserves have been estimated as of December 31, 2019 using a $1200/oz gold price and the Mineral Resources have been estimated as of December 31, 2019 using Mineral Reserves have been estimated as of December 31, 2019 using a $1500/oz gold price and gold price and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.

(5) Essakane Mineral Reserves have been estimated as of December 31, 2019 using $1200/oz gold price and Mineral Resources have been estimated as of December 31, 2019 using a $1500/oz gold price and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.

(6) Westwood Mineral Reserves have been estimated as of December 31, 2019 using a $1200/oz gold price and Mineral Resources have been estimated as of December 31, 2019 using a 5.5 g/t Au cut-off over a minimum width of 2.4 metres and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.

(7) Mineral Reserves at Sadiola have been estimated as of December 31, 2019 using an average of $1200/oz gold price and Mineral Resources have been estimated as of December 31, 2019 using a $1400/oz gold price and have been estimated in accordance with the JORC code.

(8) Côté Gold Mineral Reserves have been estimated as of December 31, 2018 using a $1200/oz gold price and the Mineral Resources have been estimated as of December 31, 2019 using a $1500/oz gold price and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.

(9) Boto Gold Mineral Reserves has been estimated as of December 31, 2019 using $1200/oz gold price and Mineral Resources have been estimated as of December 31, 2019 using a $1500/oz gold price and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.

(10) Diakha-Siribaya Mineral Resources have been estimated as of December 31, 2018 using $1500/oz gold price and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.

(11) Monster Lake Mineral Resources have been estimated as of December 31, 2018 using a $1500/oz gold price and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.

(12) Eastern Borosi Mineral Resources are estimated disclosed as gold equivalent as of December 31, 2018 using a long-term gold price of $1500 per ounce of gold, US$23 per ounce of silver and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.

(13) Eastern Borosi underground Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t equivalent with a minimum width of 2.4 metre and an open pit resources cut-off of 0.42 g/t Au equivalent over a 3.0 metre minimum width.

(14) Pitangui Mineral Resources have been estimated as of December 31, 2019 using a $1500/oz gold price and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.

(15) Gossey Mineral Resources have been estimated as of December 31, 2018 using a $1500/oz gold price and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.

(16) Nelligan Mineral Resources have been estimated as of December 31, 2019 using a $1500/oz gold price and have been estimated in accordance with NI 43-101.

The Company's Mineral Reserve estimate is comprised of in-place material, i.e., contained ounces of gold and metallurgical recovery factors must be taken into account in order to assess and quantify the recoverable material.

There are numerous parameters inherent in estimating Proven Mineral Reserves and Probable Mineral Reserves, including many factors beyond the Company's control. The estimation of Mineral Reserves is a subjective process, and the accuracy of any Mineral Reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Results from drilling, testing and production, as well as material changes in metal prices subsequent to the date of an estimate, may justify a revision of such estimates.

Estimation Procedures

Gold Technical Information and Qualified Person/Quality Control

The individual responsible for the review and approval of all Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates for IAMGOLD is Lise Chénard, Director, Mining Geology, IAMGOLD Corporation. Ms. Chénard is considered a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101 with respect to the mineralization being reported on. The technical information in this section 4 has been included with the consent and prior review of Ms. Chénard, as applicable. The qualified person has verified the data disclosed and data underlying the information or opinions contained in this section.

For each of the projects and properties it operates, the Company has established rigorous methods and procedures aimed at assuring reliable estimates of the Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources. For each mine and project of the Company, the relevant qualified persons verified the data disclosed, including sampling, analytical and test data underlying the information contained in this section. Quality control falls under the responsibility of Ms. Chénard.

In calculating Mineral Reserves, cut-off grades are established using the Company's long-term metal price and foreign exchange assumptions, the average metallurgical recovery rates and estimated production costs over the life of the related operation. As part of the annual Mineral Reserve estimation process, the cost models used for cut-off grade calculations are compared to prior studies or estimates and are updated appropriately based on actual operating performance and price projections for inputs. For an underground operation, a cut-off grade is calculated for each mining method, as production costs vary from one method to another. For a surface operation, production costs are determined for each block included in the block model of the relevant operation.

The nature of mining activities is such that the extraction of ore from a mine reduces Mineral Reserves. In order to renew Mineral Reserves (at least partially) on most of its producing properties, the Company carries out exploration drilling programs at depth and laterally.

The Company's attributable share of Mineral Reserves for gold operations as of December 31, 2019 was **16.7** million ounces. A sensitivity analysis on the price of gold used to estimate the Mineral Resources would affect attributable ounces as follows: a $100 increase in the gold price would increase the Company's attributable share of ounces by around +5 per cent and a $100 decrease in the gold price would decrease the Company's attributable share of ounces by around -8 per cent.

The Mineral Reserves will follow a similar trend since, as of December 31, 2019, all open pit Mineral Resources are confined within pit shells.

5. Other Aspects of the Business

5.1 Marketing of Production

All gold produced by IAMGOLD is in the form of doré bars, which is then refined into gold bullion. The doré and bullion may be sold mainly to financial institutions and/or the gold refineries in North America and Europe at prevailing market spot prices.

Revenues from sales of gold are received mostly in U.S. dollars. A significant portion of operating and other expenses are incurred in non-U.S. currencies, including Canadian dollars and euros. The value of the Canadian dollar and other currencies relative to the U.S. dollar has a direct impact on the Company's profit margin.

The following table illustrates fluctuations in the exchange rates for U.S. dollars expressed in Canadian dollars for the last five calendar years and is based on rates as reported on Bloomberg.

	Year Ended December 31, 2019				
$/C$	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**
High	**1.3631**	**1.3665**	**1.3793**	**1.4690**	**1.3965**
Low	**1.2990**	**1.2251**	**1.2062**	**1.2461**	**1.1749**
Average	**1.3268**	**1.2961**	**1.2982**	**1.3246**	**1.2785**
End of Period	**1.2963**	**1.3644**	**1.2520**	**1.3426**	**1.3840**

The following table illustrates fluctuations in the exchange rate for euros expressed in U.S. dollars for the last five calendar years and is based on rates as reported on Bloomberg.

	Year Ended December 31, 2019				
Euro/$	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**
High	**1.1543**	**1.2555**	**1.2092**	**1.1616**	**1.2002**
Low	**1.0899**	**1.1216**	**1.0341**	**1.0352**	**1.0496**
Average	**1.1194**	**1.1809**	**1.1300**	**1.1070**	**1.1098**
End of Period	**1.1227**	**1.1456**	**1.2005**	**1.0554**	**1.0862**

5.2 Environment and Permitting

The Company's challenge is to integrate its economic activities with environmental integrity, social concerns and effective governance, the four pillars of sustainable mining.

With respect to environmental stewardship, the Company will continue to seek a thorough understanding of the potential interactions between mining activities and the environment. The Company will seek ways to protect or enhance the environment while maximizing sustainable development opportunities.

In 2013, the Company initiated a coordinated final environmental assessment/environmental impact study for the Côté Gold project in accordance with the requirements of both the Province of Ontario and the Government of Canada. In April 2016, the Federal Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change released an environmental assessment decision that concluded that the Côté Gold project would not cause significant environmental effects. The Provincial Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change released a similar decision on January 25, 2017. With both environmental assessment approvals in place, the Côté Gold project could proceed to the permitting phase. As a result of changes to the mine plan released in an NI 43-101 PFS in June 2017 and further optimized in an NI 43-101 FS released in November 2018, the Company proceeded with additional baseline studies, on the Côté Gold property, needed to infill physical, biological and human environment characterizations. This additional baseline data, together with design information from the PFS and FS mine plans was used to prepare an EER. The EER was submitted in the third quarter 2018 to the CEAA and to the MOECC as per conditions of the EA ministerial decisions. In the fourth quarter of 2018 both levels of government indicated that they accepted the EER conclusion that the revised mine plan would have less potential for environmental effects and as such no new EA processes were deemed necessary. In parallel, a number of provincial and federal environmental approvals processes were commenced in 2018 as required to construct and operate the project. In December 2018, the Mine Closure Plan, a key approval required to be in place prior to the commencement of construction received provincial approval. Additional permitting requirements are not anticipated to pose a material challenge to the project development.

The Company launched the Boto project ESIA in June of 2015. Following the ESIA terms of reference approval by the Senegalese Government, environmental and social baseline studies were conducted and completed in 2016. Following completion of the baseline studies, the Company prepared and submitted a preliminary version of the ESIA study. As a result of a decision to further optimize the mine design, the ESIA process was put on hold and re-commenced in the third quarter 2017. An amended ESIA was submitted to the government during the third quarter of 2018 and received approval in November 2018. On January 13, 2020, the Company received the exploitation permit for the Boto project from the Senegalese Government.

In 2017, the Company initiated the Saramacca project and submitted an ESIA Terms of Reference for approval by the Surinamese government. Throughout the second half of 2017 and continuing into 2018, the Company's environmental and social baselines studies documented existing site conditions and were considered in both the design of the mine and mitigation measures required to avoid or reduce potential environmental effects. A draft ESIA was submitted to the Surinamese government for review. Following comments from the government, the Company completed some additional baseline studies and submitted a final ESIA documentation in the fourth quarter 2018. The Company received formal approval of the ESIA from the Surinamese environmental regulatory agency on January 17, 2019.

With respect to the Company's operating mines, the environmental measures taken by the Company should not impact its competitive position, as the majority of responsible miners are subject to similar environmental standards. The medium and long-term financial impact of these standards is attributable to the costs of minimizing environmental effects of operations and the implementation of mine closure activities. The Company annually reviews its provision for environmental obligations and no material adverse effect on earnings is expected in the future. The Company believes that its operations are substantially in compliance with all relevant and material laws and regulations, as well as standards and guidelines issued by the relevant regulatory authorities.

The estimates for restoration and closure costs are prepared by knowledgeable individuals and are subject to review and approval by government authorities where regulated. Site closure costs are charged against a provision accumulated during the production phase. These obligations are estimated as at December 31, 2019 as follows:

	Undiscounted Amounts (in millions of $)
Rosebel mine	**$107.4**
Saramacca mine	**$0.9**
Essakane mine	**$81.5**
Doyon mine[(1)]	**$134.7**
Other Canadian sites[(2)]	**$20.7**
Total	**$345.1**
Sadiola mine[(3)]	**$26.6**
Yatela mine[(4)]	**$10.9**
Total	**$382.7**

Notes:

(1) The Doyon mine closed in 2009.

(2) Other Canadian sites include the Mouska mine which closed during 2014, the Westwood mine and other properties including Chester, Solbec (closed) and Y. Vezina (closed).

(3) This number represents the Company's 41 per cent share of the undiscounted amount.

(4) This number represents the Company's 40 per cent share of the undiscounted amount. The Company suspended mining activities at the Yatela mine effective September 2013.

5.3 Community Relations

Community support for mining operations is viewed as a key ingredient for a successful mining venture. As part of its strategy, the Company plays an active role in the communities in which it operates. The Company has established community relations programs to interact with stakeholders with respect to its activities and their impact on the local communities. In Canada, consultations with indigenous people is a critical component of the permitting of the Company's operations. At the Côté Gold project, First Nation consultations are on-going with the Mattagami and the Flying Post First Nations pursuant to the terms of the Impact Benefit Agreement signed on April 30, 2019. Discussions have also been separately initiated with the Métis Nation of Ontario on a potential project agreement.

The positive economic impacts of mining operations are often more noticeable in emerging countries. Therefore, in such countries, the Company implements development programs, which can be sustained beyond the mine life, to assist in improving the quality of life for those residents impacted by the operations and projects.

In February 2015, Global Affairs Canada, announced the approval of the "Water & Sustainable Economic Growth in the Sahel" project proposed by the Company and Cowater International to deliver improved access to potable water, improve sanitation practices and support local business development in Burkina Faso. The project was originally a C$14 million initiative primarily funded by the Government of Canada and in 2016 Cowater International and the Company made plans to bring One Drop into the existing partnership and further expand water and sanitation programming. One Drop agreed to match the Company's total project funding if the Company enhanced the initial commitment of C$2 million by C$375,000. The combined contribution from both organizations is now C$4.75 million, which scales the project total up to C$17.4 million in programming. The construction of the water treatment plan was completed in 2019. Discussions with respect to the financing of phase 2 are on-going.

From 2017 to 2019, the Essakane mine established a land development plan which includes community development projects with national and local governments, economic development projects with local small businesses and health and educational projects with local non-governmental organizations. The target had been to budget one per cent of revenues from operations each year to fund this plan.

On January 10, 2020, the Essakane mine signed a contribution agreement with the Government of Burkina Faso which commits the mine to contribute one per cent of revenues annually towards a centrally-run community development fund (the "Burkina Community Fund"). Representatives of the Company will sit on the advisory committee, together with communities of interest in and around the Essakane mine, which will have the authority to select and approve projects to be funded from the Burkina Community Fund for the benefit of the communities of interest in and around the Essakane mine. Notwithstanding this new agreement, the Company will also continue spending on community relations activities beyond the commitment level established in the contribution agreement.

5.4 Mining Development and Construction

The Company has in place a project development department to support new projects and existing operations on specific technical issues, major capital projects and expansions. The goal consists of optimizing performance of each division's activities with a view to achieving greater effectiveness in terms of costs and scheduling, and to effectively manage investments in mining assets.

The objective of the technical services division is to provide technical assistance to mines operated by the Company on specific projects and to conduct technical studies.

The objective of the engineering and construction division is to form and manage teams of professionals and technicians specialized in engineering and planning and implementing and supervising construction activities of mine facilities and infrastructure.

5.5 Intellectual Property

Operations of the Company are not dependent upon or subject to patents or intellectual property licenses or rights.

5.6 Competition

5.6.1 **Gold Market**

The Company is in competition with other mining companies for the acquisition of interests in precious metal mining properties. In the pursuit of such acquisition opportunities, the Company competes with several Canadian and foreign companies that may have substantially greater financial and other resources. Although the Company has acquired many such assets in the past, there can be no assurance that its acquisition efforts will succeed in the future.

5.7 Sale of Production

The Company's revenues are generated predominately from the sale of attributable gold and silver production. The gold price is subject to fluctuations resulting from factors beyond the Company's control. These factors include general price inflation, changes in Central Bank policies, changes in investment trends, geo-political events and changes in gold supply and demand on the public and private markets. The gold market is characterized by significant above-ground Mineral Reserves which can dramatically affect the price should a portion of these Mineral Reserves be brought to market. The Company believes these factors contributed to the volatility in the price of gold throughout 2019. The Company sells its production into the open market with various counterparties acting as buyers, including financial institutions, metals trading businesses and refineries.

5.8 Employees

As at December 31, 2019, the Company employed approximately 4,832 individuals including employees, expats, interns, students, part-time and contingent workers.

Dividends

The following table outlines the dividends declared per Common Share for the three most recently completed financial years:

	December 2019	December 2018	December 2017
Dividend payment per Common Share	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

The Company maintains a dividend policy with the timing, payment and amount of dividends paid by the Company to shareholders to be determined by the board of directors of the Company from time to time based upon, among other things, current and forecasted cash flow, results of operations and the financial condition of the Company, the need for funds to finance ongoing operations and development, exploration and capital projects and such other business considerations as the directors of the Company may consider relevant. In December 2013, the Company suspended dividend payments until further notice to conserve cash and preserve liquidity.

The 2017 Credit Facility and the 2017 Senior Notes both contain covenants that restrict the ability of the Company to declare or pay dividends if a default under the 2017 Credit Facility or the 2017 Senior Notes, as applicable, has occurred and is continuing or would result from the declaration or payment of a dividend.

Experience in Foreign Jurisdictions

As a result of their extensive operating history, management and the Board have collectively gained considerable experience developing and operating resource projects in each of the jurisdictions it operates in, resulting in a sophisticated understanding of their political, cultural, legal and business environments. Specifically, the Company's directors and executive officers:

- are familiar with the laws and requirements of Suriname, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Senegal as a result of their experience successfully operating and developing resource projects in each of these jurisdictions;
- are familiar with the role the government of Suriname, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Senegal through their operation and management of longstanding resource projects in Suriname, Burkina Faso, Mali, and, in respect of Senegal, as a result of their ongoing development of the Boto project, and in each case through regular consultation with local senior management, experienced, among other things, in government relations;
- are familiar with local business culture and practices by virtue of regular dialogue with a strong local senior management team in each jurisdiction as well as professional advisors in the local jurisdictions, such as experienced local legal counsel; and
- have familiarity with the banking systems and controls between Canada and Suriname, Burkina Faso, and Mali through regular reporting on local matters by local, experienced senior management in the jurisdictions;

While not all of the directors of the Company visit the Company's foreign operations with consistent frequency, management of the Company has regular, open and direct lines of communication with local senior management in Suriname, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Senegal and keeps the Board regularly appraised of all significant issues that arise in the course of their communications.

The Company employs experienced local senior management in each jurisdiction of its operations that speak both English and the primary language of the jurisdiction. Local management uses the primary language of the jurisdiction to manage the day-to-day operations in the jurisdiction and regularly reports to the senior executives and directors of the Company in English on matters of importance. All material transactions and agreements are negotiated by senior executives and directors of the Company in English as is customary in the mining space. Material agreements are drafted in English and, following settlement after negotiation, translated into the language of the jurisdiction to which they pertain. The only significant documents translated for review by senior executives and directors of the Company are material mineral tenure in the local jurisdictions, for which, as is customary, the local language takes precedence. Translations are performed by professionals fluent in the language being translated and English. Local management, generally fluent in the local language and English, would manage any communications issues, if any, between the Company and its operations. Company-wide communications, policies and procedures are worked on, collaboratively, between head office and the local senior management in the jurisdictions of the Company's operations

6. Legal Proceedings and Regulatory Actions

Reference is made to note 16 (b) of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for its financial year ended December 31, 2019 which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and the Company's website at www.iamgold.com.

Item IV Description of Capital Structure

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of First Preference Shares, an unlimited number of Second Preference Shares and an unlimited number of Common Shares, of which 470,293,199 Common Shares and no First Preference Shares or Second Preference Shares were issued and outstanding as at February 17, 2020.

Each Common Share entitles the holder thereof to one vote at all meetings of shareholders other than meetings at which only holders of another class or series of shares are entitled to vote. Each Common Share entitles the holder thereof, subject to the prior rights of the holders of the First Preference Shares and the Second Preference Shares, to receive any dividends declared by the directors of the Company and the remaining property of the Company upon dissolution.

The First Preference Shares are issuable in one or more series. Subject to the articles of the Company, the directors of the Company are authorized to fix, before issue, the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the First Preference Shares of each series. The First Preference Shares rank prior to the Second Preference Shares and the Common Shares with respect to the payment of dividends and the return of capital on liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company. Except with respect to matters as to which the holders of First Preference Shares are entitled by law to vote as a class, the holders of First Preference Shares are not entitled to vote at meetings of shareholders of the Company. The holders of First Preference Shares are not entitled to vote separately as a class or series or to dissent with respect to any proposal to amend the articles of the Company to create a new class or series of shares ranking in priority to or on parity with the First Preference Shares or any series thereof, to effect an exchange, reclassification or cancellation of the First Preference Shares or any series thereof or to increase the maximum number of authorized shares of a class or series ranking in priority to or on parity with the First Preference Shares or any series thereof.

The Second Preference Shares are issuable in one or more series. Subject to the articles of the Company, the directors of the Company are authorized to fix, before issue, the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the Second Preference Shares of each series. The Second Preference Shares rank junior to the First Preference Shares and prior to the Common Shares with respect to the payment of dividends and the return of capital on liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company. Except with respect to matters as to which the holders of Second Preference Shares are entitled by law to vote as a class, the holders of Second Preference Shares are not entitled to vote at meetings of shareholders of the Company. The holders of Second Preference Shares are not entitled to vote separately as a class or series or to dissent with respect to any proposal to amend the articles of the Company to create a new class or series of shares ranking in priority to or on parity with the Second Preference Shares or any series thereof, to effect an exchange, reclassification or cancellation of the Second Preference Shares or any series thereof or to increase the maximum number of authorized shares of a class or series ranking in priority to or on parity with the Second Preference Shares or any series thereof.

Item V Ratings

The following information relating to the Company's credit ratings is provided as it relates to the Company's financing costs, liquidity and cost of operations. Specifically, credit ratings impact both the Company's ability to obtain short-term and long-term financing, and the cost of such financings. A negative change in the Company's ratings outlook or any downgrade in the Company's current credit ratings by its rating agencies could adversely affect its cost of borrowing and/or access to sources of liquidity and capital. In addition, changes in credit ratings may affect the Company's ability to enter into, or the associated costs of entering into, hedging transactions or other contracts in the ordinary course of business on acceptable terms. The Company believes that its current credit ratings will allow it to continue to have access to the capital markets, as and when needed, at a reasonable cost of funds.

The following table sets out the ratings of IAMGOLD's corporate credit and the 2017 Senior Notes credit by the rating agencies indicated as at February 17, 2020:

	Standard & Poor's	**Moody's Investors Services**
Corporate Rating	**B+**	**B1**
Senior Note Rating	**B+**	**B2**
Trend/Outlook	**Stable**	**Stable**

Standard & Poor's Rating Services' ("**S&P**") credit ratings are on a long-term rating scale that ranges from AAA to D, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality of such securities rated. The ratings from AAA to CCC may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or a minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major categories. In addition, S&P may add a rating outlook of "positive", "negative" or "stable" which assesses the potential direction of a long-term credit rating over the intermediate term (typically six months to two years). As of February 17, 2020, S&P has assigned IAMGOLD a corporate credit rating of B+, a credit rating of B+ on the 2017 Senior Notes with a Stable outlook and a Recovery rating of 3. According to S&P, this rating generally means the relevant issuer currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments, but that adverse business, financial or economic conditions will likely impair the relevant issuer's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments. S&P adds that an issuer or obligation rated 'B+' should be able to withstand a moderate level of stress and still meet its financial obligations. The stable reflects S&P Global Ratings' expectation that the Company will generate an adjusted debt-to-EBITDA ration in the mid-2x area over the next 12 months, and maintain strong liquidity despite a likely increase in growth-related capital expenditures.

Moody's Investors Service ("**Moody's**") credit ratings are on a rating scale that ranges from Aaa to C, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality. Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic category. As of February 17, 2020, Moody's has assigned IAMGOLD a corporate family credit rating of B1 a credit rating of B2 on the 2017 Senior Notes with a Stable outlook and a speculative grade liquidity of SGL-1. According to Moody's, this rating generally means that the obligations are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk. The Company's rating is driven by its low leverage (2.1x at Q2/19), very good liquidity (SGL-1), and net cash position. However, the rating is constrained by high operating costs, some production and cash flows. The stable outlook reflects a strong liquidity position which provide financial flexibility to fund future project development.

Credit ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities. Credit ratings may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the credit rating organization.

Item VI Market for Securities

1. Trading Price and Volume

The Common Shares of the Company are listed on the TSX under the symbol "IMG" and on the NYSE under the symbol "IAG".

The following table sets forth the market price range, in Canadian dollars, and the trading volume of the Common Shares on the TSX for each month during the year ended December 31, 2019.

	High (C$)	Low (C$)	Close (C$)	Volume
January	5.27	3.70	4.92	43,708,800
February	5.10	4.35	4.41	32,998,000
March	5.11	4.13	4.63	46,835,200
April	4.73	3.91	4.03	23,929,600
May	4.09	3.08	3.37	51,346,400
June	4.64	3.45	4.43	42,809,600
July	5.12	4.19	4.80	38,154,900
August	5.55	4.21	4.97	48,691,000
September	5.40	4.30	4.52	39,880,100
October	5.00	4.33	4.95	31,238,400
November	5.03	4.39	4.84	20,924,100
December	4.94	4.29	4.85	22,365,800

The following table sets forth the market price range, in U.S. dollars, and the trading volume of the Common Shares on the NYSE for each month during the year ended December 31, 2019.

	High ($)	Low ($)	Close ($)	Volume
January	3.97	2.80	3.76	129,563,700
February	3.87	3.30	3.34	85,068,700
March	3.81	3.10	3.47	127,039,100
April	3.55	2.92	3.03	77,561,700
May	3.06	2.28	2.51	145,353,900
June	3.53	2.56	3.38	134,892,800
July	3.92	3.17	3.63	104,029,100
August	4.17	3.18	3.72	143,653,400
September	4.08	3.24	3.41	114,529,400
October	3.76	3.31	3.74	87,518,300
November	3.83	3.32	3.62	75,062,600
December	3.80	3.26	3.73	95,089,400

2. Prior Sales

The following table summarizes issuances of securities of the Company (other than Common Shares), during the year ended December 31, 2019.

Date of Issue/Grant	Price per security (C$)	Footnote	Number of Securities	Footnote
January 1, 2019	$5.01		103,299	(1)
January 28, 2019	$3.26		1,139,760	(2)
February 25, 2019	$4.74		1,910,900	(3)
July 8, 2019	$6.90		12,702	(2)
November 29, 2019	$4.84		1,041,666	(4)
December 5, 2019	$5.19		32,481	(2)
Options to Purchase Common Shares				
February 25, 2019	$4.74	(5)	1,382,653	

Notes:

(1) On January 1, 2019, 103,299 Common Shares were awarded under the deferred share units comprising part of the share incentive plan of the Company. The price per security is the market price at time of grant.

(2) Common shares issued in satisfaction of awards previously granted under the restricted share units comprising part of the share incentive plan of the Company. The price per security is the market price at time of grant

(3) On February 25, 2019, 1,910,900 Common Shares were awarded under the restricted share units comprising part of the share incentive plan of the Company. The price per security is the market price at time of grant..

(4) Represents an issuance of Common Shares pursuant to the Saramacca UJV agreement. The price per security is the market price at time of transaction.

(5) Represents the exercise price per Common Share of the options to purchase Common Shares granted under the stock option plan comprising part of the share incentive plan of the Corporation.

Item VII Directors and Officers

1. Directors

As of February 17, 2020, the list of IAMGOLD's directors is as follows:

Name, Province and Country of Residence	Principal Occupation	Director Since
STEPHEN J.J. LETWIN Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Chief Executive Officer of the Company	2010
DONALD K. CHARTER *(3)* Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada	Chairman of the Board and Corporate Director	2003
JOHN E. CALDWELL *(1)(3)* Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Corporate Director	2006
RICHARD J. HALL *(1)(4)* Silverthorne, Colorado, United States of America	Corporate Director	2012
MAHENDRA NAIK *(1)(2)* Markham, Ontario, Canada	President - FINSEC Services Inc. (Management Services Company) and Corporate Director	1990
TIMOTHY R. SNIDER *(2)(4)* Tucson, Arizona, United States of America	Corporate Director	2011
SYBIL VEENMAN *(3)(4)* Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Corporate Director	2015
RONALD P. GAGEL *(1)(2)* Mississauga, Ontario, Canada	Executive Vice President, Corporate Affairs and Corporate Secretary at TMAC Resources Inc. and Corporate Director	2018

Notes:

(1) Audit and Finance Committee

(2) Human Resources and Compensation Committee

(3) Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

(4) Safety, Environment and Reserves Committee

All of the above-mentioned directors have held their current positions or another position with their current employer or a company related thereto during the last five years, with the following exception: Mr. Gagel, who prior to April 2018, was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of TMAC Resources Inc.

Each director will, unless he resigns or his office becomes vacant for any reason, hold office until the close of the next annual meeting of shareholders or until his successor is elected or appointed.

2. Executive Officers

The current list of Company executive officers is as follows:

Name, Province and Country of Residence	Principal Occupation	Officer Since
STEPHEN J.J. LETWIN Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Chief Executive Officer of the Company	2010
P. GORDON STOTHART Oakville, Ontario, Canada	President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company	2007
CAROL T. BANDUCCI Mississauga, Ontario, Canada	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company	2007
BENJAMIN R. LITTLE Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Corporate Affairs, HSS & People of the Company	2011
CRAIG S. MACDOUGALL Oakville, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Exploration of the Company	2012
JEFFERY A. SNOW Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Business Development and General Counsel of the Company	2009

All of the executive officers of the Company have held their current positions or another management position with the Company or one of its affiliates during the last five years. On November 6, 2019, P. Gordon Stothart was appointed to the position of President and Chief Operating Officer. On January 16, 2020, the Company announced that P. Gordon Stothart will succeed Mr. Letwin in the role of President and Chief Executive Officer and will join the Board of Directors effective March 1, 2020 due to Mr. Letwin's announcement of his intention to retire effective March 1, 2020.

3. Shareholdings of Directors and Officers

As at February 17, 2020, directors and executive officers of IAMGOLD as a group beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over, approximately 3,174,267 million Common Shares or 0.68 per cent of all the issued and outstanding Common Shares of IAMGOLD.

4. Corporate Cease Trade Orders or Bankruptcies

Orders and Corporate Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer of the Company is, or has been in the last ten years before the date of this Annual Information Form, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of a company (including the Company) that, while such individual was acting in such capacity, (a) was the subject of a cease trade order or similar order or an order that denied the issuer access to any exemptions under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, or (b) was subject to a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the issuer access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued, after that person ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer, which resulted from an event that occurred while such person was acting in such capacity.

To the knowledge of the Company, no director, executive officer or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to materially affect control of the Company is, or has been in the last ten years before the date of this Annual Information Form, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while acting in such capacity, or within a year of ceasing to act in such capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets.

Personal Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer of the Company, or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, has, within the 10 years before the date of this Annual Information Form, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold his or her assets.

Penalties and Sanctions

To the best of management's knowledge, no penalties or sanctions have been imposed on a director or executive officer of the Company, or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, in relation to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority or has had any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

To the best of management's knowledge, there are no existing or potential material conflicts of interest between the Company or any of its subsidiaries and any director or officer of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company.

Item VIII Audit and Finance Committee

1. Composition and Relevant Education and Experience of Members

The directors of the Company have an audit and finance Committee (the " **Audit and Finance Committee**") which consists of Messrs. John E. Caldwell (Chairman), Richard J. Hall, Mahendra Naik and Ronald P. Gagel. The directors of the Company have determined that all members of the Audit and Finance Committee are "independent" and "financially literate" for the purposes of applicable laws. The directors of the Company have also determined that each of John E. Caldwell and Mahendra Naik is an "Audit Committee Financial Expert" for the purposes of applicable laws. The designation of a member of the Audit and Finance Committee as an "Audit Committee Financial Expert" does not make him an "expert" for any purpose, impose any duties, obligations or liability on him that are greater than those imposed on members of the board of directors who do not carry this designation or affect the duties, obligations or liability of any other member of the Audit and Finance Committee.

The following is a brief summary of the education and experience of each member of the Audit and Finance Committee that is relevant to the performance of his responsibilities as a member of the Audit and Finance Committee.

The text of the Audit and Finance Committee's Mandate is attached hereto as Schedule A.

Name	Relevant Education and Experience
John E. Caldwell (Chairman)	Mr. Caldwell has been a director of the Company since 2006. Mr. Caldwell brings extensive general and financial management and risk assessment experience to the Board. From 2003 until his retirement from SMTC Corporation, on March 31, 2011, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer and as a member of the board of directors. Before joining STMC Corporation, Mr. Caldwell held positions in The Mosaic Group, a marketing services provider, as Chair of the Restructuring Committee of the board, from October 2002 to September 2003, in GEAC Computer Corporation Limited, a computer software company, as President and Chief Executive Officer from October 2000 to December 2001 and in CAE Inc., a provider of simulation and modeling technologies and integrated training solutions for the civil aviation and defense industries, as President and Chief Executive Officer from June 1993 to October 1999. In addition, Mr. Caldwell served in a variety of senior executive positions in finance, including Senior Vice President of Finance and Corporate Affairs, Chief Financial Officer of CAE and Executive Vice President of Finance and Administration of Carling O'Keefe Breweries of Canada. Over the course of his career, Mr. Caldwell has served on the audit committees of ten public companies. Also, for the past several years, Mr. Caldwell has been a lecturer for the Institute of Corporate Directors on the subject of board responsibilities for oversight of enterprise risk. Mr. Caldwell is Chairman of and has been a director of Advanced Micro Devices, Inc., a global semiconductor provider since 2006, and is a director of Faro Technologies, Inc., a producer of three dimensional manufacturing measurement systems, since 2002. Mr. Caldwell also served on the board of directors of ATI Technologies Inc. from 2003 to 2006, Rothmans Inc. from 2004 to 2008, Cognos Inc. from 2000 to 2008, Stelco Inc. from 1997 to 2006 and Sleeman Breweries Ltd. from 2003 to 2005. Mr. Caldwell holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from Carleton University and is a Chartered Professional Accountant.

Name	Relevant Education and Experience
Richard J. Hall	Mr. Hall was appointed as a director of IAMGOLD in 2012. Mr. Hall brings over 45 years of exploration, development, mining and corporate experience to IAMGOLD. In addition to IAMGOLD, Mr. Hall currently serves as a director of Orla Mining Ltd. Mr. Hall formerly served as Chairman of Klondex Mines Ltd. prior to it being acquired by Hecla Mining as well as President and Chief Executive Officer of Northgate Minerals until it was acquired by AuRico Gold (now called Alamos Gold). Mr. Hall has also served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Metallica Resources. While at Metallica Resources, he was involved in the merger with Peak Gold Ltd. and New Gold Inc. to form what is now New Gold Inc. Over the past 12 years, Mr. Hall has consulted to the mineral industry and has served on a number of resource sector boards of directors, including serving as Chairman of Premier Gold, Chairman of Grayd Resources and director of Kaminak Gold. Mr. Hall has also served on numerous audit, compensation and governance committees during his career and has chaired several special independent committees of boards of directors during various corporate situations. Mr. Hall is involved in several non-profit organizations, including serving as Past President and Life Member of the American Exploration and Mining Association, formerly the Northwest Mining Association, director of the Denver Gold Group, member of both the Investment Committee and Audit Committee of the Society of Economic Geologists. Mr. Hall holds a Bachelor's and a Master's Degree in Geology and an MBA from Eastern Washington University. Mr. Hall has also completed an Executive Development Program at the University of Minnesota. Mr. Hall is a member of the National Association of Corporate Directors and has completed the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators (ICSA) Directors Education Program and is a member of ICSA.
Mahendra Naik	Mr. Naik has been involved with IAMGOLD since its inception in 1990. As Chief Financial Officer from 1990 to 1999, Mr. Naik led the joint venture with AngloGold and led project debt financings in excess of U.S. $350 million for both Sadiola and Yatela mines. In addition, Mr. Naik led equity financings in excess of U.S. $150 million including IAMGOLD's initial public offering in 1996. From 2000 to date, as a director, Mr. Naik has been a member of the audit and compensation committees. Mr. Naik is the Chairman of the board, and audit and compensation committees of Fortune Minerals Limited, a TSX listed company. Since 2003, Mr. Naik has been a director of Goldmoney Inc., a TSX listed precious metals financial services company and is Chairman of the audit and compensation committees. Mr. Naik was also formerly a director and Chairman of the audit committee for M2Cobalt Corporation. Mr. Naik is involved in a number of non-profit organizations including the Indus Entrepreneurs and Trillium Hospital Foundation. Mr. Naik is a Chartered Professional Accountant and practised for nine years with a major accounting firm. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Toronto.

Name	Relevant Education and Experience
Ronald P. Gagel	Mr. Gagel is a Fellow of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario with more than 40 years of professional experience, the last 30 of which have been in the mining sector. He is currently Executive Vice President, Corporate Affairs and Corporate Secretary and, until April 2018, was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of TMAC Resources Inc. He has been a director of other public companies including Dalradian Resources Inc. (now part of Orion Mine Finance), Adriana Resources Inc. (now part of Sprott Resource Holding Inc.), HudBay Minerals Inc., Central Sun Mining Inc. (now part of B2Gold Corp.), Stonegate Agricom Ltd. (now part of Itafos) and FNX Mining Company Inc. Mr. Gagel joined FNX in 2005 as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer and became Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in 2006, a position he held until the merger of FNX with Quadra Mining Ltd. in May 2010. Previously, he had joined Aur Resources Inc. (now part of Teck Resources Limited) in 1988, holding roles of increasing responsibility including Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from 1999 to December 2004. Mr. Gagel retired as a director of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada in 2015 after serving on its Board for 18 years. He is the 2013 recipient of the PDAC's Distinguished Service Award for his contribution to the mineral industry in the field of finance and for his contributions to the PDAC. Mr. Gagel was Chairman of a CPA Canada-PDAC IFRS committee that produces Viewpoints on IFRS accounting issues for the mining industry from its inception in 2011 to the end of 2018. Mr. Gagel received his CA designation in 1981 with Coopers & Lybrand (now PricewaterhouseCoopers), became an FCPA, FCA in 2019 and holds a Bachelor of Commerce, (Hons.) Business Administration from the University of Windsor and a Bachelor of Science, (Hons.) Zoology from the University of Western Ontario.

2. Audit and Finance Committee Mandate

The audit and finance committee (the "Committee") will assist the Board of Directors (the "Board") of the Company in fulfilling their responsibilities under its mandate and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. To the extent considered appropriate by the Committee or as required by applicable legal or regulatory requirements, the Committee will review the integrity of the financial reporting process of the Company, the integrity of the Company's financial statements, the system of internal controls and management of the financial risks of the Company, the performance of the Company's internal audit function, the external auditor's qualifications, independence and performance, the financial policies and the nature and structure of major strategic financial commitments. In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Committee maintains an effective working relationship with the Directors, management, internal audit and the external auditor. The Mandate of the Audit and Finance Committee is attached hereto in Schedule A.

3. Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Committee has adopted a pre-approval policy. Under this policy, subject to certain conditions, audit services, specified audit-related services, certain permitted non-audit services and tax-related non-audit services may be presented to the Committee for pre-approval as a category of services on an annual or project basis. On a quarterly basis, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company is required to update the Committee in respect of the actual amount of fees in comparison to the pre-approved estimate. Following the annual pre-approval, on an interim basis, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company is permitted to approve statutory, compliance and subsidiary audits and additional audit-related services and specified non-audit services, provided that the estimated fees for such services fall within specified dollar limits. Additional audit-related services and specified non-audit services that exceed the dollar thresholds and all additional non-audit services, including tax-related non-audit services, require the pre-approval of the Committee (or if within a specified dollar threshold, the Committee Chairman). None of the audit-related services or other services described below were approved by the Audit and Finance Committee pursuant to the *de minimis* exception provided by Section (c)(7)(i)(C) of Rule 2-01 or Regulation S-X.

4. External Auditor Service Fees

Audit Fees

The aggregate fees incurred by the Company's external auditor in each of the last two financial years for audit services were $1,648,000 in 2019 and $1,192,000 in 2018.

Audit-Related Fees

The aggregate fees incurred in each of the last two financial years for assurance and related services by the Company's external auditor that are not included in the above paragraph were $148,000 in 2019 and $181,000 in 2018. The audit-related fees relate to services provided in connection with statutory filings and transactions completed by the Company.

Tax Fees

The aggregate fees incurred in each of the last two financial years for professional tax services rendered by the Company's external auditor were $3,000 in 2019 and $6,000 in 2018. The professional tax services related to tax compliance services.

All Other Fees

The aggregate fees incurred in each of the last two financial years for other services rendered by the Company's external auditor were $75,000 in 2019 and $205,000 in 2018. The other services related to cyber security and assessment of current state processes.

Chart for the above fee disclosure

The aggregate fees incurred by the external auditor of the Company in each of the last two financial years of the Company are as follows:

	2019	2018
Audit Fees	1,648,000	1,192,000
Audit-Related Fees	148,000	181,000
Tax Fees	3,000	6,000
Other	75,000	205,000
Total	1,874,000	1,584,000

Item IX Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions

Within the three most recently completed financial years and during the current 2020 fiscal year to the date hereof, none of the directors or executive officers of the Company, any person or company that beneficially owns, or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, more than 10 per cent of the outstanding voting securities of the Company or associates or affiliates of any such person has, to the best of the Company's knowledge, any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Company and its subsidiaries.

Item X Transfer Agent and Registrar

The Company's transfer agent and registrar is:

Computershare Trust Company of Canada
100 University Ave.
8th Floor, North Tower
Toronto, Ontario M5J 2Y1
Canada

Item XI Material Contracts

The summaries of the following material contracts are summaries only and are qualified in their entirety by the material contracts, copies of which can be found on the Company's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

2016 Credit Facility

The Company entered into a $250 million unsecured revolving credit facility on February 1, 2016 with a revised syndicate of financial institutions (collectively, the "**Lenders**") led by National Bank of Canada and Deutsche Bank.

The 2016 Credit Facility provides for a revolving bank credit facility of up to $250 million or Canadian dollar equivalents. The amount includes $100 million in committed credit as well as up to $150 million in uncommitted capital. The purpose of the 2016 Credit Facility is to finance general corporate requirements of the Company, including permitted acquisitions and the issuance of letters of credit. The 2016 Credit Facility matures and all indebtedness thereunder is due and payable on February 1, 2020.

Committed capital of the Credit Facility was increased by $70 million via the "accordion" feature. At the end of 2016, commitments totalled $170 million. As of February 7, 2017, the Credit Facility was further increased by $80 million via the "accordion" feature bringing total commitments to $250 million and Royal Bank of Canada, The Toronto-Dominion Bank and Export Development Canada were added to the banking syndicate.

Payment and performance of the Company's obligations under the 2016 Credit Facility are secured by certain forms of real property of the Company as well as guarantees by certain of the subsidiaries of the Company (collectively with the Company, the "**Obligors**"). The 2016 Credit Facility includes certain covenants relating to the operations and activities of the Obligors including, among others, restrictions with respect to indebtedness, distributions, entering into derivative transactions; dispositions of material assets; mergers and acquisitions; covenants to maintain a total net debt ratio of not greater than 3.5:1, a tangible net worth of not less than the aggregate of $1.75 billion plus 50 per cent of the Company's consolidated net income for the fiscal quarter ending December 31, 2015 and each subsequent fiscal year (excluding any period in which net income is a loss), plus 50 per cent of the proceeds of equity issuances or contributions after December 31, 2016; interest expense coverage of greater than 2.5 times; and a minimum liquidity amount of $100 million (including 50 per cent of the market value of the Company's bullion holdings). Advances under the 2016 Credit Facility are available in U.S. dollars and Canadian dollars and bear interest at rates calculated with respect to certain financial ratios of the Company and vary in accordance with borrowing rates in Canada and the United States. The Lenders are each paid a standby fee on the undrawn portion of the 2016 Credit Facility, which fee also depends on certain financial ratios of the Company. The 2016 Credit Facility also includes typical events of default, including any change of control of the Company.

2017 Credit Facility

The Company amended and restated the 2016 Credit Facility on December 14, 2017 with the existing bank syndicate. The amendments included, amongst other changes, extending the maturity, adding a $100 million "accordion" feature, improved pricing, the elimination of the minimum liquidity of $100 million financial covenant, and the ability to establish a separate, $100 million bi-lateral letters of credit facility.

The 2017 Credit Facility provides for a revolving bank credit facility of up to $250 million or Canadian dollar equivalents and the ability to increase committed credit by up to $100 million. The purpose of the 2017 Credit Facility is to finance general corporate requirements of the Company, including permitted acquisitions and the issuance of letters of credit. The 2017 Credit Facility matures and all indebtedness thereunder is due and payable on March 31, 2022.

Payment and performance of the Company's obligations under the 2017 Credit Facility are secured by certain forms of real property of the Company as well as guarantees by certain of the subsidiaries of the Company (collectively with the Company, the "**Obligors**"). The 2017 Credit Facility includes certain covenants relating to the operations and activities of the Obligors including, among others, restrictions with respect to indebtedness, distributions, entering into derivative transactions; dispositions of material assets; mergers and acquisitions; covenants to maintain a total net debt ratio of not greater than 3.5:1, a tangible net worth of not less than the aggregate of $1.75 billion plus 50 per cent of the Company's consolidated net income for the fiscal quarter ending December 31, 2015 and each subsequent fiscal year (excluding any period in which net income is a loss), plus 50 per cent of the proceeds of equity issuances or contributions after December 31, 2016; and interest expense coverage of greater than 2.5 times. Advances under the 2017 Credit Facility are available in U.S. dollars and Canadian dollars and bear interest at rates calculated with respect to certain financial ratios of the Company and vary in accordance with borrowing rates in Canada and the United States. The Lenders are each paid a standby fee on the undrawn portion of the 2017 Credit Facility, which fee also depends on certain financial ratios of the Company. The 2017 Credit Facility also includes typical events of default, including any change of control of the Company.

On November 15, 2018, the Company amended the 2017 Credit Facility by way of a first amending agreement between the Company and the Lenders. The amending agreement increased the amount of credit under the 2017 Credit Facility to an amount equal to $500 million, extended the maturity date to January 31, 2023, maintained the $100 million "accordion" feature, increased lease financing capacity to $250 million, provide for a gold pre-pay arrangement for no more than 225,000 ounces of gold, eliminated the tangible net worth financial covenant, and revised certain covenants of the Company and its subsidiaries. There can be no certainty that the 2017 Credit Facility, as amended, will be renewed on terms favourable to the Company or for an amount of up to $500 million.

As of February 17, 2020, approximately $0.4 million was drawn under the 2017 Credit Facility in the form of issued letters of credit.

2017 Senior Notes

On March 16, 2017, the Company issued at face value $400 million of senior unsecured notes pursuant to an indenture dated March 16, 2017 among the Company, Computershare Trust Company, N.A., Computershare Trust Company of Canada, and certain corporate guarantors. The 2017 Senior Notes are denominated in U.S. dollars, mature and become due and payable on April 15, 2025, and bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum. Interest is payable in arrears in equal semi-annual instalments on April 15 and October 15 of each year. The 2017 Senior Notes are guaranteed by certain of the Company's subsidiaries. The Company used the proceeds of the 2017 Senior Notes together with cash on hand for the redemption of the 2012 Senior Notes.

At any time prior to April 15, 2020, the Company may redeem the 2017 Senior Notes, in whole or in part, at the relevant redemption price (expressed as a percentage of the principal amount of the 2017 Senior Notes plus an applicable premium) plus accrued and unpaid interest on the 2017 Senior Notes.

The following are the contractual maturities related to the 2017 Senior Notes, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

	Payments due by period					
Notes balance as at	**Carrying amount[(1)]**	**Contractual cash flows**	**<1 yr**	**1-2 yrs**	**3-4 yrs**	**>4 yrs**
December 31, 2019	**$400.0**	**$554.0**	**$28.0**	**$56.0**	**$56.0**	**$414.0**
December 31, 2018	$400.0	$582.0	$28.0	$56.0	$56.0	$442.0

Note:

(1) The carrying amount of the long-term debt excludes unamortized deferred transaction costs of the Senior Notes of $4.1 million as at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 - $5.0 million). The carrying amount of the long-term debt also excludes the embedded derivative.

In addition to the ability to redeem the 2017 Senior Notes as noted above, the Company may also make open market purchases of the 2017 Senior Notes from time to time.

Forward Gold Sale Arrangement

On January 15, 2019, the Company entered into a forward gold sale arrangement with financial institutions whereby the Company will receive a prepayment of US $170 million in exchange for delivering 150,000 ounces of gold in 2022. A floor price of US $1,300 per ounce and a cap price of US $1,500 per ounce were set. This arrangement was supported by a syndicate of banks including Citibank N.A. and National Bank of Canada. Terms are:

- Funding of US $170 million is provided to the Company in December 2019 in exchange for physical delivery of 150,000 ounces of gold over the period of January 2022 to December 2022.
- Delivery can be made from the production of gold from any of the Company's operating mines.
- The cost of the arrangement before fees is 5.38 per cent per annum, which is based on the date the prepayment is made, the quantity of ounces settled and timing of delivery.
- The collar on the arrangement, at the time of delivery of ounces, results in the following:
    - If the prevailing gold price is equal to or less than $1,300 per ounce, there is no incremental payment to the Company;
    - If the prevailing gold price is greater than US $1,300 per ounce but less than US $1,500 per ounce, the Company is paid the difference between the prevailing gold price and $1,300;
    - If the prevailing gold price is greater than US $1,500 per ounce, the Company is paid the difference between $1,300 and $1,500, or $200 per ounce.

On December 2, 2019, the Company received a payment of approximately US $170 million associated with the forward gold sale arrangement.

Investment Agreement with Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.

On June 5, 2017, the Company entered into a definitive agreement (the " **Investment Agreement**") with SMM, pursuant to which the Company and SMM formed a joint venture and SMM acquired a 30 per cent undivided participating interest in the Company's ownership interest in the Côté Gold project for an aggregate $195 million, of which $100 million was paid upon closing and the remaining $95 million to be paid on the earliest of: (i) 18 months following closing; (ii) the date of public filing of a feasibility study with respect to the Côté Gold project; and (iii) the date of closing of any sale by SMM Cote of its participating interest in the Côté Gold project, as permitted by the Joint Venture Agreement that was entered into between the Company and SMM Cote upon closing of the transaction. The remaining $95 million was paid to the Company by SMM on November 26, 2018. The Joint Venture Agreement sets out the operational governance framework as between the parties and contains certain conditions to the Company's ability to transfer its interest in the Côté Gold project.

Pursuant to the Investment Agreement, the Company will be the operator of the Côté Gold project during development and once in operation, provided that should SMM Cote obtain a greater than 50 per cent participating interest in the project, it will have the option to become the operator. Each party will be responsible for funding its proportionate share of expenditures, including initial and sustaining capital expenditures for the Côté Gold project. The Investment Agreement contains terms, conditions, representations, warranties, and indemnities customary for transactions of this nature.

There are no other contracts, other than those disclosed in this Annual Information Form or those entered into in the ordinary course of the Company's business, that are material to the Company and which were entered into in the most recently completed financial year of the Company or before the most recently completed financial year but are still in effect as of February 17, 2020.

Item XII Interests of Experts

The following persons and companies have prepared or certified a statement, report or valuation described or included in a filing, or referred to in a filing, made by the Company under National Instrument 51-102 during, or relating, to the financial year of the Company ended December 31, 2019.

The 'qualified persons' whose names are set forth herein, are: Lise Chénard, Reagan McIsaac, Knight Piésold Ltd., Lycopodium Minerals Canada Ltd., Vincent Blanchet, Philippe Chabot, Stephane Rivard, Denis Isabel, Travis J. Manning, François J. Sawadogo, R. Breese Burnley, Craig MacDougall, Philippe Gaultier, Jérôme Girard, Mark Burnett, Snowden Mining Industry Consultants (Pty) Ltd., Luc-Bernard Denoncourt**,** Daniel Vallières, Ronald Leber, Emilie Williams, Marie-France Bugnon, Alan Smith, G Mining Services Inc., Louis-Pierre Gignac, Réjean Sirois, Wood Canada Limited, , Antonio Peralta Romero, Peter Oshust, Dustin Small, Paul O'Hara, Raymond Turenne, Adam Coulson, Karen Besemann, Bing Wang, Debbie Dyck, Paul Baluch, Michel Payeur, Raphael Dutaut, Adam Doucette, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., Dominic Chartier, Oy Leuangthong, James Purchase, Neil Morrison, Manochehr Oliazadeh, Tudorel Ciuculescu and Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.

To the knowledge of the Company, after reasonable enquiry, each of the foregoing persons and companies beneficially owns, directly, or indirectly, or exercises control or direction over less than one per cent of the outstanding Common Shares. Lise Chénard, Vincent Blanchet, Philippe Chabot, Stephane Rivard, Denis Isabel, François J. Sawadogo, Craig MacDougall, Philippe Gaultier, Luc-Bernard Denoncourt, Daniel Vallières, Marie-France Bugnon, Alan Smith, Michel Payeur, Raphael Dutaut and Adam Doucette are employees of the Company.

KPMG LLP are the Company's external auditors and have reported to the shareholders on the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 in their report dated February 19, 2020. In connection with their audit, KPMG LLP has confirmed that they are independent within the meaning of the relevant rules and related interpretations prescribed by the relevant professional bodies in Canada and any applicable legislation and regulations, and that they are independent accountants with respect to the Company under all relevant U.S. professional and regulatory standards.

Item XIII Additional Information

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at *www.sedar.com* and the Company's website at *www.iamgold.com*. Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, will be contained in the Company's Management Information Circular for its most recent annual meeting of securityholders that involved the election of directors. Additional information is also provided in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for its most recently completed financial year ended December 31, 2019.

SCHEDULE A

AUDIT AND FINANCE COMMITTEE MANDATE
IAMGOLD CORPORATION

1. Overall Purpose and Objectives

The audit and finance committee (the "**Committee**") will assist the Board of Directors (the "**Board**") of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "**Corporation**") in fulfilling their responsibilities under its mandate and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. To the extent considered appropriate by the Committee or as required by applicable legal or regulatory requirements, the Committee will review the integrity of the financial reporting process of the Corporation, the integrity of the Corporation's financial statements, the system of internal controls and management of the financial risks of the Corporation, the performance of the Corporation's internal audit function, the external auditor's qualifications, independence and performance, the financial policies and the nature and structure of major strategic financial commitments. In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Committee maintains an effective working relationship with the Directors, management, internal audit and the external auditor.

In addition to the powers and responsibilities expressly delegated by the Board to the Committee in this Mandate, the Committee may exercise any other powers and carry out any other responsibilities delegated to it by the Board from time to time consistent with the Corporation's bylaws. The powers and responsibilities delegated by the Board to the Committee in this Mandate or otherwise shall be exercised and carried out by the Committee as it deems appropriate without requirement of Board approval, and any decision made by the Committee (including any decision to exercise or refrain from exercising any of the powers delegated to the Committee hereunder) shall be at the Committee's sole discretion. While acting within the scope of the powers and responsibilities delegated to it, the Committee shall have and may exercise all the powers and authority of the Board. To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Committee shall have the power to determine which matters are within the scope of the powers and responsibilities delegated to it.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Committee's responsibilities are limited to review and oversight. Management of the Corporation is responsible for the preparation, presentation and integrity of the Corporation's financial statements as well as the Corporation's financial reporting process, accounting policies, internal audit function, internal accounting controls and disclosure controls and procedures. The independent auditor is responsible for performing an audit of the Corporation's annual financial statements, expressing an opinion as to the conformity of such annual financial statements with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada ("GAAP") and reviewing the Corporation's quarterly financial statements. It is not the responsibility of the Committee to plan or conduct audits or to determine that the Corporation's financial statements and disclosure are complete and accurate and in accordance with GAAP and applicable laws, rules and regulations. Each member of the Committee shall be entitled to rely on the integrity of those persons within the Corporation and of the professionals and experts (including the Corporation's internal auditor (or others responsible for the internal audit function, including contracted non-employee or audit or accounting firms engaged to provide internal audit services) and the Corporation's independent auditor) from which the Committee receives information and, absent actual knowledge to the contrary, the accuracy of the financial and other information provided to the Committee by such persons, professionals or experts.

2. Authority

(a) The Committee shall have the authority to:

(i) engage independent counsel and other advisors as the Committee determines necessary to carry out its duties;

(ii) set compensation and authorize payment for any advisors employed by the Committee;

(iii) communicate directly with the internal and external auditor of the Corporation and require that the external auditor of the Corporation report directly to the Committee; and

(iv) seek any information considered appropriate by the Committee from any employee of the Corporation.

(b) The Committee shall have unrestricted and unfettered access to all personnel and documents of the Corporation and shall be provided with the resources reasonably necessary to fulfill its responsibilities.

3. Membership and Organization

(a) The Committee will be composed of at least three members of the Board. The members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board to serve one-year terms and shall be permitted to serve an unlimited number of consecutive terms. Every member of the Committee must be a Director who is independent and financially literate and at least one member shall have accounting or related financial management expertise to qualify as a "financial expert". In this Mandate, the terms "independent", "financially literate" and "financial expert" have the meaning ascribed to such terms by Applicable Laws, including currently the requirements of Multilateral Instrument 52-110 (the rules adopted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission) and the Corporate Governance Rules of the New York Stock Exchange ("**NYSE Rules**"), which are reproduced in Appendix A attached hereto. The chair of the Committee will be appointed by the Committee from time to time on the recommendation of the corporate governance committee and must have such accounting or related financial management expertise as the Board may determine in their business judgment.

No Committee member may simultaneously serve on the audit committee of more than two other public companies, unless the Board determines that such simultaneous service would not impair the ability of such member to effectively serve on the Committee.

As the rules set out in Schedule "A" may be revised, updated or replaced from time to time, the Audit Committee shall ensure that such schedule is up-dated accordingly when required.

(b) The chair of the Committee will be appointed by the Committee from time to time on the recommendation of the nominating and corporate governance committee.

(c) The Committee shall meet at times necessary to perform duties described above in a timely manner but not less than four times per year.

(d) The secretary of the Committee will be the Secretary of the Corporation or such other person as is chosen by the Committee.

(e) The Committee may invite such persons to meetings of the Committee as the Committee considers appropriate, except to the extent exclusion of certain persons is required pursuant to this Mandate or Applicable Laws.

(f) The Committee may invite the external auditor of the Corporation to be present at any meeting of the Committee and to comment on any financial statements, or on any of the financial aspects, of the Corporation.

(g) The Committee will meet as considered appropriate or desirable by the Committee. Any member of the Committee may call or the external auditor of the Corporation may request a meeting of the Committee at any time upon 48 hours prior written notice.

(h) All decisions of the Committee shall be by simple majority and the chair of the Committee shall not have a deciding or casting vote.

(i) Minutes shall be kept in respect of the proceedings of all meetings of the Committee.

(j) Except as may be delegated by the Committee to any one or more members of the Committee, no business shall be transacted by the Committee except at a meeting of the members thereof at which a majority of the members thereof is present.

(k) The Committee may transact its business by a resolution in writing signed by all the members of the Committee in lieu of a meeting of the Committee.

4. Role and Responsibilities

To the extent considered appropriate or desirable or required by applicable legal or regulatory requirements, the Committee shall, in respect of the:

(a) Financial Reporting of the Corporation

(i) review the quarterly and annual financial statements of the Corporation, management's discussion and analysis and any annual and interim earnings press releases of the Corporation before the Corporation publicly discloses such information and discuss these documents with the external auditor and with management of the Corporation, as appropriate;

(ii) consider the fairness of the quarterly interim and annual financial statements and financial disclosure of the Corporation and review with management of the Corporation and the external auditor whether,

- actual financial results for the annual and interim periods varied significantly from budgeted, projected or previous period results;
- generally accepted accounting principles, currently international financial reporting standards adopted by the Corporation, have been consistently applied;
- there are any actual or proposed changes in accounting or financial reporting practices of the Corporation; and
- there are any significant or unusual events or transactions which require disclosure and, if so, consider the adequacy of that disclosure;

(iii) review significant accounting and reporting issues, including recent professional and regulatory pronouncements, and consider their impact on the financial statements of the Corporation;

(iv) review any legal matters which could significantly impact the financial statements of the Corporation as reported on by counsel and meet with counsel to the Corporation whenever deemed appropriate;

(v) review the selection of, and changes in the accounting policies of the Corporation;

(vi) review judgmental areas, for example those involving a valuation of the assets and liabilities and other commitments and contingencies of the Corporation;

(vii) review audit issues related to the material associated and affiliated entities of the Corporation that may have a significant impact on the equity investment therein of the Corporation;

(viii) discuss the Corporation's earnings news releases, as well as financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies, if applicable;

(ix) meet with management and the external auditor of the Corporation to review the annual financial statements of the Corporation and the results of the audit thereof; and

(x) meet separately and periodically with the management of the Corporation, the external auditor of the Corporation and the internal auditor (or other personnel responsible for the internal audit function of the Corporation) of the Corporation to discuss any matters that the Committee, the external auditor of the Corporation or the internal auditor of the Corporation, respectively, believes should be discussed privately;

(b) Internal Controls of the Corporation

(i) approve the appointment of the internal auditor, review the performance of the internal auditor and, based on such performance, review the proposed compensation of the internal auditor;

(ii) review the planning and implementation of work of the internal auditor pursuant to the internal audit mandate, which mandate shall be approved by the Committee from time to time, including, without limitation, the identification and management of risks to the Corporation through the implementation of a system of internal controls appropriate to the Corporation;

(iii) review the areas of greatest financial, and reporting and disclosure risks to the Corporation and whether management of the Corporation is managing these risks effectively;

(iv) review and determine if internal control recommendations made by either the internal or external auditor of the Corporation have been implemented by management of the Corporation;

(v) review and be satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the public disclosure of the Corporation of financial information and periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures; and

(vi) establish procedures for,

- the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; and
- the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters relating to the Corporation;

(c) Enterprise Risk Management

The Committee shall oversee the Corporation's enterprise risk management systems and processes, including the identification, analysis and mitigation of material risks and the internal auditor's validation of the existence and efficiency of risk mitigation and control plans and processes, and risks without limiting the generality of the risks to which the Corporation's enterprise shall pertain, the Committee shall, specifically, oversee the Corporation's financial and information technology (including cybersecurity) risk exposures. The Committee shall discuss with management the actions management has undertaken to mitigate, monitor and control such exposures, all of which are management's responsibility.

(d) External Auditor of the Corporation

(i) recommend to the Board,

- the external auditor to be nominated for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report on the annual financial statements of the Corporation or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation; and
- the remuneration to be paid to the external auditor of the Corporation;

(ii) review the proposed audit scope and approach of the external auditor of the Corporation and ensure no unjustifiable restriction or limitations have been placed on the scope of the proposed audit;

(iii) review the work of the external auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report on the annual financial statements of the Corporation or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation, including the resolution of disagreements between management of the Corporation and the external auditor of the Corporation regarding any financial reporting matter and review the performance of the external auditor of the Corporation;

(iv) consider the qualification and independence of the external auditor of the Corporation, including reviewing the range of services provided by the external auditor of the Corporation in the context of all consulting services obtained by the Corporation;

(v) pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation or any subsidiary entities thereof by the external auditor of the Corporation and, to the extent considered appropriate: (i) adopt specific policies and procedures in accordance with Applicable Laws for the engagement of such non-audit services; and/or (ii) delegate to one or more independent members of the Committee the authority to pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation or any subsidiary entities thereof by the external auditor of the Corporation provided that the other members of the Committee are informed of each such non-audit service;

(vi) review and approve the hiring policies of the Corporation regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditor of the Corporation; and

(vii) review with the external auditor of the Corporation any audit problems or difficulties and management's response to such problems or difficulties;

(e) Financial Matters

The Committee shall review and, where appropriate, make recommendations to the Board regarding:

(i) policies relating to the Corporation's cash flow, cash management and working capital, shareholder dividends and related policy, and share issuance and repurchases;

(ii) financing plans, including capital market and off-balance sheet transactions, including, without limitation, equity, debt and sale-leasebacks that may have a material impact on the Corporation's financial position; and

(iii) other transactions or financial issues that management wishes to be reviewed by the Committee.

(f) Other Matters

(i) The Committee shall review and approve all related party transactions;

(ii) The Committee shall receive and review periodic reports from management relating to disclosure and compliance with laws and regulations;

(iii) The Committee shall review human resource and succession planning for accounting, finance and internal audit staff;

(iv) The Committee shall perform an annual self-evaluation of its performance including fulfilling its responsibilities as set out in this mandate;

(v) The Committee shall review and assess annually this mandate and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for approval and perform an annual evaluation of the performance of the Committee, the results of which shall be reported to the Board.

5. Communication with the Board

(a) The Committee shall produce and provide the Board with a summary of all actions taken at each Committee meeting or by written resolution.

(b) The Committee shall produce and provide the Board with all reports or other information required to be prepared under Applicable Laws.

Appendix A

Independence Requirement of Multilateral Instrument 52-110

A member of the Audit Committee shall be considered "independent", in accordance with Multilateral Instrument 52-110 - Audit Committees (" **MI 52-110**"), subject to the additional requirements or exceptions provided in MI 52-110, if that member has no direct or indirect relationship with the Corporation, which could reasonably interfere with the exercise of the member's independent judgment. The following persons are considered to have a material relationship with the Corporation and, as such, cannot be a member of the Audit Committee:

a. an individual who is, or has been within the last three years, an employee or executive officer of the Corporation;

b. an individual whose immediate family member is, or has been within the last three years, an executive officer of the Corporation;

c. an individual who:

   i. is a partner of a firm that is the Corporation's internal or external auditor;

   ii. is an employee of that firm; or

   iii. was within the last three years a partner or employee of that firm and personally worked on the Corporation's audit within that time;

d. an individual whose spouse, minor child or stepchild, or child or stepchild who shares a home with the individual:

   i. is a partner of a firm that is the Corporation's internal or external auditor;

   ii. is an employee of that firm and participates in its audit, assurance or tax compliance (but not tax planning) practice, or

   iii. was within the last three years a partner or employee of that firm and personally worked on the Corporation's audit within that time;

e. an individual who, or whose immediate family member, is or has been within the last three years, an executive officer of an entity if any of the Corporation's current executive officers serves or served at the same time on the entity's compensation committee; and

f. an individual who received, or whose immediate family member who is employed as an executive officer of the Corporation received, more than $75,000 in direct compensation from the Corporation during any 12 month period within the last three years, other than as remuneration for acting in his or her capacity as a member of the Board of Directors or any Board committee, or the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service for the Corporation if the compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service.

In addition to the independence criteria discussed above, any individual who:

g. has a relationship with the Corporation pursuant to which the individual may accept, directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee from the Corporation or any subsidiary entity of the Corporation, other than as remuneration for acting in his or her capacity as a member of the board of directors or any board committee; or as a part-time chair or vice-chair of the board or any board or committee, or

h. is an affiliated entity of the Corporation or any of its subsidiary entities,
is deemed to have a material relationship with the Corporation, and therefore, is deemed not to be independent.

The indirect acceptance by an individual of any consulting, advisory or other fee includes acceptance of a fee by:

i. an individual's spouse, minor child or stepchild, or a child or stepchild who shares the individual's home; or

j. an entity in which such individual is a partner, member, an officer such as a managing director occupying a comparable position or executive officer, or occupies a similar position (except limited partners, non-managing members and those occupying similar positions who, in each case, have no active role in providing services to the entity) and which provides accounting, consulting, legal, investment banking or financial advisory services to the Corporation or any subsidiary entity of the Corporation.

Independence Requirement of NYSE Rules

A director shall be considered "independent" in accordance with NYSE Rules if that director has no material relationship with the Corporation that may interfere with the exercise of his/her independence from management and the Corporation.

In addition:

a. A director who is an employee, or whose immediate family member is an executive officer, of the Corporation is not independent until three years after the end of such employment relationships.

b. A director who receives, or whose immediate family member receives, more than $120,000 during any twelve-month period in direct compensation from the Corporation, other than director or committee fees and pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service), is not independent until three years after he or she ceases to receive more than $120,000 during any twelve-month period in such compensation.

c. A director is not independent if: (a) the director is a current partner or employee of a firm that is the Corporation's internal or external auditor; (b) the director has an immediate family member who is a current partner of such a firm; (c) the director has an immediate family member who is a current employee of such a firm and personally works on the Corporation's audit; or (d) the director or an immediate family member was within the last three years a partner or employee of such a firm and personally worked on the Corporation's audit within that time.

d. A director who is employed, or whose immediate family member is employed, as an executive officer of another company where any of the Corporation's present executives serve on that corporation's compensation committee is not "independent" until three years after the end of such service or the employment relationship.

e. A director who is an executive officer or an employee, or whose immediate family member is an executive officer, of a corporation that makes payments to, or receives payments from, the Corporation for property or services in an amount which, in any single fiscal year, exceeds the greater of $1 million, or two per cent of such other corporation's consolidated gross revenues, is not "independent" until three years after falling below such threshold.

A member of the Audit Committee must also satisfy the independence requirements of Rule 10A-3(b)(1) adopted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as set out below:

In order to be considered to be independent, a member of an audit committee of a listed issuer that is not an investment corporation may not, other than in his or her capacity as a member of the audit committee, the board of directors, or any other board committee:

a. Accept directly or indirectly any consulting, advisory, or other compensatory fee from the issuer or any subsidiary thereof, provided that, unless the rules of the national securities exchange or national securities association provide otherwise, compensatory fees do not include the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service with the listed issuer (provided that such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service); or

b. Be an affiliated person of the issuer or any subsidiary thereof. An "affiliated person" means a person who directly or indirectly controls IAMGOLD, or a director, executive officer, partner, member, principal or designee of an entity that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, IAMGOLD.

Financial Literacy Under Multilateral Instrument 52-110

"Financially literate", in accordance with MI 52-110, means that the director has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements.

Financial Expert under SEC Rules

An audit committee financial expert is defined as a person who has the following attributes:

a. an understanding of generally accepted accounting principles and financial statements;

b. the ability to assess the general application of such principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves;

c. experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues which are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the registrant's financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more persons engaged in such activities;

d. an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting; and

e. an understanding of audit committee functions.

An individual will be required to possess all of the attributes listed in the above definition to qualify as an audit committee financial expert and must have acquired such attributes through one or more of the following means:

a. education and experience as a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, public accountant or auditor, or experience in one or more positions that involve the performance of similar function;

b. experience actively supervising a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, public accountant, auditor or person performing similar functions;

c. experience overseeing or assessing the performance of companies or public accountants with respect to the preparation, auditing or evaluation of financial statements; or

d. other relevant experience.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of IAMGOLD Corporation ("IAMGOLD" or the "Company"), dated February 19, 2020, should be read in conjunction with IAMGOLD's audited annual consolidated financial statements and related notes for December 31, 2019 thereto, which appear elsewhere in this report. All figures in this MD&A are in U.S. dollars and tabular dollar amounts are in millions, unless stated otherwise. Additional information on IAMGOLD can be found at www.sedar.com or www.sec.gov.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

All information included in this MD&A, including any information as to the Company's future financial or operating performance, and other statements that express management's expectations or estimates of future performance, other than statements of historical fact, constitute forward-looking information or forward-looking statements and are based on expectations, estimates and projections as of the date of this MD&A. For example, forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are found under, but are not limited to being included under, the headings "Upcoming Growth Catalysts", "Outlook", "Market Trends", "Annual Updates" and "Exploration", and include, without limitation, statements with respect to: the Company's guidance for production, cost of sales, total cash costs, all-in sustaining costs, depreciation expense, effective tax rate, capital expenditures, operations outlook, development and expansion projects, exploration, the future price of gold, the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realization of mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, permitting timelines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's current expectations and plans relating to the future. Forward-looking statements are generally identifiable by, but are not limited to, the use of the words "may", "will", "should", "continue", "expect", "budget", "forecast", "anticipate", "estimate", "believe", "intend", "plan", "schedule", "guidance", "outlook", "potential", "seek", "targets", "strategy", "superior", or "project" or the negative of these words or other variations on these words or comparable terminology. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by management, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies and, as such, undue reliance must not be placed on them. The Company cautions the reader that reliance on such forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual financial results, performance or achievements of IAMGOLD to be materially different from the Company's estimated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are in no way guarantees of future performance. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, changes in the global prices for gold, copper, silver or certain other commodities (such as diesel and electricity); changes in U.S. dollar and other currency exchange rates, interest rates or gold lease rates; risks arising from holding derivative instruments; the level of liquidity and capital resources; access to capital markets, and financing; mining tax regimes; ability to successfully integrate acquired assets; legislative, political or economic developments in the jurisdictions in which the Company carries on business; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities, including geotechnical difficulties and seismicity; laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment; employee relations; availability and increasing costs associated with mining inputs and labour, negotiations with respect to new, reasonable collective labour agreements may not be successful which could lead to a strike or work stoppage in the future, and any such strike or work stoppage could have a material adverse effect on the Company's earnings and financial condition; the speculative nature of exploration and development, including the risks of diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; illegal mining; adverse changes in the Company's credit rating; contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties; the ability to deliver gold as required under forward gold sale arrangements; the rights of counterparties to terminate forward gold sale arrangements in certain circumstances, the inability to participate in any gold price increase above the cap in any collar transaction entered into in conjunction with a forward gold sale arrangement, such as the collar entered into in conjunction with the gold sold forward in January of 2019; and the risks involved in the exploration, development and mining business. The Company is also subject to litigation and legal and political risks. Risks and unknowns inherent in IAMGOLD's operations and projects include the inaccuracy of estimated reserves and resources, metallurgical recoveries, capital and operating costs, and the future price of gold. Exploration and development projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future cash flows. The capital expenditures and time required to develop new mines or other projects are considerable, and changes in costs or construction schedules can affect project economics. Actual costs and economic returns may differ materially from IAMGOLD's estimates or IAMGOLD could fail to obtain the governmental approvals necessary for the continued development or operation of a project.

For a comprehensive discussion of the risks faced by the Company, and which may cause the actual financial results, operating performance or achievements of IAMGOLD to be materially different from the Company's estimated future results, operating performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking information or forward-looking statements, please refer to the Company's latest Annual Information Form ("AIF"), filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities, at www.sedar.com, and filed under Form 40-F with the United States Securities Exchange Commission, at www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml. The risks described in the AIF (filed and viewable on www.sedar.com and www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml, and available upon request from the Company) are hereby incorporated by reference into this MD&A.
The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as required by applicable law.

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ABOUT IAMGOLD

IAMGOLD is a mid-tier mining company with three gold mines on three continents. A solid base of strategic assets in North and South America and West Africa is complemented by development and exploration projects, and continued assessment of accretive acquisition opportunities. IAMGOLD is in a strong financial position with extensive management and operational expertise. IAMGOLD (www.iamgold.com) is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (trading symbol "IMG") and the New York Stock Exchange (trading symbol "IAG").

IAMGOLD's commitment is to Zero Harm, in every aspect of its business. IAMGOLD is one of the companies on the JSI index [1].

2019 HIGHLIGHTS

OPERATING PERFORMANCE

- Attributable gold production was 762,000 ounces, down 120,000 ounces from the prior year. Attributable gold production for the fourth quarter was 192,000 ounces, down 39,000 ounces from the same prior year period, and up 5,000 ounces from the third quarter.

- Attributable gold sales were 759,000 ounces, down 113,000 ounces from the prior year. Attributable gold sales for the fourth quarter were 196,000 ounces, down 24,000 ounces from the same prior year period, and up 10,000 ounces from the third quarter.

- Cost of sales[2] was $950 per ounce, up 17% from the prior year. Cost of sales [2] for the fourth quarter was $912, up 8% from the same prior year period, and down 8% from the third quarter.

- All-in sustaining costs[3] were $1,124 per ounce sold, up 6% from the prior year. All-in sustaining costs [3] for the fourth quarter were $1,161, up 3% from the same prior year period, and up 4% from the third quarter.

- Total cash costs[3] were $907 per ounce produced, up 14% from the prior year. Total cash costs [3] for the fourth quarter were $947, up 19% from the same prior year period, and up 5% from the third quarter.

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1 Jantzi Social Index ("JSI"). The JSI is a socially screened market capitalization-weighted common stock index modeled on the S&P/TSX 60. It consists of companies which pass a set of broadly based environmental, social and governance rating criteria.

2 Cost of sales, excluding depreciation, as disclosed in note 39 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements is on an attributable ounce sold basis (excluding the non-controlling interests of 10% at Essakane and 5% at Rosebel) and does not include Joint Ventures which are accounted for on an equity basis.

3 This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the non-GAAP performance measures section of this MD&A. Consists of Essakane, Rosebel, Westwood and the Joint Ventures on an attributable basis. Joint Ventures include Sadiola (41%) and Yatela (40%). Yatela is in closure with nominal production.

- Gold margin[1] was $489 per ounce, up $12 per ounce from the prior year. Gold margin [1] for the fourth quarter was $533 per ounce, up $97 per ounce from the same prior year period, and down $46 per ounce from the third quarter.

- Capital expenditures were $251.4 million, below the 2019 guidance of $275.0 million.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

- Revenues were $1,065.3 million, down $45.7 million or 4% from the prior year. Revenues for the fourth quarter were $293.4 million, up $19.1 million or 7% from the same prior year period, and up $19.0 million from the third quarter.

- Gross profit was $69.6 million, down $67.3 million or 49% from the prior year. Gross profit for the fourth quarter was $41.1 million, up $17.1 million or 71% from the same prior year period, and up $18.3 million from the third quarter.

- Net loss from continuing operations attributable to equity holders was $373.3 million, or $0.80 per share, compared to net loss from continuing operations of $31.4 million, or $0.07 per share in the prior year. Net loss from continuing operations attributable to equity holders for the fourth quarter was $303.8 million, or $0.65 per share, compared to net loss from continuing operations of $39.5 million, or $0.08 per share in the same prior year period, and a net loss from continuing operations of $10.2 million, or $0.02 per share in the third quarter. The increases in net loss for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 were primarily due to an impairment charge on the Westwood Mine ($395.0 million), partially offset by a reversal of impairment charge on the Essakane Mine ($122.0 million).

- Adjusted net loss including discontinued operations attributable to equity holders [1] was $18.3 million, or $0.04 per share[1], compared to adjusted net earnings including discontinued operations[1] of $29.8 million, or $0.06 per share[1] in the prior year. Adjusted net loss including discontinued operations attributable to equity holders[1] for the fourth quarter was $0.6 million, or $0.00 per share [1], compared to adjusted net loss including discontinued operations[1] of $16.1 million, or $0.03 per share[1] in the same prior year period, and an adjusted net loss including discontinued operations[1] of $0.0 million, or $0.00 per share [1] in the third quarter.

- Net cash from operating activities including discontinued operations was $363.0 million, up $171.9 million from the prior year. Net cash from operating activities including discontinued operations for the fourth quarter was $262.5 million, up $239.4 million from the same prior year period, and up $210.7 million, $221.9 million, and $253.7 million from the third, second, and first quarter, respectively. The increases for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 were primarily due to proceeds received from the forward gold sales arrangement.

- Net cash from operating activities including discontinued operations before changes in working capital [1] was $367.5 million, up $79.1 million from the prior year. Net cash from operating activities including discontinued operations before changes in working capital[1] for the fourth quarter was $226.2 million, up $170.5 million from the same prior year period, and up $160.8 million from the third quarter. The increases for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 were primarily due to proceeds received from the forward gold sales arrangement.

- Cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and restricted cash totaled $864.8 million at December 31, 2019. Cash and cash equivalents were $830.6 million, short-term investments were $6.1 million and restricted cash was $28.1 million. $499.6 million was available under the credit facility.

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENTS

Reserves and Resources

- Total attributable proven and probable gold reserves decreased by 6% to 16.7 million ounces from the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to mine depletion at Essakane, Rosebel, and Sadiola, and a reduction in estimated probable reserves at the Boto Gold Project.

- Total attributable measured and indicated resources decreased by 2% to 27.2 million ounces, as a result of mine depletion, while total attributable inferred resources increased by 38% to 12.0 million ounces primarily as a result of the declaration of an initial mineral resource estimate for the Nelligan Gold Project in Canada (3.2 million ounces on a 100% basis).

- In the third quarter 2019, the Company reported initial drilling results testing the underground mining potential of the Saramacca Project in Suriname. Drilling highlights included: 21.0 metres grading 6.05 g/t Au including 10.5 metres grading 9.72 g/t Au; 22.7 metres grading 8.54 g/t Au including 9.0 metres grading 15.23 g/t Au; 24.0 metres grading 9.67 g/t Au including 6.0 metres grading 26.41 g/t Au.

- In the first quarter 2019, the Company reported a 57% increase in resources at the Diakha-Siribaya Gold Project in Mali based on an updated resource estimate as at December 31, 2018, comprising 18.0 million tonnes of indicated resources grading 1.28 g/t Au for 744,000 ounces and 23.2 million tonnes of inferred resources grading 1.58 g/t Au for 1.2 million ounces.

Exploration

- In the fourth quarter 2019, the Company was awarded the Discovery of the Year at the Mining Exploration Association of Quebec's XPLOR 2019 Awards Gala for the Nelligan Gold Project.

- In the fourth quarter 2019, the Company announced drilling results from its 2019 drilling program completed at the Karita Gold Project in Guinea, confirming a new grassroots exploration discovery along the Senegal-Mali Shear Zone. Drilling highlights included: 29.0 metres grading 2.96 g/t Au; 21.0 metres grading 9.01 g/t Au; 16.0 metres grading 3.17 g/t Au.

- In the third quarter 2019, the Company reported additional drilling results from its delineation program completed on the Lac Gamble Zone at the Rouyn Gold Project in Canada. Drilling highlights included: 9.7 metres grading 6.64 g/t Au; 23.4 metres grading 6.08 g/t Au including 8.1 metres grading 13.25 g/t Au; 10.05 metres grading 6.59 g/t Au.

1 This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the non-GAAP performance measures section of this MD&A.

- In the third quarter 2019, the Company reported drilling results from its 2019 drilling program at the Gosselin Zone at the Côté Gold Project in Canada. Drilling highlights included: 342.5 metres grading 0.98 g/t Au and 412.0 metres grading 1.28 g/t Au.

- In the third quarter, 2019, the Company reported drilling results from its 2019 drilling program at the Monster Lake Joint Venture Project in Canada. Drilling highlights included: 0.8 metres grading 357.0 g/t Au and 0.5 metres grading 133.0 g/t Au.

- In the first quarter, 2019, the Company announced that a new gold discovery, referred to as the Gosselin Zone had been identified approximately 1.5 kilometres northwest of the Côté Gold deposit. In the third quarter 2019, the Company reported drilling results for the Gosselin Zone. Drilling highlights included: 342.5 metres grading 0.98 g/t Au and 412.0 metres grading 1.28 g/t Au.

Development and Operations

- During 2019, the Company achieved a DART rate [1] of 0.51, which was the best result achieved by the Company over the past ten years.

- In the fourth quarter 2019, the Company announced updated production guidance for Westwood based on a preliminary life of mine plan. The guidance incorporated modified mining methods, operational practices and revised productivity assumptions, based on recent operating experience at the mine. As a result, the Company recognized an impairment charge of $395.0 million.

- In the fourth quarter 2019, the Company announced positive results from the Carbon-In-Leach ("CIL") and Heap Leach feasibility study completed at Essakane: the feasibility study supported an investment in a mill optimization project to increase CIL plant capacity and postponement of heap leach operations to the end of life of mine.

- In the fourth quarter 2019, the Company announced the delivery of the first ore from the Saramacca deposit to the mill at Rosebel. Development work on Saramacca continued with haul road construction and bush clearing activities progressing, and deliveries of hauling and mining equipment continuing during the quarter.

- Mining activities resumed in all pits at Rosebel by October 2019.

- The carbon-in-column plant at Rosebel, which became fully operational in the first quarter 2019, produced an additional 2,000 ounces in the fourth quarter 2019, for total year-to-date recoveries of 7,600 ounces.

- The Company continued to de-risk the Côté Gold Project, having commenced site tree clearing activities, entering into an Impacts and Benefits Agreement with First Nations partners, and reached approximately 46% completion of the detailed project engineering as at December 31, 2019.

- The completion of project design optimization studies continued to confirm robust project economics for the Boto Gold Project.

Financial

- The Company, together with its joint venture partner, AngloGold Ashanti Limited ("AGA"), entered into an agreement to sell their collective interests in Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A. ("Sadiola") to Allied Gold Corp. for a cash consideration of $105.0 million; the Company and AGA each hold a 41% interest in Sadiola with the remaining 18% interest held by the Government of Mali. As a result, the Company recognized total impairment charges of $45.7 million.

- Moody’s Investor Services released its first assessment of Corporate Governance for the Metals and Mining sector, wherein the Company achieved the highest level (GA-1) based on adjusted scoring of 2.7. The Corporate Governance framework is a subset of Moody’s initiative focussing on Environmental, Social and Corporate governance reviews. The Corporate Governance framework comprises 168 questions reviewing Ownership, Compensation, Board Oversight, Financial Oversight and Compliance Reporting.

- Moody's Investors Service downgraded the Company's long-term corporate credit rating to B1 from Ba3 with a stable outlook. Moody's noted that the stable outlook for the Company benefited from cash in excess of debt and conservative financial policies.

- The Company participated in INV Metals' private placement of common shares and acquired an additional 13.9 million common shares of INV Metals at a price of C$0.40 per share for an aggregate amount of $4.2 million (C$5.6 million). This acquisition allowed the Company to maintain a 35.6% ownership in INV Metals.

- In the second quarter 2019, the Company executed a €20.5 million ($23.3 million) loan agreement with Caterpillar Financial Services Corporation ("Equipment Loan") with an interest rate of 5.23% per annum. The Equipment Loan, secured by certain mobile equipment at Essakane, matures on June 27, 2024 and is repayable in quarterly installments starting September 27, 2019.

- In the first quarter 2019, the Company entered into a forward gold sale arrangement ("Arrangement") with a syndicate of banks and received a cash prepayment of $169.8 million in December 2019 in exchange for delivering 150,000 ounces of gold in 2022, with a gold floor price of $1,300 per ounce and a cap price of $1,500 per ounce, to provide additional financial flexibility as it executes its growth strategy. The cost of the Arrangement is 5.38% per annum.

- In the first quarter 2019, the Company, together with AGA, entered into an agreement with the Government of Mali for the sale of the joint venture partners’ combined 80% indirect interest in the Yatela mine for $1. The sale is subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions and a one-time payment of estimated rehabilitation, closure and social program costs of approximately $18.5 million.

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1 The DART rate refers to the number of days away, restricted duty or job transfer incidents that occur per 100 employees.

Subsequent to the Quarter

- The Company announced the Chief Executive Officer, Stephen J.J. Letwin, intends to retire; P. Gordon Stothart, President and Chief Operating Officer, will succeed Mr. Letwin on the Board of Directors and in the role of President and Chief Executive Officer, effective March 1, 2020.

- The Company announced that the Government of the Republic of Senegal approved the mining permit application for the Boto Gold Project for an initial 20-year period. The receipt of the mining permit positions the Project for a development decision and eventual production.

- The Company announced an updated mineral resource estimate for the Pitangui Project in Brazil, comprising 3.33 million tonnes of indicated resources grading 4.39 g/t Au for 470,000 ounces and 3.56 million tonnes of inferred resources grading 3.78 g/t Au for 433,000 ounces.

UPCOMING GROWTH CATALYSTS

- At Rosebel, the Company is continuing to evaluate the underground mining potential of Saramacca, which could result in higher grades and significantly lower waste volumes, thereby reducing costs.

- The Company is continuing to advance exploration activities along the Saramacca-Brokolonko trend in Suriname to discover additional zones of mineralization and evaluate the resource potential.

- The Company expects to complete an updated life of mine plan for Westwood and accompanying National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 technical report, in the second quarter 2020.

2019 SUMMARY

FINANCIAL

- Revenues from continuing operations for 2019 were $1,065.3 million, down $45.7 million or 4% from the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to lower sales volume at Rosebel ($63.6 million), Essakane ($38.7 million) and Westwood ($38.5 million), partially offset by a higher realized gold price ($96.9 million). Revenues from continuing operations for the fourth quarter 2019 were $293.4 million, up $19.1 million or 7% from the same prior year period. The increase was due to a higher realized gold price ($48.8 million) and higher sales volumes at Essakane ($6.4 million) and Westwood ($3.2 million), partially offset by lower sales volume at Rosebel ($39.0 million).

- Cost of sales from continuing operations for 2019 was $995.7 million, up $21.6 million or 2% from the prior year. The increase was primarily due to higher operating costs, depreciation expense and royalty expense, partially offset by a reversal of previous impairments of $15.9 million relating to ore stockpiles at Essakane and Rosebel. Operating costs were higher primarily due to lower capitalized stripping and increased use of mining contractors and explosives at Essakane, partially offset by reduced mining activity at Rosebel, labour reductions at Westwood resulting from reduced mining activities following increased seismic activity in the fourth quarter 2018 and a stronger U.S. dollar relative to the euro. Cost of sales from continuing operations for the fourth quarter 2019 was $252.3 million, up $2.0 million or 1% from the same prior year period due to higher operating costs, depreciation expense and royalties, partially offset by a reversal of previous impairments of $15.9 million relating to ore stockpiles at Essakane and Rosebel. Operating costs were higher primarily due to lower capitalized stripping and increased use of mining contractors and explosives at Essakane, partially offset by reduced mining activity at Rosebel and a stronger U.S. dollar relative to the euro.

- Depreciation expense from continuing operations for 2019 was $275.1 million, up $9.7 million or 4% from the prior year. The increase was primarily due to higher depreciation of capitalized stripping at Essakane as ore bodies were accessed in previously capitalized phases. Depreciation expense from continuing operations for the fourth quarter 2019 was $72.9 million, up $8.7 million or 14% from the same prior year period. The increase was primarily due to higher depreciation of capitalized stripping at Essakane as noted above.

- Income tax expense for 2019 was $30.4 million, down $7.6 million from the prior year. Income tax expense for 2019 comprised current income tax expense of $38.3 million (December 31, 2018 - $45.1 million) and deferred income tax recovery of $7.9 million (December 31, 2018 - recovery of $7.1 million). The decrease in income tax expense was primarily due to changes to deferred income tax assets and liabilities, differences in the impact of fluctuations in foreign exchange, and differences in the level of taxable income in the Company's operating jurisdictions from one period to the next.

- Net loss from continuing operations attributable to equity holders for 2019 was $373.3 million, or $0.80 per share, compared to net loss from continuing operations of $31.4 million, or $0.07 per share in the prior year. The increase in net loss was primarily due to impairment charges, net of reversal ($287.8 million) and lower gross profit ($67.3 million), partially offset by higher interest income, derivatives and other investment gains (losses) ($24.2 million). Net loss from continuing operations attributable to equity holders for the fourth quarter was $303.8 million, or $0.65 per share, compared to net loss from continuing operations of $39.5 million, or $0.08 per share from the same prior year period. The increase in net loss was primarily due to impairment charges, net of reversal ($275.3 million) and higher other expenses ($10.8 million), partially offset by lower foreign exchange loss ($7.6 million).

- The Company's Joint Ventures, Sadiola and Yatela, are classified as held for sale as at December 31, 2019 and presented as discontinued operations. Net loss for the Joint Ventures was presented separately as Net loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes in the Consolidated statements of earnings. Comparative periods have been restated accordingly. Net loss from discontinued operations for 2019 were $39.3 million, compared to net earnings from discontinued operations of $3.2 million in the prior year. The increase in net loss from discontinued operations was primarily due to higher share of net loss, net of income taxes ($37.8 million). Net loss from discontinued operations for the fourth quarter was $50.1 million, compared to net earnings from discontinued operations of $4.7 million in the same prior year period.

- Adjusted net loss including discontinued operations attributable to equity holders [1] was $18.3 million, or $0.04 per share[1], compared to adjusted net earnings including discontinued operations[1] of $29.8 million, or $0.06 per share[1] in the prior year. Adjusted net loss including discontinued operations attributable to equity holders[1] for the fourth quarter was $0.6 million, or $0.00 per share[1], compared to adjusted net loss including discontinued operations[1] of $16.1 million, or $0.03 per share[1] in the same prior year period.

- Net cash from operating activities including discontinued operations for 2019 was $363.0 million, up $171.9 million from the prior year. The increase was primarily due to proceeds received from the forward gold sale arrangement ($169.8 million) and lower movements in non-cash working capital items ($93.1 million), partially offset by lower earnings after non-cash adjustments ($93.7 million). Net cash from operating activities including discontinued operations for the fourth quarter 2019 was $262.5 million, up $239.4 million from the same prior year period. The increase was primarily due to proceeds received from the forward gold sale arrangement ($169.8 million) and movements in non-cash working capital items ($68.8 million).

- Net cash from operating activities including discontinued operations before changes in working capital [1] for 2019 was $367.5 million, up $79.1 million from the prior year. The increase was primarily due to higher net cash from operating activities including discontinued operations ($171.9 million), partially offset by lower movements in non-cash working capital items ($93.1 million). Net cash from operating activities including discontinued operations before changes in working capital[1] for the fourth quarter 2019 was $226.2 million, up $170.5 million from the same prior year period.

- Cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and restricted cash were $864.8 million at December 31, 2019, up $106.8 million from December 31, 2018. The increase was primarily due to cash generated from operating activities ($363.0 million), partially offset by spending on property, plant and equipment ($248.1 million).

OPERATIONS

- The DART rate[2], representing the frequency of all types of serious injuries across all sites and functional areas for 2019 was 0.51, below the Company's target of 0.63. The Company continues the implementation of several initiatives, including a behaviour-based safety program, to promote a safer work environment.

- Attributable gold production, inclusive of joint venture operations, was 762,000 ounces for 2019, down 120,000 ounces from the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to lower throughput and head grades at Westwood (38,000 ounces) as a result of both reduced mining activity and being limited to lower grade stopes resulting from increased seismic activity in the fourth quarter 2018, lower head grades at Essakane (37,000 ounces) due to mine sequencing compared to record production in 2018, lower head grades and throughput at Rosebel (36,000 ounces) resulting from the temporary suspension of mining activities in the third quarter 2019, lower throughput at Sadiola (7,000 ounces) as the mine life draws to an end and the end of operations at Yatela (2,000 ounces). Attributable gold production, inclusive of joint venture operations, was 192,000 ounces for the fourth quarter 2019, down 39,000 ounces from the same prior year period. The decrease was primarily due to lower head grades and throughput at Rosebel (29,000 ounces), lower head grades at Essakane (9,000 ounces) due to mine sequencing, and lower throughput at Sadiola (2,000 ounces) as the mine life draws to an end, partially offset by higher throughput net of lower head grades at Westwood (1,000 ounces).

- Attributable gold sales, inclusive of joint venture operations, were 759,000 ounces for 2019, down 113,000 ounces from the prior year. The decrease was due to lower sales at Rosebel (48,000 ounces), Westwood (30,000 ounces), Essakane (27,000 ounces) and the Joint Ventures (8,000 ounces). Attributable gold sales, inclusive of joint venture operations, were 196,000 ounces for the fourth quarter 2019, down 24,000 ounces from the same prior year period. The decrease was due to lower sales at Rosebel (30,000 ounces) and the Joint Ventures (1,000 ounces), partially offset by higher sales at Essakane (4,000 ounces) and Westwood (3,000 ounces).

- Cost of sales[3] per ounce for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 of $912 and $950, respectively, were up 8% and 17% from the same prior year periods primarily due to lower sales volumes in addition to the factors noted above.

- Total cash costs[1] per ounce produced for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 of $947 and $907, respectively, were up 19% and 14% from the same prior year periods due to the factors noted above. Included in total cash costs[1] for the year ended 2019 was a reduction of $27 per ounce produced reflecting the reduction of costs attributed to inventory to normalize for the amount of fixed overhead on a per unit basis as a consequence of abnormally low material mined at Rosebel and abnormally low production at Westwood (2018 - $nil). Included in total cash costs[1] for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 were realized derivative gains (losses) from hedging programs of $1 loss and $1 gain per ounce produced (2018 - $6 gain and $11 gain).

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1 This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the non-GAAP performance measures section of this MD&A.

2 The DART rate refers to the number of days away, restricted duty or job transfer incidents that occur per 100 employees.

3 Cost of sales, excluding depreciation, as disclosed in note 39 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements is on an attributable ounce sold basis (excluding the non-controlling interests of 10% at Essakane and 5% at Rosebel) and does not include Joint Ventures which are accounted for on an equity basis.

- All-in sustaining costs[1] per ounce sold for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 of $1,161 and $1,124, respectively, were up 3% and 6% from the same prior year periods due to higher cost of sales[2] per ounce, partially offset by lower sustaining capital expenditures. Included in all-in sustaining costs[1] for the year ended 2019 was a reduction of $27 per ounce sold reflecting the reduction of costs attributed to inventory to normalize for the amount of fixed overhead on a per unit basis as a consequence of abnormally low material mined at Rosebel and abnormally low production at Westwood (2018 - $nil). Included in all-in sustaining costs[1] for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 were realized derivative gains from hedging programs of $nil and $2 per ounce sold (2018 - $6 and $12).

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL AND OPERATING RESULTS

Financial Position ($ millions)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 830.6**	$ 615.1	$ 664.1
Short-term investments	**$ 6.1**	$ 119.0	$ 127.2
Restricted cash	**$ 28.1**	$ 23.9	$ 24.5
Total assets	**$ 3,862.1**	$ 3,961.0	$ 3,966.9
Long-term debt	**$ 408.5**	$ 398.5	$ 391.6
Available credit facility	**$ 499.6**	$ 499.6	$ 248.7

	Three months ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
Financial Results ($ millions, except where noted)	**2019**	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Continuing Operations						
Revenues	**$ 293.4**	$ 274.3	$ 291.1	**$ 1,065.3**	$ 1,111.0	$ 1,094.9
Cost of sales	**$ 252.3**	$ 250.3	$ 250.0	**$ 995.7**	$ 974.1	$ 942.0
Gross profit	**$ 41.1**	$ 24.0	$ 41.1	**$ 69.6**	$ 136.9	$ 152.9
Net earnings (loss) including discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD	**$ (353.9)**	$ (34.8)	$ (17.7)	**$ (412.6)**	$ (28.2)	$ 501.6
Net earnings (loss) including discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD ($/share)	**$ (0.76)**	$ (0.07)	$ (0.04)	**$ (0.88)**	$ (0.06)	$ 1.08
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD	**$ (303.8)**	$ (39.5)	$ (22.8)	**$ (373.3)**	$ (31.4)	$ 485.2
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD ($/share)	**$ (0.65)**	$ (0.08)	$ (0.05)	**$ (0.80)**	$ (0.07)	$ 1.05
Adjusted net earnings (loss) including discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD [1]	**$ (0.6)**	$ (16.1)	$ (13.8)	**$ (18.3)**	$ 29.8	$ 29.3
Adjusted net earnings (loss) including discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD ($/share)[1]	**$ —**	$ (0.03)	$ (0.03)	**$ (0.04)**	$ 0.06	$ 0.06
Net cash from operating activities including discontinued operations	**$ 262.5**	$ 23.1	$ 65.2	**$ 363.0**	$ 191.1	$ 295.3
Net cash from operating activities including discontinued operations before changes in working capital[1]	**$ 226.2**	$ 55.7	$ 68.2	**$ 367.5**	$ 288.4	$ 294.0
Discontinued Operations						
Net earnings (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD	**$ (50.1)**	$ 4.7	$ 5.1	**$ (39.3)**	$ 3.2	$ 16.4
Net earnings (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD ($/share)	**$ (0.11)**	$ 0.01	$ 0.01	**$ (0.08)**	$ 0.01	$ 0.03
Key Operating Statistics						
Gold sales – attributable (000s oz)	**196**	220	230	**759**	872	871
Gold production – attributable (000s oz)	**192**	231	228	**762**	882	882
Average realized gold price[1] ($/oz)	**$ 1,480**	$ 1,233	$ 1,277	**$ 1,396**	$ 1,270	$ 1,261
Cost of sales[2] ($/oz)	**$ 912**	$ 843	$ 802	**$ 950**	$ 815	$ 783
Total cash costs[1] ($/oz)	**$ 947**	$ 797	$ 751	**$ 907**	$ 793	$ 755
All-in sustaining costs[1] ($/oz)	**$ 1,161**	$ 1,123	$ 1,071	**$ 1,124**	$ 1,057	$ 1,003
Gold margin[1] ($/oz)	**$ 533**	$ 436	$ 526	**$ 489**	$ 477	$ 506

1 This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the non-GAAP performance measures section of this MD&A.

2 Cost of sales, excluding depreciation, as disclosed in note 39 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements is on an attributable ounce sold basis (excluding the non-controlling interests of 10% at Essakane and 5% at Rosebel) and does not include Joint Ventures which are accounted for on an equity basis.

1 This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the non-GAAP performance measures section of this MD&A.

2 Cost of sales, excluding depreciation, as disclosed in note 39 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements is on an attributable ounce sold basis (excluding the non-controlling interests of 10% at Essakane and 5% at Rosebel) and does not include Joint Ventures which are accounted for on an equity basis.

RESERVES AND RESOURCES

At December 31, 2019, compared with the prior year, there was no change in the $1,200 per ounce gold price assumption for estimating mineral reserves at the Company's owned and operated mines. There was also no change in the gold price assumption for estimating mineral resources at Essakane and Rosebel ($1,500 per ounce) or at Westwood ($1,200 per ounce).

IAMGOLD's Share	**2019**	2018
Gold (000s attributable oz contained)		
Total proven and probable mineral reserves	**16,706**	17,864
Total measured and indicated mineral resources [1,2]	**27,164**	27,850
Total inferred resources	**11,965**	8,668

1 Measured and indicated gold resources are inclusive of proven and probable reserves.
2 In mining operations, measured and indicated resources that are not mineral reserves are considered uneconomic at the price used for reserve estimations, but are deemed to have a reasonable prospect of economic extraction.

Assumptions used to determine reserves and resources are as follows:

	2019	2018
Weighted average gold price used for attributable:		
Gold reserves ($/oz)	**1,200[1]**	1,200[2]
Gold measured and indicated resources ($/oz)	**1,474[3,4]**	1,474[4,5]
Foreign exchange rate (U.S.$ / Canadian $)	**1.25**	1.25

1 Mineral reserves have been estimated at December 31, 2019 using a gold price of $1,200 per ounce for Essakane, Rosebel, Saramacca, Westwood, Sadiola and the Boto Gold Project.
2 Mineral reserves have been estimated at December 31, 2018 using a gold price of $1,200 per ounce for Essakane, Rosebel, Westwood, Sadiola, Côté Gold Project, Boto Gold Project and the Saramacca Project.
3 Mineral resources have been estimated at December 31, 2019, using a gold price of $1,500 per ounce for the Côté Gold Project, Boto Gold Project, Diakha-Siribaya Gold Project, Pitangui Project, Gossey deposit, Monster Lake Project, Essakane, Rosebel, and Saramacca, $1,400 per ounce for Sadiola and $1,200 per ounce using a 5.5 g/t Au cut-off over a minimum width of 2.4 metres for Westwood.
4 Eastern Borosi mineral resources are disclosed as gold equivalent ("AuEq") ounces calculated using the formula: AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + Ag (g/t) / 101.8; and have been estimated at December 31, 2018 using a gold price of $1,500 per ounce and a silver price of $23 per ounce, in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. Underground resources are estimated using a 2.0 g/t Au cut-off over a minimum width of 2.4 metres and open pit resources are estimated using a 0.42 g/t Au cut-off over a minimum width of 3.0 metres.
5 Mineral resources have been estimated at December 31, 2018, using a gold price of $1,500 per ounce for the Côté Gold Project, Boto Gold Project, Saramacca Project, Diakha-Siribaya Gold Project, Pitangui Project, Gossey deposit, Monster Lake Project, Essakane, and Rosebel, $1,400 per ounce for Sadiola and $1,200 per ounce using a 5.5 g/t Au cut-off over a minimum width of 2.4 metres for Westwood.

Total attributable proven and probable gold reserves decreased by 1.2 million ounces or 6% in 2019 to 16.7 million ounces from the end of 2018. The decrease was primarily due to mine depletion at Essakane, Rosebel, and Sadiola, and a reduction in estimated probable reserves at the Boto Gold Project.

Total attributable measured and indicated gold resources (including reserves) decreased by 686,000 ounces or 2% to 27.2 million ounces from the end of 2018. The decrease was primarily due to mine depletion at Essakane and Rosebel, partially offset by a conversion of inferred resources to an indicated category at the Pitangui Gold Project in Brazil.

Total attributable inferred gold resources increased 3.3 million ounces or 38% to 12.0 million ounces from the end of 2018. The increase was primarily due to the declaration of an initial mineral resource estimate for the Nelligan Gold Project and the completion of a revised mineral resource estimate for the Côté Gold Project, both projects in Canada.

OUTLOOK

IAMGOLD Full Year Attributable Guidance[1]	**2020**
Essakane (000s oz)	**365 – 385**
Rosebel (000s oz)	**245 – 265**
Westwood (000s oz)	**90 – 110**
Total attributable production (000s oz)	**700 - 760**
Cost of sales[2] ($/oz)	**$900 - $950**
Total cash costs[3,4] ($/oz)	**$840 - $890**
All-in sustaining costs[3,4] ($/oz)	**$1,100 - $1,150**

1 The outlook is based on 2020 full year assumptions with an average realized gold price of $1,350 per ounce, U.S.$ / Canadian $ exchange rate of 1.30, € / U.S.$ exchange rate of 1.15 and average crude oil price of $62 per barrel.
2 Cost of sales, excluding depreciation, is on an attributable ounce sold basis (excluding the non-controlling interest of 10% at Essakane and 5% at Rosebel).
3 This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the non-GAAP performance measures section of this MD&A.
4 Consists of Essakane, Rosebel, and Westwood on an attributable basis.

GOLD PRODUCTION, COST OF SALES, TOTAL CASH COSTS AND ALL-IN SUSTAINING COSTS

The Company expects 2020 attributable gold production to be in the range of 700,000 to 760,000 ounces. At Essakane, production is expected to be between 365,000 and 385,000 ounces, consistent with 2019 levels, with an expected stronger second half as the mill feed benefits from the exploitation of a saprolitic satellite deposit adjacent to the mine and targeted mill improvements. At Rosebel, production is expected to be between 245,000 and 265,000 ounces, consistent with 2019 levels as head grades are expected to benefit from higher grade Saramacca ore in the second half of the year. Westwood production is expected to be between 90,000 to 110,000 ounces, consistent with 2019 levels, as mining and development activities continue to ramp up, incorporating modified mining methods and operational practices.

The Company expects cost of sales on an attributable ounce sold basis to be in the range of $900 to $950. The Company's guidance on total cash costs[1] and all-in sustaining costs[1] for 2020 is expected to be in the range of $840 to $890 per ounce produced and $1,100 and $1,150 per ounce sold, respectively. All-in sustaining cost guidance for 2020 reflects ongoing efforts to improve productivity and optimize performance across the sites. The Company expects to ramp up production from the Saramacca deposit and Westwood, and complete mill improvements at Essakane. The guidance the Company provides is annual and quarterly variation is normal. Costs are expected to be lower in the second half of the year compared to the first half, benefiting from higher anticipated production from Essakane and Rosebel in the second half. The guidance also considers the impact of the Company's assumptions related to oil prices and foreign exchange rates as outlined in the Market Trends section.

ESSAKANE

The Company expects attributable production at Essakane in 2020 to be in the range of 365,000 to 385,000 ounces. Essakane expects to continue to optimize production, lower unit costs and increase mine and mill efficiencies at higher proportions of hard rock through multiple optimization initiatives.

Mining activity is expected to remain at elevated levels in 2020 supported by the use of a mining contractor to secure strategic pushback objectives providing greater access to higher grade ore zones. Essakane is targeting higher drill availability and productivity through an expansion in the drill fleet which is intended to contribute to longer drill run times. Maintenance activities are expected to sustain the improvements that have been realized in overall availability and reliability.

Essakane is targeting completion of the mill upgrade in the second half of 2020 with a series of improvements designed to de-bottleneck the crushing circuit which is expected to yield higher grinding capacities in addition to optimizing liner and grate configurations. Essakane expects to continue to improve recoveries from the addition of a third gravity screen.

These initiatives are designed to deliver on the 2020 production and cost targets, while positioning Essakane to pursue additional resources at satellite deposits with the potential to add to the mine life of the Essakane operation.

ROSEBEL

The Company expects attributable production at Rosebel in 2020 to be in the range of 245,000 to 265,000 ounces. 2020 production guidance reflects pushbacks and mine development focused on optimizing cash flows over the next 5 years, as well as the ramp-up of Saramacca. Guidance also incorporates factors to account for risk related to negative grade reconciliation. Rosebel will continue to undertake strategic pit pushbacks on the Rosebel concession unlocking higher grade ore zones, while advancing the exploitation of the Saramacca deposit, which is expected to contribute to increased production volumes each successive quarter of 2020. The mill feed in the first half of the year is expected to be supplemented by the processing of stockpiled ore.

While mill throughput in 2020 is expected to be at levels consistent with 2019, lower head grades in the first half of the year are expected to reflect the processing of lower grade stockpile feed as the mine operations return to normal levels of mining activity, with further improvements in the second half of the year expected from inclusion of higher grade Saramacca ore in the mill feed. Improved recoveries are further expected through the optimization of the elution circuit and acid wash circuit.

Construction continues on the haul road linking the Saramacca deposit to the Rosebel mill, with completion of the final surface expected in the first half of 2020. Rosebel is also continuing to evaluate the underground mining potential of the Saramacca deposit which could result in significantly lower waste volumes, reducing the mining area footprint and potentially improving profitability.

WESTWOOD

The Company expects production at Westwood in 2020 to be in the range of 90,000 to 110,000 ounces as mining and development activities continue to ramp up, incorporating modified mining methods and operational practices developed to promote the safe exploitation of the ore bodies while targeting lower dilution. During the ramp-up period the mill feed will be supplemented with lower grade surface material from satellite prospects.

With a strategic focus to progress development activities in the production and development blocks, the Company is expected to deliver its 2020 production and cost targets while continuing to ramp up to full production by 2022. The Company plans to undertake approximately 9 kilometres of lateral development in 2020.

INCOME TAXES

The Company expects to pay cash taxes in the range of $30 million to $45 million in 2020. The Company is subject to income tax in several jurisdictions, at various tax rates. However, the consolidated effective tax rate for the Company is subject to significant fluctuations period over period due to: expenditures and revenues recognized only for financial accounting purposes or only for income tax purposes; income tax unrelated to the income or loss before taxes for the current period, such as withholding taxes, and adjustments for deferred tax purposes that are not directly related to the income or loss before taxes for the current period, such as foreign exchange rate changes. In addition, adjustments to deferred tax assets and/or liabilities may be recorded during the year.

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1 This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the non-GAAP performance measures section of this MD&A.

DEPRECIATION EXPENSE

Depreciation expense in 2020 is expected to be in the range of $260 million to $270 million.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OUTLOOK

($ millions)	Sustaining[1]	Non-sustaining (Development/ Expansion)[2]	Total
Owner-operator			
Essakane	$ 40	$ 100	$ 140
Rosebel	55	60	115
Westwood	25	25	50
	120	185	305
Corporate and development projects[3]	—	65	65
Total[4,5,6] (±5%)	$ 120	$ 250	$ 370

1 Sustaining capital includes capitalized stripping of $15 million for Rosebel.
2 Non-sustaining capital includes capitalized stripping of $80 million for Essakane and $35 million for Rosebel.
3 Includes attributable capital expenditures for the Côté Gold Project (70%).
4 Includes $11 million of capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures. Refer to the Exploration section of this MD&A.
5 Capitalized borrowing costs are not included.
6 In addition to the above capital expenditures, $20 million in total principal lease payments are expected.

Capital expenditures of $370 million ± 5% reflects an increase over 2019 as the Company completes the Saramacca Project, invests in strategic pushbacks required at Essakane and Rosebel to secure future mine production, and advances growth projects as outlined in the non-sustaining capital section below. Increased sustaining capital relative to 2019 is a reflection of higher development at Westwood.

Sustaining

Sustaining capital guidance of $120 million increased relative to 2019. Total sustaining capitalized stripping of $15 million is consistent with 2019 levels, with 2020 activity primarily focused on strategic pit pushbacks at Rosebel to unlock higher grade ore zones, which is partially offset by lower sustained stripping at Essakane.

Non-sustaining (Development/Expansion)

Non-sustaining capital guidance of $250 million reflects $100 million at Essakane including $80 million in expansionary capitalized stripping targeting strategic pushbacks within the Essakane Main Zone to provide ore access for future mine production, $60 million at Rosebel including the completion of development work at Saramacca and strategic pushbacks within the Rosebel concession to provide access to higher grade zones for future mine production, and $25 million at Westwood primarily for ramp-up development. Additionally, the $65 million for corporate and development projects primarily relates to progressing the Côté Gold and Boto Gold projects. In advance of a construction decision, capital expenditures for the Côté Gold Project are expected to be approximately $35 million to continue progressing the Early Works phase, including site tree clearing, access road development, advancement of the construction camp facilities, and advancing detailed project engineering in an effort to further de-risk the project execution phase. The projected spend of approximately $30 million for the Boto Gold Project is expected to further de-risk the Project in preparation for a construction decision; activities will primarily focus on road and camp construction and advancing project engineering. Development project updates are expected to be provided in the first quarter of 2020, with any associated capital expenditures expected to be provided at that time.

OUTLOOK FOR 2021

The Company expects 2021 attributable gold production to be in the range of 760,000 to 840,000 ounces, approximately 10% higher than the expected 2020 production levels. At Essakane, production is expected to be between 355,000 and 385,000 ounces due to high capitalized stripping with marginally lower production but marginally better grades. At Rosebel, production is expected to be between 305,000 and 335,000 ounces due to higher ore availability and higher grades. Westwood production is expected to be between 100,000 to 120,000 ounces as it continues to ramp up.

Capital expenditures, not inclusive of development projects, are expected to be approximately $250 million with the expected completion of the development of Saramacca in 2020 and lower capitalized stripping compared to 2020.

MARKET TRENDS

GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKET CONDITIONS

The market price of gold closed at $1,515 per ounce at the end of 2019. This represented an appreciation of approximately 18% since the beginning of the year. During 2019, gold rallied above $1,550 per ounce for the first time since 2013. Many factors contributed to gold's strength in 2019. Unpredictable U.S. trade policy and Middle East instability, in addition to accommodative monetary policies by a number of Central Banks globally all combined to support gold's positive trend. The price of gold is a key driver of the Company's profitability.

	Three months ended December 31,		Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
Average market gold price ($/oz)	**$ 1,481**	$ 1,226	**$ 1,392**	$ 1,268
Average realized gold price[1] ($/oz)	**$ 1,480**	$ 1,233	**$ 1,396**	$ 1,270
Closing market gold price ($/oz)			**$ 1,515**	$ 1,279

1 This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the non-GAAP performance measures section of this MD&A.

CURRENCY AND OIL PRICE

The U.S. dollar is the Company's functional currency. The Company's revenues are denominated in U.S. dollars as gold is priced in U.S. dollars. The Company's main exposures in 2019 are the Canadian dollar, the euro and oil prices, which have a direct impact on the Company's Canadian and international mining activities and operations.

The Canadian dollar appreciated approximately 5% against the U.S. dollar in 2019. Canadian economic data were generally stronger than market expectations. Throughout 2019, Canadian business sentiment also improved. All these contributed to the Canadian dollar's strength.

The euro depreciated approximately 2% against the U.S. dollar in 2019. The European Central Bank had a more accommodative monetary policy than most other Central Banks. It renewed its balance sheet expansion in 2019 with an increased amount of Quantitative Easing. In addition, interest rates dropped further into negative territory, and Brexit politics was a market distraction. All these explained the poor euro performance. Going forward the Company will have little euro exposure as it sells a portion of its gold in euros to meet its expenses in West Africa.

The Company is forecasting foreign exchange cash flows of approximately C$300 million in 2020. These exposures relate to operational and capital expenditures in Canada. The Company's hedging strategy is designed to mitigate the risk of exposure to exchange rate volatility of the Canadian dollar. Refer to Financial condition - Market risk section for more information.

The price of Brent appreciated approximately 22%, while West Texas Intermediate (WTI) rose approximately 36% in 2019. Crude oil prices rose on heightened geopolitical risks and falling US inventory. The latter had a more significant impact on WTI.

The Company expects its fuel consumption in 2020 to be the equivalent of approximately 1.3 million barrels of oil for its mining operations in West Africa and South America. The Company's hedging strategy is designed to mitigate the risk of exposure to price volatility of oil. Refer to Financial condition - Market risk section for more information.

	Three months ended December 31,		Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
Average rates				
U.S.$ / Canadian $	**1.3198**	1.3218	**1.3268**	1.2961
€ / U.S.$	**1.1073**	1.1408	**1.1194**	1.1809
Closing rates				
U.S.$ / Canadian $			**1.2963**	1.3644
€ / U.S.$			**1.1227**	1.1456
Average Brent price ($/barrel)	**$ 62**	$ 69	**$ 64**	$ 72
Closing Brent price ($/barrel)			**$ 66**	$ 54
Average WTI price ($/barrel)	**$ 57**	$ 59	**$ 57**	$ 65
Closing WTI price ($/barrel)			**$ 61**	$ 45

SENSITIVITY IMPACT

The following table provides estimated sensitivities around certain inputs, excluding the impact of the Company's hedging program which can affect the Company's operating results, assuming expected 2020 production levels:

	Change of	**Annualized impact on Cost of Sales [1] $/oz**	**Annualized impact on Total Cash Costs [2] $/oz**	**Annualized impact on All-in Sustaining Costs[2] $/oz**
Gold price[3]	$100/oz	$5/oz	$5/oz	$5/oz
Oil price	$10/barrel	$12/oz	$12/oz	$13/oz
U.S.$ / Canadian $	$0.10	$12/oz	$12/oz	$17/oz

1 Cost of sales, excluding depreciation, on an attributable ounce sold basis (excluding the non-controlling interest of 10% at Essakane and 5% at Rosebel) does not include Joint Ventures which are accounted for on an equity basis.
2 This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the non-GAAP performance measures section of this MD&A. Total cash costs and all-in sustaining costs consist of Essakane, Rosebel, Westwood and the Joint Ventures on an attributable basis.
3 Gold price sensitivities relate to royalty cost arrangements, which are included in total cash costs and all-in sustaining costs.

ANNUAL UPDATES

OPERATIONS

The table below presents gold sales attributable to the Company and average realized gold price [1] per ounce sold.

	Attributable Gold Sales[1] (000s oz)			Average Realized Gold Price[2] ($/oz)		
Three months ended December 31,	**2019**	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Continuing operations						
Owner-operator	**184**	206	212	**$ 1,480**	$ 1,233	$ 1,277
Discontinued operations						
Joint Ventures	**12**	14	18	**1,488**	1,235	1,276
	196	220	230	**$ 1,480**	$ 1,233	$ 1,277

	Attributable Gold Sales[1] (000s oz)			Average Realized Gold Price[2] ($/oz)		
Years ended December 31,	**2019**	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Continuing operations						
Owner-operator	**707**	812	806	**$ 1,397**	$ 1,270	$ 1,261
Discontinued operations						
Joint Ventures	**52**	60	65	**1,390**	1,270	1,259
	759	872	871	**$ 1,396**	$ 1,270	$ 1,261

1 Includes Essakane and Rosebel at 90% and 95%, respectively.
2 This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the non-GAAP performance measures section of this MD&A.

The table below presents gold production attributable to the Company and cost of sales [2] per ounce sold.

	Gold Production (000s oz)			Cost of Sales[1] ($ per ounce)		
Three months ended December 31,	**2019**	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Continuing operations						
Owner-operator						
Essakane (90%)	**94**	103	102	**$ 767**	$ 763	$ 792
Rosebel (95%)	**56**	85	79	**1,108**	856	766
Westwood (100%)	**29**	28	29	**1,019**	1,086	909
Total owner-operator	**179**	216	210	**$ 912**	$ 843	$ 802
Discontinued operations						
Joint Ventures	**13**	15	18			
Total operations	**192**	231	228			
Cost of sales[1] ($/oz)				**$ 912**	$ 843	$ 802

	Gold Production (000s oz)			Cost of Sales[1] ($ per ounce)		
Years ended December 31,	**2019**	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Continuing operations						
Owner-operator						
Essakane (90%)	**368**	405	389	**$ 884**	$ 762	$ 785
Rosebel (95%)[2]	**251**	287	302	**1,007**	857	755
Westwood (100%)[3]	**91**	129	125	**1,061**	886	844
Total owner-operator	**710**	821	816	**$ 950**	$ 815	$ 783
Discontinued operations						
Joint Ventures	**52**	61	66			
Total operations	**762**	882	882			
Cost of sales[1] ($/oz)				**$ 950**	$ 815	$ 783

1 Cost of sales, excluding depreciation, as disclosed in note 39 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements is on an attributable ounce sold basis (excluding the non-controlling interests of 10% at Essakane and 5% at Rosebel) and does not include Joint Ventures which are accounted for on an equity basis.
2 Cost of sales per ounce sold for Rosebel does not include the impact of normalization of costs for the year ended 2019 of $12 per ounce (2018 - $nil; 2017 - $nil).
3 Cost of sales per ounce sold for Westwood does not include the impact of normalization of costs for the year ended 2019 of $15 per ounce (2018 - $nil; 2017 - $1 per ounce).

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1 This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the non-GAAP performance measures section of this MD&A.
2 Cost of sales, excluding depreciation, as disclosed in note 39 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements is on an attributable ounce sold basis (excluding the non-controlling interests of 10% at Essakane and 5% at Rosebel) and does not include Joint Ventures which are accounted for on an equity basis.

The table below presents total cash costs[1] per ounce produced and all-in sustaining costs[1] per ounce sold.

	Total Cash Costs[1] ($ per ounce produced)			All-in Sustaining Costs[1] ($ per ounce sold)		
Three months ended December 31,	**2019**	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Continuing operations						
Owner-operator						
Essakane (90%)	**$ 848**	$ 723	$ 715	**$ 1,006**	$ 1,114	$ 990
Rosebel (95%)	**1,074**	774	700	**1,307**	981	1,018
Westwood (100%)	**1,007**	1,102	928	**1,117**	1,334	1,017
Total owner-operator[2]	**$ 944**	$ 792	$ 739	**$ 1,175**	$ 1,141	$ 1,068
Discontinued operations						
Joint Ventures	**982**	858	882	**951**	862	1,114
Total operations	**$ 947**	$ 797	$ 751	**$ 1,161**	$ 1,123	$ 1,071
Cash costs, excluding royalties	**$ 878**	$ 746	$ 698			
Royalties	**69**	51	53			
Total cash costs[1]	**$ 947**	$ 797	$ 751			
All-in sustaining costs[1]				**$ 1,161**	$ 1,123	$ 1,071

	Total Cash Costs[1] ($ per ounce produced)			All-in Sustaining Costs[1] ($ per ounce sold)		
Years ended December 31,	**2019**	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Continuing operations						
Owner-operator						
Essakane (90%)	**$ 871**	$ 718	$ 738	**$ 1,028**	$ 1,002	$ 957
Rosebel (95%)[3]	**958**	831	716	**1,165**	1,006	931
Westwood (100%)[4]	**911**	884	824	**1,079**	1,073	972
Total owner-operator[2]	**$ 907**	$ 783	$ 743	**$ 1,141**	$ 1,068	$ 1,001
Discontinued operations						
Joint Ventures	**915**	914	909	**904**	921	1,023
Total operations	**$ 907**	$ 793	$ 755	**$ 1,124**	$ 1,057	$ 1,003
Cash costs, excluding royalties	**$ 842**	$ 739	$ 703			
Royalties	**65**	54	52			
Total cash costs[1]	**$ 907**	$ 793	$ 755			
All-in sustaining costs[1]				**$ 1,124**	$ 1,057	$ 1,003

1 This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the non-GAAP performance measures section of this MD&A.

2 Owner-operator all-in sustaining costs include corporate general and administrative costs. Refer to all-in sustaining costs reconciliation on page 38.

3 Total cash costs per ounce produced and all-in sustaining costs per ounce sold for Rosebel include the impact of normalization of costs for the year ended 2019 of $12 per ounce (2018 - $nil; 2017 - $nil).

4 Total cash costs per ounce produced and all-in sustaining costs per ounce sold for Westwood include the impact of normalization of costs for the year ended 2019 of $15 per ounce (2018 - $nil; 2017 - $1 per ounce).

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1 This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the non-GAAP performance measures section of this MD&A.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

($ millions)	Three months ended December 31, 2019[1]	2018[2]	2017[2]	Years ended December 31, 2019[1]	2018[2]	2017[2]
Continuing operations						
Sustaining						
Essakane[3]	**$ 9.8**	$ 35.4	$ 20.9	**$ 39.0**	$ 102.5	$ 68.3
Rosebel[3]	**9.4**	11.0	19.1	**42.7**	43.7	51.2
Westwood	**3.3**	6.6	4.0	**13.8**	23.5	17.5
Total gold segments	**22.5**	53.0	44.0	**95.5**	169.7	137.0
Corporate and other	**—**	0.1	1.0	**0.4**	1.2	1.4
Total capital expenditures	**22.5**	53.1	45.0	**95.9**	170.9	138.4
Discontinued operations						
Joint Ventures[4]	**—**	—	2.0	**—**	—	4.3
	$ 22.5	$ 53.1	$ 47.0	**$ 95.9**	$ 170.9	$ 142.7
Continuing operations						
Non-sustaining (Development/Expansion)						
Essakane	**$ 13.7**	$ 23.6	$ 9.0	**$ 62.0**	$ 55.7	$ 14.1
Rosebel	**14.1**	5.7	3.6	**41.0**	21.0	8.2
Westwood	**3.2**	7.9	9.5	**17.9**	31.6	43.6
Total gold segments	**31.0**	37.2	22.1	**120.9**	108.3	65.9
Corporate and other	**1.1**	0.4	0.9	**3.3**	3.9	0.9
Côté Gold Project	**6.8**	4.7	4.0	**31.3**	17.8	5.3
Total capital expenditures	**38.9**	42.3	27.0	**155.5**	130.0	72.1
Discontinued operations						
Joint Ventures[4]	**—**	0.4	2.2	**—**	1.2	5.7
	$ 38.9	$ 42.7	$ 29.2	**$ 155.5**	$ 131.2	$ 77.8
Continuing operations						
Total						
Essakane	**$ 23.5**	$ 59.0	$ 29.9	**$ 101.0**	$ 158.2	$ 82.4
Rosebel	**23.5**	16.7	22.7	**83.7**	64.7	59.4
Westwood	**6.5**	14.5	13.5	**31.7**	55.1	61.1
Total gold segments	**53.5**	90.2	66.1	**216.4**	278.0	202.9
Corporate and other	**1.1**	0.5	1.9	**3.7**	5.1	2.3
Côté Gold Project	**6.8**	4.7	4.0	**31.3**	17.8	5.3
Total capital expenditures	**61.4**	95.4	72.0	**251.4**	300.9	210.5
Discontinued operations						
Joint Ventures[4]	**—**	0.4	4.2	**—**	1.2	10.0
	$ 61.4	$ 95.8	$ 76.2	**$ 251.4**	$ 302.1	$ 220.5
Capitalized Stripping						
(Included in Sustaining and Non-sustaining)						
Essakane[5]	**$ 7.6**	$ 11.5	$ 10.1	**$ 34.0**	$ 58.4	$ 31.0
Rosebel[5]	**3.8**	1.4	3.0	**6.7**	6.6	15.8
Total gold segments	**$ 11.4**	$ 12.9	$ 13.1	**$ 40.7**	$ 65.0	$ 46.8

1 Capital expenditures include cash expenditures for property, plant and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets.

2 Capital expenditures include cash expenditures for property, plant and equipment, exploration and evaluation assets and finance lease payments.

3 On an attributable basis, Essakane (90%) and Rosebel (95%) sustaining capital expenditures for the fourth quarter 2019 were $8.8 million and $8.9 million, respectively (2018 - $31.9 million and $10.5 million; 2017 - $18.8 million and $18.1 million), and for the year ended 2019 were $35.1 million and $40.6 million, respectively (2018- $92.3 million and $41.5 million; 2017 - $61.5 million and $48.6 million).

4 Attributable capital expenditures of Sadiola (41%).

5 Includes non-sustaining capitalized stripping for Essakane and Rosebel for the fourth quarter 2019 of $7.6 million and $3.4 million, respectively (2018 - $nil; 2017 - $nil) and for the year ended 2019 of $30.4 million and $3.4 million, respectively (2018 - $nil; 2017 - $nil).

Burkina Faso – Essakane Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 90%)
Summarized Results 100% Basis, unless otherwise stated

	Three months ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Mine operating statistics						
Ore mined (000s t)	**5,557**	3,927	3,490	**17,702**	13,866	11,811
Waste mined (000s t)	**9,268**	9,492	8,709	**38,605**	36,825	35,697
Total material mined (000s t)	**14,825**	13,419	12,199	**56,307**	50,691	47,508
Strip ratio[1]	**1.7**	2.4	2.5	**2.2**	2.7	3.0
Ore milled (000s t)	**3,213**	3,089	3,572	**13,373**	13,031	13,891
Head grade (g/t)	**1.07**	1.27	1.06	**1.04**	1.18	1.07
Recovery (%)	**94**	90	92	**91**	91	90
Gold production - (000s oz)	**104**	114	113	**409**	450	432
Attributable gold production - 90% (000s oz)	**94**	103	102	**368**	405	389
Gold sales - (000s oz)	**109**	105	113	**413**	444	433
Performance measures						
Average realized gold price[2] ($/oz)	**$ 1,476**	$ 1,232	$ 1,277	**$ 1,400**	$ 1,269	$ 1,261
Cost of sales[3] ($/oz)	**$ 767**	$ 763	$ 792	**$ 884**	$ 762	$ 785
Cash costs[2] excluding royalties ($/oz)	**$ 775**	$ 674	$ 665	**$ 805**	$ 663	$ 686
Royalties ($/oz)	**$ 73**	$ 49	$ 50	**$ 66**	$ 55	$ 52
Total cash costs[2] ($/oz)	**$ 848**	$ 723	$ 715	**$ 871**	$ 718	$ 738
All-in sustaining costs[2] ($/oz)	**$ 1,006**	$ 1,114	$ 990	**$ 1,028**	$ 1,002	$ 957

1 Strip ratio is calculated as waste mined divided by ore mined.
2 This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the non-GAAP performance measures section of this MD&A.
3 Cost of sales, excluding depreciation, as disclosed in note 39 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements is on an attributable ounce sold basis (excluding the 10% non-controlling interest).

Attributable gold production for both the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 was lower by 9%, compared to the same prior year periods, as ore feed was sourced from lower grade zones due to the mine sequencing plan. The impact of lower grades was partially offset by higher throughput realized due to the mill feed comprising a lower percentage of hard rock and higher recoveries.

Material mined in the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 was higher compared to the same prior year periods due to increased mining fleet size and availability combined with the higher utilization of contractors. Ore mined for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 was higher compared to the same prior year periods as mining continued through lower grade ore zones to support the heap leach operations at the end of CIL operations.

The CIL and Heap Leach feasibility study at Essakane was completed in the fourth quarter 2019 and concluded that increasing CIL plant capacity and postponing the heap leach operation to the end of life of mine is more economical than operating both a heap leach and the CIL plant in parallel (see news release dated November 6, 2019). Detailed engineering and procurement of long lead items continues to progress to increase CIL capacity to 11.7 million tonnes per annum (at 100% hard rock) compared to the original nameplate capacity of 10.8 million tonnes per annum (at 100% hard rock).

Cost of sales per ounce sold for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 were higher by 1% and 16%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods primarily due to higher operating costs, lower sales volumes and higher royalties due to higher realized gold prices, partially offset by a reversal of previous impairments relating to ore stockpiles. Operating costs were higher primarily due to lower capitalized stripping and increased use of mining contractors and explosives. A stronger U.S. dollar relative to the euro helped to alleviate these cost pressures.

Total cash costs per ounce produced for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 were higher by 17% and 21%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. As noted above, these cost pressures combined with lower production, were partially offset by the stronger U.S. dollar relative to the euro. Included in total cash costs for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 was the impact of realized derivative gains and losses from hedging programs of $2 loss and $2 gain per ounce produced, respectively (2018 - $9 gain and $17 gain).

All-in sustaining costs per ounce sold for the fourth quarter were lower by 10% compared to the same prior year period, primarily due to lower sustaining capital expenditures compared to the fourth quarter 2018 that included down payments for additions to the fleet, partially offset by higher cost of sales per ounce. All-in sustaining costs per ounce sold for the year ended 2019 were 3% higher compared to the prior year, primarily due to increased cost of sales per ounce partially offset by lower sustaining capital. Included in total cash costs and all-in sustaining costs for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 was the impact of realized derivative gains and losses from hedging programs of $2 loss and $1 gain per ounce sold, respectively (2018 - $10 gain and $19 gain).

Sustaining capital expenditures for the fourth quarter 2019 of $9.8 million included mobile equipment of $3.4 million, capital spares of $2.6 million, resource development of $0.6 million, power generator overhaul of $0.4 million, and various other sustaining capital expenditures of $2.8 million. Non-sustaining capital expenditures of $13.7 million included capitalized stripping of $7.6 million, tailings liners and dams of $4.3 million, mill optimization of $1.3 million and mobile equipment of $0.5 million.

Sustaining capital expenditures for the year ended 2019 of $39.0 million included mobile equipment of $10.5 million, capital spares of $9.5 million, camp and safety improvements $3.7 million, capitalized stripping of $3.6 million, mill enhancements $3.2 million, resource development of $2.5 million, power generator overhaul of $1.6 million and various other sustaining capital expenditures of $4.4 million. Non sustaining capital expenditures for the year ended 2019 of $62.0 million included capitalized stripping of $30.4 million, tailings liners and dams of $20.9 million, mobile equipment of $5.8 million, heap leach and CIL optimization study of $2.6 million and mill upgrade of $2.3 million.

Outlook

Essakane's attributable production in 2020 is expected to be between 365,000 and 385,000 ounces. Capital expenditures are expected to be approximately $140 million, comprising $40 million of sustaining capital expenditures and $100 million of non- sustaining capital expenditures. Sustaining capital of $40 million includes capital spares ($13 million), mobile equipment ($7 million), security enhancements ($7 million), generator overhaul ($3 million), mill equipment ($3 million), resource development ($2 million), and other sustaining capital expenditures ($5 million). Non-sustaining capital of $100 million includes expansionary capitalized stripping ($80 million), tailings liners ($11 million), mill upgrades ($7 million) and a tailings thickening plant ($2 million).

Suriname – Rosebel Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 95%)
Summarized Results 100% Basis, unless otherwise stated

	Three months ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Mine operating statistics						
Ore mined (000s t)	**2,318**	4,497	3,783	**12,277**	16,098	15,028
Waste mined (000s t)	**10,602**	12,136	11,633	**41,049**	48,076	47,802
Total material mined (000s t)	**12,920**	16,633	15,416	**53,326**	64,174	62,830
Strip ratio[1]	**4.6**	2.7	3.1	**3.3**	3.0	3.2
Ore milled (000s t)	**2,900**	3,037	3,249	**12,166**	12,209	12,832
Head grade (g/t)	**0.68**	0.95	0.87	**0.71**	0.82	0.83
Recovery (%)	**94**	96	92	**95**	94	93
Gold production - (000s oz)	**59**	89	83	**264**	302	318
Attributable gold production - 95% (000s oz)	**56**	85	79	**251**	287	302
Gold sales - (000s oz)	**60**	91	78	**254**	304	306
Performance measures						
Average realized gold price[2] ($/oz)	**$ 1,483**	$ 1,234	$ 1,277	**$ 1,387**	$ 1,268	$ 1,260
Cost of sales[3,4] ($/oz)	**$ 1,108**	$ 856	$ 766	**$ 1,007**	$ 857	$ 755
Cash costs[2] excluding royalties ($/oz)	**$ 985**	$ 707	$ 631	**$ 877**	$ 760	$ 647
Royalties ($/oz)	**$ 89**	$ 67	$ 69	**$ 81**	$ 71	$ 69
Total cash costs[2] ($/oz)	**$ 1,074**	$ 774	$ 700	**$ 958**	$ 831	$ 716
All-in sustaining costs[2] ($/oz)	**$ 1,307**	$ 981	$ 1,018	**$ 1,165**	$ 1,006	$ 931

1 Strip ratio is calculated as waste mined divided by ore mined.
2 This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the non-GAAP performance measures section of this MD&A.
3 Cost of sales, excluding depreciation, as disclosed in note 39 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements is on an attributable ounce sold basis (excluding the 5% non-controlling interest).
4 Cost of sales per ounce sold does not include the impact of normalization of costs for the year ended 2019 of $38 per ounce (2018 - $nil; 2017 - $nil).

Attributable gold production for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 was lower by 34% and 13%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods as ore feed was sourced from lower grade zones due to a security incident in the third quarter which resulted in the temporary suspension of mining activities. As mining activities resumed and continued to ramp up in the fourth quarter, the mill continued to process primarily low grade stockpiles which resulted in lower head grades than the prior period. The carbon-in-column plant continued to perform favourably with an additional 2,000 ounces recovered from tailings in the fourth quarter 2019, bringing year-to-date tailings recoveries to 7,600 ounces. The plant exceeded the current year target recovery of 5,000 ounces in the third quarter at a marginal operating cost of approximately $35 per ounce to cover additional power and elution costs.

Mining activities continued at Saramacca in the fourth quarter 2019 following the delivery of first ore (see news release dated October 31, 2019) with the development of additional ore storage capacity on site and commencement of grade control drilling. Material mined from Saramacca continued to be delivered to the Rosebel mill through the use of an alternate road. Construction of the haul road progressed in the fourth quarter with bush clearing activities substantially complete. Construction of the haul road along with site infrastructure is expected to be completed in the first half of 2020. Deliveries of hauling and mining equipment continued in the fourth quarter, with an additional eight haul trucks and four loaders received to support the ramp-up of mining activities in 2020.

Cost of sales per ounce sold for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 were higher by 29% and 17%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. This was primarily due to the reduction in sales volumes, partially offset by a reversal of previous impairments relating to ore stockpiles and lower mining costs as mining activity continued to ramp up.

In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, Rosebel reduced the cash costs and depreciation attributed to inventory for the year ended 2019 by $9.6 million and $3.6 million, respectively (2018 - $nil and $nil) to normalize for the amount of fixed overhead on a per unit basis as a consequence of abnormally low material mined. Normalization of fixed overhead was discontinued at the end of the third quarter 2019. Rosebel reduced total cash costs and all-in sustaining costs for the year ended 2019 by $36 per ounce produced and $38 per ounce sold (2018 - $nil and $nil).

Total cash costs per ounce produced for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 were higher by 39% and 15%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods primarily due to the reduction in volume produced partially offset by the factors noted above. Included in total cash costs for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 was the impact of realized derivative gains from hedging programs of $nil and $1 per ounce produced, respectively (2018 - $4 gain and $8 gain).

All-in sustaining costs per ounce sold for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 were higher by 33% and 16%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. This is primarily due to the reduction in sales volumes partially offset by reduced mining costs as noted above and lower sustaining capital expenditures. Included in all-in sustaining costs for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 was the impact of realized derivative gains from hedging programs of $nil and $1 per ounce sold, respectively (2018 - $4 gain and $8 gain).

Sustaining capital expenditures for the fourth quarter 2019 of $9.4 million included capital spares of $5.1 million, pit infrastructure of $0.7 million, tailings management of $0.5 million, capitalized stripping of $0.4 million and various other sustaining capital expenditures of $2.7 million. Non-sustaining capital expenditures for the fourth quarter 2019 of $14.1 million included $10.7 million related to the Saramacca Project and $3.4 million of capitalized stripping.

Sustaining capital expenditures for the year ended 2019 of $42.7 million included capital spares of $21.1 million, mill equipment of $4.9 million, capitalized stripping of $3.3 million, pit infrastructure of $2.6 million, resource development of $1.9 million, mobile equipment of $1.8 million, tailings management of $1.6 million, and various other sustaining capital expenditures of $5.5 million. Non-sustaining capital expenditures for the year ended 2019 of $41.0 million included $37.6 million related to the Saramacca Project and $3.4 million of capitalized stripping.

Outlook

Rosebel's attributable production in 2020 is expected to be between 245,000 and 265,000 ounces. Capital expenditures are expected to be approximately $115 million, comprising $55 million of sustaining and $60 million of non-sustaining capital. Sustaining capital of $55 million includes capitalized stripping ($15 million), capital spares ($17 million), mill upgrades ($6 million), resource development ($5 million), pit infrastructure and dewatering ($3 million), tailings management ($4 million), mobile equipment ($3 million), and other small projects ($2million). Non-sustaining capital of $60 million is to complete the development work at Saramacca and secure strategic expansionary pushbacks within the Rosebel concession.

Canada – Westwood Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 100%)
Summarized Results

	Three months ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Mine operating statistics						
Ore mined (000s t)	**173**	133	110	**537**	576	518
Ore milled (000s t)	**218**	136	139	**625**	693	624
Head grade (g/t)	**4.37**	6.78	6.96	**4.82**	6.11	6.61
Recovery (%)	**93**	95	95	**94**	94	94
Gold production - (000s oz)	**29**	28	29	**91**	129	125
Gold sales - (000s oz)	**29**	26	36	**94**	124	125
Performance measures						
Average realized gold price[1] ($/oz)	**$ 1,486**	$ 1,232	$ 1,276	**$ 1,407**	$ 1,274	$ 1,262
Cost of sales[2,3] ($/oz)	**$ 1,019**	$ 1,086	$ 909	**$ 1,061**	$ 886	$ 844
Total cash costs[1] ($/oz)	**$ 1,007**	$ 1,102	$ 928	**$ 911**	$ 884	$ 824
All-in sustaining costs[1] ($/oz)	**$ 1,117**	$ 1,334	$ 1,017	**$ 1,079**	$ 1,073	$ 972

1 This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the non-GAAP performance measures section of this MD&A.
2 Cost of sales, excluding depreciation, as disclosed in note 39 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements is on an ounce sold basis.
3 Cost of sales per ounce sold does not include the impact of normalization of costs for the year ended 2019 of $121 per ounce (2018 - $nil; 2017 - $6 per ounce).

Gold production for the fourth quarter 2019 was 4% higher than the same prior year period primarily due to higher throughput partially offset by lower head grades. Gold production for 2019 was 29% lower than the prior year primarily due to lower throughput and head grades.

Mining activities in 2019 were affected by increased seismic activity in the fourth quarter 2018 and were limited to lower grade stopes, resulting in lower head grades than prior year periods. Included in ore mined for the quarter and year ended 2019 was 33 tonnes of ore mined from a satellite deposit. Head grade, excluding marginal ore and ore mined from the satellite pit for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 was 6.44 g/t Au and 5.70 g/t Au, respectively (2018 - 6.78 g/t Au and 7.16 g/t Au).

Underground development continued to progress in the fourth quarter 2019 to open up access to new mining areas with lateral development of approximately 1,520 metres in the fourth quarter 2019 and 7,530 metres in the year ended 2019, averaging 16 and 20 metres per day respectively. Development at Westwood continues and is expected to increase by 10% to 60% of current levels with a three to four year ramp-up to steady state production levels (see news release dated December 12, 2019).

In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Company reduced the cash costs and depreciation attributed to inventory for the year ended 2019 by $11.3 million and $5.0 million, respectively (2018 - $nil and $nil) to normalize for the amount of fixed overhead on a per unit basis as a consequence of abnormally low production. Normalization of fixed overhead was discontinued at the end of the first quarter 2019. The Company reduced total cash costs and all-in sustaining costs for the year ended 2019 by $125 per ounce produced and $121 per ounce sold, respectively (2018 - $nil and $nil).

Cost of sales per ounce sold and total cash costs per ounce produced for the fourth quarter 2019 were lower by 6% and 9% respectively, compared to the same prior year period, primarily due to higher sales and production volumes. Cost of sales per ounce sold and total cash costs per ounce produced for the year ended 2019 were higher compared to the prior year by 20% and 3%, respectively. This is primarily due to the reduction in sales and production volumes partially offset by reduced operating costs due to labour reductions. Included in total cash costs for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 was the impact of realized derivative gains from currency hedging programs of $2 and $2 per ounce produced, respectively (2018 - $nil and $4 gain).

All-in sustaining costs per ounce sold for the fourth quarter were lower compared to the same prior year period by 16%, primarily due to lower cost of sales per ounce, lower sustaining capital expenditures due to reduced development and an increase in sales volume in 2019. All-in sustaining costs per ounce sold for the year ended 2019 were comparable to the same prior year period, this is due to the reduction in sales volumes being offset by reduced operating costs due to labour reductions. Included in all-in sustaining costs for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 was the impact of realized derivative gains from currency hedging programs of $2 and $2 per ounce sold, respectively (2018 - $1 loss and $5 gain).

Sustaining capital expenditures for the fourth quarter 2019 of $3.3 million included deferred development of $2.0 million, underground construction of $0.5 million, underground fixed equipment of $0.4 million, and various other sustaining capital expenditures of $0.4 million. Non-sustaining capital expenditures for the fourth quarter 2019 of $3.2 million included deferred development of $2.3 million, underground construction of $0.5 million and development drilling of $0.4 million.

Sustaining capital expenditures for the year ended 2019 of $13.8 million included deferred development of $9.1 million, underground fixed equipment of $1.6 million, underground construction of $1.3 million and other sustaining capital expenditures of $1.8 million. Non-sustaining capital expenditures for the year ended 2019 of $17.9 million included deferred development of $11.7 million, underground construction of $2.8 million, development drilling of $2.5 million and other non-sustaining capital expenditures of $0.9 million.

Outlook

Westwood's production in 2020 is expected to be between 90,000 and 110,000 ounces as mining and development activities continue to ramp up, while respecting safety protocols for areas where seismicity is present. Capital expenditures are expected to be approximately $50 million, consisting of $25 million in sustaining and $25 million in non-sustaining capital. Sustaining capital of $25 million includes capitalized development ($13 million), fixed and mobile equipment ($5 million), underground construction ($4 million), and other sustaining capital ($3 million). Non-sustaining capital of $25 million includes expansion/ramp-up development ($14 million), fixed and mobile equipment ($6 million), resource drilling ($3 million) and other non-sustaining capital ($2 million).

In the fourth quarter 2019, the Company announced updated production guidance for Westwood based on a preliminary life of mine plan. The guidance incorporated modified mining methods, operational practices and revised productivity assumptions, based on recent operating experience at the mine. A life of mine plan and accompanying National Instrument 43-101 technical report is expected to be completed in the second quarter 2020.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Mali – Sadiola Mine (IAMGOLD interest – 41%)
Summarized Results 41% Basis

	Three months ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Mine operating statistics						
Total material mined (000s t)	**—**	—	1,175	**—**	1,134	5,394
Ore milled (000s t)	**511**	577	529	**1,957**	2,125	2,062
Head grade (g/t)	**0.85**	0.83	1.10	**0.89**	0.89	0.98
Recovery (%)	**92**	93	94	**92**	94	94
Attributable gold production - (000s oz)	**13**	14	18	**52**	59	63
Attributable gold sales - (000s oz)	**12**	13	17	**52**	58	62
Performance measures						
Average realized gold price[1] ($/oz)	**$ 1,488**	$ 1,235	$ 1,276	**$ 1,391**	$ 1,270	$ 1,260
Total cash costs[1] ($/oz)	**$ 982**	$ 866	$ 880	**$ 917**	$ 925	$ 903
All-in sustaining costs[1] ($/oz)	**$ 951**	$ 871	$ 1,118	**$ 905**	$ 930	$ 1,014

1 This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the non-GAAP performance measures section of this MD&A.

Attributable gold production for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 was lower by 7% and 12%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods primarily due to lower throughput. Total cash costs per ounce produced and all-in sustaining costs per ounce sold for the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 primarily consisted of the cost of processing stockpiles.

On December 20, 2019, the Company, together with its joint venture partner, AngloGold Ashanti Limited (“AGA”), entered into an agreement to sell their collective interests in Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A. ("Sadiola") to Allied Gold Corp. for a cash consideration of US$105 million. The transaction remains subject to the fulfilment, or waiver, of a number of conditions precedent, including the receipt of certain approvals and releases from the Government of Mali. In addition, upon the fulfillment or waiver of all conditions precedent to the transaction but immediately prior to closing of the transaction ("Closing"), Sadiola will pay a dividend of $15 million pro rata to its shareholders.

As of December 31, 2019, the Sadiola disposal group met the criteria to be classified as held for sale. The Company’s anticipated share of the proceeds was less than the carrying amount of the Company’s investment in and receivable from Sadiola. This was considered by the Company to be an indicator of impairment for both the Sadiola assets and the Company’s investment in and receivable from Sadiola.

As a result, an assessment was performed and an impairment loss of $36.3 million, which is the Company's share of the impairment recognized by Sadiola for the difference between the fair value less cost of disposal ("FVLCD") of Sadiola's net assets and their carrying value, was recognized in Loss from discontinued operations in the Consolidated statements of earnings (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019. The FVLCD was determined by calculating the fair value of the Company’s share of the consideration receivable from Allied Gold Corp. (level 3 of the fair value hierarchy). The fair value of the consideration comprised of $25.0 million cash receivable upon Closing, $2.5 million cash receivable after Closing, and $12.0 million being the fair value ascribed to the payments contingent on reaching the production milestones. The significant estimates and assumptions used in determining the fair value of the contingent payments were the production profile and discount rate.

An impairment loss of $9.4 million, estimated as the difference between the carrying value of the investment ($38.9 million) and loan receivable ($10.0 million) and the FVLCD, was also recognized in Loss from discontinued operations in the Consolidated statements of earnings (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The total carrying value of $45.6 million is presented as current assets held for sale in the Consolidated balance sheets.

Mali - Yatela Mine (IAMGOLD interest - 40%)

On February 14, 2019, Sadiola Exploration Limited (SADEX), a subsidiary jointly held by the Company and AngloGold Ashanti Limited, entered into a share purchase agreement with the Government of Mali, whereby SADEX agreed to sell to the Government of Mali its 80% participation in Société d’Exploitation des Mines d’Or de Yatela (Yatela), for a consideration of $1. The transaction remains subject to the fulfillment of a number of conditions precedent, among which the adoption of two laws, confirming the change of status of Yatela to a State Entity, and also the creation of a dedicated state agency, notably in charge of mine rehabilitation and closure. As part of the transaction, and upon its completion, SADEX will make a one-time payment of approximately $18.5 million to the said state agency, in an amount corresponding to the estimated costs of completing the rehabilitation and closure of the Yatela mine, and also financing certain outstanding social programs. Upon completion and this payment being made, SADEX and its affiliated companies will be released of all obligations relating to the Yatela mine, including those relating to rehabilitation, mine closure and the financing of social programs.

As of March 31, 2019, the Yatela disposal group met the criteria to be classified as held for sale. The net carrying value of the investment in Yatela before classification as held for sale was in a liability position of ($13.2 million). A loss of $5.3 million as a result of writing down the carrying amount of the disposal group to its fair value less costs to sell was included in Loss from discontinued operations. The total carrying value of ($18.5 million) is presented as current liabilities held for sale in the Consolidated balance sheets.

Together the Sadiola and Yatela disposal groups are considered a separate geographical area of operation and have therefore been presented as discontinued operations in the Consolidated statement of earnings (loss).

EXPLORATION

The Company was active at brownfield and greenfield exploration projects in nine countries located in West Africa and the Americas.

In 2019, expenditures for exploration and project studies totaled $51.2 million compared to $80.5 million in the prior year, of which $34.5 million was expensed and $16.7 million was capitalized. The Company's accounting policy is to expense exploration costs and capitalize costs of evaluating the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource, including those on or adjacent to existing mine sites. The decrease in total exploration and project expenditures reflected the alignment of the planned activities with the self-funding strategy while continuing to advance core exploration programs and key project studies. Drilling activities on active projects and mine sites totaled approximately 272,000 metres for the year, slightly over the 2019 program guidance.

	Three months ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
($ millions)	**2019**	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Exploration projects - greenfield[1]	**$ 6.2**	$ 7.3	$ 7.0	**$ 27.7**	$ 31.0	$ 25.4
Exploration projects - brownfield[2]	**5.2**	7.2	9.5	**19.3**	25.8	31.1
	11.4	14.5	16.5	**47.0**	56.8	56.5
Feasibility and other studies[3]	**1.6**	7.2	5.3	**4.2**	23.7	11.5
	$ 13.0	$ 21.7	$ 21.8	**$ 51.2**	$ 80.5	$ 68.0

1 Exploration projects - greenfield included expenditures related to the Boto Gold Project for the three months and year ended December 31, 2019 of $0.3 million and $2.0 million, respectively (2018 - $1.1 million and $4.9 million; 2017 - $0.2 million and $1.3 million).
2 Exploration projects - brownfield for 2019, 2018 and 2017 excluded expenditures related to Joint Ventures of $nil, $0.2 million and $1.4 million, respectively, and included near-mine exploration and resource development of $9.9 million, $12.6 million and $10.6 million, respectively.
3 Feasibility and other studies included expenditures related to the Boto Gold Project for the three months and year ended December 31, 2019 of $1.5 million and $4.1 million, respectively (2018 - $0.3 million and $3.6 million; 2017 - $0.9 million and $0.9 million).

OUTLOOK

In 2020, planned exploration program spending (excluding project studies) will total $47 million, comprising near mine brownfield and greenfield exploration programs. Brownfield programs will continue to focus on expanding resources along the Saramacca- Brokolonko trend near Rosebel, and at current operations at Essakane. Drilling will also continue to target resource conversion at Westwood and further resource delineation at the nearby Rouyn Gold Project. Greenfield programs continue to focus on resource expansions and evaluation of priority targets at various exploration and development projects including: Côté Gold Project in Ontario, Nelligan Gold and Monster Lake Projects in Quebec, Boto Gold Project in Senegal, Diakha-Siribaya Gold Project in Mali, Pitangui Project in Brazil, and Karita Gold Project in Guinea.

The 2020 resource development and exploration program includes approximately 190,000 to 210,000 metres of diamond and reverse circulation ("RC") drilling.

($ millions)	**Capitalized[1]**	**Expensed**	**Total**
Exploration projects - greenfield	$ —	$ 26	**$ 26**
Exploration projects - brownfield[2]	11	10	**21**
	$ 11	$ 36	**$ 47**

1 The 2020 planned spending for capitalized expenditures of $11 million is included in the Company's capital spending guidance of $370 million (±5%).
2 Exploration projects - brownfield include planned near-mine exploration and resource development of $11 million.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Côté Gold Project, Canada

The Côté Gold Project is a 70:30 joint venture between the operator IAMGOLD and Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. ("SMM").

As at December 31, 2019, the Côté Gold Project reported (all figures quoted on a 100% basis) estimated proven and probable mineral reserves of 233.0 million tonnes grading 1.0 g/t Au for 7.3 million contained ounces. Measured and indicated resources (inclusive of reserves) totaled 365.5 million tonnes grading 0.9 g/t Au for 10.2 million contained ounces, and inferred resources totaled 189.6 million tonnes grading 0.6 g/t Au for 3.8 million contained ounces (see news releases dated February 18, 2020).

In January 2019, the Company announced a deferral of the decision to proceed with the construction of the Côté Gold Project (see news release dated January 28, 2019).

During the fourth quarter 2019, de-risking activities continued at the Côté Gold Project, with project engineering now approximately 46% complete. De-risking activities remain within capital expenditure guidance and include geotechnical evaluation and modelling of the proposed tailings management facility, updating the resource block model, and advancing project permitting. In addition, the Company continues to refine and incorporate technology benefits from mine automation.

Throughout 2019, the Company reported assay results from approximately 6,800 metres of diamond drilling completed on the new Gosselin Zone discovery, located approximately 1.5 kilometres northeast of the Côté Gold deposit. Results included the following highlights: 342.5 metres grading 0.98 g/t Au; 412.0 metres grading 1.28 g/t Au (see news release dated July 30, 2019). In the fourth quarter 2019, approximately 1,900 metres of additional diamond drilling was completed to evaluate the new discovery for near- surface mineralized extensions as well as evaluate the continuity of mineralization between the Gosselin and Young-Shannon zones.

In 2020, approximately 14,000 metres of diamond drilling is planned to continue to evaluate the resource potential of this new discovery as well as evaluate other identified targets on the property. In addition, in advance of a construction decision, the Company expects to further de-risk the execution phase of the Project. Capital expenditures of approximately $35 million are planned in 2020, to continue progressing the Early Works phase, including site tree clearing, access road development, advancement of the construction camp facilities, and advancing detailed project engineering.

Boto Gold Project, Senegal

As at December 31, 2019, the Boto Gold Project (on a 100% basis) reported estimated probable mineral reserves totaling 29.0 million tonnes grading 1.7 g/t Au for 1.6 million contained ounces. Indicated resources (inclusive of reserves) totaled 40.6 million tonnes grading 1.6 g/t Au for 2.0 million contained ounces and inferred resources totaled 8.2 million tonnes grading 1.8 g/t Au for 469,000 contained ounces (see news releases dated January 13, 2020 and February 18, 2020).

During the fourth quarter 2019, the Company continued to optimize the design elements of the Boto Gold Project while also maintaining stakeholder engagement. The drilling program undertaken during the year included further resource delineation and evaluation of potential resource expansions adjacent to the Malikoundi design pit, as well as condemnation drilling of proposed infrastructure sites. In the fourth quarter, drilling activities resumed with approximately 1,200 metres of diamond drilling completed to target the conversion of inferred resources to an indicated category.

Subsequent to the quarter, the Company announced that the Government of the Republic of Senegal approved the exploitation permit application for the Boto Gold Project for an initial period of 20 years. The receipt of the mining permit positions the Project for a development decision and eventual production. The Company also released the results of various development and operating optimizations undertaken since the completion of the 2018 Feasibility Study. The optimized study contemplates an operation that is expected to produce an average of 160,000 ounces of gold per year during the first six years of operations, averaging 130,000 ounces of gold per year at all-in sustaining costs of $842 per ounce sold over a mine life of approximately 11 years. With expected initial capital expenditures of $271 million, the Project has an after-tax net present value (using a 6% discount rate) of $219 million using a gold price assumption of $1,350 per ounce (see news releases dated October 22, 2018 and January 13, 2020).

In 2020, exploration efforts will continue to focus on delineation drilling aimed at converting and upgrading inferred resources as well as continued exploration to expand existing resources or discover new zones of mineralization within the exploitation permit. In addition, in advance of a construction decision, the Company expects capital expenditures of approximately $30 million in 2020 to further de-risk the Project with activities primarily focused on road and camp construction and advancing project engineering.

Transfer from Exploration and evaluation assets to Property, plant and equipment - Construction in progress

Upon receipt of an approved exploitation permit application from the Government of the Republic of Senegal in the fourth quarter 2019, the Boto Gold Project was determined to have achieved technical feasibility and commercial viability. Costs capitalized to the Boto Gold Project were transferred from Exploration and evaluation assets to Property, plant and equipment - Construction in progress.

BROWNFIELD EXPLORATION PROJECTS

The Company's mine and regional exploration teams continued to conduct systematic brownfield exploration and resource development work during 2019 at the Essakane, Rosebel and Westwood operations.

Essakane, Burkina Faso

As at December 31, 2019, the Company reported total attributable proven and probable reserves at Essakane, including heap leach reserves, of 112.2 million tonnes grading 1.0 g/t Au for 3.4 million contained ounces. Total attributable measured and indicated mineral resources (inclusive of reserves) totaled 135.6 million tonnes grading 1.0 g/t Au for 4.2 million contained ounces and attributable inferred resources totaled 11.3 million tonnes grading 1.1 g/t Au for 401,000 contained ounces. At the nearby Gossey satellite deposit, located approximately 15 kilometres northwest of the Essakane operation, attributable indicated mineral resources totaled 9.4 million tonnes grading 0.9 g/t Au for 262,000 contained ounces and inferred mineral resources totaled 2.6 million tonnes grading 0.9 g/t Au for 77,000 contained ounces (see news release dated February 18, 2020).

During the fourth quarter 2019, the Company announced the results of the Carbon-In-Leach ("CIL") and Heap Leach feasibility study which supported an investment to optimize the mill and increase CIL plant capacity while postponing heap leach operations until the end of Essakane's mine life (see news release dated November 6, 2019).

During 2019, approximately 16,500 metres of reverse circulation and diamond drilling were completed on the mine lease and surrounding exploration concessions. Drilling was focused on resource expansion and conversion in an effort to replace depletion from mining activities and support the feasibility study at the Essakane Main Zone ("EMZ"), as well as to evaluate the resource potential of soft oxide mineralization southeast of the EMZ and at the Tassiri satellite prospect.

During the fourth quarter 2019, approximately 1,800 metres of RC drilling were completed with a primary focus on condemnation drilling at Falagountou.

In 2020, approximately 8,500 metres of diamond and reverse circulation drilling is planned to target resource expansions and continue to explore high priority exploration targets on the mine lease and surrounding exploration concessions.

Rosebel, Suriname

As at December 31, 2019, the Company reported total estimated attributable proven and probable mineral reserves at Rosebel, including the Saramacca deposit, of 133.2 million tonnes grading 1.0 g/t Au for 4.4 million contained ounces. Total attributable measured and indicated resources (inclusive of reserves) totaled 286.7 million tonnes grading 1.0 g/t Au for 8.9 million contained ounces and attributable inferred resources totaled 68.8 million tonnes grading 0.9 g/t Au for 1.9 million contained ounces (see news release dated February 18, 2020).

During 2019, the Company completed approximately 70,000 metres of diamond and RC drilling focused on evaluating potential resource expansions in the vicinity of existing operations. In the fourth quarter 2019, approximately 30,000 metres of diamond and RC drilling were completed which continued to focus on testing mineralization both along strike and below the current Saramacca reserve pit design. In addition, grade control and infill drilling program was completed on the Saramacca deposit, as well as the Rosebel, J Zone, and Pay Caro pits. Drilling also resumed on selected targets of the Brokolonko concession situated along the general Saramacca trend. Throughout 2019, the Company reported results from drilling focused on testing the underground potential of Saramacca, which included the following highlights: 21.0 metres grading 6.05 g/t Au; 22.7 metres grading 8.54 g/t Au; 24.0 metres grading 9.67 g/t Au (see news release dated August 7, 2019).

In 2020, approximately 55,000 metres of diamond and reverse circulation drilling is planned to improve resource confidence, target resource expansions and continue to explore high priority exploration targets on the mine lease and surrounding exploration concessions.

Westwood, Canada

As at December 31, 2019, the Company reported total estimated attributable proven and probable mineral reserves at Westwood of 5.3 million tonnes grading 7.0 g/t Au for 1.2 million contained ounces. Total attributable measured and indicated resources (inclusive of reserves) totaled 5.1 million tonnes grading 9.0 g/tAu for 1.5 million contained ounces and attributable inferred resources totaled 6.2 million tonnes grading 8.6 g/t Au for 1.7 million contained ounces (see news release dated February 18, 2020).

During the fourth quarter 2019, underground excavation totaled 1,522 metres of lateral development for a total of 7,533 metres in 2019. In addition, approximately 20,000 metres of resource development diamond and RC drilling and approximately 1,600 metres of geotechnical drilling were completed in the fourth quarter for a total of approximately 73,000 metres of diamond and RC drilling in 2019. The diamond drilling program focused on infilling known mineralized zones as well as resource definition drilling in areas to be mined.

In 2020, approximately 56,000 metres of diamond and RC drilling are planned that will continue to focus of resource definition and development.

GREENFIELD EXPLORATION PROJECTS

In addition to the near-mine and brownfield exploration programs described above, the Company conducted active exploration and drilling programs on a number of early to advanced stage greenfield exploration projects during 2019. Highlights included:

Diakha-Siribaya, Mali

As at December 31, 2019, the Company reported (on a 100% basis) indicated mineral resources of 18.0 million tonnes grading 1.3 g/t Au for 744,000 contained ounces, and inferred resources of 23.2 million tonnes grading 1.6 g/t Au for 1.2 million contained ounces (see news release dated February 18, 2020).

Following the announcement of an updated mineral resource estimate in the first quarter 2019, a total of approximately 7,000 metres of diamond and RC drilling were completed prior to the onset of the rainy season during the third quarter. The purpose of the 2019 drill program was to selectively infill and expand resources at the Diakha deposit and test other high priority exploration targets.

The 2020 exploration program will continue to focus on testing for additional resource expansions at Diakha under shallow cover to the south and along strike. In addition, the program will aim to explore new targets within a 20-kilometre radius of Diakha, testing selected geochemical and geophysical targets.

Karita, Guinea

The Karita Gold Project is wholly owned by IAMGOLD and was acquired in 2017 as a granted exploration permit that covers approximately 100 square kilometres, located in Guinea between the Company's Boto Gold Project in Senegal to the north, and its Diakha-Siribaya Gold Project in Mali to the south.

During 2019, a first pass drilling program totaling approximately 1,800 metres of RC drilling was completed ahead of the rainy season to follow up on a previously identified termite mound geochemical anomaly interpreted to be a possible extension of the mineralized trend between the Boto and Diakha deposits. The Company announced assay results from the drilling program which confirmed a new discovery of mineralization along this portion of the Senegal-Mali Shear Zone and included the following highlights:
29.0 metres grading 2.96 g/t Au; 21.0 metres grading 9.01 g/t Au; and 16.0 metres grading 3.17 g/t Au (see news release dated October 2, 2019).

In 2020, a diamond and RC drill program totaling approximately 10,000 metres is planned and will focus on infill and step-out drilling to continue to delineate and develop the resource potential of this new discovery.

Pitangui, Brazil

As at December 31, 2019, the Company reported (on a 100% basis) indicated mineral resources at the São Sebastião deposit of 3.3 million tonnes grading 4.4 g/t Au for 470,000 contained ounces; and inferred resources of 3.6 million tonnes grading 3.8 g/t Au for 433,000 contained ounces (see news release dated February 18, 2020).

Throughout 2019, approximately 12,300 metres of diamond drilling were completed to evaluate potential extensions of the São Sebastião deposit and test other targets on the property.

The 2020 exploration program totaling approximately 7,500 metres will continue to evaluate targeted resource expansions at depth and evaluate various exploration targets located on the large property position.

Monster Lake Joint Venture, Canada

The Monster Lake Project, located 50 kilometres southwest of Chibougamau, Quebec, is held under an earn-in option to joint venture agreement with TomaGold Corporation. During the fourth quarter, the Company provided notice that it had met its expenditure commitments under the terms of the earn-in option agreement, to increase its undivided interest in the Project to 75%.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company reported (on a 100% basis) inferred mineral resources of 1.1 million tonnes grading 12.1 g/t Au for 433,300 contained ounces, assuming an underground mining scenario (see news releases dated March 28, 2018 and February 18, 2020).

During 2019, the Company completed a 5,300-metre winter drilling program and reported assay results which included the following highlights: 0.8 metres grading 357.0 g/t Au; 0.5 metres grading 133.0 g/t Au (see news release dated July 23, 2019). The objective of the 2019 program was to target selected areas to discover additional zones of mineralization with potential to increase the total mineral resources on the property.

The 2020 exploration program will continue to evaluate the +4 kilometres long structural corridor hosting the 325-Megane zone for additional zones of mineralization. Priority will be put on the Annie Shear Zone to extend mineralization intersected during 2019.

Nelligan Joint Venture, Canada

The Nelligan Gold Project, located approximately 15 kilometres south of the Monster Lake Project in the Chapais - Chibougamau area in Quebec, is held under an earn-in option to joint venture agreement with Vanstar Mining Resources Inc.. During the fourth quarter, the Company announced that it exercised its option to increase its undivided interest by a further 24% and now holds an aggregate undivided interest of 75% in the Project (see news release dated December 11, 2019). In addition, during the fourth quarter 2019, the Company announced an initial resource (see news release dated October 22, 2019) and filed the supporting National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (see news release dated December 4, 2019). The Nelligan Gold Project was also awarded the “Discovery of the Year” by the Association de l'Exploration Minière du Québec ("AEMQ") at its XPLOR 2019 Reconnaissance Gala (see news release dated October 25, 2019).

As at December 31, 2019, the Company reported (on a 100% basis) inferred mineral resources of 97.0 million tonnes grading 1.0 g/t Au for 3.2 million contained ounces (see news releases dated October 22, 2019 and February 18, 2020).

During 2019, the Company completed approximately 17,500 metres of diamond drilling designed to infill and further test continuity of mineralization associated with the Renard Zone. These results, combined with past results, were used to complete the 2019 initial resource estimate in accordance with NI 43-101. In addition, the Company completed summer mapping and soil sampling programs to enhance its understanding of the mineral potential on the property. Assay results from the 2019 drilling program were reported throughout the year, with highlights including: 4.04 g/t Au over 16.7 metres; 2.22 g/t Au over 28.4 metres; 5.50 g/t Au over 17.3 metres; 1.82 g/t Au over 50.2 metres; and 1.26 g/t Au over 123.7 metres (see news releases dated May 30 and August 13, 2019).

In 2020, additional metallurgical tests will be completed to help refine the proposed process flow sheet. The Company also expects to drill approximately 8,000 metres of diamond drilling at Nelligan focused on infill drilling to improve resource classification as well as step-out drilling to evaluate potential resource extensions at depth and along strike. Regional exploration will also continue to define and evaluate other priority targets on the property.

Rouyn Option, Canada

In the fourth quarter 2018, the Company entered into an option purchase agreement with Yorbeau Resources Inc. (“Yorbeau”) for the Rouyn Gold Project, located near the city of Rouyn-Noranda in Quebec. Under the terms of the purchase agreement, the Company can acquire a 100% interest in the Project by making scheduled cash payments totaling C$4 million and completing exploration expenditures totaling C$9 million over a four year period. By the end of the expenditure period, the Company must complete a resource estimate in accordance with NI 43-101, after which the Company, at its election, can purchase a 100% interest in the Project, subject to a 2% net smelter return, by paying Yorbeau the lesser of C$15 per resource ounce or C$30 million.

During 2019, approximately 20,000 metres of diamond drilling were completed to infill a portion of the Lac Gamble zone as well as to test selected exploration targets in the area of the historic Astoria deposit, located approximately 1 kilometre to the east of Lac Gamble zone. Assay results from the 2019 drilling program at Lac Gamble were reported throughout the year, with highlights including: 29.7 metres grading 8.96 g/t Au including 11.1 metres grading 17.49 g/t Au; 23.4 metres grading 6.08 g/t Au including 8.1 metres grading 13.25 g/t Au; and 10.05 metres grading 6.59 g/t Au (see news releases dated May 23, June 12, and July 31, 2019).

In 2020, the Company expects to complete approximately 14,000 metres of diamond drilling to further define and delineate the Lac Gamble zone, including infill drilling to upgrade resources to support a future resource estimation. The program will also continue to evaluate the resource potential at the nearby Astoria and other satellite targets.

Eastern Borosi Joint Venture, Nicaragua

The 176-square-kilometre Eastern Borosi Project is located in the Golden Triangle of Northeast Nicaragua and is held under an earn-in option to joint venture agreement with Calibre Mining Corporation ("Calibre"). The Company currently holds an initial 51% interest in the Project and has exercised its right to enter the second option to earn up to a 70% interest in the Project.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company reported (on a 100% basis) underground inferred mineral resources of 3.2 million tonnes grading 6.03 g/t Au and 104 g/t Ag for 624,000 ounces of contained gold and 10,758,500 ounces of contained silver, respectively; and open pit inferred mineral resources of 1.2 million tonnes grading 1.98 g/t Au and 16 g/t Ag, for 76,500 ounces of contained gold and 601,000 ounces of contained silver, respectively (see news releases dated April 3, 2018 and February 18, 2020).

During 2019, the Joint Venture completed approximately 5,500 metres of diamond drilling to continue to test selected vein structures for extensions to mineralization.

OTHER

Loma Larga (formerly Quimsacocha), Ecuador

The Company, through its 35.6% equity ownership interest in INV Metals Inc. ("INV Metals"), has an indirect interest in the Loma Larga gold, silver and copper project in southern Ecuador. During the fourth quarter 2018, INV Metals announced the results of a feasibility study supporting the proposed development of an underground mine with an anticipated average annual production of 227,000 gold equivalent ounces over a 12-year mine life with an after-tax internal rate of return of 24.7%, payback period of 2.6 years and an after-tax net present value of $356 million (see INV Metals' news release dated November 29, 2018).

In 2019, INV Metals commenced engineering work to study the relocation of the proposed tailings management facility, reviewed project optimizations, continued stakeholder engagement, advanced project environmental permitting and advanced financing discussions.

The Company participated in INV Metals' common shares public equity offering during the first quarter 2019 to acquire an additional 1.6 million common shares at a price of C$0.65 per share for an aggregate amount of $0.8 million (C$1.1 million), to maintain a 35.6% ownership interest in INV Metals. The Company further participated in INV Metals' private placement of common shares during the fourth quarter 2019 to acquire an additional 13.9 million common shares of INV Metals at a price of C$0.40 per share for an aggregate amount of $4.2 million (C$5.6 million) to maintain a 35.6% ownership interest in INV Metals.

	2019				2018			
($ millions, except where noted)	**Q4**	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Revenues	**$ 293.4**	**$ 274.4**	**$ 246.5**	**$ 251.0**	$ 274.3	$ 244.8	$ 277.4	$ 314.5
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations [1,2]	**$ (291.1)**	**$ (8.4)**	**$ (18.5)**	**$ (40.7)**	$ (37.3)	$ (12.7)	$ (15.4)	$ 42.5
Net earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	**$ (50.1)**	**$ 7.2**	**$ 4.2**	**$ (0.6)**	$ 4.7	$ 3.7	$ (8.8)	$ 3.6
Net earnings (loss) attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD	**$ (353.9)**	**$ (3.0)**	**$ (14.4)**	**$ (41.3)**	$ (34.8)	$ (9.5)	$ (26.2)	$ 42.3
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD ($/share)	**$ (0.76)**	**$ (0.01)**	**$ (0.03)**	**$ (0.09)**	$ (0.07)	$ (0.02)	$ (0.06)	$ 0.09

1 In the first quarter 2018, Net earnings from continuing operations were higher primarily due to higher gross profit.
2 In the fourth quarter 2019, Net loss from continuing operations was higher primarily due to impairment charges, net of reversal.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

IMPAIRMENT CHARGES, NET OF REVERSAL

The company performs impairment testing for its Property, plant and equipment and Exploration and evaluation assets when indications of potential impairment or reversal of previously recognized impairment are identified.

Doyon Cash Generating Unit

The Company studied various design approaches to Westwood and developed a preliminary life of mine plan in the fourth quarter 2019. The preliminary life of mine plan incorporated modified mining methods, operational practices and revised productivity assumptions, based on recent operating experience at the mine. The preliminary life of mine plan is not a National Instrument 43-101 technical report, but management's best estimate as at December 31, 2019. The Company continues to work with experts in seismically active, narrow vein underground mines in order to develop the updated mining and development plan for Westwood. The Company plans to complete an updated life of mine plan and technical report for Westwood in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 in the second quarter 2020. The measurable decrease in Westwood's estimated future cash flows anticipated in the preliminary life of mine plan, was considered to be an indicator of impairment for the Doyon CGU.

As a result, an assessment was performed for the Doyon CGU, and it was determined that the carrying amount exceeded its recoverable amount of $117.0 million. This resulted in an impairment charge of $395.0 million being recognized in the Consolidated statements of earnings (loss).

Essakane Cash Generating Unit

As a result of the continued increase in the spot price of gold and the significant increase in analyst consensus for future gold prices, the Company increased its short-term and long-term gold price estimates as at December 31, 2019, which was considered to be an indicator of reversal of previously recognized impairment, as the gold price represented a significant change in the key inputs used to determine the Essakane CGU’s recoverable amount.

As a result, an assessment was performed for the Essakane CGU, and it was determined that the recoverable amount of $774.0 million exceeded its carrying amount. This resulted in a $122.0 million reversal of the previous impairment charge recorded in 2013 being recognized in the Consolidated statements of earnings (loss).

Sadiola Cash Generating Unit

On December 20, 2019, the Company, together with its joint venture partner, AngloGold Ashanti Limited (“AGA”), entered into an agreement to sell their collective interests in Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A. ("Sadiola") to Allied Gold Corp. for a cash consideration of US$105 million. The Company’s anticipated share of the proceeds was less than the carrying amount of the Company’s investment in and receivable from Sadiola. This was considered by the Company to be an indicator of impairment for both the Sadiola assets and the Company’s investment in and receivable from Sadiola.

As a result, an assessment was performed and an impairment loss of $36.3 million, the Company's share of the impairment recognized by Sadiola for the difference between the fair value less cost of disposal ("FVLCD") of Sadiola's net assets and their carrying value, was recognized in Loss from discontinued operations in the Consolidated statements of earnings (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019. The FVLCD was determined by calculating the fair value of the Company’s share of the consideration receivable from Allied Gold Corp. (level 3 of the fair value hierarchy). The fair value of the consideration comprised of $25.0 million cash receivable upon Closing, $2.5 million cash receivable after Closing, and $12.0 million being the fair value ascribed to the payments contingent on reaching the production milestones. The significant estimates and assumptions used in determining the fair value of the contingent payments were the production profile and discount rate.

An impairment loss of $9.4 million, estimated as the difference between the carrying value of the investment ($38.9 million) and loan receivable ($10.0 million) and the FVLCD, was also recognized in Loss from discontinued operations in the Consolidated statements of earnings (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had $836.7 million in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had $28.1 million of restricted cash to guarantee the environmental indemnities related to the Essakane mine.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had C$198.9 million ($153.4 million) of uncollateralized surety bonds to guarantee the environmental indemnities related to the Doyon division and the Côté Gold Project, up C$16.4 million ($19.7 million) compared to December 31, 2018. The increase was primarily due to higher collateral requirements in the first quarter 2019 pursuant to the closure plan for the Westwood mine approved by the Government of Quebec in the first quarter 2018.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had short-term investments of $6.1 million.

Working capital as at December 31, 2019, was $997.0 million, up $137.3 million compared to December 31, 2018. The increase was due to higher current assets ($176.1 million), partially offset by higher current liabilities ($38.8 million).

Current assets as at December 31, 2019 were $1,263.0 million, up $176.1 million compared to December 31, 2018. The increase was primarily due to higher cash and cash equivalents ($215.5 million), assets classified as held for sale related to Sadiola ($45.6 million) and inventories ($33.8 million), partially offset by lower short-term investments ($112.9 million).

Current liabilities as at December 31, 2019 were $266 million, up $38.8 million compared to December 31, 2018. The increase was primarily due to liabilities classified as held for sale related to Yatela ($18.5 million), higher accounts payable and accrued liabilities ($15.9 million) and current portion of leases ($11.2 million), partially offset by lower other liabilities ($4.6 million).

Working Capital	**December 31, 2019**	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Working capital[1] ($ millions)	**$ 997.0**	$ 859.7	$ 929.9
Current working capital ratio[2]	**4.7**	4.8	5.0

1 Working capital is defined as current assets less current liabilities.
2 Current working capital ratio is defined as current assets divided by current liabilities.

On March 16, 2017, the Company issued at face value $400 million of Notes due in 2025 with an interest rate of 7% per annum. The Notes are denominated in U.S. dollars and mature on April 15, 2025. Interest is payable in arrears in equal semi-annual installments on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning on October 15, 2017. The Notes are guaranteed by some of the Company's subsidiaries.

The Company incurred transaction costs of $6.4 million which have been capitalized and offset against the carrying amount of the Notes within Long-term debt in the Consolidated balance sheet and are being amortized using the effective interest rate method.

On November 15, 2018, the Company amended its $250 million credit facility. These amendments included, amongst other things, increasing the credit facility to $500 million, extending the maturity to January 31, 2023, an option to increase commitments by $100 million, the ability to enter into leases of up to $250 million, the ability to enter into gold prepaid transaction(s) of no more than 225,000 ounces, and changes to the financial covenants, including the elimination of the Minimum Tangible Net Worth covenant. The Company was in compliance with its credit facility covenants as at December 31, 2019.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had letters of credit in the amount of $0.4 million issued under the credit facility, to guarantee certain environmental indemnities.

On January 15, 2019, the Company entered into a forward gold sale arrangement ("Arrangement") with a syndicate of banks and received a cash prepayment of $169.8 million in December 2019 in exchange for delivering 150,000 ounces of gold in 2022, with a gold floor price of $1,300 per ounce and a cap price of $1,500 per ounce, to provide additional financial flexibility as it executes its growth strategy. The cost of the Arrangement is 5.38% per annum.

On June 27, 2019, the Company executed a €20.5 million ($23.3 million) loan agreement with Caterpillar Financial Services Corporation ("Equipment Loan") with an interest rate of 5.23% per annum.The Equipment Loan, secured by certain mobile equipment at Essakane, matures on June 27, 2024 and is repayable in quarterly installments starting September 27, 2019. The Company incurred transaction costs of $0.3 million which have been capitalized and offset against the carrying amount of the Equipment Loan within Long-term debt in the Consolidated balance sheets and are being amortized using the effective interest rate method. The loan is carried at amortized cost on the Consolidated balance sheets.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Contractual obligations as at December 31, 2019 were $1,154.0 million, primarily comprising contractual cash flows on long-term debt, purchase obligations, capital expenditure obligations and lease obligations. Management believes these obligations will be met through available cash resources and net cash from operating activities.

		Payments due by period			
As at December 31, 2019	**Total**	**<1 yr**	**1-2 yrs**	**3-4 yrs**	**>4 yrs**
Long-term debt	**$ 577.3**	**$ 33.6**	**$ 66.5**	**$ 63.2**	**$ 414.0**
Purchase obligations	**124.4**	**119.2**	**3.3**	**1.1**	**0.8**
Capital expenditure obligations	**42.0**	**34.6**	**7.4**	**—**	**—**
Lease obligations	**65.2**	**16.2**	**27.8**	**19.3**	**1.9**
Total contractual obligations	**808.9**	**203.6**	**105.0**	**83.6**	**416.7**
Asset retirement obligations	**345.1**	**4.8**	**18.3**	**26.5**	**295.5**
	$ 1,154.0	**$ 208.4**	**$ 123.3**	**$ 110.1**	**$ 712.2**

The Company also uses derivative contracts to hedge for risk management purposes. Details of these contracts are included in the Market Risk section below - Summary of Hedge Portfolio.

CASH FLOW

($ millions)	Three months ended December 31, 2019	2018	2017	Years ended December 31, 2019	2018	2017
Net cash from (used in) per consolidated financial statements:						
Operating activities	**$ 262.5**	$ 23.1	$ 65.2	**$ 363.0**	$ 191.1	$ 295.3
Investing activities	**(62.8)**	2.4	19.7	**(149.8)**	(224.9)	(177.4)
Financing activities	**(7.4)**	(3.2)	(4.5)	**0.8**	(10.5)	(117.2)
Effects of exchange rate fluctuation on cash and cash equivalents	**4.3**	(3.1)	0.1	**1.5**	(4.7)	11.4
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**196.6**	19.2	80.5	**215.5**	(49.0)	12.1
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	**634.0**	595.9	583.6	**615.1**	664.1	652.0
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	**$ 830.6**	$ 615.1	$ 664.1	**$ 830.6**	$ 615.1	$ 664.1

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net cash from operating activities for 2019 was $363.0 million, up $171.9 million from the prior year. The increase was primarily due to proceeds received from the forward gold sale arrangement ($169.8 million) and lower movements in non-cash working capital items ($93.1 million), partially offset by lower earnings after non-cash adjustments ($93.7 million).

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Net cash used in investing activities for 2019 was $149.8 million, down $75.1 million from the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to higher disposal of short-term investments ($107.5 million), lower spending on exploration and evaluation assets ($39.2 million) and property, plant and equipment assets ($9.1 million). The prior year investing activities also included a portion of the net proceeds from sale of a 30% interest in the Côté Gold Project ($92.1 million) and spending for the acquisition of Saramacca assets ($8.2 million).

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Net cash generated from financing activities for 2019 was $0.8 million, up $11.3 million from the prior year. The increase was primarily due to proceeds received from the Equipment Loan ($23.3 million), partially offset by higher interest paid ($6.8 million) and higher payments on lease obligations ($5.6 million).

MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. For hedging activities, it is the risk that the fair value of a derivative might be adversely affected by a change in underlying commodity prices or currency exchange rates and that this in turn affects the Company's financial condition. The Company mitigates market risk by establishing and monitoring parameters which limit the types of hedging structures that can be executed. The Company also establishes trading agreements with counterparties under which there is no requirement to post any collateral or make any margin calls on derivatives. Counterparties cannot require settlement solely because of an adverse change in the fair value of a derivative.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE RISK

The Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar which creates currency exchange risk exposure primarily associated with its expenditures denominated in Canadian dollars and euros. To manage this risk, the Company uses various hedging strategies, including selling a portion of its gold in euros to create a natural off-set to the exposure, and derivative contracts such as forwards or options. Option contracts can be combined through the use of put option contracts and call option contracts (collar structure), within a range of expiry dates and strike prices. If, on the expiry dates:

- the spot price of the currency is within the strike price range of these executed collar contracts, the options would not be exercised and the Company would purchase the required amount of the currency at the prevailing market price;
- the spot price of the currency is above the call strike price of the options purchased, the Company would exercise the call option contracts and purchase the required amount of the currency at prices more favourable than the prevailing market price;
- the spot price of the currency is below the put strike price of the options sold, the Company would be obligated to settle the put option contracts and purchase the required amount of the currency at prices less favourable than the prevailing market price.

OIL CONTRACTS AND FUEL MARKET PRICE RISK

Brent and West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") are components of diesel and fuel oil which are among the key inputs impacting the Company's costs. To manage the risk associated with the fluctuation in the costs of these commodities, the Company uses various hedging strategies, such as the use of call option contracts. Option contracts can also be combined through the use of put option contracts and call option contracts (collar structure), within a range of expiry dates and strike prices. If, on the expiry dates:

- the average oil spot price for the month is within the strike price range of these executed collar contracts, the options would not be exercised;
- the average oil spot price for the month is above the call strike price of the options purchased, the Company would exercise the call option contracts at prices more favourable than the prevailing market price;
- the average oil spot price for the month is below the put strike price of the options sold, the Company would be obligated to settle the put option contracts at prices less favourable than the prevailing market price.

SUMMARY OF HEDGE PORTFOLIO

At December 31, 2019, the Company's hedge portfolio, which included cash held as natural hedges and derivative contracts, was as follows:

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Foreign Currency				
Canadian dollar contracts (millions of C$)	186			
Rate range[1] ($/C$)	1.30 - 1.36			
Hedge ratio	50%			
Commodities[2]				
Brent oil contracts (barrels)[3]	573	588	420	
Contract price range ($/barrel of crude oil)	50 - 65	54 - 65	53 - 65	
Hedge ratio	77%	81%	61%	
WTI oil contracts (barrels)[3]	489	456	348	348
Contract price range ($/barrel of crude oil)	43 - 60	46 - 62	45 - 62	47 - 60
Hedge ratio	92%	72%	57%	51%

1 The Company executed Canadian dollar collar options, which consist of Canadian dollar call and put options. The strike prices for the call options are C$1.30. The strike prices for the put options are C$1.36. The Company will recognize a gain from the difference between a lower market price and the Canadian dollar call strike price. The Company will incur a loss from the difference between a higher market price and the Canadian dollar put strike price.

2 The Company executed Brent and WTI collar options, which consist of Brent and WTI put and call options with strike prices within the given range in 2020 through 2023. The Company will incur a loss from the difference between a lower market price and the put strike price. The Company will recognize a gain from the difference between a higher market price and the call strike price.

3 Quantities of barrels are in thousands.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

RELATED PARTIES

The Company had the following related party transactions included in Receivables and other current assets and in Assets classified as held for sale in the Consolidated balance sheets:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Sadiola and Yatela (Non-interest bearing)			
Balance, beginning of the year	**$ 0.1**	$ 0.1	$ 0.2
Advances	**0.2**	0.3	0.9
Repayments	**(0.3)**	(0.3)	(1.0)
Balance, end of the year	**$ —**	$ 0.1	$ 0.1
Sadiola Sulphide Project (LIBOR plus 2%)			
Balance, beginning of the year	**$ 14.0**	$ 36.3	$ 31.3
Advances	**—**	0.9	5.0
Repayments	**(4.0)**	(12.3)	—
Write downs	**—**	(10.9)	—
Reclassified to assets held for sale	**(10.0)**	—	—
Balance, end of the year	**$ —**	$ 14.0	$ 36.3
Merrex (Non-interest bearing)			
Balance, beginning of the year	**$ —**	$ —	$ 1.0
Intercompany elimination on acquisition[1]	**—**	—	(1.0)
Balance, end of the year	**$ —**	$ —	$ —

1 As of February 28, 2017, the Company acquired all issued and outstanding common shares of Merrex.

The Company has non-interest bearing receivables from Sadiola and Yatela for certain services rendered. As at December 31, 2019, the outstanding receivable balance was $nil (December 31, 2018 - $0.1 million).

The Company has an interest bearing loan receivable from Sadiola at LIBOR plus 2% for the Sadiola Sulphide Project. The loan was extended in the fourth quarter 2016 and is to be repaid on the earlier of December 31, 2020 or, at such time as Sadiola has sufficient free cash flow. The Company reduced the carrying amount of the loan by $10.9 million in 2018 due to a decrease in the fair value of collateral. The outstanding loan balance was $10.0 million as at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 - $14.0 million) and was reclassified to assets held for sale.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company spent $nil (December 31, 2018 - $0.9 million) to fund the Yatela closure plan. This was recognized as a reduction of the provision for Yatela as a result of the Company equity accounting for the investment. With the reclassification of the investment in Yatela to liabilities held for sale, subsequent funding will reduce the liabilities held for sale.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company received dividends of $2.1 million from Sadiola (December 31, 2018 - $2.1 million). This was recognized as a reduction of the investment in Sadiola as a result of the Company equity accounting for the investment.

Related party transactions are measured at the exchange amount which is the consideration agreed to between the parties.

COMPENSATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Compensation breakdown for key management personnel, comprising of the Company's directors and executive officers, is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Salaries and other benefits	**$ 5.6**	$ 7.1	$ 5.4
Share-based payments	**5.1**	4.4	3.6
	$ 10.7	$ 11.5	$ 9.0

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Number issued and outstanding (millions)	**December 31, 2019**	**February 18, 2020**
Common shares	**469.0**	470.3
Share options	**7.5**	7.5

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is communicated to senior management to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under the rules of the Canadian Securities Administration, was conducted as at December 31, 2019 under the supervision of the Company's Disclosure Committee and with the participation of management. Based on the results of that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at December 31, 2019 providing reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed in the Company's annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in accordance with securities legislation.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB;
- ensure the Company's receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorization of management and the Company's directors; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized transactions that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, including an evaluation of material changes that may have materially affected or are reasonably likely to have materially affected the internal controls over financial reporting based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, was conducted as of December 31, 2019 by the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Based on this evaluation, management, including the CEO and the CFO, has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2019.

LIMITATIONS OF CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer believe that any disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, can have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

CRITICAL JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The Company's management makes judgments in its process of applying the Company's accounting policies in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements. In addition, the preparation of financial data requires that the Company's management make assumptions and estimates of effects of uncertain future events on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates as the estimation process is inherently uncertain. Estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates and the resulting effects on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are accounted for prospectively.

The critical judgments, estimates and assumptions applied in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements are reflected in note 4 of the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Qualified Person and Technical information

The technical and scientific information relating to exploration activities disclosed in this document was prepared under the supervision of and verified and reviewed by Craig MacDougall, P.Geo., Senior Vice President, Exploration, IAMGOLD. Mr. MacDougall is a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

Data verification involves data input and review by senior project geologists at site, scheduled weekly and monthly reporting to senior exploration management and the completion of project site visits by senior exploration management to review the status of ongoing project activities and data underlying reported results. All drilling results for exploration projects or supporting resource and reserve estimates referenced in this MD&A have been previously reported in news release disclosures either by the Company or the project operator as the case may be (see referenced news releases), and have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The sampling and assay data from drilling programs are monitored through the implementation of a quality assurance - quality control (QA-QC) program designed to follow industry best practice. Drill core (HQ and NQ size) samples are selected by the project geologists and sawn in half with a diamond saw at the project site. Half of the core is typically retained at the site for reference purposes. Generally, sample intervals are 1.0 to 1.5 metres in length and reverse circulation holes are sampled at 1.0 metre intervals at the drill rig. Samples are prepared and analyzed at site for the Company's producing mines and at accredited regional laboratories for the Company's exploration projects, using analysis techniques such as standard fire assay with a 50 gram charge; fire assay with gravimetric finish, or LeachWELL rapid cyanide leach with fire assay with a 50 gram charge.

NOTES TO INVESTORS REGARDING THE USE OF RESOURCES

Cautionary Note to Investors Concerning Estimates of Measured and Indicated Resources

This report uses the terms "measured resources" and "indicated resources". The Company advises investors that while those terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("the SEC") does not recognize them. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves.

Cautionary Note to Investors Concerning Estimates of Inferred Resources

This report also uses the term "inferred resources". The Company advises investors that while this term is recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the SEC does not recognize it. "Inferred resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. Investors are cautioned not to assume that part or all of an inferred resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable.

Scientific and Technical Disclosure

IAMGOLD is reporting mineral resource and reserve estimates in accordance with the CIM guidelines for the estimation, classification and reporting of resources and reserves.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors

The United States Securities and Exchange Commission limits disclosure for U.S. reporting purposes to mineral deposits that a company can economically and legally extract or produce. IAMGOLD uses certain terms in this report, such as "measured," "indicated," or "inferred," which may not be consistent with the reserve definitions established by the SEC. U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in the IAMGOLD Annual Reports on Forms 40-F. Investors can review and obtain copies of these filings from the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml or by contacting the Investor Relations department.

The Canadian Securities Administrators' NI 43-101 requires mining companies to disclose reserves and resources using the subcategories of "proven" reserves, "probable" reserves, "measured" resources, "indicated" resources and "inferred" resources. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not demonstrate economic viability.

A mineral reserve is the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A mineral reserve includes diluting materials and allows for losses that may occur when the material is mined. A proven mineral reserve is the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. A probable mineral reserve is the economically mineable part of an indicated, and in some circumstances, a measured mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study.

A mineral resource is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic material, or natural, solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. A measured mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity. An indicated mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed. An inferred mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Investors are cautioned not to assume part or all of an inferred resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable.

A feasibility study is a comprehensive technical and economic study of the selected development option for a mineral project that includes appropriately detailed assessments of realistically assumed mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental considerations together with any other relevant operational factors and detailed financial analysis, that are necessary to demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction is reasonably justified (economically mineable). The results of the study may reasonably serve as the basis for a final decision by a proponent or financial institution to proceed with, or finance, the development of the project. The confidence level of the study will be higher than that of a Pre-Feasibility Study.

A pre-feasibility study is a comprehensive study of a range of options for the technical and economic viability of a mineral project that has advanced to a stage where a preferred mining method, in the case of underground mining, or the pit configuration, in the case of an open pit, is established and an effective method of mineral processing is determined. It includes a financial analysis based on reasonable assumptions on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental considerations and the evaluation of any other relevant factors which are sufficient for a qualified person, acting reasonably, to determine if all or part of the Mineral Resource may be classified as a Mineral Reserve.

Gold Technical Information and Qualified Person/Quality Control Notes

The mineral resource estimates contained in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and Joint Ore Reserves Committee. The “Qualified Person” responsible for the supervision of the preparation and review of all resource and reserve estimates for IAMGOLD is Lise Chénard, Eng., Director, Mining Geology.

She is a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of NI 43-101 with respect to the mineralization being reported on. The technical information has been included herein with the consent and prior review of the above noted Qualified Person. The Qualified person has verified the data disclosed, and data underlying the information or opinions contained herein.

ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

For a discussion of new accounting standards adopted and new accounting standards issued but not yet effective that may impact the Company, refer to notes 3 and 5, respectively, of the Company’s audited annual consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2019.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is subject to various business, financial and operational risks which could materially adversely affect the Company's future business, operations and financial condition and could cause such future business, operations and financial condition to differ materially from the forward-looking statements and information contained in this MD&Aand as described in the Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information found in this document.

IAMGOLD's vision challenges it to generate superior value for its stakeholders through accountable mining. The Company's business activities expose it to significant risks due to the nature of mining, exploration and development activities. The ability to manage these risks is a key component of the Company's business strategy and is supported by a risk management culture and an effective enterprise risk management ("ERM") approach.

These practices ensure management is forward looking in its assessment of risks. Identification of key risks occurs in the course of business activities, while pursuing business approved strategies and as part of the execution of risk oversight responsibilities at the Management and Board of Directors level.

The Company's view of risks is not static. An important component of its ERM approach is to ensure key risks which are evolving or emerging are appropriately identified, managed, and incorporated into existing ERM assessment, measurement, monitoring and reporting processes.

The Company is subject to various risks, known and unknown, arising from factors within or outside of its control. This section describes certain of the risks and uncertainties that may have an adverse effect on the Company's business, operations and financial results.

Litigation

The Company is subject to litigation arising in the normal course of business and may be involved in legal disputes or matters with other parties, including governments and their agencies, regulators and members of the Company's own workforce, which may result in litigation. The causes of potential litigation cannot be known and may arise from, among other things, business activities, including the export of carbon fines to enable the further extraction of gold, employment matters, including compensation issues, environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, tax matters, volatility in the Company's stock price, failure to comply with disclosure obligations or the presence of illegal miners or labour disruptions at its mine sites.

Regulatory and government agencies may initiate investigations relating to the enforcement of applicable laws or regulations, including in respect of any alleged errors in the measurement and documentation of any quantities of carbon fines exported for processing. Such matters may raise difficult and complicated factual and legal issues and may be subject to uncertainties and complexities, such as triggering additional allegations of wrongdoing under related laws or regulations, for example, customs and exchange control regulations, based on the same facts being initially investigated. The timing of the final resolutions to such matters is uncertain and the Company may incur expenses in defending them and the possible outcomes or resolutions could include adverse judgments, orders or settlements or require the Company to implement corrective measures any of which could require substantial payments and adversely affect its reputation.

In the event of a dispute or matter involving the foreign operations of the Company, the Company may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts or agencies or may not be successful in subjecting foreign persons to the jurisdiction of courts in Canada. The Company's ability to enforce its rights or its potential exposure to the enforcement in Canada or locally of judgments or decisions from foreign courts or agencies could have an adverse effect on its cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Uncertainties in the interpretation and application of laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates may affect the Company's ability to comply with such laws and regulations, which may increase the risks with respect to the Company's operations. The courts in West Africa and South America may offer less certainty as to the judicial outcome or a more protracted judicial process than is the case in more established economies. Businesses can become involved in lengthy court cases over simple issues when rulings are not clearly defined, and the poor drafting of laws and excessive delays in the legal process for resolving issues or disputes compound such problems. Accordingly, the Company could face risks such as: (i) effective legal redress in the courts of West Africa being more difficult to obtain, whether in respect of a breach of law or regulation, or in a contract or an ownership dispute, (ii) a higher degree of discretion on the part of governmental authorities and therefore less certainty, (iii) the lack of judicial or administrative guidance on interpreting applicable rules and regulations, (iv) inconsistencies or conflicts between and within various laws, regulations, decrees, orders and resolutions, or (v) relative inexperience of the judiciary and courts in such matters. Enforcement of laws in these countries may depend on and be subject to the interpretation placed upon such laws by the relevant local authority, and such authority may adopt an interpretation of an aspect of local law which differs from the advice that has been given to the Company by local lawyers or even previously by the relevant local authority itself. Furthermore, there is limited relevant case law providing guidance on how courts would interpret such laws and the application of such laws to the Company's contracts, joint ventures, licenses, license applications or other arrangements. Thus, there can be no assurance that contracts, joint ventures, licenses, license applications or other legal arrangements will not be adversely affected by the actions of government authorities and the enforcement of such arrangements.

The Office of the Attorney General of Burkina Faso commenced proceedings against IAMGOLD Essakane S.A., which owns the Essakane mine, and certain of its employees relating to its practice of exporting carbon fines containing gold and silver from Burkina Faso to a third-party facility in Canada for processing and eventual sale. Upon the sale of the gold and silver extracted from the carbon fines, IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. has paid (and will pay in respect to the 2018 shipment when released) the same royalty as applicable under the Burkina Faso Mining Code to other gold and silver produced by Essakane. The proceedings are in respect of a number of alleged offences by IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. and certain of its employees from 2015 through 2018, and include allegations of misrepresenting the presence of government officials at the time of packaging and weighing, misrepresenting the amounts of gold and silver contained in the carbon fines to be exported by using false moisture rates and non-compliant weighing equipment, and failing to comply with customs and exchange control regulations. The Company completed an internal review and, at this stage, other than in respect of certain notification and other regulatory violations, the Company believes it will be in a position to vigorously defend the various allegations. Moreover, to the extent that any of its estimates in terms of weight, moisture levels or gold and silver contained in such carbon fines may have been inaccurate, the estimates were made in good faith and the total royalty amounts paid to the Government of Burkina Faso in respect of the gold and silver contained in the relevant shipments and processed for IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. at the third-party facility were never the less correct as they were based on the final estimations of gold and silver contained in the carbon

fines received by the third-party facility.

Security risks

The Company has operations in foreign countries which may present security risks such as civil unrest, war or terrorism. The Company may be exposed to situations or persons that may pose security threats to personnel and facilities. Loss of life, intellectual property, physical assets and reputation can have a devastating impact on the business and the workforce.

Surrounding communities may affect or threaten the security of the mining operations through the restriction of access of supplies and the workforce to the mine site or the conduct of artisanal and illegal mining at or near the mine sites. Certain of the material properties of the Company may be subject to the rights or asserted rights of various community stakeholders, including aboriginal and indigenous peoples, through legal challenges relating to ownership rights or rights to artisanal mining.

The Company is exposed to artisanal and illegal mining activities in close proximity to its operations that may cause environmental issues and disruptions to its operations and relationships with governments and local communities. Artisanal miners may make use of some or all of the Company's properties. During the year, the Company experienced an incident involving local police and unauthorized artisanal miners within the Rosebel concession resulting in the death of an unauthorized miner. To ensure safety and security of the workforce, mining activities were temporarily suspended which negatively impacted gold production. Existing legislation in Suriname is outdated with respect to the management of illegal miners and this, combined with lax enforcement of the current legislation, has a negative impact on the Company's operations. It is difficult for the Company to control access to concessions due to the size of the Rosebel mine's operations and the geographical characteristics and topography of the site. The Saramacca project may be exposed to similar challenges. There has been an increase of terrorist incidents and activities around the world, including in the Sahel area in Africa, in which the Company's Essakane mine is located. The conflict between the West African armies and the Islamist insurgents in the area are increasingly disrupting businesses and forcing governments to abandon large swathes of territory. As a consequence, the insurgent raids have spread from Sahel countries such as Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso toward the borders with coastal nations. Jihadist activities in Burkina Faso and Mali present a serious security risk to the Company's Burkinabe and Malian operations and its personnel. In November 2019, an employee transportation convoy of another mining company in Burkina Faso was attacked by terrorists resulting in the death of a number of employees and contractors. A terrorist attack on the Essakane mine's operations could have a detrimental impact on the Company given the significance of the contribution of the mine to the Company's revenues and free cash flow. The Essakane mine's contribution to the Company's overall 2019 revenue and operating cash flow is expected to be 54 per cent and 48 per cent respectively.

The proximity to the volatile regions increases this threat, in combination with porous borders. In addition, there are artisanal miners operating in the vicinity of the Essakane mine, which also presents challenges for the Company. The Essakane mine is a visible and valuable target to a terrorist organization due to the presence of a high number of employees and expatriates. These security risks have resulted in increased costs for securing the Essakane mine site and protecting its workers and facilities. The Company has undertaken a number of steps to enhance the safety and security of its personnel and assets. These steps include but are not limited to close coordination with the country's security agencies including the local police and gendarmerie; increasing security measures in the vicinity of the Essakane mine and providing training to employees and contractors.

Environmental and health and safety regulations

The Company's mining and processing operations, as well as exploration activities, are subject to extensive laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, those governing the protection and rehabilitation or remediation of the environment, exploration, mine development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, mine and worker safety, relations with neighbouring communities, protection of endangered and other special status species and other matters. The possibility of more stringent laws or more rigorous enforcement of existing laws exists in each of these areas, each of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's exploration activities, operations and the cost or the viability of a particular project.

Failure to comply with environmental, health or safety legislation may result in the imposition of significant fines and/or penalties, the temporary or permanent suspension of operations or other regulatory sanctions including clean-up costs arising out of contaminated properties, damages, the loss of important permits, or civil suits or criminal charges. Exposure to these liabilities arises not only from the Company's existing operations, but also from operations that have been closed or sold to third parties. There can be no assurance that the Company will at all times be in compliance with all environmental, health and safety regulations or that steps to achieve compliance would not materially adversely affect its business.

Risks Generally

For a comprehensive discussion of the risks and uncertainties that may have an adverse effect on the Company's business, operations and financial results, refer to the Company's latest Annual Information Form ("AIF"), filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities at www.sedar.com, and filed under Form 40-F with the United States Securities Exchange Commission at www.sec.gov/ edgar.html. The AIF, which is filed and viewable on www.sedar.com and www.sec.gov/edgar.html, is available upon request from the Company, and is incorporated by reference into this MD&A.

NON-GAAP[1] PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Company uses certain non-GAAP financial performance measures in its MD&A, which are described in the following section.

NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES INCLUDING DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS BEFORE CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL

The Company makes reference to a non-GAAP performance measure for net cash from operating activities including discontinued operations before changes in working capital. Working capital can be volatile due to numerous factors, including a build-up or reduction of inventories. Management believes by excluding these items, this non-GAAP measure provides investors with the ability to better evaluate the cash flow performance of the Company.

Net cash from operating activities including discontinued operations before changes in working capital does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS, is unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The following table provides a reconciliation of net cash from operating activities including discontinued operations before changes in working capital to net cash from operating activities including discontinued operations.

	Three months ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
($ millions, except where noted)	**2019**	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Net cash from operating activities including discontinued operations	**$ 262.5**	$ 23.1	$ 65.2	**$ 363.0**	$ 191.1	$ 295.3
Adjusting items from non-cash working capital items and non-current ore stockpiles						
Receivables and other current assets	**(8.4)**	10.3	11.9	**(12.3)**	11.9	1.8
Inventories and non-current ore stockpiles	**9.5**	27.6	0.7	**22.2**	87.8	21.3
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(37.4)**	(5.3)	(9.6)	**(5.4)**	(2.4)	(24.4)
Net cash from operating activities including discontinued operations before changes in working capital	**$ 226.2**	$ 55.7	$ 68.2	**$ 367.5**	$ 288.4	$ 294.0

GOLD MARGIN

The Company's MD&A refers to gold margin per ounce, a non-GAAP performance measure, in order to provide investors with information about the measure used by management to monitor the performance of its gold mines. The information allows management to assess how well the gold mines are performing, relative to the plan and to prior periods, as well as assess the overall effectiveness and efficiency of gold operations.

In periods of volatile gold prices, profitability changes with altering cut-off gold grades. Such a decision to alter the cut-off gold grade will typically result in a change to total cash costs per ounce, but it is equally important to recognize gold margins also change at a similar rate. While mining lower-grade ore results in less gold being processed in any given period, over the long-run it allows the Company to optimize the production of profitable gold, thereby maximizing the Company's total financial returns over the life of the mine to maximize the total value of the asset going forward. At the same time, the site operating teams seek to achieve the best performance in terms of cost per tonne mined, cost per tonne processed and overheads.

Gold margin per ounce does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS, is unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

	Three months ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
($/oz of gold)	**2019**	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Average realized gold price[1]	**$ 1,480**	$ 1,233	$ 1,277	**$ 1,396**	$ 1,270	$ 1,261
Total cash costs[2,3]	**947**	797	751	**907**	793	755
Gold margin	**$ 533**	$ 436	$ 526	**$ 489**	$ 477	$ 506

1 Refer to page 35 for calculation.
2 Refer to page 37 for calculation.
3 Consists of Essakane, Rosebel, Westwood and the Joint Ventures on an attributable basis.

1 GAAP - Generally accepted accounting principles.

AVERAGE REALIZED GOLD PRICE PER OUNCE SOLD

Average realized gold price per ounce sold is intended to enable management to understand the average realized price of gold sold in each reporting period after removing the impact of non-gold revenues and by-product credits.

Average realized gold price per ounce sold does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS, is unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The following table provides a reconciliation of average realized gold price per ounce sold to revenues as per the consolidated financial statements.

	Three months ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
($ millions, except where noted)	**2019**	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Continuing operations						
Revenues	**$ 293.4**	$ 274.3	$ 291.1	**$ 1,065.3**	$ 1,111.0	$ 1,094.9
Royalty revenues	**—**	(0.1)	(0.1)	**—**	(0.4)	(0.4)
By-product credit and other revenues	**(0.9)**	(1.0)	(1.4)	**(2.4)**	(3.7)	(5.1)
Revenues - owner-operator	**$ 292.5**	$ 273.2	$ 289.6	**$ 1,062.9**	$ 1,106.9	$ 1,089.4
Sales - owner-operator (000s oz)	**198**	222	227	**761**	872	864
Average realized gold price per ounce [1] - owner-operator ($/oz)	**$ 1,480**	$ 1,233	$ 1,277	**$ 1,397**	$ 1,270	$ 1,261
Discontinued operations						
Revenues - Joint Ventures	**$ 18.4**	$ 17.6	$ 23.4	**$ 72.5**	$ 76.5	$ 82.0
Sales - Joint Ventures (000s oz)	**12**	14	18	**52**	60	65
Average realized gold price per ounce [1] - Joint Ventures ($/oz)	**$ 1,488**	$ 1,235	$ 1,276	**$ 1,390**	$ 1,270	$ 1,259
Average realized gold price per ounce [1,2] ($/oz)	**$ 1,480**	$ 1,233	$ 1,277	**$ 1,396**	$ 1,270	$ 1,261

1 Average realized gold price per ounce sold may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.
2 Average realized gold price per ounce sold, consists of Essakane, Rosebel, Westwood and the Joint Ventures on an attributable basis.

ADJUSTED NET EARNINGS (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS

Adjusted net earnings (loss) attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD and adjusted net earnings (loss) attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD per share are non-GAAP performance measures. Management believes these measures better reflect the Company's performance for the current period and are better indications of its expected performance in future periods. These measures are used internally by the Company to evaluate the performance of its underlying operations and to assist with its planning and forecasting of future operating results. As such, the Company believes these measures are useful to investors in assessing the Company's underlying performance. These measures are intended to provide additional information, but are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. These measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS, are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Adjusted net earnings (loss) attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD represents net earnings (loss) attributable to equity holders excluding certain impacts, net of taxes, such as changes in estimates of asset retirement obligations at closed sites, unrealized (gain) loss on non-hedge derivatives and warrants, impairment charges and reversal of impairment charges, write-down of assets, and foreign exchange (gain) loss. These measures are not necessarily indicative of net earnings (loss) or cash flows as determined under IFRS.

The following table provides a reconciliation of earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and non-controlling interests as per the Consolidated statements of earnings, to adjusted net earnings (loss) attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD.

	Three months ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
($ millions, except where noted)	**2019**	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and non-controlling interests	**$ (274.6)**	$ (19.0)	$ 8.3	**$ (328.3)**	$ 15.1	$ 591.7
Adjusting items:						
Impairment charges, net of reversal	**275.3**	—	—	**287.8**	—	(524.1)
Changes in estimates of asset retirement obligations at closed sites	**18.8**	8.8	8.4	**21.0**	7.3	7.5
Normalization of costs	**—**	—	—	**29.5**	—	0.7
Adjustment to depreciation and write-down of assets	**0.6**	1.6	0.8	**10.7**	17.9	6.4
Reversal of stockpile impairment	**(15.9)**	—	—	**(15.6)**	—	—
Unrealized gain (loss) on non-hedge derivatives and warrants	**1.5**	0.9	2.3	**(15.4)**	9.1	(3.1)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	**(3.5)**	4.1	1.5	**4.1**	13.6	(7.3)
Restructuring costs	**—**	—	—	**3.2**	—	—
Loss on redemption of 6.75% Senior Notes	**—**	—	—	**—**	—	20.2
Gain on sale of a 30% interest in the Côté Gold Project	**—**	—	—	**—**	—	(19.2)
Other	**—**	—	—	**—**	—	4.1
	276.8	15.4	13.0	**325.3**	47.9	(514.8)
Adjusted earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and non-controlling interests	**2.2**	(3.6)	21.3	**(3.0)**	63.0	76.9
Income taxes	**(16.5)**	(18.3)	(30.3)	**(30.4)**	(38.0)	(97.6)
Tax on foreign exchange translation of deferred incometax balances [1]	**5.1**	3.1	—	**3.1**	(1.0)	—
Tax impact of adjusting items	**25.7**	0.2	(9.1)	**14.9**	(2.2)	42.5
Non-controlling interests	**(12.7)**	(2.2)	(0.8)	**(14.6)**	(8.5)	(8.9)
Adjusted net earnings (loss) from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD	**$ 3.8**	$ (20.8)	$ (18.9)	**$ (30.0)**	$ 13.3	$ 12.9
Adjusted net earnings (loss) from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD ($/share)	**$ 0.01**	$ (0.04)	$ (0.04)	**$ (0.06)**	$ 0.03	$ 0.03
Including discontinued operations:						
Net earnings (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD, net of tax	**$ (50.1)**	$ 4.7	$ 5.1	**$ (39.3)**	$ 3.2	$ 16.4
Adjusted items:						
Impairment charge included in net loss from investment in incorporated joint ventures	**36.3**	—	—	**36.3**	—	—
Impairment of investment in Sadiola	**9.4**	—	—	**9.4**	—	—
Loss on investment in Yatela	**—**	—	—	**5.3**	—	—
Write down of loan receivable	**—**	—	—	**—**	10.9	—
Retrenchment expense at Joint Venture	**—**	—	—	**—**	2.4	—
	$ (4.4)	$ 4.7	$ 5.1	**$ 11.7**	$ 16.5	$ 16.4
Adjusted net earnings (loss) including discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD	**$ (0.6)**	$ (16.1)	$ (13.8)	**$ (18.3)**	$ 29.8	$ 29.3
Adjusted net earnings (loss) including discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD ($/share)	**$ —**	$ (0.03)	$ (0.03)	**$ (0.04)**	$ 0.06	$ 0.06
Basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding (millions)	**468.4**	466.6	465.2	**468.0**	466.5	463.0

1 Adjustment added for periods beginning the first quarter 2018.

After adjusting reported net loss from continuing operations for those items not considered representative of the Company's core business or indicative of future continuing operations, the Company had adjusted net loss from continuing operations in the fourth quarter and year ended 2019 of $3.8 million and $30.0 million, respectively.

TOTAL CASH COSTS PER OUNCE PRODUCED

The Company's MD&A refers to total cash costs per ounce produced, a non-GAAP performance measure, in order to provide investors with information about a key measure used by management to monitor performance. This information is used to assess how well the producing gold mines are performing compared to plan and prior periods, and also to assess their overall effectiveness and efficiency.

Total cash costs are calculated in accordance with a standard developed by the Gold Institute, which was a worldwide association of gold and gold product suppliers, including leading North American gold producers. Although the Gold Institute ceased operations in 2002, the standard is still an accepted measure of reporting cash costs of gold production in North America. Adoption of the standard is voluntary and the cost measures presented herein may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. Costs include mine site operating costs such as mining, processing, administration, royalties, production taxes, and realized derivative gains or losses, exclusive of depreciation, reclamation, capital expenditures and exploration and evaluation costs. These costs are then divided by the Company's attributable ounces of gold produced by mine sites in commercial production to arrive at the total cash costs per ounce produced.

The measure, along with revenues, is considered to be one of the key indicators of a company's ability to generate operating earnings and cash flow from its mining operations. Total cash costs does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS, are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. These measures are not necessarily indicative of net earnings or cash flow from operating activities as determined under IFRS.

The following table provides a reconciliation of total cash costs per ounce produced for gold mines to cost of sales, excluding depreciation expense as per the consolidated financial statements.

	Three months ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
($ millions, except where noted)	**2019**	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Continuing operations						
Cost of sales[1], excluding depreciation expense	**$ 179.4**	$ 186.1	$ 181.8	**$ 720.6**	$ 708.7	$ 676.6
Adjust for:						
By-product credit, excluded from cost of sales	**(0.9)**	(0.4)	(0.6)	**(2.4)**	(2.2)	(2.9)
Stock movement	**(4.1)**	4.1	(5.8)	**5.2**	7.5	3.6
Reversal of stockpile impairment	**15.9**	—	—	**15.9**	—	—
Normalization of costs	**—**	—	—	**(20.9)**	—	(0.7)
Other mining costs	**(9.1)**	(7.7)	(9.0)	**(25.8)**	(26.2)	(26.8)
Cost attributed to non-controlling interests[2]	**(12.0)**	(11.7)	(10.9)	**(48.3)**	(44.9)	(43.2)
	(10.2)	(15.7)	(26.3)	**(76.3)**	(65.8)	(70.0)
Total cash costs - owner-operator	**$ 169.2**	$ 170.4	$ 155.5	**$ 644.3**	$ 642.9	$ 606.6
Attributable gold production - owner-operator (000s oz)	**179**	216	210	**710**	821	816
Total cash costs[3] - owner-operator ($/oz)	**$ 944**	$ 792	$ 739	**$ 907**	$ 783	$ 743
Discontinued operations						
Total cash costs - Joint Ventures	**$ 12.5**	$ 13.1	$ 16.1	**$ 47.3**	$ 55.9	$ 59.8
Attributable gold production - Joint Ventures (000s oz)	**13**	15	18	**52**	61	66
Total cash costs[3] - Joint Ventures ($/oz)	**$ 982**	$ 858	$ 882	**$ 915**	$ 914	$ 909
Total cash costs[4]	**$ 181.7**	$ 183.5	$ 171.6	**$ 691.6**	$ 698.8	$ 666.4
Total attributable gold production (000s oz)	**192**	231	228	**762**	882	882
Total cash costs[3,4] ($/oz)	**$ 947**	$ 797	$ 751	**$ 907**	$ 793	$ 755

1 As per note 39 of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements.
2 Adjustments for the consolidation of Essakane (90%) and Rosebel (95%) to their attributable portion of cost of sales.
3 Total cash costs per ounce produced may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.
4 Consists of Essakane, Rosebel, Westwood and the Joint Ventures on an attributable basis.

ALL-IN SUSTAINING COSTS PER OUNCE SOLD

The Company believes, although relevant, the current total cash costs measure commonly used in the gold industry does not capture the sustaining expenditures incurred in producing gold, therefore, may not present a complete picture of a company's operating performance or its ability to generate free cash flow from its current operations. For these reasons, members of the World Gold Council ("WGC") defined an all-in sustaining costs measure which better represents the costs associated with producing gold. The WGC is a non-profit association of the world's leading gold mining companies, established in 1987 to promote the use of gold.

The all-in sustaining costs ("AISC") per ounce sold measure better meets the needs of analysts, investors and other stakeholders of the Company in assessing its operating performance and its ability to generate free cash flow. The definition of AISC, on an attributable basis, commences with cost of sales, excluding depreciation expense, and includes sustaining capital expenditures, sustaining exploration and evaluation expenses, sustaining lease principal payments, environmental rehabilitation accretion and depreciation, by-product credits, and corporate general and administrative costs. Classified as sustaining capital are expenditures which are required to maintain existing operations, including sustaining capitalized stripping, underground mine development costs relating to producing areas, ongoing replacement of mine equipment and capital spares, tailings and other facilities, capitalized brownfield exploration costs and other capital expenditures.

This measure seeks to represent the cost of selling gold from current operations, and therefore does not include capital expenditures attributable to development projects or mine expansions, greenfield exploration expenses, income tax payments, working capital defined as current assets less current liabilities (except for inventory adjustments), items needed to normalize earnings, interest costs or dividend payments.

Consequently, this measure is not representative of all of the Company's cash expenditures and is not indicative of the Company's overall profitability. The calculation of AISC per ounce sold is based on the Company's attributable interest in sales from its gold mines. The usage of an attributable interest presentation is a fairer and more accurate way to measure economic performance than using a consolidated basis. The Company reports the AISC per ounce sold measure on an attributable sales basis, compared with the Company's current total cash costs presentation, which is on an attributable production basis.

The Company reports the measure with and without a deduction for by-product credits and reports the measure for its owner- operator mines (includes Essakane, Rosebel, Westwood), and in total (includes owner-operator mines and Joint Ventures).

AISC does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS, is unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. This measure is not necessarily indicative of net earnings or cash flow from operating activities as determined under IFRS.

	Three months ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
($ millions, attributable, except where noted)	**2019**	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Continuing operations						
AISC - owner-operator						
Cost of sales[1], excluding depreciation expense	**$ 167.6**	$ 174.1	$ 169.8	**$ 671.2**	$ 661.8	$ 631.0
Sustaining capital expenditures[1]	**21.0**	48.9	42.0	**89.8**	158.4	129.0
Sustaining lease principal payments	**1.3**	—	—	**4.5**	—	—
By-product credit, excluded from cost of sales	**(1.0)**	(0.4)	(0.6)	**(2.4)**	(2.1)	(2.8)
Corporate general and administrative costs[2]	**10.6**	11.4	12.4	**40.6**	41.4	39.8
Environmental rehabilitation accretion and depreciation	**2.0**	1.8	2.4	**8.6**	7.7	10.3
Normalization of costs	**—**	—	—	**(20.5)**	—	(0.7)
Reversal of stockpile impairment	**14.4**	—	—	**14.4**	—	—
	$ 215.9	$ 235.8	$ 226.0	**$ 806.2**	$ 867.2	$ 806.6
Discontinued operations						
AISC - Joint Ventures						
Cost of sales for Joint Ventures, excluding depreciation expense	**$ 11.6**	$ 12.1	$ 18.3	**$ 46.7**	$ 55.0	$ 59.4
Adjustments to cost of sales[3] - Joint Ventures	**0.1**	0.1	2.1	**0.3**	0.4	7.2
	$ 11.7	$ 12.2	$ 20.4	**$ 47.0**	$ 55.4	$ 66.6
AISC[4]	**$ 227.6**	$ 248.0	$ 246.4	**$ 853.2**	$ 922.6	$ 873.2
Attributable gold sales - owner-operator (000s oz)	**184**	206	212	**707**	812	806
AISC - owner-operator[5] ($/oz)	**$ 1,175**	$ 1,141	$ 1,068	**$ 1,141**	$ 1,068	$ 1,001
AISC - owner-operator, excluding by-product credit[5] ($/oz)	**$ 1,180**	$ 1,144	$ 1,070	**$ 1,144**	$ 1,070	$ 1,005
Attributable gold sales (000s oz)	**196**	220	230	**759**	872	871
AISC[4,5] ($/oz)	**$ 1,161**	$ 1,123	$ 1,071	**$ 1,124**	$ 1,057	$ 1,003
AISC excluding by-product credit[4,5] ($/oz)	**$ 1,166**	$ 1,125	$ 1,074	**$ 1,128**	$ 1,060	$ 1,006

1 Includes Essakane and Rosebel at their attributable amounts of 90% and 95% respectively. Refer to note 39 of the annual consolidated financial statements for cost of sales of total gold mines excluding Joint Ventures, on a 100% basis, and refer to the capital expenditures table of the MD&A on page 14 for 2019 sustaining capital expenditures, on a 100% basis.
2 Corporate general and administrative costs exclude depreciation expense.
3 Adjustments to cost of sales consist primarily of sustaining capital expenditures, by-product credit and environmental rehabilitation and depreciation.
4 Consists of Essakane, Rosebel, Westwood and the Joint Ventures on an attributable basis.
5 AISC per ounce sold may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

IAMGOLD CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of IAMGOLD Corporation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of IAMGOLD Corporation ("the Company"), their presentation and the information contained in Management's Discussion and Analysis including information determined by specialists, are the responsibility of management. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The financial information of the Company presented in Management's Discussion and Analysis is consistent with that in the consolidated financial statements.

The integrity of the consolidated financial reporting process is the responsibility of management. Management maintains systems of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded, and reliable financial information is produced. Management selects accounting principles and methods that are appropriate to the Company's circumstances, and makes certain determinations of amounts reported in which estimates or judgments are required.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibility for financial reporting. The Board of Directors carries out this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee which consists of independent directors. The Board of Directors has also designated the Chairman of the Audit Committee as the Board's financial expert. The Audit Committee meets periodically with management and the external auditors to discuss internal controls, auditing matters and financial reporting requirements. The Audit Committee satisfies itself that each party is properly discharging its responsibilities; reviews the quarterly and annual consolidated financial statements and any reports by the external auditors; and recommends the appointment of the external auditors for review by the Board of Directors and approval by the shareholders.

The external auditors audit the consolidated financial statements annually on behalf of the shareholders. The external auditors have full and free access to management and the Audit Committee.



Stephen J. J. Letwin
Chief Executive Officer
February 19, 2020



Carol T. Banducci
Chief Financial Officer
February 19, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The CEO and CFO conducted an evaluation of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019. This evaluation included review of the documentation of controls, evaluation of the design effectiveness of controls, testing of the operating effectiveness of controls and a conclusion on this evaluation. Based on this evaluation,

management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2019, based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019 has been audited by KPMG LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, as stated in their report located on page 44 of the consolidated financial statements.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors
IAMGOLD Corporation:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of IAMGOLD Corporation (the Company) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the related consolidated statements of earnings (loss), comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years then ended, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the years then ended in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 19, 2020 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Evaluation of indicators of impairment and reversal of impairment for property, plant and equipment As discussed in Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements, the property, plant and equipment balance as of December 31, 2019 was $2,239.6 million. The Company reviews property, plant and equipment at each reporting date to determine if there is any indication of impairment. Similarly, the Company performs an assessment at each reporting date to determine if there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may be reduced. As at December 31, 2019, the Company identified an indicator of impairment for the Doyon cash generating unit ("CGU") and an indicator of impairment reversal for the Essakane CGU.

We identified the evaluation of indicators of impairment and reversal of impairment for property, plant and equipment (collectively, "impairment indicators") as a critical audit matter. Assessing the Company's determination of whether various internal and external factors, individually and in the aggregate, result in impairment indicators involves the application of significant auditor judgment. Specifically, significant judgment is required to assess the difference between the Company's market capitalization and the carrying value of its net assets and to determine future gold prices and mineral reserves and resources. The primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter included the following. We tested certain internal controls over the Company's impairment indicators assessment process, including controls related to the determination of future gold prices and mineral reserves and resources and the Company's assessment of the difference between its market capitalization and the carrying value of its net assets. We assessed the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the Company's personnel who prepared the mineral reserves and resources estimate. We assessed the methodology used by the Company to estimate the mineral reserves and resources for consistency with industry and regulatory standards. We evaluated the Company's estimate of mineral reserves and resources by comparing the Company's historical estimates to actual results. In addition, we involved valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted in:

- evaluating the estimate of future gold prices by comparing to estimates that were independently developed using publicly available third party sources; and
- providing differences between transaction price and market capitalization observed in comparable market transactions which were used to evaluate the difference between the Company's market capitalization and the carrying value of its net assets.

Assessment of the recoverable amount of the Doyon and Essakane CGUs

As discussed in Notes 4 and 31 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recorded an impairment loss for the Doyon CGU of $395 million and an impairment reversal for the Essakane CGU of $122 million during the year ended December 31, 2019. An indicator of impairment was identified for the Doyon CGU as a result of the preparation of an updated life of mine plan in December 2019 which incorporated modified mining methods, operational practices and revised productivity assumptions. An indicator of impairment reversal was identified for the Essakane CGU as a result of the increase in the future gold price estimates. The Company estimated the recoverable amounts of the Doyon and Essakane CGUs based on their fair value less cost of disposal. The Company used a discounted cash flow model derived from the most recent life of mine plans updated with relevant macro-economic assumptions at December 31, 2019 plus the estimated fair value of identified mineral resources not included in the life of mine plans to calculate fair value.

We identified the assessment of the recoverable amount of the Doyon and Essakane CGUs as a critical audit matter. A high degree of auditor judgment was required to evaluate the estimated future cash flows used to estimate the recoverable amounts of the Doyon and Essakane CGUs as minor changes in the key assumptions of future gold prices, foreign exchange rates, discount rate and fair value per ounce of identified mineral resources not included in the life of mine plans had a significant effect on the Company's estimate of the recoverable amount of the CGUs. In addition, auditor judgment was required to assess the mineral reserves and resources which form the basis of the life of mine plans.

The primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter included the following. We tested certain internal controls over the Company's impairment assessment process, including controls related to the determination of each of the key assumptions in the discounted cash flow models and the estimated mineral reserves and resources. We compared the future costs in the discounted cash flow models to technical reports and to actual historical costs incurred. We assessed the methodology used by the Company to estimate the mineral reserves and resources for consistency with industry and regulatory standards. We evaluated the Company's estimate of mineral reserves and resources by comparing the Company's historical estimates to actual results. We assessed the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the Company's personnel and third party engineers who prepared the life of mine plans and mineral reserve and resource estimates. We involved valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted in:

- evaluating the future gold prices, foreign exchange rates and discount rate assumptions, by comparing to estimates that were independently developed using publicly available third party sources and data for comparable entities; and
- assessing the fair value per ounce of identified mineral resources not included in the life of mine plans, by comparing the assumptions to the implied value per ounce from comparable market transactions and the implied value per ounce of the mineral reserves and resources in the discounted cash flow models.



Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1998.

Toronto, Canada
February 19, 2020

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors
IAMGOLD Corporation:

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited IAMGOLD Corporation's (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the related consolidated statements of earnings (loss), comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years then ended, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements), and our report dated February 19, 2020 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial

statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying management's report on internal control over financial reporting in Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.



Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada

February 19, 2020

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions of U.S. dollars)	Notes	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	**$ 830.6**	$ 615.1
Short-term investments	7	**6.1**	119.0
Receivables and other current assets	9	**72.2**	78.1
Inventories	10	**308.5**	274.7
Assets classified as held for sale	12	**45.6**	—
		1,263.0	1,086.9
Non-current assets			
Investments in associates and incorporated joint ventures	11	**10.0**	76.8
Property, plant and equipment	13	**2,239.6**	2,436.1
Exploration and evaluation assets	14	**42.2**	47.3
Restricted cash	8	**28.1**	23.9
Inventories	10	**223.2**	202.9
Other assets	15	**56.0**	87.1
		2,599.1	2,874.1
		$ 3,862.1	$ 3,961.0
Liabilities and Equity			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**$ 211.9**	$ 196.0

Income taxes payable		**12.8**	15.4
Current portion of provisions	16	**4.8**	9.0
Current portion of lease liabilities	17	**13.4**	2.2
Current portion of long-term debt	20	**4.6**	—
Other liabilities	18	**—**	4.6
Liabilities classified as held for sale	12	**18.5**	—
		266.0	227.2
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred income tax liabilities	19	**180.6**	188.2
Provisions	16	**374.6**	341.4
Lease liabilities	17	**45.4**	7.1
Long-term debt	20	**403.9**	398.5
Deferred revenue	21	**170.5**	—
Other liabilities	18	**2.3**	6.0
		1,177.3	941.2
		1,443.3	1,168.4
Equity			
Equity attributable to IAMGOLD Corporation shareholders			
Common shares	25	**2,686.8**	2,680.1
Contributed surplus		**54.0**	48.2
(Accumulated deficit) / retained earnings		**(350.2)**	63.1
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		**(44.5)**	(58.8)
		2,346.1	2,732.6
Non-controlling interests		**72.7**	60.0
		2,418.8	2,792.6
Contingencies and commitments	16 (b), 37		
		$ 3,862.1	$ 3,961.0

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

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors,



Donald K. Charter, Chairman



Stephen J. J. Letwin, Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS (LOSS)

		Years ended December 31,	
(In millions of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)	Notes	**2019**	2018
Continuing Operations			
Revenues		**$ 1,065.3**	$ 1,111.0
Cost of sales	29	**995.7**	974.1
Gross profit		**69.6**	136.9
General and administrative expenses	30	**(42.0)**	(42.1)
Exploration expenses		**(34.5)**	(39.2)
Impairment charges, net of reversal	31	**(287.8)**	—
Other expenses	32	**(43.4)**	(21.5)
Earnings (loss) from operations		**(338.1)**	34.1
Share of net loss from investments in associate, net of income taxes	11	**(1.4)**	(1.5)
Finance costs	33	**(14.4)**	(8.8)
Foreign exchange loss		**(3.5)**	(13.6)
Interest income, derivatives and other investment gains (losses)	34	**29.1**	4.9
Earnings (loss) before income taxes		**(328.3)**	15.1
Income taxes	19	**(30.4)**	(38.0)
Net loss from continuing operations		**(358.7)**	(22.9)
Net earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	12	**(39.3)**	3.2
Net loss		**$ (398.0)**	$ (19.7)
Net loss from continuing operations attributable to			
Equity holders of IAMGOLD Corporation		**$ (373.3)**	$ (31.4)
Non-controlling interests		**14.6**	8.5
Net loss from continuing operations		**$ (358.7)**	$ (22.9)
Net loss attributable to			
Equity holders of IAMGOLD Corporation		**$ (412.6)**	$ (28.2)
Non-controlling interests		**14.6**	8.5
Net loss		**$ (398.0)**	$ (19.7)
Attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD Corporation			

Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in millions) - Basic and diluted	27	**468.0**	466.5
Basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations ($ per share)	27	**$ (0.80)**	$ (0.07)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations ($ per share)	27	**$ (0.08)**	$ 0.01
Basic and diluted loss per share ($ per share)	27	**$ (0.88)**	$ (0.06)

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

		Years ended December 31,	
(In millions of U.S. dollars)	Notes	**2019**	2018
Net loss		**$ (398.0)**	$ (19.7)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes			
Items that will not be reclassified to the statements of earnings			
Movement in marketable securities fair value reserve			
Net unrealized change in fair value of marketable securities		**0.5**	(10.8)
Net realized change in fair value of marketable securities	22 (b)	**(0.5)**	(0.4)
Tax impact		**0.1**	1.8
		0.1	(9.4)
Items that may be reclassified to the statements of earnings			
Movement in cash flow hedge fair value reserve			
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	22 (c)	**5.3**	(1.1)
Time value of options contracts excluded from hedge relationship	22 (c)	**9.2**	(15.8)
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges reclassified to the statements of earnings	22 (c)	**(1.4)**	(10.9)
Tax impact		**(0.5)**	1.2
		12.6	(26.6)
Currency translation adjustment	11	**1.4**	(1.2)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		**14.1**	(37.2)
Comprehensive income (loss)		**$ (383.9)**	$ (56.9)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders of IAMGOLD Corporation		**$ (398.5)**	$ (65.4)
Non-controlling interests		**14.6**	8.5
Comprehensive income (loss)		**$ (383.9)**	$ (56.9)
Comprehensive income (loss) arises from:			
Continuing operations		**$ (344.6)**	$ (60.1)
Discontinued operations		**(39.3)**	3.2
Comprehensive income (loss)		**$ (383.9)**	$ (56.9)

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

		Years ended December 31,	
(In millions of U.S. dollars)	Notes	**2019**	2018
Common shares			
Balance, beginning of the year		**$ 2,680.1**	$ 2,677.8
Issuance of common shares	25	**3.8**	—
Issuance of common shares for share-based compensation		**2.9**	2.3
Balance, end of the year		**2,686.8**	2,680.1
Contributed surplus			
Balance, beginning of the year		**48.2**	43.0
Issuance of common shares for share-based compensation		**(2.9)**	(2.3)
Share-based compensation	28	**9.2**	8.4
Other		**(0.5)**	(0.9)
Balance, end of the year		**54.0**	48.2
Retained earnings			

Balance, beginning of the year		**63.1**	91.3
IFRS 16 transition adjustment	3	**(0.5)**	—
Adjusted balance, beginning of the year		**62.6**	91.3
Net loss attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD Corporation		**(412.6)**	(28.2)
Other		**(0.2)**	—
Balance, end of the year		**(350.2)**	63.1
Accumulated other comprehensive loss			
Marketable securities fair value reserve			
Balance, beginning of the year		**(32.0)**	(22.6)
Net change in fair value of marketable securities, net of income taxes		**0.1**	(9.4)
Balance, end of the year		**(31.9)**	(32.0)
Cash flow hedge fair value reserve			
Balance, beginning of the year		**(22.3)**	5.4
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges recognized in property, plant and equipment	22 (c)	**0.2**	(1.1)
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges recognized in other comprehensive income, net of income taxes		**12.6**	(26.6)
Balance, end of the year		**(9.5)**	(22.3)
Currency translation adjustment			
Balance, beginning of the year		**(4.5)**	(3.3)
Change for the year	11	**1.4**	(1.2)
Balance, end of the year		**(3.1)**	(4.5)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss		**(44.5)**	(58.8)
Equity attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD Corporation		**2,346.1**	2,732.6
Non-controlling interests			
Balance, beginning of the year		**60.0**	55.2
Net earnings attributable to non-controlling interests		**14.6**	8.5
Dividends to non-controlling interests		**(1.9)**	(3.7)
Balance, end of the year		**72.7**	60.0
		$ 2,418.8	$ 2,792.6

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

		Years ended December 31,	
(In millions of U.S. dollars)	Notes	**2019**	2018
Operating activities			
Net loss		**$ (398.0)**	$ (19.7)
Net loss from closed mines		**27.4**	7.4
Net loss related to open mines		**(370.6)**	(12.3)
Adjustments for:			
Finance costs		**13.4**	7.7
Depreciation expense	29, 30	**276.6**	266.2
Impairment charges, net of reversal	31	**287.8**	—
Impairment of investment in Sadiola	12	**9.4**	—
Derivative gain	22	**(18.6)**	(1.8)
Income taxes	19	**30.4**	38.0
Interest income	34	**(12.6)**	(13.3)
Share of net loss (earnings) from investments in associates and incorporated joint ventures, net of income taxes	11	**26.1**	(11.6)
Other non-cash items	36 (a)	**3.4**	46.1
Adjustments for cash items:			
Proceeds from gold prepayment	21	**169.8**	—
Dividends from related parties	11	**2.1**	2.1
Settlement of derivatives		**1.5**	10.9
Disbursements related to asset retirement obligations	16 (a)	**(0.3)**	(1.1)
Other		**(0.7)**	—
Movements in non-cash working capital items and non-current ore stockpiles	36 (b)	**(4.5)**	(97.6)
Cash from operating activities, before income taxes paid		**413.2**	233.3
Income taxes paid	19	**(47.9)**	(38.9)
Net cash from operating activities related to open mines		**365.3**	194.4
Net cash used in operating activities related to closed mines	36 (c)	**(2.3)**	(3.3)
Net cash from operating activities		**363.0**	191.1
Investing activities related to open mines			
Capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment		**(248.1)**	(257.2)
Capitalized borrowing costs	33	**(23.0)**	(28.1)
Disposal of short-term investments (net)		**112.3**	4.8
Capital expenditures for exploration and evaluation assets		**(3.3)**	(42.5)

Net proceeds from sale of a 30% interest in the Côté Gold Project		**—**	92.1
Interest received		**12.5**	12.6
Acquisition of Saramacca exploration and evaluation assets		**—**	(8.2)
Increase (decrease) in restricted cash		**(3.5)**	1.1
Purchase of additional common shares of associate	11	**(5.0)**	—
Other investing activities	36 (d)	**8.3**	0.5
Net cash used in investing activities related to open mines		**(149.8)**	(224.9)
Net cash used in investing activities related to closed mines		**—**	—
Net cash used in investing activities		**(149.8)**	(224.9)
Financing activities related to open mines			
Interest paid	33	**(7.5)**	(0.7)
Payment of lease obligations	17	**(6.8)**	(1.2)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		**(1.9)**	(3.7)
Proceeds from Equipment Loan	20 (b)	**23.3**	—
Repayment of Equipment Loan		**(2.3)**	—
Other financing activities		**(3.1)**	(3.7)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities related to open mines		**1.7**	(9.3)
Net cash used in financing activities related to closed mines		**(0.9)**	(1.2)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities		**0.8**	(10.5)
Effects of exchange rate fluctuation on cash and cash equivalents		**1.5**	(4.7)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**215.5**	(49.0)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		**615.1**	664.1
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year		**$ 830.6**	$ 615.1

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

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 and 2018
(Amounts in notes and in tables are in millions of U.S. dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

IAMGOLD Corporation ("IAMGOLD" or "the Company") is a corporation governed by the *Canada Business Corporations Act* and domiciled in Canada whose shares are publicly traded. The address of the Company's registered office is 401 Bay Street, Suite 3200, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 2Y4.

The principal activities of the Company are the exploration, development and operation of gold mining properties.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements of IAMGOLD and all of its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates as at and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These consolidated financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis. The significant accounting policies applied in these consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements of IAMGOLD were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on February 19, 2020.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for items measured at fair value as discussed in note 23.

(c) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries, divisions and investments in joint ventures related to significant properties of the Company are accounted for as outlined below.

Name	Property (Location)	**December 31, 2019**	December 31, 2018	Type of Arrangement	Accounting Method
Essakane S.A.	Essakane mine (Burkina Faso)	**90%**	90%	Subsidiary	Consolidation

Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. [1]	Rosebel mine (Suriname)	**95%**	95%	Subsidiary	Consolidation
Doyon division including the Westwood mine	Doyon division (Canada)	**100%**	100%	Division	Consolidation
Côté Gold division [2]	Côté Gold Project (Canada)	**70%**	70%	Division	Proportionate share
Euro Ressources S.A.	France	**90%**	90%	Subsidiary	Consolidation
Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A.[3]	Sadiola mine (Mali)	**41%**	41%	Incorporated joint venture	Equity accounting
Merrex Gold Inc.	Diakha-Siribaya Gold Project (Mali)	**100%**	100%	Subsidiary	Consolidation

1 As per the Mineral Agreement, as amended, Rosebel has an obligation to establish an unincorporated joint venture ("UJV") with the Republic of Suriname, whereby Rosebel would hold a 70% participating interest and the Republic of Suriname would acquire the remaining 30% participating interest on a fully paid basis. Upon the establishment of the UJV, Rosebel shall contribute the Saramacca property to the UJV.

2 The Company holds an undivided interest in the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the Côté Gold division through an unincorporated joint venture.

3 As at December 31, 2019, the equity investment in Sadiola met the criteria to be classified as held for sale and discontinued operations.

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has the ability to exercise control. Control of an entity is defined to exist when the Company is exposed to variable returns from involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through power over the entity. Specifically, the Company controls an entity if the Company has all of the following: power over the entity (i.e. existing rights that give the Company the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the entity); exposure, or rights, to variable returns from involvement with the entity; and the ability to use power over the entity to affect its returns. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the acquisition date, which is the date on which the Company obtains control of the acquired entity. Where the Company's interest in a subsidiary is less than 100%, the Company recognizes a non-controlling interest. All intercompany balances, transactions, income, expenses and profits or losses have been eliminated on consolidation.

(ii) Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence but neither control nor joint control. Significant influence is presumed to exist where the Company has between 20% and 50% of the voting rights, but can also arise where the Company has less than 20% of voting rights but has the power to be actively involved and influence in policy decisions affecting the entity. The Company's share of net assets and net income or loss of associates is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method. The Company has concluded that it has significant influence over its investment in INV Metals Inc. ("INV Metals") through the level of ownership of voting rights (refer to note 11). The Company has assessed additional facts and circumstances, including voting rights and board appointments, and concluded that it does not control INV Metals.

Share of net losses from the associate is recognized in the consolidated financial statements until the carrying amount of the interest in the associate is reduced to nil. Thereafter, losses are recognized only to the extent that the Company has an obligation to fund the associate's operations or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

(iii) Joint arrangements

Joint arrangements are those arrangements over which the Company has joint control established by contractual agreement and requiring unanimous consent of the joint venture parties for financial and operating decisions. The Company's significant joint arrangements consist of joint ventures, which are structured through separate legal entities. The financial results of joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method from the date that joint control commences until the date that joint control ceases or investment is classified as held for sale, and are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. There are no significant judgments and assumptions made in determining the existence of joint control of Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A.

Share of net losses from joint ventures are recognized in the consolidated financial statements until the carrying amount of the interest in the joint venture is reduced to nil. Thereafter, losses are recognized only to the extent that the Company has an obligation to fund the joint venture's operations or has made payments on behalf of the joint venture. Dividends received from the Company's joint ventures are presented in the Company's Consolidated statements of cash flows as operating activities.

(iv) Unincorporated arrangements

The Company participates in an unincorporated arrangement and has rights to its share of the undivided assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the property, subject to the arrangement, rather than a right to a net return, and does not share joint control. All such amounts are measured in accordance with the terms of the arrangement, which is usually in proportion to the Company's interest in the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the property. These amounts are recorded in the Company's consolidated financial statements on the appropriate lines.

(d) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company's subsidiaries and joint ventures is the U.S. dollar. The functional currency of the associate (INV Metals) is the Canadian dollar. The presentation currency of the Company's consolidated financial statements is the U.S. dollar.

For the associate, assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates throughout the reporting period or at rates that approximate the actual exchange rates. Foreign exchange gains or losses on translation are included in other comprehensive income ("OCI"). The cumulative amount of the exchange differences is presented as a separate component of equity until disposal of the foreign operation.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the entity's functional currency as follows:

- Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date;
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange rates prevailing at each transaction date;
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date with translation gains and losses recorded in income tax expense; and
- Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates throughout the reporting period, except depreciation, which is translated at the rates of exchange applicable to the related assets, and share-based compensation expense, which is translated at the rates of exchange applicable at the date of grant of the share-based compensation.

Exchange gains or losses on translation of transactions are included in the Consolidated statements of earnings. When a gain or loss on certain non-monetary items, such as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, is recognized in OCI, the translation differences are also recognized in OCI.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

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

IFRS 16 - Leases

(a) Overview

In January 2016, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued IFRS 16 - Leases ("IFRS 16"). The objective of IFRS 16 is to recognize substantially all leases on balance sheet for lessees. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognize a right- of-use ("ROU") asset and a lease liability calculated using a prescribed methodology, except for short-term leases and leases with low-value underlying assets. In addition, the nature and timing of expenses related to leases has changed, as IFRS 16 replaces the straight-line operating leases expense with the depreciation expense for the ROU assets and interest expense on the lease liabilities.

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16. The impact of the transition is shown below. The Company's accounting policy under IFRS 16 is as follows:

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease by determining whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. A ROU asset and lease liability is recognized at the lease commencement date. The ROU asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, less any lease incentives received.

The ROU asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, including periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. In addition, the ROU asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted using the implicit interest rate in the lease. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability. If the rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental rate of borrowing is used. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method whereby the balance is increased by interest expense and decreased by lease payments. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

The Company presents ROU assets within Property, plant and equipment.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(b) Impact of Transition to IFRS 16

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and accordingly the information presented for 2018 has not been restated. Instead, the cumulative effect of the initial application is recognized in retained earnings as at January 1, 2019.

On transition to IFRS 16, the Company elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases and applied IFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 - Leases and IFRIC 4 - Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease were not reassessed to determine if a lease existed. The Company applied the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 to contracts entered into or changed on or after January 1, 2019.

The Company elected to apply the practical expedient to account for leases for which the lease terms end within 12 months of the date of initial application as short-term leases. The Company elected to not recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less or for leases of low-value assets.

For leases that were classified as operating leases under IAS 17, lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate as at January 1, 2019. ROU assets were measured at their carrying amount as if IFRS 16 had been applied since the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate as at January 1, 2019. The weighted average rate applied is 7.31% .

For leases that were classified as finance leases under IAS 17, the carrying amount of the ROU assets and the lease liabilities as at January 1, 2019 were determined as the carrying amount of the lease assets and lease liabilities under IAS 17 immediately before that date.

On transition to IFRS 16, the Company recognized an additional $8.5 million of ROU assets and $9.0 million of lease liabilities, with the difference recognized in retained earnings. The Company's portfolio of leases primarily consists of office space and equipment.

The following table reconciles the Company's operating lease obligations as at December 31, 2018, as previously disclosed in the Company's consolidated financial statements, to the lease obligation recognized on initial application of IFRS 16 at January 1, 2019:

Operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018	**$**	**16.3**
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at January 1, 2019		**14.1**
Finance lease liabilities recognized as at December 31, 2018		**9.3**
Exclusion of non-lease components		**(7.1)**
Recognition exemption for short-term and low-value leases		**(0.2)**
Extension options reasonably certain to be exercised		**2.2**
Lease obligations recognized at January 1, 2019	**$**	**18.3**

IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

In June 2017, the IASB issued IFRIC Interpretation 23 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments. This 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 Company adopted IFRIC 23 effective January 1, 2019, with no adjustment to its consolidated financial statements.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Company, for its subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associate in all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(a) 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, canceled or expired. Certain financial instruments are recorded at fair value in the Consolidated balance sheets. Refer to note 23 on fair value measurements.

(i) Non-derivative financial instruments

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.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, short-term investments, bond fund investments and warrants 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. Short-term investments have initial maturities of more than three months and less than 12 months. The unrealized gains or losses related to changes in fair value are reported in Interest income and derivatives and other investment gains (losses) in the Consolidated statements of earnings.

Amortized cost

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

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. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Accounts payable, accrued liabilities, senior notes, equipment loan, and borrowings under the credit facility are accounted for at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. The amortization of senior notes issue costs and equipment loan transaction costs is calculated using the effective interest rate method, and the amortization of credit facility issue costs is calculated on a straight-line basis over the term of the credit facility.

(ii) Non-hedge derivatives

The Company may hold derivative financial instruments to hedge its risk exposure to fluctuations of other currencies compared to the U.S. dollar, and fluctuations in commodity prices such as for oil and fuel. All derivative financial instruments not designated in a hedge relationship that qualifies for hedge accounting are classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. Derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, including embedded derivatives, requiring separation from its host contact, are recorded in the Consolidated balance sheets at fair value.

Changes in the estimated fair value of non-hedge derivatives at each reporting date are included in the Consolidated statements of earnings as non-hedge derivative gain or loss.

Embedded derivatives in financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related.

(iii) Hedge derivatives

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to exchange rate fluctuations on foreign currency denominated revenues, operating expenses and purchases of non-financial assets and its exposure to price fluctuations of consumable purchases.

The Company formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivative hedging instruments to forecasted transactions. Hedge effectiveness is assessed based on the degree to which the cash flows from the derivative contracts are expected to offset the cash flows of the underlying transaction being hedged.

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax. For hedged items other than the purchase of non-financial assets, the amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the Consolidated statements of earnings when the underlying hedged transaction, identified at contract inception, affects profit or loss. When hedging a forecasted transaction that results in the recognition of a non-financial asset, the amounts accumulated in equity are removed and added to the carrying amount of the non-financial asset.

Any ineffective portion of a hedge relationship is recognized immediately in the Consolidated statements of earnings. The Company has elected to exclude the time value component of options and the forward element of forward contracts from the hedging relationships, with changes in these amounts recorded in other comprehensive income and treated as a cost of hedging. For hedged items other than the purchase of non-financial assets, the cost of hedging amounts is reclassified to the Consolidated statements of earnings when the underlying hedged transaction affects profit or loss. When hedging a forecasted transaction that results in the recognition of a non-financial asset, the cost of hedging is added to the carrying amount of the non-financial asset.

When derivative contracts designated as cash flow hedges are terminated, expired, sold or no longer qualify for hedge accounting, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. Any amounts recorded in other comprehensive income up until the time the contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting remain in other comprehensive income. Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are recognized in the Consolidated statements of earnings in the period in which the underlying hedged transaction is completed. Gains or losses arising subsequent to the derivative contracts not qualifying for hedge accounting are recognized in the period incurred in the Consolidated statements of earnings.

If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the Consolidated statements of earnings immediately.

(b) Inventories

Finished goods and ore stockpiles are measured at the lower of weighted average production cost and net realizable value. Mine supplies are measured at the lower of average purchase cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is calculated as the difference between the estimated selling price and estimated costs to complete processing into a saleable form plus variable selling expenses.

Production costs include the cost of materials, labour, mine site production overheads and depreciation to the applicable stage of processing. Production overheads are allocated to inventory based on the normal capacity of production facilities.

The cost of ore stockpiles is increased based on the related current cost of production for the period, and decreases in stockpiles are charged to cost of sales using the weighted average cost per ounce. Stockpiles are segregated between current and non-current inventories in the Consolidated balance sheets based on the period of planned usage.

The cost of inventory is reduced to net realizable value to reflect changes in grades, quantity or other economic factors and to reflect current intentions for the use of redundant or slow-moving items. Provisions for redundant and slow-moving items are made by reference to specific items of inventory. The Company reverses write-downs when there is a subsequent increase in net realizable value and where the inventory is still on hand.

Spare parts, stand-by and servicing equipment held are generally classified as inventories. Major capital spare parts and stand-by equipment (insurance spares) are classified as a component of property, plant and equipment.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment charges.

The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, the initial estimate of the asset retirement obligation, and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs.

The purchase price or the construction cost is the aggregate cash paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset.

Gains or losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized in the Consolidated statements of earnings in other expenses.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is de-recognized. Costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Consolidated statements of earnings as incurred.

Property, plant and equipment presented in the Consolidated balance sheets represents the capitalized expenditures related to: construction in progress; mining properties, stripping costs; and plant and equipment, including corporate assets.

(i) Construction in progress

Upon determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource, the related exploration and evaluation assets (refer to note 4(e) below) are transferred to construction in progress costs. These amounts plus all subsequent mine development costs are capitalized. Costs are not depreciated until the project is ready for use as intended by management.

Mine construction costs include expenditures to develop new ore bodies, define further mineralization in existing ore bodies, and construct, install and complete infrastructure facilities.

Borrowing costs are capitalized and allocated specifically to qualifying assets when funds have been borrowed, either to specifically finance a project or for general borrowings during the period of construction.

Qualifying assets are defined as assets that require more than six months to be brought to the location and condition intended by management. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when such assets are ready for their intended use.

The date of transition from construction to production accounting is based on both qualitative and quantitative criteria such as substantial physical project completion, sustained level of mining, sustained level of processing activity, and passage of a reasonable period of time. Upon completion of mine construction activities (based on the determination of the commencement of production), costs are removed from construction in progress assets and classified into the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment and supplies inventories.

(ii) Mining properties

Capitalized costs for evaluation on or adjacent to sites where the Company has mineral deposits, are classified as mining properties within property, plant and equipment.

(iii) Stripping costs

Costs associated with stripping activities in an open pit mine are expensed within cost of sales unless the stripping activity can be shown to improve access to further quantities of ore that will be mined in future periods, in which case, the stripping costs are capitalized to mining properties within property, plant and equipment. Furthermore, stripping costs are capitalized to inventory to the extent that the benefits of the stripping activity relate to gold production inventories or ore stockpiles.

(iv) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment located at corporate locations includes the following categories of assets: furniture and equipment, computer equipment, software, scientific instruments and equipment, vehicles and leasehold improvements and at the mine site includes land and buildings, plant equipment, capital spares, and other equipment.

(d) Depreciation

Effective from the point an asset is available for its intended use, property, plant and equipment are depreciated using either the straight-line or units-of-production methods over the shorter of the estimated economic life of the asset or the mining operation. Depreciation is determined based on the method which best represents the use of the assets.

The reserve and resource estimates for each mining operation are the prime determinants of the life of a mine. In general, when the useful life of property, plant and equipment is akin to the life of the mining operation and the ore body's mineralization is reasonably well defined, the asset is depreciated on a units-of-production basis over its proven and probable mineral reserves. Non-reserve material may be included in depreciation calculations in limited circumstances where there is a high degree of confidence in its economic extraction. The Company evaluates the estimate of mineral reserves and resources at least on an annual basis and adjusts the units-of-production method calculation prospectively. In 2019 and 2018, the Company has not incorporated any non-reserve material in its depreciation calculations on a units-of-production basis. When property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis, the useful life of the mining operation is determined based on the most recent life of mine ("LOM") plan. LOM plans are typically developed annually and are based on management's current best estimates of optimized mine and processing plans, future operating costs and the assessment of capital expenditures of a mine site.

Estimated useful lives normally vary from three to fifteen years for items of plant and equipment to a maximum of twenty years for buildings.

Amounts related to expected economic conversions of resources to reserves recorded in an asset acquisition or business combination are not depreciated until resources are converted into reserves. Amounts related to capitalized costs of exploration and evaluation assets and construction in progress are not depreciated as the assets are not available for use. Capitalized stripping costs are depreciated over the reserves that directly benefit from the specific stripping activity using the units-of-production method.

Capitalized borrowing costs are depreciated over the useful life of the related asset.

Residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed at least annually and adjusted if appropriate. The impact of changes to the estimated useful lives, change in depreciation method or residual values is accounted for prospectively.

(e) Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures

Exploration activities relate to the collection of exploration data which consists of geological, geophysical, geochemical, sampling, drilling, trenching, analytical test work, assaying, mineralogical, metallurgical, and other similar information that is derived from activities undertaken to locate, investigate, define or delineate a mineral prospect or mineral deposit. Mineral exploration costs are expensed as incurred.

Evaluation costs are capitalized and relate to activities to evaluate the potential technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource on sites where the Company does not have mineral deposits already being mined or constructed. The technical feasibility and commercial viability is based on management's evaluation of the geological properties of an ore body based on information obtained through evaluation activities, including metallurgical testing, resource and reserve estimates and economic assessment whether the ore body can be mined economically. Exploration properties acquired through asset acquisitions are also recognized as exploration and evaluation assets.

(f) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets pertain to the fair value of favourable supplier contracts related to a prior acquisition. The fair value was determined using a differential cost method based on cost savings expected from favourable terms of supplier contracts. Other intangible assets are amortized under the straight-line method based on the terms of each contract, which range from 2 to 20 years. Other intangible assets are classified in Other non-current assets in the Consolidated balance sheets.

(g) Assets and liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying value will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset or disposal group and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell ("FVLCS"). If the FVLCS is lower than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the Consolidated statement of earnings (loss). Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortized once classified as held for sale. Equity accounting ceases for investments in associates and incorporated joint ventures once classified as held for sale. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the Company's Consolidated balance sheets.

A disposal group qualifies as a discontinued operation if it is a component of the Company that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and: (i) represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; (ii) is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or (iii) is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. A component of the Company comprises an operation and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting purposes, from the rest of the Company.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the Consolidated statement of earnings (loss).

(h) Impairment and reversal of impairment

(i) Financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the credit risk on the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to twelve month expected credit losses. Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired and the improvement can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-current assets, including property, plant and equipment and exploration and evaluation 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 test.

An impairment test requires the Company to determine the recoverable amount of an asset or group of assets. For non-current assets, including property, plant and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets, the recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. If this is the case, the individual assets are grouped together into a cash generating unit ("CGU") for impairment testing purposes. A CGU for impairment testing is typically considered to be an individual mine site or a development project.

The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the CGU's fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD") and value in use ("VIU"). If the carrying amount of the asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment charge is recorded to the other long-lived assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

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 may be reduced. 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 charge been recognized in prior periods. An impairment charge reversal is recognized in the Consolidated statements of earnings. Impairment charges recognized in relation to goodwill are not reversed for subsequent increases in a CGU's recoverable amount.

In the absence of market related comparative information, the FVLCD is determined based on the present value of estimated future cash flows from each long-lived asset or CGU. The significant assumptions used in determining the FVLCD for the CGUs are typically life-of-mine ("LOM") production profiles, long-term commodity prices, reserves and resources, discount rates, foreign exchange rates, values of known reserves and resources not included in the LOM (i.e. un-modeled mineralization), operating and capital expenditures, net asset value ("NAV") multiples and expected commencement of production for exploration and evaluation and development projects. Management's assumptions and estimates of future cash flows are subject to risks 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 or CGUs experience a decline in their fair value, this may result in an impairment charge in future periods, which would reduce the Company's earnings.

(iii) Investments in associates and incorporated joint ventures

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that an investment in an associate or incorporated joint venture is impaired. Objective evidence includes observable data indicating there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of the investee's operations. When there is objective evidence that an investment is impaired, the carrying amount of such investment is compared to its recoverable amount, being the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. If the recoverable amount of an investment is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss, being the excess of carrying amount over the recoverable amount, is recognized in the period in which the relevant circumstances are identified. When an impairment loss reverses in a subsequent period, the carrying amount of the investment is increased to the revised estimate of recoverable amount to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had an impairment loss not been previously recognized. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the Consolidated statement of earnings (loss) in the period in which the reversal occurs.

(i) Asset retirement obligations

The Company records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred with a corresponding increase in the carrying amount of the related property, plant and equipment. For locations where mining activities have ceased, changes to obligations are charged directly to the Consolidated statements of earnings. The obligation is generally considered to have been incurred when mine assets are constructed or the ground environment is disturbed at the production location. The discounted liability is adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time, based on a risk-free discount rate that reflects current market assessments, and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation.

The Company also estimates the timing of the outlays, which are subject to change depending on continued operation or newly discovered reserves.

The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in earnings as accretion expense included in finance costs in the Consolidated statements of earnings. Additional disturbances or changes in restoration costs or in discount rates are recognized as changes to the corresponding assets and asset retirement obligation when they occur. Environmental costs at operating mines, as well as changes to estimated costs and discount rates for closed sites, are charged to earnings in the period during which they occur.

(j) Other provisions

Provisions are recognized when a legal or constructive present obligation exists as a result of a past event, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect management's current best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. Provisions are reduced by actual expenditures for which the provision was originally recognized.

Certain conditions may exist as of the date of the consolidated financial statements, which may result in a loss to the Company, but which will only be resolved when one or more future events will occur or fail to occur. If the assessment of a contingency determines that a loss is probable, and the amount can be reliably estimated, then a provision is recorded.

When a contingent loss is not probable but is reasonably possible, then the contingent liability is disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

(k) Income taxes

(i) Current 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. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities are only offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off the amounts, and the Company intends to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current income taxes related to items recognized directly in equity are recognized directly in equity.

(ii) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Consolidated balance sheets and tax bases.

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 of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss); and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled by the parent or venture and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be used, except:

- When the temporary difference 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 accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss); and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be used.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be used. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

A translation gain or loss may arise for deferred income tax purposes where the local tax currency is not the same as the functional currency for non-monetary assets. A deferred tax asset or liability is recognized on the difference between the carrying amount for accounting purposes (which reflects the historical cost in the entity’s functional currency) and the underlying tax basis (which reflects the current local tax cost, translated into the functional currency using the current foreign exchange rate). The translation gain or loss is recorded in Income taxes on the Consolidated statements of earnings.

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.

Deferred income taxes related to items recognized directly in equity are recognized directly in equity.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

There is no certainty that future income tax rates will be consistent with current estimates.

(l) Flow-through common shares

The Company recognizes flow-through common shares in equity based on the quoted market price of the existing shares on the date of issue. The difference between the amount recognized in common shares and the amount the investors pay for the shares is recognized as a deferred gain which is reversed into earnings as eligible expenditures are incurred. The deferred income tax impact is recorded as eligible expenditures are incurred.

(m) Earnings (loss) per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share data for its common shares. Basic earnings (loss) per share are calculated by dividing earnings (loss) attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share are determined by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares for the dilutive effect of share-based payments, employee incentive share units, and warrants using the treasury stock method. Under this method, share options whose exercise price is less than the average market price of the Company's common shares, are assumed to be exercised and the proceeds used to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the period. The incremental number of common shares issued under share options and restricted share units and repurchased from proceeds is included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

(n) Share-based compensation

The Company has the following share-based compensation plans with related costs included in general and administrative expenses.

(i) Share options, share bonus plan, and deferred share plan

The Company operates a number of equity-settled share-based compensation plans in respect to its employees. Share-based compensation costs are measured based on the grant date fair value of the equity-settled instruments and recognized upon grant date over the related service period in the Consolidated statements of earnings and credited to contributed surplus within shareholders' equity. The Company uses the graded vesting method for attributing share option expense over the vesting period.

The grant date fair value is based on the underlying market price of the shares of the Company taking into account the terms and conditions upon which those equity-settled instruments were granted. The fair value of equity-settled instruments granted is estimated using the Black-Scholes model or other appropriate method and assumptions at grant date. Equity-settled awards are not re-measured subsequent to the initial grant date.

Determination of the grant date fair value requires management estimates such as risk-free interest rate, volatility and weighted average expected life. Share option expense incorporates an expected forfeiture rate which is estimated based on historical forfeiture rates and expectations of future forfeiture rates. The Company makes adjustments if the actual forfeiture rate differs from the expected rate.

The weighted average grant date fair value is the basis for which share-based compensation is recognized in earnings. Upon exercise of options and/or issuance of shares, consideration paid by employees, as well as the grant date fair value of the equity-settled instruments, are transferred to common shares.

(ii) Share purchase plan

The Company provides a share purchase plan where the Company contributes towards the purchase of shares on the open market. The Company's contribution vests on December 31 of each year and is charged to earnings in the year of contribution.

(o) Revenue recognition

Revenues include sales of gold and by-products.

The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product to the customer. The principal activity from which the Company generates its revenue is the sale of gold to third parties. Delivery of the gold is considered to be the only performance obligation. Revenues are measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with the customer.

(p) Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue is recognized in the Consolidated balance sheets when a cash prepayment is received from a customer prior to the sale of gold. Revenue is subsequently recognized in the Consolidated statement of earnings (loss) when control has been transferred to the customer.

The Company recognizes the time value of money, where there is a significant financing component and the period between the payment by the customer and the transfer of the contracted goods exceeds one year. Interest expense on deferred revenue is recognized in finance costs in the Consolidated statement of earnings (loss), unless capitalized to construction in progress in accordance with the Company's policy on capitalized borrowing costs.

The Company determines the current portion of deferred revenue based on quantities anticipated to be delivered over the next twelve months.

(q) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease by determining whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. A ROU asset and lease liability is recognized at the lease commencement date. The ROU asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, less any lease incentives received.

The ROU asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, including periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. In addition, the ROU asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted using the implicit interest rate in the lease. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability. If the rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental rate of borrowing is used. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method whereby the balance is increased by interest expense and decreased by lease payments. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

The Company presents ROU assets within Property, plant and equipment.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(r) Segmented information

The Company's operating segments are those operations whose operating results are reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") to make resource allocation decisions and assess their performance. The Company's CODM is its Executive Committee. Operating segments whose revenues, net earnings or losses or assets exceed 10% of the total consolidated revenues, net earnings or losses or assets, are reportable segments.

In order to determine the reportable operating segments, various factors are considered, including geographical location and managerial structure. It was determined that the Company's gold segment is divided into reportable geographic segments. The Company's other reportable segments have been determined to be the exploration and evaluation and development and Corporate operating segments, which includes royalty interests located in Canada and investments in associates and joint ventures. The Company discloses segmented information for its joint ventures as it is reviewed regularly by the CODM as part of the performance assessment and resource allocation decision making processes. The operations for the joint ventures in Sadiola and Yatela have been combined for segmented information purposes as they operate in the same geographical location and share production resources and facilities.

(s) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements are described below.

(i) Mineral reserves and resources

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Mineral reserves and resources have been estimated by qualified persons as defined in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43 101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects requirements. Mineral reserve and resource estimates include numerous uncertainties and depend heavily on geological interpretations and statistical inferences drawn from drilling and other data, and require estimates of the future price for the commodity and the future cost of operations. 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.

A number of accounting estimates, as described in the relevant accounting policy notes, are impacted by the mineral reserve and resource estimates, which form the basis of the Company's LOM plans: • Capitalization and depreciation of stripping costs (note 4(c)(iii));

- Determination of the useful life of property, plant and equipment and measurement of the depreciation expense (note 4(d));
- Exploration and evaluation of mineral resources and determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability (note 4(e)). The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether future economic benefits may be realized, which are based on assumptions about future events and circumstances;
- Consideration of whether assets acquired meet the definition of a business or should be accounted for as an asset acquisition;
- Impairment and reversal of impairment analysis of non-financial assets including evaluation of estimated future cash flows of CGUs (note 4(h)(ii)); and
- Estimates of the outlays and their timing for asset retirement obligations (note 4(i)).

(ii) Impairment and reversal of impairment assessment of non-financial assets

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Management's assumptions and estimates of future cash flows used in the Company's impairment assessment of non-financial assets 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.

If an indication of impairment or reversal of a previous impairment charge exists, or if an Exploration and evaluation asset is determined to be technically feasible and commercially viable, an estimate of a CGU's recoverable amount is calculated. The recoverable amount is based on the higher of FVLCD and VIU using a discounted cash flow methodology taking into account assumptions that would be made by market participants, unless there is a market price available based on a recent purchase or sale of a mine. Cash flows are for periods up to the date that mining is expected to cease which depends on a number of variables including recoverable mineral reserves and resources, expansion plans and the forecasted selling prices for such production (refer to note 31).

In estimating the net realizable value of inventories, a significant estimate is made regarding the quantities of saleable metals included in stockpiles based on the quantities of ore, the grade of ore, the estimated recovery percentage and long-term commodity prices. There can be no assurance that actual quantities will not differ significantly from estimates used (refer to note 10).

Judgments made in relation to accounting policies

Both internal and external sources of information are required to be considered when determining whether an impairment indicator or indicator of a previous impairment has reversed may be present. Judgment is required around significant adverse changes in the business climate which may be indicators for impairment such as a significant decline in the asset's market value, decline in resources and/or reserves as a result of geological re-assessment or change in timing of extraction of resources and/or reserves which would result in a change in the discounted cash flow obtained from the site, and lower metal prices or higher input cost prices than would have been expected since the most recent valuation of the site. Judgment is also required when considering whether significant positive changes in any of these items indicate a previous impairment may have reversed.

Judgment is required to determine whether there are indications that the carrying amount of an exploration project is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development of the project or by sale.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments

Judgments made in relation to accounting policies

Judgment is required to determine if an effective hedging relationship exists throughout the financial reporting period for derivative financial instruments classified as cash flow hedges. Management assesses the relationships on an ongoing basis to determine if hedge accounting is appropriate.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Company monitors on a regular basis its hedge position for its risk exposure to fluctuations of the U.S. dollar compared to other currencies, and fluctuations in commodity prices such as for oil and gold. Forecasts are based on estimates of future transactions. For its derivative contracts, valuations are based on forward rates considering the market price, rate of interest and volatility, and take into account the credit risk of the financial instrument. Refer to note 22 for more detailed information and sensitivity analyses based on changes in currencies and commodity prices.

(iv) Provisions and recognition or not of a liability for loss contingencies

Judgments made in relation to accounting policies

Judgments are required to determine if a present obligation exists at the end of the reporting period and by considering all available evidence, including the opinion of experts. The most significant provisions that require judgment to determine if a present obligation exists are contingent losses related to claims and asset retirement obligations (AROs). This includes assessment of how to account for obligations based on the most recent closure plans and environmental regulations.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Provisions related to present obligations, including AROs, are management's best estimate of the amount of probable future outflow, expected timing of payments, and discount rates. Refer to note 16(a).

(v) Unincorporated arrangements

Judgments made in relation to accounting policies

The Company applies its judgment in the interpretation of relevant guidance under IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements to account for its interest in unincorporated arrangements (note 2(c)(iii)).

(vi) Determination of deferred income tax assets

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be used. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. 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. For more information, refer to notes 4(k)(ii) and 19.

(vii) Deferred revenue

Judgments made in related to accounting policies

In assessing the accounting for the Company's forward gold sale arrangement (note 21), the Company used judgment to determine that the upfront cash prepayment received was not a financial liability as the sale is expected to be settled through the delivery of gold, which is a non-financial item rather than through cash or other financial assets. It is the Company's intention to settle this arrangement through its own production. If such settlement is not expected to occur, the forward gold sale arrangement would become a financial liability as a cash settlement may be required.

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 consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018

Cash	**$ 755.8**	$ 440.3
Short-term deposits with initial maturities of three months or less	**74.8**	174.8
	$ 830.6	$ 615.1

7. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Money market funds[1]	**$ —**	$ 114.6
Other	**6.1**	4.4
	$ 6.1	$ 119.0

1 Money market funds are comprised of short-term fund investments with redemption notice periods of 185 days.

8. RESTRICTED CASH

The Company had long-term restricted cash of $28.1 million as at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 - $23.9 million), to guarantee the environmental indemnities related to the Essakane mine.

9. RECEIVABLES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	Notes	**December 31, 2019**	December 31, 2018
Income taxes receivable		**$ 5.5**	$ 4.0
Receivables from governments[1]		**39.1**	53.4
Gold receivables		**3.2**	1.6
Other receivables		**3.6**	4.1
Receivable from related parties	38	**—**	0.1
Total receivables		**51.4**	63.2
Prepayment for other assets		**0.2**	2.9
Marketable securities	23 (a)	**4.5**	0.5
Prepaid expenses		**11.0**	11.4
Derivatives	23 (a)	**5.1**	0.1
		$ 72.2	$ 78.1

1 Receivables from governments relate primarily to value added tax.

10. INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Finished goods	**$ 68.2**	$ 60.7
Ore stockpiles	**68.9**	27.3
Mine supplies	**171.4**	186.7
	308.5	274.7
Non-current ore stockpiles	**223.2**	202.9
	$ 531.7	$ 477.6

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recognized a net realizable value reversal in ore stockpiles amounting to $15.8 million (December 31, 2018 - write-down of $1.0 million).

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recognized a write-down in mine supplies inventories amounting to $3.5 million (December 31, 2018 - $3.9 million).

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recognized $16.3 million and $13.2 million, respectively, in Cost of sales for costs related to operating below normal capacity at Westwood (December 31, 2018 - $nil) and Rosebel (December 31, 2018 - $nil).

11. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND INCORPORATED JOINT VENTURES

The Company's investments in joint ventures, Sadiola and Yatela, are classified as held for sale as at December 31, 2019 and are presented as discontinued operations (refer to Note 12). As of the date of classification as held for sale, equity accounting for the investments ceased. The amounts presented below relate to periods prior to being classified as held for sale. As a result, the Company's share of net loss from joint ventures of $24.6 million as at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 - net earnings of $14.1 million) is presented as discontinued operations in the Consolidated statement of earnings (loss).

	Notes	**INV Metals[1]**	**Sadiola[2]**	**Yatela[2]**	**Total**
Balance, January 1, 2018		$ 7.7	$ 61.3	$ —	$ 69.0
Currency translation adjustment		(1.2)	—	—	(1.2)
Share of net earnings (loss), net of income taxes		(1.5)	13.1	1.0	12.6

Share of net earnings recorded as a reduction of the provision	16	—	—	(1.0)	(1.0)
Share of dividends received		—	(2.1)	—	(2.1)
Other		—	(0.5)	—	(0.5)
Balance, December 31, 2018		**5.0**	**71.8**	**—**	**76.8**
Purchase of additional shares of associate[3]		**5.0**	**—**	**—**	**5.0**
Currency translation adjustment		**1.4**	**—**	**—**	**1.4**
Share of net earnings (loss), net of income taxes		**(1.4)**	**(24.7)**	**0.1**	**(26.0)**
Share of net earnings recorded as a reduction of the provision	12	**—**	**—**	**(0.1)**	**(0.1)**
Share of dividends received		**—**	**(2.1)**	**—**	**(2.1)**
Reclassification to assets and liabilities held for sale		**—**	**(45.0)**	**—**	**(45.0)**
Balance, December 31, 2019		**$ 10.0**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ 10.0**

1 IAMGOLD includes results based on the latest publicly available information.
2 The Company's incorporated joint ventures are not publicly listed.
3 INV Metals Inc. ("INV Metals"), is a publicly traded company incorporated in Canada. The Company's ownership interest in INV Metals as at December 31, 2019 was 35.6% (December 31, 2018 - 35.6%). On March 19, 2019, the Company participated in INV Metals' common shares public equity offering and acquired an additional 1.6 million common shares of INV Metals at a price of C$0.65 per share for an aggregate amount of $0.8 million (C$1.1 million). This acquisition allowed the Company to maintain a 35.6% ownership in INV Metals. On October 28, 2019, the Company participated in INV Metals' private placement of common shares and acquired an additional 13.9 million common shares of INV Metals at a price of C$0.40 per share for an aggregate amount of $4.2 million (C$5.6 million). This acquisition allowed the Company to maintain a 35.6% ownership in INV Metals.

Associate's combined financial information as reported by INV Metals are summarized below:

	12 Months ended[1]	
	2019	2018
Net loss	**$ (2.8)**	$ (2.9)
Other comprehensive income	**1.2**	1.3
Comprehensive loss	**$ (1.6)**	$ (1.6)

1 IAMGOLD includes results based on the latest 12 months of publicly available information.

12. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Sadiola:

On December 20, 2019, the Company, together with its joint venture partner, AngloGold Ashanti Limited ("AGA"), entered into an agreement to sell their collective 82% interests in Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A. ("Sadiola") to Allied Gold Corp. for a cash consideration of US$105 million ($52.5 million each to the Company and AGA), payable as follows:

- $50 million upon the fulfillment or waiver of all conditions precedent and closing of the transaction ("Closing");
- Up to a further $5 million, payable 8 days after Closing, to the extent that the cash balance of Sadiola at Closing is greater than an agreed amount;
- $25 million upon the production of the first 250,000 ounces from the Sadiola Sulphides Project ("SSP"); and
- $25 million upon the production of a further 250,000 ounces from the SSP.

The transaction remains subject to the fulfillment, or waiver, of a number of conditions precedent, including the receipt of certain approvals and releases from the Government of Mali. In addition, upon the fulfillment or waiver of all conditions precedent to the transaction but immediately prior to Closing, Sadiola will pay a dividend of $15 million pro rata to its shareholders.

As of December 31, 2019, the Sadiola disposal group met the criteria to be classified as held for sale. The Company’s anticipated share of the proceeds was less than the carrying amount of the Company’s investment in and receivable from Sadiola. This was considered by the Company to be an indicator of impairment for both the Sadiola assets and the Company’s investment in and receivable from Sadiola.

As a result, an assessment was performed and an impairment loss of $36.3 million, for the Company's share of the impairment recognized by Sadiola for the difference between the fair value less cost of disposal ("FVLCD") of Sadiola's net assets and their carrying value, was recognized in Loss from discontinued operations in the Consolidated statements of earnings (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019. The FVLCD was determined by calculating the fair value of the Company’s share of the consideration receivable from Allied Gold Corp. (level 3 of the fair value hierarchy). The fair value of the consideration comprised of $25.0 million cash receivable upon Closing, $2.5 million cash receivable after Closing, and $12.0 million being the fair value ascribed to the payments contingent on reaching the production milestones. The significant estimates and assumptions used in determining the fair value of the contingent payments were the production profile and discount rate.

An impairment loss of $9.4 million, estimated as the difference between the carrying value of the investment ($38.9 million) and loan receivable ($10.0 million) and the FVLCD, was also recognized in Loss from discontinued operations in the Consolidated statements of earnings (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The total carrying value of $45.6 million is presented as current assets held for sale.

Yatela:

On February 14, 2019, Sadiola Exploration Limited ("SADEX"), an entity jointly held by the Company and AngloGold Ashanti Limited, entered into a share purchase agreement with the Government of Mali, whereby SADEX agreed to sell to the Government of Mali its 80% participation in Yatela, for consideration of $1. The transaction remains subject to the fulfillment of a number of conditions precedent, among which the adoption of two laws, confirming the change of status of Yatela to a state entity, and also the creation of a dedicated state agency, notably in charge of Yatela mine rehabilitation and closure. As part of the transaction, and upon its completion, SADEX will make a one-time payment of approximately $18.5 million to the said state agency, in an amount corresponding to the estimated costs of completing the rehabilitation and closure of the Yatela mine, and also financing certain outstanding social programs. Upon completion and this payment being made, SADEX and its affiliated companies will be released of all obligations relating to the Yatela mine including those relating to rehabilitation, mine closure and the financing of social programs.

As of March 31, 2019, the Yatela disposal group met the criteria to be classified as held for sale. The net carrying value of the investment in Yatela before classification as held for sale was in a liability position of ($13.2 million). A loss of $5.3 million as a result of writing down the carrying amount of the disposal group to its fair value less costs to sell was included in Loss from discontinued operations. The total carrying value of ($18.5 million) is presented as current liabilities held for sale.

Together the Sadiola and Yatela disposal groups are considered a separate geographical area of operation and have therefore been presented as discontinued operations in the Consolidated statement of earnings (loss).

	Notes	Assets held for sale - Sadiola	Liabilities held for sale - Yatela
Balance, December 31, 2018		**$ —**	**$ —**
Reclassification from Investments in associates and incorporated joint ventures	11	**45.0**	**—**
Reclassification from Other non-current assets	38	**10.0**	**—**
Reclassification from Provisions	16	**—**	**(13.2)**
Loss from discontinued operations		**(9.4)**	**(5.3)**
Balance, December 31, 2019		**$ 45.6**	**$ (18.5)**

Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations related to Sadiola is comprised of the following:

		Years ended December 31,	
	Notes	2019	2018
Share of net earnings (loss), net of income taxes	11	**$ (24.7)**	$ 13.1
Impairment charge		**(9.4)**	—
Write-down of related party receivable		**—**	(10.9)
		$ (34.1)	$ 2.2

Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations related to Yatela is comprised of the following:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Share of net earnings, net of income taxes	**$ 0.1**	$ 1.0
Loss on investment in Yatela	**(5.3)**	—
	$ (5.2)	$ 1.0

Net cash from (used in) discontinued operations:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Net cash from operating activities	**$ 2.1**	$ 1.2
Net cash from investing activities	**$ 4.1**	$ 11.4
Net cash from financing activities	**$ —**	$ —

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Construction in progress	Mining properties	Plant and equipment	ROU Assets: Plant and equipment	Total
Cost					
Balance, January 1, 2018	$ 7.1	$ 2,486.1	$ 1,938.5	$ —	$ 4,431.7
Additions	41.0	162.1	91.5	—	294.6
Changes in asset retirement obligations	—	30.1	—	—	30.1
Disposals	—	(0.3)	(83.8)	—	(84.1)

Transfers within Property, plant and equipment	(15.3)	41.3	(26.0)	—	—
Transfers from Exploration and evaluation assets[1]	482.3	—	—	—	482.3
Balance, December 31, 2018	**515.1**	**2,719.3**	**1,920.2**	**—**	**5,154.6**
Adoption of IFRS 16[2]	**—**	**—**	**—**	**8.5**	**8.5**
Additions	**137.4**	**100.1**	**105.7**	**19.7**	**362.9**
Changes in asset retirement obligations	**—**	**21.5**	**—**	**—**	**21.5**
Disposals	**—**	**—**	**(59.3)**	**(0.1)**	**(59.4)**
Transfers within Property, plant and equipment	**(157.5)**	**120.1**	**(2.6)**	**40.0**	**—**
Transfers from Exploration and evaluation assets[1]	**9.2**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**9.2**
Balance, December 31, 2019	**$ 504.2**	**$ 2,961.0**	**$ 1,964.0**	**$ 68.1**	**$ 5,497.3**

	Construction in progress	Mining properties	Plant and equipment	ROU Assets: Plant and equipment	Total
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment					
Balance, January 1, 2018	$ —	$ 1,469.2	$ 1,022.3	$ —	$ 2,491.5
Depreciation expense[3]	—	140.4	161.7	—	302.1
Disposals	—	—	(75.1)	—	(75.1)
Balance, December 31, 2018	**—**	**1,609.6**	**1,108.9**	**—**	**2,718.5**
Depreciation expense[3]	**—**	**167.9**	**132.8**	**5.8**	**306.5**
Disposals	**—**	**—**	**(52.8)**	**—**	**(52.8)**
Impairment charges[4]	**—**	**—**	**285.5**	**—**	**285.5**
Transfers within Property, plant and equipment	**—**	**—**	**(0.7)**	**0.7**	**—**
Balance, December 31, 2019	**$ —**	**$ 1,777.5**	**$ 1,473.7**	**$ 6.5**	**$ 3,257.7**
Carrying amount, December 31, 2018	$ 515.1	$ 1,109.7	$ 811.3	$ —	$ 2,436.1
Carrying amount, December 31, 2019	**$ 504.2**	**$ 1,183.5**	**$ 490.3**	**$ 61.6**	**$ 2,239.6**

1 Refer to note 14.
2 Refer to note 3.
3 Excludes depreciation expense related to Corporate assets, which is included in General and administrative expenses.
4 Refer to note 31.

In 2019, capitalized borrowing costs attributable to qualifying assets associated with the Essakane, Rosebel and Westwood mines and the Côté Gold and Saramacca Projects totaled $23.1 million (2018 - $21.9 million) at a weighted average interest rate of 7.18% (2018 - 7.24%) .

As at December 31, 2019, mining properties included capitalized stripping costs of $211.3 million (December 31, 2018 - $239.9 million). Stripping costs of $48.8 million were capitalized during 2019 (2018 - $81.5 million), and $77.4 million were depreciated during 2019 (2018 - $66.3 million).

14. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Côté Gold Project	Saramacca Project	Diakha-Siribaya Gold Project	Other[2]	Total
Balance, January 1, 2018	$ 395.7	$ 37.1	$ 36.6	$ 5.2	$ 474.6
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	22.0	24.3	—	5.5	51.8
Acquired Exploration and evaluation assets	—	3.2	—	—	3.2
Transfers to Property, plant and equipment[1]	(417.7)	(64.6)	—	—	(482.3)
Balance, December 31, 2018	**—**	**—**	**36.6**	**10.7**	**47.3**
Exploration and evaluation expenditures[2,3]	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6.4**	**6.4**
Transfers to Property, plant and equipment[4]	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(9.2)**	**(9.2)**
Impairment charge	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(2.3)**	**(2.3)**
Balance, December 31, 2019	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ 36.6**	**$ 5.6**	**$ 42.2**

1 During the fourth quarter of 2018, capitalized costs related to the Côté Gold Project and the Saramacca Project were transferred from Exploration and evaluation assets to Property, plant and equipment - Construction in progress (note 13).
2 Other exploration and evaluation expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2019, included an option payment to Vanstar Mining Resources Inc. for the Nelligan exploration project of $1.8 million (December 31, 2018 - $1.7 million), in addition to $4.2 million (December 31, 2018 - $3.8 million) in capitalized feasibility and other studies costs relating to the Boto Gold Project.
3 For the year ended December 31, 2019, borrowing costs attributable to Exploration and evaluation assets totaling $0.4 million (December 31, 2018 - $4.8 million) were capitalized at a weighted average interest rate of 7.18% (2018 - 7.24%).
4 During the fourth quarter of 2019, capitalized costs related to the Boto Gold Project were transferred from Exploration and evaluation assets to Property, plant and equipment - Construction in progress (note 13).

As at December 31, 2019, the Boto Gold Project reached technical feasibility and commercial viability and was transferred to Property, plant and equipment - Construction in progress. An impairment test was performed as at December 31, 2019 for the Boto Gold Project and resulted in no impairment.

As at December 31, 2018, Exploration and evaluation assets that consisted of the Côté Gold Project (carrying amount as at December 31, 2018 - $417.7 million), and the Saramacca Project (carrying amount as at December 31, 2018 - $64.6 million), had reached technical feasibility and commercial viability and were transferred to Property plant and equipment - Construction in progress. Impairment tests were performed for the Côté Gold Project and the Saramacca Project and resulted in no impairments.

15. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	Notes	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Net loan receivable from related party [1]	12, 38	$ —	$ 14.0
Marketable securities and warrants	23 (a)	13.4	14.8
Advances for the purchase of capital equipment		12.4	33.4
Income taxes receivable		16.6	8.6
Bond fund investments	23 (a)	—	1.0
Royalty interests		5.6	5.6
Long-term prepayment[2]		4.6	4.9
Other		3.4	4.8
		$ 56.0	$ 87.1

1 Reclassified to assets held for sale as at December 31, 2019 (note 12).

2 On March 6, 2017, the Company signed an agreement with a third-party for the construction of a solar power plant to deliver power to the Essakane mine for a period of 15 years upon commissioning for active use. The solar power plant was commissioned for active use on June 1, 2018. A prepayment of $4.9 million was made in 2017 towards the purchase of power in connection with the agreement, and for the year ended December 31, 2019, $0.3 million was utilized.

As at December 31, 2019, the allowance for doubtful non-current non-trade receivables from related parties was $46.9 million, (December 31, 2018 - $46.9 million). The net loan receivable from related party was reclassified to Assets held for sale as at December 31, 2019.

16. PROVISIONS

	Notes	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Asset retirement obligations		$ 368.4	$ 327.6
Yatela loss provision[1]	12	—	13.2
Other		11.0	9.6
		$ 379.4	$ 350.4
Current portion of provisions		$ 4.8	$ 9.0
Non-current provisions		374.6	341.4
		$ 379.4	$ 350.4

1 During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company spent $nil (December 31, 2018 - $0.9 million) to fund the Yatela closure plan. This was recognized as a reduction of the provision for Yatela as a result of the Company equity accounting for the investment. As at December 31, 2019, the Yatela disposal group met the criteria to be classified as held for sale.

(a) Asset retirement obligations

The Company's activities are subject to various laws and regulations regarding environmental restoration and closure for which the Company estimates future costs and recognizes a provision. These provisions may be revised on the basis of amendments to such laws and regulations and the availability of new information, such as changes in reserves corresponding to a change in the mine life, changes in discount rates, changes in approved closure plans, changes in estimated costs of reclamation activities and acquisition or construction of a new mine. The Company makes a provision based on the best estimate of the future cost of rehabilitating mine sites and related production facilities on a discounted basis.

The following table presents the reconciliation of the provision for asset retirement obligations:

		Years ended December 31,	
	Notes	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of the year		$ 327.6	$ 292.8
Revision of estimated cash flows and discount rates:			
Capitalized in Property, plant and equipment	13	21.5	30.1
Changes in asset retirement obligations at closed sites	32	21.0	7.3
Accretion expense	33	0.7	1.2
Disbursements		(2.4)	(4.0)
Other		—	0.2
Balance, end of the year		368.4	327.6
Less current portion		(4.8)	(7.8)
Non-current portion		$ 363.6	$ 319.8

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had letters of credit in the amount of $0.4 million to guarantee certain environmental indemnities (December 31, 2018 - $0.4 million). In addition, the Company had restricted cash of $28.1 million (December 31, 2018 - $23.9 million) to guarantee the environmental indemnities related to the Essakane mine (note 8).

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had uncollateralized surety bonds outstanding of C$151.0 million ($116.5 million; December 31, 2018 - C$134.6 million ($98.6 million)) to guarantee the environmental indemnities related to the Doyon division. The increase was primarily due to higher collateral requirements in the first quarter 2019 pursuant to a new closure plan for the Westwood mine approved by the Government of Quebec in the first quarter 2018 (note 20(d)).

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had uncollateralized surety bonds outstanding of C$47.9 million ($36.9 million; December 31, 2018 - C$47.9 million ($35.1 million)) to guarantee the environmental indemnities of the Côté Gold Project. The collateral requirements for the Côté Gold Project are pursuant to a closure plan approved by the Government of Ontario in the fourth quarter 2018 (note 20(d)).

As at December 31, 2019, the schedule of estimated undiscounted future disbursements for rehabilitation was as follows:

	C$[1]	$[1]
2020	$ 2.8	$ 2.7
2021	20.1	2.8
2022	24.2	—
2023	5.9	—
2024	4.2	—
2025 onwards	144.1	184.3
	$ 201.3	$ 189.8

1 Disbursements in US$ relate to the Essakane and Rosebel mines, and C$ disbursements relate to the Doyon mine and other Canadian sites.

As at December 31, 2019, estimated undiscounted amounts of cash flows required to settle the obligations, expected timing of payments and the average real discount rates assumed in measuring the asset retirement obligations were as follows:

	Undiscounted Amounts Required (C$)	Undiscounted Amounts Required ($)	Expected Timing of Payments	Average Real Discount Rates
Rosebel mine	$ —	$ 108.3	2020-2063	0.4%
Essakane mine	—	81.5	2020-2073	0.2%
Doyon mine	174.5	—	2020-2050	—%
Other Canadian sites	26.8	—	2020-2119	—%
	$ 201.3	$ 189.8		

(b) Provisions for litigation claims and regulatory assessments

The Office of the Attorney General of Burkina Faso has commenced proceedings against IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. and certain of its employees relating to its practice of exporting carbon fines containing gold and silver from Burkina Faso to a third-party facility in Canada for processing and eventual sale. Upon the sale of the gold and silver extracted from the carbon fines, IAMGOLD Essakane has paid (and will pay in respect to the 2018 shipment when released) the same royalty as applicable under the Burkina Faso Mining Code to other gold and silver produced by Essakane. The proceedings are in respect of a number of alleged offences by IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. and certain of its employees from 2015 through 2018, and include allegations of misrepresenting the presence of government officials at the time of packaging and weighing, misrepresenting the amounts of gold and silver contained in the carbon fines to be exported by using false moisture rates and non-compliant weighing equipment, and failing to comply with customs and exchange control regulations. The Company completed an internal review and, at this stage, other than in respect of certain notification and other regulatory violations, the Company believes it will be in a position to vigorously defend the various allegations. Moreover, to the extent that any of its estimates in terms of weight, moisture levels or gold and silver contained in such carbon fines may have been inaccurate, the estimates were made in good faith and the total royalty amounts paid to the Government of Burkina Faso in respect of the gold and silver contained in the relevant shipments and processed for IAMGOLD Essakane S.A. at the third-party facility were nevertheless correct as they were based on the final estimations of gold and silver contained in the carbon fines received by the third-party facility.

Since IAMGOLD Essakane has only been provided with a limited evidentiary basis for the allegations, no amounts have been recorded for any potential liability arising from the proceedings, as the Company cannot predict the outcome and any resulting penalties with any certainty.

17. LEASES

	Year Ended

	Notes	December 31, 2019
Balance, beginning of the year upon IFRS 16 adoption	3 (b)	**$ 9.0**
Reclassification of pre-existing finance leases	3 (b)	**9.3**
Additions		**47.0**
Interest expense		**1.8**
Foreign exchange impact		**0.2**
Principle lease payments		**(6.8)**
Interest payments		**(1.7)**
Balance, end of year		**$ 58.8**
Current portion		**$ 13.4**
Non-current portion		**45.4**
		$ 58.8

Leases are entered into and exist to meet specific business requirements, considering the appropriate term and nature of the leased asset.

Extension options

Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Company up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the lessors. The Company assesses at the lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

Some mobile equipment leases contain extension options which are exercisable by the Company, but require renegotiation or mutual agreement with the lessor. As these extension options are not exercisable only by the Company, the lease terms do not reflect the extension options and resulted in some of the leases being short-term.

Short-term and low-value leases and variable lease payments

Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of twelve months or less and leases of low-value assets are comprised of miscellaneous equipment. Such items are recognized in Cost of sales or General and administrative expenses in the Consolidated statements of earnings (loss).

Some lease payments are driven by variable rates which are based on time, usage or a combination of both. Variable lease payments are not included in the lease liability and are recognized in Cost of sales or Exploration expenses in the Consolidated statements of earnings (loss) when incurred.

	Year Ended December 31, 2019
Amounts recognized in Statement of earnings (loss):	
Short-term and low-value leases	**$ 23.7**
Variable lease payments	**$ 26.8**

18. OTHER LIABILITIES

	Notes	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Derivatives	23 (a)	**$ 2.3**	$ 10.6
Current portion of other liabilities		**$ —**	$ 4.6
Non-current portion of other liabilities		**2.3**	6.0
		$ 2.3	$ 10.6

19. INCOME TAXES

The effective tax rates for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were (9.3%) and 251.7%, respectively. Income tax expenses/(recoveries) consisted of the following components:

	Years ended December 31, 2019	2018
Current income taxes:		
Canadian current income taxes	**$ 3.1**	$ 3.3
Foreign current income taxes	**35.2**	41.8
	38.3	45.1
Deferred income taxes:		
Canadian deferred income taxes - origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(22.6)**	(3.5)
Foreign deferred income taxes - origination and reversal of temporary differences	**14.7**	(3.6)

		(7.9)		(7.1)
Total income tax expense	**$**	**30.4**	$	38.0

The Company is subject to income tax in several jurisdictions, at various tax rates. A number of factors other than the current year tax rates affect the relationship between the income or losses in a jurisdiction for financial accounting reporting purposes and the income tax provision required to be recognized for those same reporting purposes.

These factors are illustrated below on all of the consolidated earnings before income taxes after applying a tax rate of 26.5%, reflecting the combined Canadian statutory corporate income tax rate which applies to the Company as a legal entity for the year ended December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 - 26.6%):

		Years ended December 31,		
		2019		2018
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	**$**	**(328.3)**	$	15.1
Income tax provision - 26.5% (26.6% in 2018)	**$**	**(87.0)**	$	4.0
Increase (reduction) in income taxes resulting from:				
Earnings in foreign jurisdictions subject to a different tax rate than 26.5% (26.6% in 2018)		**(14.4)**		(5.9)
Permanent items that are not included in income / losses for tax purposes:				
Non-deductible expenses		**8.0**		8.7
Income/(losses) not recognized for tax purposes		**(0.9)**		(1.2)
Tax provisions not based on legal entity income or losses for the year:				
Provincial mining duty tax		**(22.1)**		(0.4)
Non-resident withholding tax		**2.8**		2.2
Under/(over) tax provisions		**4.4**		1.6
Other		**0.3**		0.1
Other adjustments:				
Unrecognized recoveries in deferred tax provisions		**137.1**		30.1
Foreign exchange related to deferred income taxes		**3.1**		(1.0)
Other		**(0.9)**		(0.2)
Total income tax expense	**$**	**30.4**	$	38.0

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

		Years ended December 31,		
		2019		2018
Deferred income tax assets:				
Non-capital losses	**$**	**22.5**	$	105.2
Asset retirement obligations		**—**		2.8
Other assets		**28.1**		31.2
		50.6		139.2
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Property, plant and equipment		**(197.1)**		(273.5)
Royalty interests		**(5.3)**		(7.2)
Mining duties		**—**		(22.6)
Inventory and Reserves		**(26.4)**		(21.5)
Other liabilities		**(2.4)**		(2.6)
		(231.2)		(327.4)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	**$**	**(180.6)**	$	(188.2)

Classification:				
Non-current assets	**$**	**—**	$	—
Non-current liabilities		**(180.6)**		(188.2)
	$	**(180.6)**	$	(188.2)

Income tax expenses/(recoveries) related to OCI consisted of the following components:

		Years ended December 31,		
		2019		2018
Unrealized change in fair value of marketable securities	**$**	**(0.1)**	$	(1.8)
Hedges		**0.5**		(1.2)
Total income taxes related to OCI	**$**	**0.4**	$	(3.0)

Unrecognized Deferred Income Tax Assets

As at December 31, 2019, the Company did not recognize the benefit related to the following deferred income tax assets, as management did not consider it probable that the Company would be able to realize these deferred income tax assets in the future.

Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:

	Years ended December 31,

	2019	2018
Non-capital losses	$ 848.4	$ 550.4
Net capital losses	83.0	72.5
Exploration and evaluation assets	567.0	497.8
Deduction for future mining duty taxes	—	22.6
Asset retirement obligations	182.9	163.1
Other deductible temporary differences	47.2	44.2
	$ 1,728.5	$ 1,350.6

The net capital loss carry forwards are restricted in use against capital gains but may be carried forward indefinitely. The exploration and evaluation assets may be carried forward indefinitely. At December 31, 2019, the non-capital loss carry forwards expire as follows:

Expiry Date	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024+	No Expiry	Total
Total unrecognized losses	$ 0.7	$ 1.2	$ 2.0	$ 2.4	$ 729.7	$ 112.4	$ 848.4

The Company has not recognized a deferred income tax liability on temporary differences of $626.9 million (December 31, 2018 - $719.3 million) related to investments in certain subsidiaries and joint ventures because the Company can control the reversal of the temporary differences and the temporary differences are not expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The Company designates all dividends paid to its shareholders to be eligible dividends.

The 2019 movement for net deferred income tax liabilities is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2018	Statements of earnings	Other comprehensive income	Other	December 31, 2019
Deferred income tax assets:					
Non-capital losses	$ 105.2	$ (82.7)	$ —	$ —	$ 22.5
Asset retirement obligations	2.8	(2.8)	—	—	—
Other assets	31.2	(2.6)	(0.5)	—	28.1
Deferred income tax liabilities:					
Property, plant and equipment	(273.5)	76.4	—	—	(197.1)
Royalty interests	(7.2)	1.9	—	—	(5.3)
Mining duties	(22.6)	22.6	—	—	—
Marketable securities	—	(0.1)	0.1	—	—
Inventories and Reserves	(21.5)	(4.9)	—	—	(26.4)
Other liabilities	(2.6)	0.1	—	0.1	(2.4)
	$ (188.2)	$7.9	$ (0.4)	$ 0.1	$ (180.6)

The 2018 movement for net deferred income tax liabilities is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2017	Statements of earnings	Other comprehensive income	Other	December 31, 2018
Deferred income tax assets:					
Non-capital losses	$ 71.9	$ 33.3	$ —	$ —	$ 105.2
Asset retirement obligations	2.5	0.3	—	—	2.8
Other assets	28.5	1.5	1.2	—	31.2
Deferred income tax liabilities:					
Property, plant and equipment	(253.9)	(19.6)	—	—	(273.5)
Royalty interests	(8.0)	0.8	—	—	(7.2)
Other intangible assets	(0.2)	0.2	—	—	—
Mining duties	(26.1)	3.5	—	—	(22.6)
Marketable securities	(1.5)	(0.3)	1.8	—	—
Inventories and Reserves	(6.5)	(15.0)	—	—	(21.5)
Other liabilities	(4.9)	2.4	—	(0.1)	(2.6)
	$ (198.2)	$ 7.1	$ 3.0	$ (0.1)	$ (188.2)

20. LONG-TERM DEBT AND CREDIT FACILITY

	Notes	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
7% Senior Notes	(a)	$ 388.1	$ 398.5
Equipment Loan	(b)	20.4	—
		$ 408.5	$ 398.5
Current portion of long-term debt		$ 4.6	$ —
Non-current portion of long-term debt		403.9	398.5
		$ 408.5	$ 398.5

(a) **7% Senior Notes ("Notes")**

On March 16, 2017, the Company issued at face value $400 million of Notes due in 2025 with an interest rate of 7% per annum. The Notes are denominated in U.S. dollars and mature on April 15, 2025. Interest is payable in arrears in equal semi-annual installments on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning on October 15, 2017. The Notes are guaranteed by some of the Company's subsidiaries.

The Company incurred transaction costs of $6.4 million which have been capitalized and offset against the carrying amount of the Notes within Long-term debt in the Consolidated balance sheets and are being amortized using the effective interest rate method.

Prior to April 15, 2020, the Company may redeem some or all of the Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes plus a "make-whole" premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest. On and after April 15, 2020, the Company may redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, at the relevant redemption price (expressed as a percentage of the principal amount of the Notes) and accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes up to the redemption date. The redemption price for the Notes during the 12-month period beginning on April 15 of each of the following years is: 2020 - 105.25%; 2021 - 103.50%; 2022 - 101.75%; 2023 and thereafter - 100%.

Prior to April 15, 2020, using the cash proceeds from an equity offering, the Company may redeem up to 40% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Notes at a redemption price equal to 107% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to the redemption date.

The prepayment options are options that represent an embedded derivative asset to the Company and are presented as an offset to the Notes on the Consolidated balance sheets. The debt component was initially recognized at $400 million, which represents the difference between the fair value of the financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the embedded derivative.

Subsequently, the debt component is recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The embedded derivative represents the prepayment option and is classified as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The embedded derivative is recognized at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized in the Company's Consolidated statements of earnings. The fair value of the embedded derivative as at December 31, 2019 was $12.0 million (note 23(a)), (December 31, 2018 - $0.7 million).

Under the indenture governing the Notes, if the Company makes certain asset sales it may use an amount equal to the net proceeds to repay certain debt obligations and/or reinvest, or commit to reinvest, in the Company's business, within 365 days after the applicable asset sale. At the end of the 365-day period, if there remains $50 million or more of the net proceeds that the Company has not used in this manner, the Company would be required to use any such excess proceeds to offer to purchase the Notes at par in the manner described in the indenture.

The following are the contractual maturities related to the Notes, including interest payments:

			Payments due by period			
Notes balance as at	**Carrying amount[1]**	**Contractual cash flows**	**<1 yr**	**1-2 yrs**	**3-4 yrs**	**>4 yrs**
December 31, 2019	**$ 400.0**	**$ 554.0**	**$ 28.0**	**$ 56.0**	**$ 56.0**	**$ 414.0**
December 31, 2018	$ 400.0	$ 582.0	$ 28.0	$ 56.0	$ 56.0	$ 442.0

1 The carrying amount of the long-term debt excludes unamortized deferred transaction costs of the Notes of $4.1 million as at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 – $5.0 million). The carrying amount of the long-term debt also excludes the embedded derivative.

(b) **Equipment Loan**

On June 27, 2019, the Company executed a €20.5 million ($23.3 million) loan agreement with Caterpillar Financial Services Corporation (the "Equipment Loan") with an interest rate of 5.23% per annum. The Equipment Loan, secured by certain mobile equipment at Essakane, matures on June 27, 2024 and is repayable in quarterly installments starting September 27, 2019. The Company incurred transaction costs of $0.3 million which have been capitalized and offset against the carrying amount of the Equipment Loan within Long-term debt in the Consolidated balance sheets and are being amortized using the effective interest rate method. The loan is carried at amortized cost on the Consolidated balance sheets.

The following are the contractual maturities related to the Equipment Loan, including interest payments:

			Payments due by period			
Equipment Loan balance as at	**Carrying amount[1]**	**Contractual cash flows**	**<1 yr**	**1-2 yrs**	**3-4 yrs**	**>4 yrs**
December 31, 2019	**$ 20.7**	**$ 23.3**	**$ 5.6**	**$ 10.5**	**$ 7.2**	**$ —**
December 31, 2018	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

1 The carrying amount of the long-term debt excludes unamortized deferred transaction costs of the Equipment Loan of $0.3 million as at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 – $nil).

(c) Credit facility

On November 15, 2018, the Company amended its $250 million credit facility. These amendments included, amongst other things, increasing the credit facility to $500 million, extending the maturity to January 31, 2023, an option to increase commitments by $100 million, the ability to enter into leases of up to $250 million, the ability to enter into gold prepaid transaction(s) of no more than 225,000 ounces, and changes to the financial covenants including the elimination of the Minimum Tangible Net Worth covenant.

The credit facility provides for an interest rate margin above London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), banker's acceptance ("BA") prime rate and base rate advances which vary according to the total net debt ratio of the Company. Fees related to the credit facility vary according to the total net debt ratio of the Company. This credit facility is secured by some of the Company's real assets, guarantees by some of the Company's subsidiaries and pledges of shares in some of the Company's subsidiaries. The key terms of the facility include limitations on incremental debt, restrictions on distributions and financial covenants including Net Debt to Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization ("EBITDA"), and Interest Coverage. The Company was in compliance with its credit facility covenants as at December 31, 2019.

As of December 31, 2019, letters of credit worth $0.4 million were drawn against the credit facility for the guarantee of certain environmental indemnities (December 31, 2018 - $0.4 million).

(d) Uncollateralized surety bonds

As at December 31, 2019, C$198.9 million (December 31, 2019 - $153.4 million; December 31, 2018 C$182.5 million, $133.7 million) of uncollateralized surety bonds were outstanding to guarantee the environmental indemnities related to the Doyon division and the Côté Gold Project (Note 16(a)). The uncollateralized surety bonds were issued pursuant to arrangements with international insurance companies.

21. DEFERRED REVENUE

On January 15, 2019, the Company entered into a forward gold sale arrangement (the "Arrangement") with a syndicate of banks whereby the Company received a cash prepayment of $169.8 million in exchange for delivering 12,500 ounces of gold per month in 2022, with a gold floor price of $1,300 per ounce and a cap price of $1,500 per ounce.

The Arrangement has been accounted for as a contract in the scope of IFRS 15 whereby the cash prepayment has been recorded as deferred revenue in the consolidated balance sheets and will be recognized as revenue when deliveries are made. The prepayment represents a payment of the floor price of $1,300 per ounce. If the spot price on delivery of the gold ounces exceeds $1,300 per ounce, capped to $1,500 per ounce, the Company will receive the difference between the spot price and $1,300 per ounce in cash, which also will be recognized as revenue when the gold is delivered.

An interest cost, representing the significant financing component of the cash prepayment, is recognized as part of finance costs.

The following table summarizes the change in deferred revenue:

		Years ended December 31,	
	Notes	**2019**	2018
Prepayment from customers		**$ 169.8**	$ —
Finance costs	33	**0.7**	—
		$ 170.5	$ —

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Risks

The Company is subject to various financial risks that could have a significant impact on profitability, levels of operating cash flow and financial conditions. Ongoing financial market conditions may have an impact on interest rates, gold prices and currency rates.

The Company is exposed to various liquidity, credit and market risks associated with its financial instruments, and manages those risks as follows:

(i) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company's approach to managing this risk is to ensure that there is sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damages.

As at December 31, 2019, in addition to the available credit facility (Note 20(c)), the Company's cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments balance was $836.7 million (December 31, 2018 - $734.1 million). As at December 31, 2019, the Company had accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $211.9 million (December 31, 2018 - $196.0 million), other current liabilities of $13.4 million (December 31, 2018 - $6.8 million), Senior Notes payable of $388.1 million (December 31, 2018 - $398.5 million) and Equipment Loan payable of $20.4 million (December 31, 2018 - $nil).

The Company has a treasury policy designed to support management of liquidity risk as follows:

- Invest in financial instruments in order to preserve capital, maintain required liquidity and realize a competitive rate of return while considering an appropriate and tolerable level of credit risk;
- Evaluate, review and monitor on a periodic basis, credit ratings and limits for counterparties with whom funds are invested;
- Monitor cash balances within each operating entity;
- Perform short to medium-term cash flow forecasting, as well as medium and long-term forecasting incorporating relevant budget information; and
- Determine market risks inherent in the business, including currency, fuel and other non-gold commodities and evaluate, implement and monitor hedging strategies through the use of derivative instruments.

Under the terms of the Company's derivative agreements, counterparties cannot require the immediate settlement of outstanding derivatives, except upon the occurrence of customary events of default such as covenant breaches, including financial covenants, insolvency or bankruptcy. The Company generally mitigates liquidity risk associated with these instruments by spreading out the maturity of its derivatives over time.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The maximum amount of credit risk is equal to the balance of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, short-term investments, derivative assets and restricted cash. Where applicable, the measurement of the fair value of derivatives accounts for counterparty credit risk.

The Company holds cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and restricted cash in credit worthy financial institutions that comply with the Company's investment policy and its credit risk parameters.

For derivatives, the Company mitigates credit risk by entering into derivatives with high quality counterparties, limiting the exposure per counterparty, and monitoring the financial condition of the counterparties.

Credit risk related to gold receivables is considered minimal as gold is sold to creditworthy counterparties and settled promptly, usually within the following month.

Credit risk is also related to receivables from related parties and governments. The receivables from governments primarily relate to value added tax. The Company has rights to these receivables based on application of tax laws and regularly monitors collection of the amounts. Receivables from related parties relate to the Company's investments in its associate and joint ventures and the Company monitors collection in line with the terms of the underlying agreements.

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. For hedging activities, it is the risk that the fair value of a derivative might be adversely affected by a change in underlying commodity prices or currency exchange rates, and that this in turn affects the Company's financial condition.

The Company mitigates market risk by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken, establishing trading agreements with counterparties under which there are no requirement to post any collateral or make any margin calls on derivatives. Counterparties cannot require settlement solely because of an adverse change in the fair value of a derivative. Market risk comprises the following types of risks: share and commodity market price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk.

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Marketable securities fair value reserve

Share market price exposure risk is related to the fluctuation in the market price of marketable securities. The Company's portfolio of marketable securities is not part of its core operations, and accordingly, gains and losses from these marketable securities are not representative of the Company's performance during the year. Consequently, the Company has designated all of its investments in marketable securities to be measured at fair value through Other comprehensive income ("OCI"). The Company's portfolio of marketable securities is primarily focused on the mining sector and relates entirely to investments in equity securities.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	**$ 10.2**	$ 0.9
Acquisition date fair value of marketable securities sold	**(10.7)**	(1.3)

Loss on sale of marketable securities recorded in OCI	**$ (0.5)**	$ (0.4)

(c) Cash flow hedge fair value reserve

(i) Hedge gain/loss

	Gain (loss) recognized in cash flow hedge reserve		(Gain) loss reclassified or adjusted from cash flow hedge reserve	
	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018	**Year ended December 31, 2019**	Year ended December 31, 2018
Exchange rate risk				
Canadian dollar option contracts	**$ 0.7**	$ (3.6)	**$ —**	$ (1.4)
Canadian dollar forward contracts	**1.0**	(0.6)	**(0.4)**	—
Euro option contracts	**(1.4)**	(1.2)	**1.4**	(2.6)
Crude oil option contracts	**5.0**	4.3	**(2.2)**	(8.0)
	5.3	(1.1)	**(1.2)**	(12.0)
Time value of option contracts excluded from hedge relationship	**9.2**	(15.8)	**—**	—
	$ 14.5	$ (16.9)	**$ (1.2)**	$ (12.0)

	(Gain) loss reclassified or adjusted from cash flow hedge reserve to:	
	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Consolidated balance sheets		
Property, plant and equipment	**$ 0.2**	$ (1.1)
Consolidated statements of earnings		
Cost of sales	**(1.2)**	(10.5)
General and administrative expenses	**(0.2)**	(0.4)
Total	**$ (1.2)**	$ (12.0)

There was no hedge ineffectiveness for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

(ii) Currency exchange rate risk

Movements in the Canadian dollar (C$) and the euro (€) against the U.S. dollar ($) have a direct impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Company manages its exposure to the Canadian dollar and the euro by executing option and forward contracts. The Company's objective is to hedge its exposure to these currencies resulting from operating and capital expenditure requirements at some of its mine sites and corporate offices.

The Company has designated option and forward contracts as cash flow hedges for its highly probable forecasted Canadian dollar and euro expenditure requirements. The Company has elected to only designate the change in the intrinsic value of options in the hedging relationships. The change in fair value of the time value component of options is recorded in OCI as a cost of hedging.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company's outstanding derivative contracts which qualified for hedge accounting and the periods in which the cash flows are expected to occur and impact the Consolidated statements of earnings and Property, plant and equipment balance are as follows:

	2020
Cash flow hedges	
Exchange rate risk	
Canadian dollar forward and option contracts (millions of C$)	**186**
Rate range ($/C$) [1]	**1.30-1.36**

1 The Company executed Canadian dollar collar options, which consist of Canadian dollar call and put options. The strike price for the call option is C$1.30 and the strike price for the put option is C$1.36. The Company will recognize a gain from the difference between a lower market price and the Canadian dollar call strike price. The Company will incur a loss from the difference between a higher market price and the Canadian dollar put strike price.

The table below sets out the fair value as at December 31, 2019, and what the fair value would have been based on an increase or decrease of 10% in the U.S. dollar exchange rate. The entire change in fair value would be recorded in the Consolidated statements of comprehensive income as Other comprehensive income.

	December 31, 2019	Increase of 10%	Decrease of 10%
Canadian dollar (C$)	$ 1.4	$ 15.9	$ (7.5)

Additional information on hedging instruments and hedged forecast transactions related to currency exchange rate risk as at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is as follows:

	Carrying amount			Fair value changes used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	
As at December 31, 2019	Assets	Liabilities	Accumulated cash flow hedge fair value reserve (before tax)	Hedging instruments	Hedged items
Canadian dollar option contracts	$ 1.4	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Canadian dollar forward contracts	—	—	0.1	0.1	(0.1)
Euro option contracts	—	—	(1.1)	(1.1)	1.1
	$ 1.4	$ —	$ (1.0)	$ (1.0)	$ 1.0

	Carrying amount			Fair value changes used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	
As at December 31, 2018	Assets	Liabilities	Accumulated cash flow hedge fair value reserve (before tax)	Hedging instruments	Hedged items
Canadian dollar option contracts	$ —	$ (4.5)	$ (0.5)	$ (0.5)	$ 0.5
Canadian dollar forward contracts	—	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	0.6
Euro option contracts	—	(0.2)	—	—	—
	$ —	$ (5.3)	$ (1.1)	$ (1.1)	$ 1.1

(iii) Oil and fuel market price risk

Low sulfur diesel and fuel oil are key inputs to extract tonnage and, in some cases, to wholly or partially power operations. Brent crude oil and West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") crude oil are components of diesel and fuel oil, respectively, such that changes in the price of crude oil directly impacts diesel and fuel oil costs. The Company established a hedging strategy to limit the impact of fluctuations in crude oil prices and to economically hedge future consumption of diesel and fuel oil at the Rosebel and Essakane mines. The Company has designated option contracts as cash flow hedges for the crude oil component of its highly probable forecasted low sulfur diesel and fuel oil purchases.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company's outstanding crude oil derivative contracts, which qualified for hedge accounting, and the periods in which the cash flows are expected to occur and impact the Consolidated statements of earnings, are as follows:

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Brent crude oil option contracts (barrels)[1]	573	588	420	—	—	1,581
Option contracts with strike prices at ($/barrel)[2]	50-65	54-65	53-65	—	—	
WTI crude oil option contracts (barrels)[1]	489	456	348	348	—	1,641
Option contracts with strike prices at ($/barrel)[2]	43-60	46-62	45-62	47-60	—	

1 Quantities of barrels are in thousands.

2 The Company executed Brent and WTI collar options, which consist of Brent and WTI put and call options with strike prices within the given range in 2020 through 2024. The Company will incur a loss from the difference between a lower market price and the put strike price. The Company will recognize a gain from the difference between a higher market price and the call strike price.

The table below sets out the fair value as at December 31, 2019, and what the fair value would have been based on an increase or a decrease of 10% of the price. The entire change in fair value would be recorded in the Consolidated statements of comprehensive income as Other comprehensive income.

	December 31, 2019	Increase of 10%	Decrease of 10%
Brent crude oil option contracts	**$ 0.5**	**$ 8.5**	**$ (6.4)**
WTI crude oil option contracts	**$ 0.9**	**$ 7.5**	**$ (4.8)**

Additional information on hedging instruments and hedged forecast transactions related to oil and fuel market price risk as at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 was as follows:

	Carrying amount			Fair value changes used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	
As at December 31, 2019	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Accumulated cash flow hedge fair value reserve (before tax)**	**Hedging instruments**	**Hedged items**
Brent crude oil option contracts	**$ 1.8**	**$ (1.3)**	**$ 0.9**	**$ 0.9**	**$ (0.9)**
WTI crude oil option contracts	**1.9**	**(1.0)**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**(0.9)**
	$ 3.7	**$ (2.3)**	**$ 1.8**	**$ 1.8**	**$ (1.8)**

	Carrying amount			Fair value changes used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	
As at December 31, 2018	Assets	Liabilities	Accumulated cash flow hedge fair value reserve (before tax)	Hedging instruments	Hedged items
Brent crude oil option contracts	$ 0.1	$ (2.6)	$ (1.0)	$ (1.0)	$ 1.0
WTI crude oil option contracts	—	(2.7)	—	—	—
	$ 0.1	$ (5.3)	$ (1.0)	$ (1.0)	$ 1.0

(d) Gain (loss) on non-hedge derivatives and warrants

Gains and losses on non-hedge derivatives, including embedded derivatives and warrants are included in Interest income, derivatives and other investment gains (losses) (note 34) in the Consolidated statement of earnings (loss).

These gains and losses relate to the Company's fair value movements of the outstanding non-hedge derivative contract, the embedded derivative related to prepayment options for the Notes (note 20(a)), and warrants associated with investments in marketable securities.

		Years ended December 31,	
	Notes	**2019**	2018
Non-hedge derivative contract		**$ 0.1**	$ —
Embedded derivative	20 (a)	**11.3**	(6.1)
Warrants		**5.8**	(3.0)
	34	**$ 17.2**	$ (9.1)

23. 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 which the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 which are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly such as those derived from prices.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

(a) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

The Company's fair values of financial assets and liabilities were as follows:

	December 31, 2019				
	Carrying Amount	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total Fair Value**
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 830.6**	**$ 830.6**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ 830.6**
Short-term investments	**6.1**	**6.1**	**—**	**—**	**6.1**
Restricted cash	**28.1**	**28.1**	**—**	**—**	**28.1**
Marketable securities and warrants	**17.9**	**7.4**	**4.5**	**6.0**	**17.9**
Derivatives					
Currency contracts	**1.4**	**—**	**1.4**	**—**	**1.4**
Crude oil contracts	**3.7**	**—**	**3.7**	**—**	**3.7**
Embedded derivative	**12.0**	**—**	**12.0**	**—**	**12.0**
	$ 899.8	**$ 872.2**	**$ 21.6**	**$ 6.0**	**$ 899.8**
Liabilities					
Derivatives					
Crude oil contracts	**(2.3)**	**—**	**(2.3)**	**—**	**(2.3)**
Long-term debt - 7% Senior Notes[1]	**(400.0)**	**(416.8)**	**—**	**—**	**(416.8)**
Long-term debt - Equipment Loan[2]	**(20.7)**	**—**	**(20.8)**	**—**	**(20.8)**
	$ (423.0)	**$ (416.8)**	**$ (23.1)**	**$ —**	**$ (439.9)**

1 The carrying amount of the long-term debt excludes unamortized deferred transaction costs of the Notes of $4.1 million as at December 31, 2019. The carrying amount of the long-term debt also excludes the embedded derivative.

2 The carrying amount of the long-term debt excludes unamortized deferred transaction costs of the Equipment Loan of $0.3 million as at December 31, 2019.

	December 31, 2018				
	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 615.1	$ 615.1	$ —	$ —	$ 615.1
Short-term investments	119.0	119.0	—	—	119.0
Restricted cash	23.9	23.9	—	—	23.9
Marketable securities and warrants	15.3	6.9	2.4	6.0	15.3
Bond fund investments	1.0	1.0	—	—	1.0
Derivatives					
Crude oil contracts	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1
Embedded derivative	0.7	—	0.7	—	0.7
	$ 775.1	$ 765.9	$ 3.2	$ 6.0	$ 775.1
Liabilities					
Derivatives					
Currency contracts	$ (5.3)	$ —	$ (5.3)	$ —	$ (5.3)
Crude oil contracts	(5.3)	—	(5.3)	—	(5.3)
Long-term debt - 7% Senior Notes[1]	$ (400.0)	$ (381.2)	$ —	$ —	$ (381.2)
	$ (410.6)	$ (381.2)	$ (10.6)	$ —	$ (391.8)

1 The carrying amount of the long-term debt excludes unamortized deferred transaction costs of the Notes of $5.0 million as at December 31, 2018. The carrying amount of the long-term debt also excludes the embedded derivative.

(b) Valuation techniques

Cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and restricted cash

Cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and restricted cash are included in Level 1 due to the short-term maturity of these financial assets.

Marketable securities and warrants

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 which is the principal active market for the particular security. The fair value of warrants included in Level 2 is obtained through the use of Black-Scholes pricing model, which uses share price inputs and volatility measurements. The fair value of investments in equity instruments which are not actively traded is determined using valuation techniques which require inputs that are both unobservable and significant, and therefore were categorized as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The Company uses the latest market transaction price for these securities, obtained from the entity, to value these marketable securities.

Marketable securities included in level 3	
Balance, December 31, 2018 and 2017	**$ 6.0**
Change in fair value reported in Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes	**—**
Balance, December 31, 2019	**$ 6.0**

Bond fund investments

The fair value of bond fund investments included in Level 1 is measured using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets.

Derivatives

For derivative contracts, the Company obtains a valuation of the contracts from counterparties of those contracts. The Company assesses the reasonableness of these valuations through internal methods and third-party valuations. The Company then calculates a credit valuation adjustment to reflect the counterparty's or the Company's own default risk. Valuations are based on market valuations considering interest rate and volatility, taking into account the credit risk of the financial instrument. Valuations of derivative contracts are therefore classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Embedded derivative

The fair value of the embedded derivative as at December 31, 2019 was $12.0 million and is accounted for at FVTPL. The valuation is based on the discounted cash flows at the risk-free rate to determine the present value of the prepayment option. Key inputs used in the valuation include the credit spread, volatility parameter and the risk-free rate curve. Valuation of the prepayment option is therefore classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Senior Notes

The fair value of Senior Notes required to be disclosed is determined using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets, and is therefore classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the Senior Notes as at December 31, 2019 was $416.8 million (December 31, 2018 - $381.2 million).

Equipment Loan

The fair value of the Equipment Loan required to be disclosed is determined by applying a discount rate, reflecting the credit spread based on the Company's credit rating to future cash flows and is therefore classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the Equipment Loan as at December 31, 2019 was $20.8 million (December 31, 2018 - $nil).

Other financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of all other financial assets and liabilities of the Company approximate their carrying amounts.

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

IAMGOLD's objectives when managing capital are to:

- Ensure the Company has sufficient financial capacity to support its operations, current mine development plans, and long- term growth strategy;
- Ensure the Company complies with its long-term debt covenants; and
- Protect the Company's value with respect to market and risk fluctuations.

	Notes	**December 31, 2019**	December 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	6	**$ 830.6**	$ 615.1
Short-term investments	7	**6.1**	119.0
		$ 836.7	$ 734.1
Capital items:			
Long-term debt - 7% Senior Notes [1]	20 (a)	**$ 400.0**	$ 400.0
Long-term debt - Equipment Loan [2]	20 (b)	**20.7**	—
Credit facility available for use	20 (c)	**499.6**	499.6
Common shares		**2,686.8**	2,680.1
		$ 3,607.1	$ 3,579.7

1 The carrying amount of the long-term debt excludes unamortized deferred transaction costs of the Notes of $4.1 million as at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 – $5.0 million).

2 The carrying amount of the long-term debt excludes unamortized deferred transaction costs of the Equipment Loan of $0.3 million as at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 – $nil).

The Company is in a capital intensive industry that experiences lengthy development lead times as well as risks associated with capital costs and timing of project completion. Factors affecting these risks, which are beyond the Company's control, include the availability of resources, the issuance of necessary permits, costs of various inputs and the volatility of the gold price.

The adequacy of the Company's capital structure is assessed on an ongoing basis and adjusted as necessary after taking into consideration the Company's strategy, the forward gold price, the mining industry, economic conditions and associated risks. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may adjust its capital spending, adjust the amount of dividend distributions, issue new shares, purchase shares for cancellation pursuant to normal course issuer bids, extend its credit facility, issue new debt, repay existing debt, purchase or sell gold bullion or enter into forward gold sale arrangements.

The Senior Notes indenture contains a restriction on the use of proceeds from the sale of certain assets. Refer to note 20(a).

25. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares, first preference shares issuable in series and second preference shares issuable in series.

		Year ended December 31,	
Number of common shares (in millions)	Notes	**2019**	2018
Outstanding, beginning of the year		**466.8**	465.9
Equity issuance		**1.0**	—
Issuance of shares for share-based compensation	28	**1.2**	0.9
Outstanding, end of the year		**469.0**	466.8

Contingently issuable shares

On December 12, 2016, the Company finalized the agreement with the Government of Suriname to acquire the rights to the Saramacca property. Under the terms of the agreement, the rights to the Saramacca property were transferred to Rosebel in exchange for an initial cash payment of $10.0 million which was accounted for as an Exploration and evaluation asset. The purchase consideration also included 3.125 million contingently issuable IAMGOLD common shares to be delivered in three approximately equal tranches in 12 month intervals, from the date the rights to the Saramacca property were transferred to Rosebel. In addition, the agreement provides for a potential upward adjustment to the purchase price based on the contained gold ounces identified at the Saramacca property in indicated and measured resource categories, within a certain Whittle shell, over the first 24 months, to a maximum of $10.0 million. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company can at any time during the course of the agreement provide 60 days' notice to the Government of Suriname and terminate the agreement. In such an event, any contingently issuable IAMGOLD common shares not already issued will no longer be required to be delivered to the Government of Suriname.

On November 27, 2017, the Company issued the first tranche of the 3.125 million contingently issuable IAMGOLD common shares to the Government of Suriname and retained the right to explore the Saramacca property. This equity issuance of 1.042 million IAMGOLD common shares was accounted for as an Exploration and evaluation asset of $5.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2017, based on the fair value of the IAMGOLD common shares on the date of the issuance.

On November 29, 2018, the Company amended the agreement with the Government of Suriname such that the parties may substitute the issuance of the second tranche of shares with a cash payment. On December 11, 2018, a cash payment equivalent to the second tranche of 1.042 million IAMGOLD common shares was made to the Government of Suriname, at a price of $3.11 per share based on the volume weighted average price of the last 20 days, for a total payment of $3.2 million.

On November 29, 2019, the Company issued the third tranche of the 3.125 million contingently issuable IAMGOLD common shares to the government of Suriname. This equity issuance of 1.042 million IAMGOLD common shares was accounted for as Property, plant and equipment of $3.8 million based on the fair value of the IAMGOLD common shares on the date of the issuance.

26. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests are provided below:

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Essakane	**Rosebel**	Essakane	Rosebel
Percentage of voting rights held by non-controlling interests	**10%**	**5%**	10%	5%
Accumulated non-controlling interest	**$ 42.6**	**$ 25.7**	$ 30.3	$ 25.3
Net earnings attributable to non-controlling interests	**$ 12.8**	**$ 0.4**	$ 5.8	$ 0.9
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests [1]	**$ 0.5**	**$ —**	$ 1.0	$ 1.5

1 For the year ended December 31, 2019, dividends paid to other non-controlling interests amounted to $1.4 million (December 31, 2018 – $1.2 million).

Selected summarized information relating to these subsidiaries are provided below, before any intercompany eliminations:

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Essakane	**Rosebel**	Essakane	Rosebel
Current assets	**$ 297.4**	**$ 180.6**	$ 245.1	$ 172.8
Non-current assets	**958.3**	**756.0**	865.8	675.1
Current liabilities	**(109.2)**	**(81.0)**	(96.7)	(68.4)
Non-current liabilities	**(550.4)**	**(289.5)**	(543.5)	(221.7)
Net assets	**$ 596.1**	**$ 566.1**	$ 470.7	$ 557.8
	Year ended December 31, 2019		Year ended December 31, 2018	
Revenues	**$ 579.2**	**$ 352.5**	$ 564.1	$ 386.0
Net earnings and other comprehensive income	**$ 130.4**	**$ 8.5**	$ 52.1	$ 17.3
Net cash from operating activities	**$ 198.0**	**$ 53.3**	$ 181.8	$ 61.6

Net cash used in investing activities	**(104.5)**	**(83.3)**	(161.4)	(67.9)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(30.9)**	**(0.4)**	(45.2)	(36.1)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**$ 62.6**	**$ (30.4)**	$ (24.8)	$ (42.4)

The Company's ability to access or use the assets of Essakane and Rosebel to settle its liabilities is not significantly restricted by known current contractual or regulatory requirements, or from the protective rights of non-controlling interests. Dividends payable by Rosebel must be approved by the Rosebel Supervisory Board, which includes representation from the non-controlling interest.

27. LOSS PER SHARE

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Numerator		
Net loss from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD	**$ (373.3)**	$ (31.4)
Net earnings (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD	**$ (39.3)**	$ 3.2
Net loss attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD	**$ (412.6)**	$ (28.2)
Denominator (in millions)		
Weighted average number of common shares (basic)	**468.0**	466.5
Basic and diluted loss from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD per share ($/share)	**$ (0.80)**	$ (0.07)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD per share ($/share)	**$ (0.08)**	$ 0.01
Basic and diluted loss attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD ($/share)	**$ (0.88)**	$ (0.06)

Due to a net loss from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of IAMGOLD for the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, share options and restricted share units were anti-dilutive.

Equity instruments excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share, which could be dilutive in the future, were as follows:

		Years ended December 31,	
(in millions)	Notes	**2019**	2018
Share options	28 (a)	**7.5**	7.1
Full value awards	28 (b)	**5.3**	5.2
Contingently issuable shares	25	**—**	1.0
		12.8	13.3

28. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Share option award plan	**$ 2.4**	$ 2.3
Full value award plans	**6.8**	6.1
	$ 9.2	$ 8.4

(a) Share option award plan

The Company has a comprehensive share option plan for its full-time employees, directors and officers. The options vest over four to five years and expire no later than seven years from the grant date.

The reserve for share options has a maximum allotment of 25,505,624 common shares. As of December 31, 2019, the total number of shares in reserve was 11,374,026 of which 7,486,326 were outstanding and 3,887,700 were unallocated.

	Year ended December 31, 2019		Year ended December 31, 2018	
	Share options (in millions)	**Weighted average exercise price (C$/share)[1]**	Share options (in millions)	Weighted average exercise price (C$/share)[1]
Outstanding, beginning of the year	**7.1**	**$ 6.15**	6.7	$ 6.81

Granted	**1.4**	**4.74**		1.0	6.83
Exercised	**—**	**—**		(0.1)	4.48
Forfeited	**(0.2)**	**5.75**		(0.1)	12.77
Expired	**(0.8)**	**13.29**		(0.4)	18.79
Outstanding, end of the year	**7.5**	**$**	**5.11**	7.1	$ 6.15
Exercisable, end of the year	**3.9**	**$**	**5.16**	3.7	$ 7.16

1 Exercise prices are denominated in Canadian dollars. The exchange rate at December 31, 2019 between the U.S. dollar and Canadian dollar was $0.7715/C$.

The following table summarizes information related to share options outstanding at December 31, 2019:

Range of Prices C$/share	Number Outstanding (millions)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (C$/share)
1.01 - 5.00	**4.0**	**3.5**	**$3.96**
5.01 - 10.00	**3.5**	**3.2**	**6.41**
	7.5	**3.4**	**$5.11**

The following were the weighted average inputs to the Black-Scholes model used in determining the fair value of the options granted. The estimated fair value of the options is expensed over their expected life.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	**1.8%**	2.0%
Weighted average expected volatility [1]	**62.8%**	65.0%
Weighted average dividend yield	**0.0%**	0.0%
Weighted average expected life of options issued (years)	**5.0**	5.0
Weighted average grant-date fair value (C$ per share)	**$ 2.54**	$ 3.77
Weighted average share price at grant date (C$ per share)	**$ 4.74**	$ 6.83
Weighted average exercise price (C$ per share)	**$ 4.74**	$ 6.83

1 Expected volatility is estimated by considering historic average share price volatility based on the average expected life of the options.

(b) Full value award plans

(i) Full value award reserve

The Company has a reserve for deferred share units, restricted share units and performance share units for employees and directors with a maximum allotment of 13,756,762 common shares. As of December 31, 2019, the total number of shares in reserve was 9,170,772 of which 5,277,790 were outstanding and 3,892,982 were unallocated.

A summary of the status of the Company's deferred share units and restricted share units issued to employees and directors under the full value award plan and changes during the year is presented below.

	Years ended December 31,	
(in millions)	**2019**	2018
Outstanding, beginning of the year	**5.2**	4.6
Granted	**2.0**	2.0
Issued	**(1.2)**	(0.8)
Forfeited	**(0.7)**	(0.6)
Outstanding, end of the year	**5.3**	5.2

(ii) Summary of awards granted

Deferred share units

Effective January 1, 2017, directors can elect to receive the equity portion of their annual retainer in the form of deferred share units or restricted share units. Deferred share units vest at the end of each year and are released upon a director leaving the Board. The deferred share units are equity settled and have no cash settlement alternatives. As the deferred share units are equity settled, the cost to the Company is based on the grant date fair value.

The following were the weighted average inputs to the Black-Scholes model used in determining the fair value of the deferred share units granted. The estimated fair value of the awards is expensed over their vesting period.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	**1.9%**	1.7%
Weighted average expected volatility [1]	**44.0%**	44.0%

Weighted average dividend yield		**0.0%**		0.0%
Weighted average expected life of deferred share units issued (years)		**1.0**		1.0
Weighted average grant-date fair value (C$ per share)	**$**	**5.01**	$	7.26
Weighted average share price at grant date (C$ per share)	**$**	**5.01**	$	7.26

1 Expected volatility is estimated by considering historic average share price volatility based on the average expected life of the units.

Restricted share units

Executive officers, directors and certain employees are granted restricted share units from the full value award reserve on an annual basis.

Employee restricted share unit grants vest over twelve to thirty-six months, have no restrictions upon vesting and are equity settled. There are no cash settlement alternatives and no vesting conditions other than service.

Restricted share units are granted to employees based on performance objectives and criteria determined on an annual basis based on guidelines established by the Human Resources and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. The amount of shares granted is determined as part of the employees' overall compensation.

The following were the weighted average inputs to the Black-Scholes model used in determining the fair value of the restricted share units granted. The estimated fair value of the awards is expensed over their vesting period.

	Years ended December 31,			
		2019		2018
Weighted average risk-free interest rate		**1.8%**		1.9%
Weighted average expected volatility [1]		**55.0%**		64.0%
Weighted average dividend yield		**0.0%**		0.0%
Weighted average expected life of restricted share units issued (years)		**3.0**		3.0
Weighted average grant-date fair value (C$ per share)	**$**	**4.73**	$	6.76
Weighted average share price at grant date (C$ per share)	**$**	**4.73**	$	6.76

1 Expected volatility is estimated by considering historic average share price volatility based on the average expected life of the restricted share units.

(c) Share purchase plan

The Company has a share purchase plan for employees with more than three months of continuous service. Participants determine their contribution as a whole percentage of their base salary from 1% to 10%. The Company matches 75% of the first 5% of employee contributions, to a maximum of 3.75% of the employee's salary, towards the purchase of shares on the open market. No shares are issued from treasury under the share purchase plan. The Company's contribution is expensed and is considered vested at the end of the day on December 31 of each calendar year.

29. COST OF SALES

	Years ended December 31,			
		2019		2018
Operating costs[1]	**$**	**672.0**	$	662.2
Royalties		**48.6**		46.5
Depreciation expense[2]		**275.1**		265.4
	$	**995.7**	$	974.1

1 Operating costs include mine production, transport and smelter costs, and site administrative expenses.
2 Depreciation expense excludes depreciation related to Corporate assets, which is included in General and administrative expenses.

30. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

		Years ended December 31,		
	Notes	**2019**		2018
Salaries		**$ 21.6**	$	23.1
Director fees and expenses		**1.1**		0.9
Professional and consulting fees		**5.3**		5.6
Other administration costs		**4.5**		4.7
Share-based compensation		**8.2**		7.4
(Gain) on cash flow hedge	22 (c)	**(0.2)**		(0.4)
Depreciation expense		**1.5**		0.8
		$ 42.0	$	42.1

31. IMPAIRMENT CHARGES, NET OF REVERSAL

	Years ended December 31,

	2019	2018
Doyon CGU[1]		
Property, plant and equipment	**$ 395.0**	**$ —**
Essakane CGU		
Property, plant and equipment	**(122.0)**	**—**
Other		
Property, plant and equipment[2]	**12.5**	**—**
Exploration and evaluation assets	**2.3**	**—**
	$ 287.8	**$ —**

1 The Doyon CGU consists of the Doyon, Mouska, and Westwood mines.
2 Impairment of detox plant at the Essakane mine.

The company performs impairment testing for its Property, plant and equipment and Exploration and evaluation assets when indications of potential impairment or reversal of previously recognized impairment are identified.

Doyon CGU

The Company studied various design approaches to Westwood and developed a preliminary life of mine plan in the fourth quarter 2019. The preliminary life of mine plan incorporated modified mining methods, operational practices and revised productivity assumptions, based on recent operating experience at the mine. The preliminary life of mine plan is not a National Instrument 43-101 technical report, but management's best estimate as at December 31, 2019. The Company continues to work with experts in seismically active, narrow vein underground mines in order to develop the updated mining and development plan for Westwood. The Company plans to complete an updated life of mine plan and technical report for Westwood in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 in the second quarter 2020. The measurable decrease in Westwood's estimated future cash flows anticipated in the preliminary life of mine plan, was considered to be an indicator of impairment for the Doyon CGU.

As a result, an assessment was performed for the Doyon CGU, and it was determined that the carrying amount exceeded its recoverable amount of $117.0 million. This resulted in an impairment charge of $395.0 million being recognized in the Consolidated statements of earnings (loss).

Essakane CGU

As a result of the continued increase in the spot price of gold and the significant increase in analyst consensus for future gold prices, the Company increased its short-term and long-term gold price estimates as at December 31, 2019, which was considered to be an indicator of reversal of previously recognized impairment, as the gold price represented a significant change in the key inputs used to determine the Essakane CGU's recoverable amount.

As a result, an assessment was performed for the Essakane CGU, and it was determined that the recoverable amount of $774.0 million exceeded its carrying amount. This resulted in a $122.0 million reversal of the previous impairment charge recorded in 2013 being recognized in the Consolidated statements of earnings (loss).

The recoverable amount of the CGUs were determined by calculating the fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD"), which has been determined to be greater than value in use. The FVLCD was determined by calculating the net present value of the estimated future cash flows (level 3 of the fair value hierarchy). The significant estimates and assumptions used in determining the FVLCD for the CGUs were life of mine production profile, future gold prices, future foreign exchange rates, reserves and resources, discount rate, value of un-modeled mineralization and future capital and operating expenditures. The estimates of future cash flows were derived from the preliminary life of mine plan of approximately 17 years for the Doyon CGU and the life of mine plan of approximately 11 years for the Essakane CGU, which is based on management's current best estimates of optimized mine and processing plans, future operating costs and capital expenditures.

Management estimated gold prices based on observable market data, including spot price and industry analysts forecast consensus. The Company used an estimated gold price of $1,445 per ounce for 2020, $1,435 per ounce for 2021, $1,385 per ounce for 2022 and $1,350 per ounce for 2023 and beyond. Revenues and costs incurred in currencies other than the U.S dollar were translated to U.S. dollar equivalents using estimated foreign exchange rates based on observable market data from independent sources of economic data. The Company used an estimated U.S.$/Canadian $ exchange rate of 1.30 for the first five years and 1.25 for 2025 and beyond and the Company used an estimated €/U.S.$ exchange rate of 1.2 for all years.

The future cash flows used to calculate the FVLCD were discounted using a real weighted average cost of capital of 4.5% for the Doyon CGU and 7.0% for the Essakane CGU, which reflected specific market risk factors for the mines. Un-modeled mineralization for the CGUs was valued at $38 - $45 per ounce, based on recent market transactions.

32. OTHER EXPENSES

		Years ended December 31,	
	Notes	2019	2018
Changes in asset retirement obligations at closed sites	16 (a)	**$ 21.0**	$ 7.3
Write-down of assets		**6.7**	9.2
Restructuring costs		**3.2**	—
Consulting costs		**6.4**	2.5
Other		**6.1**	2.5

	$ 43.4	$ 21.5

33. FINANCE COSTS

		Years ended December 31,	
	Notes	**2019**	2018
Interest expense		**$ 8.1**	$ 2.7
Credit facility fees		**4.9**	4.9
Accretion expense	16 (a)	**0.7**	1.2
Other	21	**0.7**	—
		$ 14.4	$ 8.8

Total interest paid during the year ended December 31, 2019 was $30.5 million (December 31, 2018 - $28.4 million). Interest paid relates to interest charges on notes, credit facilities, the equipment loan and leases.

34. INTEREST INCOME, DERIVATIVES AND OTHER INVESTMENT GAINS (LOSSES)

		Years ended December 31,	
	Notes	**2019**	2018
Interest income		**$ 12.6**	$ 13.3
Gain (loss) on non-hedge derivatives and warrants	22 (d)	**17.2**	(9.1)
Other gains (losses)		**(0.7)**	0.7
		$ 29.1	$ 4.9

35. EXPENSES BY NATURE

The following employee benefits expenses are included in cost of sales, general and administrative expenses, and exploration expenses.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Salaries, short-term incentives, and other benefits	**$ 203.9**	$ 210.2
Share-based compensation	**8.8**	8.0
Other	**4.4**	3.8
	$ 217.1	$ 222.0

36. CASH FLOW ITEMS

(a) Adjustments for other non-cash items within operating activities

		Years ended December 31,	
	Notes	**2019**	2018
Share-based compensation	28	**$ 9.2**	$ 8.4
Write-down of related party loan receivable	38	**—**	10.9
Write-down of assets	32	**6.7**	9.2
Write-down (reversal of write-down) of inventories	10	**(12.3)**	4.9
Effects of exchange rate fluctuation on cash and cash equivalents		**(1.5)**	4.7
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on short-term investments		**2.3**	5.2
Effects of exchange rate fluctuation on restricted cash		**0.5**	0.3
Other		**(1.5)**	2.5
		$ 3.4	$ 46.1

(b) Movements in non-cash working capital items and non-current ore stockpiles

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Receivables and other current assets	**$ 12.3**	$ (12.1)
Inventories and non-current ore stockpiles	**(22.2)**	(87.8)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**5.4**	2.3
	$ (4.5)	$ (97.6)

(c) Net cash used in operating activities related to closed mines

	Notes	Years ended December 31, 2019	2018
Net loss from closed mines		**$ (27.4)**	$ (7.4)
Adjustments for:			
Share of net earnings (loss) from investment in associate and incorporated joint ventures, net of income taxes	11	**(0.1)**	(1.0)
Finance costs at closed mines	33	**1.0**	1.1
Changes in estimates of asset retirement obligations at closed sites	32	**21.0**	7.3
Other		**—**	0.2
Loss on investment in Yatela	12	**5.3**	—
Movement in non-cash working capital at closed sites		**—**	0.3
Adjustments for cash items:			
Disbursements related to asset retirement obligations at closed sites	16 (a)	**(2.1)**	(2.9)
Disbursements related to Yatela closure plan		**—**	(0.9)
		$ (2.3)	$ (3.3)

(d) Other investing activities

	Notes	Years ended December 31, 2019	2018
Disposal (acquisition) of investments		**$ 2.8**	$ (8.0)
Repayment (prepayment) for other assets		**2.8**	(2.9)
Advances to related parties	38	**(0.2)**	(1.2)
Repayments from related parties	38	**4.3**	12.6
Other		**(1.4)**	—
		$ 8.3	$ 0.5

(e) Reconciliation of long-term debt arising from financing activities

	Notes	Equipment Loan	7% Senior Notes	Total
Balance, January 1, 2018		$ —	$ 391.6	$ 391.6
Non-cash changes:				
Amortization of deferred financing charges		—	0.8	0.8
Change in fair value of embedded derivative	22 (d)	—	6.1	6.1
Balance, December 31, 2018		**$ —**	**$ 398.5**	**$ 398.5**
Cash changes:				
Proceeds from equipment loan	20 (b)	**23.3**	**—**	**23.3**
Deferred transaction costs		**(0.3)**	**—**	**(0.3)**
Repayments		**(2.3)**	**—**	**(2.3)**
Non-cash changes:				
Amortization of deferred financing charges		**—**	**0.9**	**0.9**
Foreign currency translation		**(0.3)**	**—**	**(0.3)**
Change in fair value of embedded derivative	22 (d)	**—**	**(11.3)**	**(11.3)**
Balance, December 31, 2019		**$ 20.4**	**$ 388.1**	**$ 408.5**

37. COMMITMENTS

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Purchase obligations	**$ 124.4**	$ 110.2
Capital expenditure obligations	**42.0**	36.6
Lease obligations	**65.2**	26.1
	$ 231.6	$ 172.9

(a) Commitments – payments due by period

As at December 31, 2019	Total	<1 yr[1]	1-2 yrs[2]	3-4 yrs[3]	>4 yrs[4]
Purchase obligations	**$ 124.4**	**$ 119.2**	**$ 3.3**	**$ 1.1**	**$ 0.8**
Capital expenditure obligations	**42.0**	**34.6**	**7.4**	**—**	**—**
Lease obligations	**65.2**	**16.2**	**27.8**	**19.3**	**1.9**

$ 231.6	**$ 170.0**	**$ 38.5**	**$ 20.4**	**$ 2.7**

1 Due over the period from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020.
2 Due over the period from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2022.
3 Due over the period from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2024.
4 Due from January 1, 2025 and beyond.

(b) Royalties included in cost of sales

Production from certain mining operations is subject to third party royalties (included in the Cost of sales) based on various methods of calculation summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Essakane[1]	**$ 27.1**	$ 25.0
Rosebel[2]	**21.5**	21.5
	$ 48.6	$ 46.5

1 Royalty based on a percentage of gold sold applied to the gold market price the day before shipment; the royalty percentage varies according to the gold market price: 3% if the gold market price is lower or equal to $1,000 per ounce, 4% if the gold market price is between $1,000 and $1,300 per ounce, or 5% if the gold market price is above $1,300 per ounce.
2 2% in-kind royalty per ounce of gold production and price participation of 6.5% on the amount exceeding a market price of $425 per ounce when applicable, using for each calendar quarter the average market price determined by the London Gold Fix P.M. In addition, 0.25% of all minerals produced at Rosebel are payable to a charitable foundation for the purpose of promoting local development of natural resources within Suriname.

38. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Receivables and other current assets from related parties

The Company had the following related party transactions included in Receivables and other current assets and in Assets classified as held for sale in the Consolidated balance sheets:

		Years ended December 31,	
	Notes	2019	2018
Sadiola and Yatela (Non-interest bearing)			
Balance, beginning of the year		**$ 0.1**	$ 0.1
Advances		**0.2**	0.3
Repayments		**(0.3)**	(0.3)
Balance, end of the year	9	**$ —**	$ 0.1
Sadiola Sulphide Project (LIBOR plus 2%) [1]			
Balance, beginning of the year		**$ 14.0**	$ 36.3
Advances		**—**	0.9
Repayments		**(4.0)**	(12.3)
Write-down of receivable[2]	12	**—**	(10.9)
Reclassified to assets held for sale	12	**(10.0)**	—
Balance, end of the year	12, 15	**$ —**	$ 14.0

1 These advances were part of an extended loan agreement, reached in the fourth quarter of 2016, for the Sadiola Sulphide Project, and are to be repaid on the earlier of December 31, 2020 or, at such time as Sadiola has sufficient free cash flow.
2 Write-down of receivable due to a decrease in the fair value of the collateral.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company spent $nil (December 31, 2018 - $0.9 million) to fund the Yatela closure plan. Funding of the closure plan had been recognized as a reduction of the provision for Yatela as a result of the Company equity accounting for the investment (note 12). With the reclassification of the investment in Yatela to liabilities held for sale, subsequent funding will reduce the liabilities held for sale.

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

Compensation breakdown for key management personnel, comprising of the Company's directors and executive officers, is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Salaries and other benefits	**$ 5.6**	$ 7.1
Share-based payments	**5.1**	4.4
	$ 10.7	$ 11.5

39. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's gold mines are divided into geographic segments as follows:

- Burkina Faso - Essakane mine;
- Suriname - Rosebel mine;
- Canada - Doyon division, including Westwood mine;
- Discontinued operations - Incorporated joint ventures (Mali) - Sadiola mine (41%) and Yatela mine (40%), classified as held for sale

The Company's non-gold segments are divided as follows:

- Exploration and evaluation and development; and
- Corporate - includes royalty interests located in Canada and investments in associates and incorporated joint ventures.

	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Total non-current assets	**Total assets**	**Total liabilities**	Total non-current assets	Total assets	Total liabilities
Gold mines						
Burkina Faso	**$ 958.1**	**$ 1,255.6**	**$ 254.2**	$ 865.3	$ 1,110.6	$ 210.6
Suriname	**756.1**	**938.5**	**360.8**	674.3	847.1	292.9
Canada	**315.4**	**338.9**	**203.7**	717.2	747.7	207.1
Total gold mines excluding incorporated joint ventures	**2,029.6**	**2,533.0**	**818.7**	2,256.8	2,705.4	710.6
Exploration and evaluation and development	**510.7**	**605.5**	**13.6**	465.6	548.8	11.8
Corporate[1]	**58.8**	**723.6**	**611.0**	151.7	706.8	446.0
Total per consolidated financial statements	**$ 2,599.1**	**$ 3,862.1**	**$ 1,443.3**	$ 2,874.1	$ 3,961.0	$ 1,168.4
Discontinued operations - Incorporated joint ventures (Mali)[2]	**$ 63.5**	**$ 140.7**	**$ 123.2**	$ 103.1	$ 166.0	$ 123.6

1 The carrying amount of the Investment in incorporated joint ventures is included in the corporate segment as non-current assets.

2 The breakdown of the financial information for the incorporated joint ventures has been disclosed above as it is reviewed regularly by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") to assess the performance of the incorporated joint ventures and to make resource allocation decisions.

Year ended December 31, 2019

	Consolidated statements of earnings information								
	Revenues	**Cost of sales[1]**	**Depreciation expense[2]**	**General and administrative[3]**	**Exploration**	**Impairment (Reversal)**	**Other**	**Earnings (loss) from operations**	**Capital expenditures[4]**
Gold mines									
Burkina Faso	**$ 579.2**	**$ 365.4**	**$ 149.0**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ (109.5)**	**$ 1.5**	**$ 172.8**	**$ 101.0**
Suriname	**352.5**	**255.8**	**70.6**	**—**	**3.7**	**—**	**3.9**	**18.5**	**83.7**
Canada	**133.6**	**99.4**	**48.1**	**—**	**—**	**395.0**	**27.8**	**(436.7)**	**31.7**
Total gold mines excluding incorporated joint ventures	**1,065.3**	**720.6**	**267.7**	**—**	**3.7**	**285.5**	**33.2**	**(245.4)**	**216.4**
Exploration and evaluation and development[5]	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**30.8**	**—**	**0.3**	**(31.1)**	**31.3**
Corporate[6]	**—**	**—**	**7.4**	**42.0**	**—**	**2.3**	**9.9**	**(61.6)**	**3.7**
Total per consolidated financial statements	**1,065.3**	**720.6**	**275.1**	**42.0**	**34.5**	**287.8**	**43.4**	**(338.1)**	**251.4**
Discontinued operations - Incorporated joint ventures (Mali)[7]	**74.4**	**47.0**	**1.6**	**—**	**—**	**36.3**	**3.4**	**(13.9)**	**—**
	$ 1,139.7	**$ 767.6**	**$ 276.7**	**$ 42.0**	**$ 34.5**	**$ 324.1**	**$ 46.8**	**$ (352.0)**	**$ 251.4**

1 Excludes depreciation expense.
2 Depreciation expense excludes depreciation related to Corporate assets, which is included in General and administrative expenses.
3 Includes depreciation expense relating to Corporate and Exploration and evaluation assets.
4 Includes cash expenditures for Property, plant and equipment and Exploration and evaluation assets.
5 Closed site costs on Exploration and evaluation properties included in Other expenses.
6 Includes earnings from royalty interests.
7 Net earnings from incorporated joint ventures are included in a separate line in the Consolidated statements of earnings. The breakdown of

the financial information has been disclosed above as it is reviewed regularly by the Company's CODM to assess its performance and to make resource allocation decisions.

Year ended December 31, 2018

	Consolidated statements of earnings information								
	Revenues	Cost of sales[1]	Depreciation expense[2]	General and administrative[3]	Exploration	Impairment (Reversal)	Other	Earnings (loss) from operations	Capital expenditures[4]
Gold mines									
Burkina Faso	$ 564.1	$ 338.0	$ 135.1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 7.0	$ 84.0	$ 158.2
Suriname	386.0	260.7	82.7	—	4.6	—	1.6	36.4	64.7
Canada	160.5	110.0	45.0	—	—	—	7.4	(1.9)	55.1
Total gold mines excluding incorporated joint ventures	1,110.6	708.7	262.8	—	4.6	—	16.0	118.5	278.0
Exploration and evaluation and development[5]	—	—	—	—	34.6	—	0.7	(35.3)	17.8
Corporate[6]	0.4	—	2.6	42.1	—	—	4.8	(49.1)	5.1
Total per consolidated financial statements	1,111.0	708.7	265.4	42.1	39.2	—	21.5	34.1	300.9
Discontinued operations - Incorporated joint ventures (Mali)[7]	76.5	55.0	1.8	—	0.2	—	3.5	16.0	1.2
	$ 1,187.5	$ 763.7	$ 267.2	$ 42.1	$ 39.4	$ —	$ 25.0	$ 50.1	$ 302.1

1 Excludes depreciation expense.
2 Depreciation expense excludes depreciation related to Corporate assets, which is included in General and administrative expenses.
3 Includes depreciation expense relating to Corporate and Exploration and evaluation assets.
4 Includes cash expenditures for Property, plant and equipment, Exploration and evaluation assets and finance lease payments.
5 Closed site costs on Exploration and evaluation properties included in Other expenses.
6 Includes earnings from royalty interests.
7 Net earnings from incorporated joint ventures are included in a separate line in the Consolidated statements of earnings. The breakdown of the financial information has been disclosed above as it is reviewed regularly by the Company's CODM to assess its performance and to make resource allocation decisions.

Exhibit 99.4

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Stephen J.J. Letwin, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 19, 2020

By: ***/s/ Stephen J.J. Letwin***
Stephen J.J. Letwin
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Carol Banducci, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of IAMGOLD Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 19, 2020

By: ***/s/ Carol Banducci***
Carol Banducci
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 99.5

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. §1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the annual report of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the period ended December 31, 2019 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Stephen J.J. Letwin, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in this Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: February 19, 2020

By: ***/s/ Stephen J.J. Letwin***
Stephen J.J. Letwin
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. §1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the annual report of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the period ended December 31, 2019 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Carol Banducci, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in this Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: February 19, 2020

By: ***/s/ Carol Banducci***
Carol Banducci
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

KPMG LLP
Bay Adelaide Centre
333 Bay Street, Suite 4600
Toronto, ON M5H 2S5
Canada
Tel 416-777-8500
Fax 416-777-8818

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors of IAMGOLD Corporation

We consent to the use of:

- our Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm dated February 19, 2020, addressed to the shareholders and directors of IAMGOLD Corporation (the "Company"), on the consolidated financial statements of the Company which are comprised of the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as at December 31, 2109 and 2018, the related consolidated statements of earnings (loss), comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for each of the years then ended, and the related notes; and
- our Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm dated February 19, 2020 on the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019,

each of which is included in this annual report on Form 40-F of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019.

We also consent to the incorporation by reference of such reports in the Registration Statements No. 333-223646 on Form F-10 and No. 333-142127 on Form S-8 of IAMGOLD Corporation.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licenced Public Accountants

February 19, 2020
Toronto, Canada

KPMG LLP is a Canadian limited liability partnership and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity. KPMG Canada provides services to KPMG LLP.

CONSENT OF **L. CHÉNARD**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2018, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Lise Chénard

_____

By: Lise Chénard, ing.
Director, Mining Geology
IAMGOLD Corporation

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **R. LEBER**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of the report entitled "Westwood Mine NI 43-101 Technical Report as of December 31, 2016," prepared by the undersigned and other persons, dated February 16, 2017 and the information derived therefrom (not including any information prepared subsequent to February 16, 2017) included in IAMGOLD Corporation's Annual Information Form in sections 1.1(i) to 1.1(iv) and the first four paragraphs of section 1.1(v) of "Item III - Description of the Business - 1. Mining Activities Canada - 1.1 *Doyon Division - Westwood Mine*", as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Ronald G. Leber

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By: Ronald G. Leber, B.Sc.Geo
Chef Géologue, Exploration
Monarch Gold Corporation

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **E. WILLIAMS**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Emilie Williams

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By: Emilie Williams, Eng.
CVM Consultants

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **J. GIRARD**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Jérôme Girard

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By: Jérôme Girard, ing., P. Eng
General Manager
TMAC Resources Inc.

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **P. GAULTIER**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Philippe Gaultier

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By: Philippe Gaultier, ing.
Vice President, Development Projects
IAMGOLD Corporation

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **WOOD CANADA LIMITED**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report: Côté Gold Project, Ontario NI 43-101 Technical Report on Feasibility Study, and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Greg Gosson

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By: Greg Gosson
Authorized Signor
WOOD CANADA LIMITED

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **R. MCISAAC**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Reagan McIsaac

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By: Reagan McIsaac, Ph.D., P.Eng.
Senior Engineer
Knight Piésold Consulting Ltd.

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **D. VALLIÈRES**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Daniel Vallières

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By: Daniel Vallières, ing.
Senior Director, Technical Services
IAMGOLD Corporation

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **C. MACDOUGALL**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Craig MacDougall

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By: Craig MacDougall, P. Geo.
SVP, Exploration
IAMGOLD Corporation

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **R. DUTAUT**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Raphaël Dutaut

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By: Raphaël Dutaut, P. Geo
Manager Resource Estimation, Mining Geology
IAMGOLD Corporation

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **A. PERALTA ROMERO**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report: Côté Gold Project, Ontario NI 43-101 Technical Report on Feasibility Study, and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Antonio Peralta Romero

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By: Antonio Peralta Romero, P.Eng.
Principal Mining Engineer
WOOD Canada Limited

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **B. WANG**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report: Côté Gold Project, Ontario NI 43-101 Technical Report on Feasibility Study, and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Bing Wang

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By: Bing Wang, Ph.D., P. Eng.
Senior Associate, Technical Advisor
WOOD Canada Limited

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **L-P. GIGNAC**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Louis-Pierre Gignac

By: Louis-Pierre Gignac, Eng, M.Sc.A.,CFA
Co-President
G Mining Services Inc.

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **R. SIROIS**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Réjean Sirois

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By: Réjean Sirois, P. Eng.
Vice-President, Geology and Resources
G Mining Services Inc.

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **G MINING SERVICES INC.**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Louis Gignac

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By: Louis Gignac, ing. M.Sc.D., Eng.
Chairman
G Mining Services Inc.

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **L-B. DENONCOURT**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Luc-Bernard Denoncourt

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By: Luc-Bernard Denoncourt, ing.
Project Director
IAMGOLD Corporation

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **SNOWDEN MINING INDUSTRY CONSULTANTS (PTY) LTD.**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ William Frederick McKechnie

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By: William Frederick McKechnie
Regional Manager - Europe, Middle East and Africa
Snowden Mining Industry Consultants (Pty) Ltd.
Authorized Signor

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **M. BURNETT**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Mark Burnett

_____

By: Mark Burnett, M.Sc (MRM), B.Sc. (Hons); PGDTE; CBM; CAG; GCG; Pr. Sci. Nat (400361/12); FGSSA:MSAIMM
Principal Geologist
AMC Consultants

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **D. DYCK**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report: Côté Gold Project, Ontario NI 43-101 Technical Report on Feasibility Study, and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Debbie Dyck

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By: Debbie Dyck, P. Eng.
Senior Associate Environmental Engineer
WOOD Canada Limited

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **P. BALUCH**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report: Côté Gold Project, Ontario NI 43-101 Technical Report on Feasibility Study, and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Paul Baluch

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By: Paul Baluch, P. Eng.
Technical Director, Civil
WOOD Canada Limited

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **K. BESEMANN**

The undersigned hereby consents to the quotation or summary of the portions prepared by me of the report entitled "Côté Gold Project, Ontario, NI 43-101 Technical Report on Feasibility Study" with an effective date of November 1, 2018 in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Karen Besemann

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By: Karen Besemann, P. Geo
Hydrogeologist
GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **R. TURENNE**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Raymond Turenne

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By: Raymond Turenne, P. Eng.
Technical Director, Electrical & Controls
WOOD Canada Limited

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **A. SMITH**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Alan Smith

_____

By: Alan Smith, P. Geo
District Manager, Exploration
IAMGOLD Corporation, Cote Gold Project

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **M-F. BUGNON**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Marie-France Bugnon

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By: Marie-France Bugnon, P. Geo
General Manager, Exploration
IAMGOLD Corporation

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **M. PAYEUR**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Michel Payeur

By: Michel Payeur, Eng., M.A.Sc.
Director, Strategy
IAMGOLD Corporation

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **A. COULSON**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report: Côté Gold Project, Ontario NI 43-101 Technical Report on Feasibility Study, and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Adam Coulson

_____

By: Adam Coulson, Ph.D., P.Eng.
Senior Associate Rock Mechanics Specialist
WOOD Canada Limited

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **A. DOUCETTE**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Adam Doucette

_____

By: Adam Doucette, P. Eng.
Chief Engineer at Rosebel Gold Mines
IAMGOLD Corporation

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **V. BLANCHET**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019 (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/**s**/ *Vincent Blanchet*

_____

By: Vincent Blanchet, Ing.
Principal Geologist
IAMGOLD Corporation

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **SRK CONSULTING (CANADA) INC.**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Glen Cole

_____

By: Glen Cole
SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.
Authorized Signor

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **D. CHARTIER**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Dominic Chartier

_____

By: Dominic Chartier, P. Geo

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **D. ISABEL**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019 (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Denis Isabel

_____

By: Denis Isabel, Ing.
Director, Health, Safety, Environment and Rehabilitation
IAMGOLD Essakane S.A.

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **O. LEUANGTHONG**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Oy Leuangthong

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By: Oy Leuangthong, PhD., P. Eng.
Principal Consultant (Geostatistics)
SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **P. O'HARA**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report: Côté Gold Project, Ontario NI 43-101 Technical Report on Feasibility Study, and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Paul O'Hara

_____

By: Paul O'Hara, P. Eng.
Mining Engineer
WOOD Canada Limited

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **P. CHABOT**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019 (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Philippe Chabot

_____

By: Philippe Chabot, Ing.
Technical Services
IAMGOLD Corporation

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **T. J. MANNING**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Travis J. Manning

_____

By: Travis J. Manning, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Kappes, Cassiday & Associates

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **N. MORRISON**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Niel Morrison

_____

By: Niel Morrison, P. Eng

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **LYCOPODIUM MINERAL CANADA LTD.**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Chris Waller

_____

By: Chris Waller
President
Authorized Signor
Lycopodium Mineral Canada Ltd.

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **M. OLIAZADEH**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Manochehr Oliazadeh

_____

By: Manochehr Oliazadeh, P. Eng.

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **S. RIVARD**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Stéphane Rivard

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By: Stéphane Rivard, P. Eng.
Director, Metallurgy
IAMGOLD Corporation

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **KNIGHT PIÉSOLD LTD.**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Kevin Hawton

_____

By: Kevin Hawton, P. Eng.
Specialist Engineer / Associate
Knight Piésold Ltd.

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **T. CIUCULESCU**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of sections of NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Boto Feasibility Study, Senegal dated 10 February, 2020 with an effective date of 31 December, 2019, and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Tudorel Ciuculescu

_____

By: Tudorel Ciuculescu, M.Sc., P. Geo

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **ROSCOE POSTLE ASSOCIATES INC.**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of sections of NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Boto Feasibility Study, Senegal dated 10 February, 2020 with an effective date of 31 December, 2019, and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Deborah A. McCombe

_____

By: Deborah A. McCombe, P. Geo
Technical Director, Global Mining Advisory
Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF F.J. SAWADOGO

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ Francois J. Sawadogo
By: Francois J. Sawadogo, M.Sc., MAIG
IAMGOLD Corporation

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **R. BREESE BURNLEY**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ R. Breese Burnley

_____

By: R. Breese Burnley, P.E.

Dated: February 19, 2020

CONSENT OF **J. PURCHASE**

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of their report(s), and the information derived therefrom, as well as the reference to their name, in each case where used or incorporated by reference in (i) the Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-223646) and (iii) the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-142127), in each case, of IAMGOLD Corporation.

/s/ James Purchase

_____

By: James Purchase, P. Geo
G Mining Services Inc.

Dated: February 19, 2020