OCEANAGOLD CORPORATION

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FIRST QUARTER REPORT

March 31ST, 2018

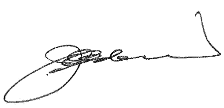
UNAUDITED

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at March 31, 2018

(in millions of United States dollars)	*Notes*	*March 31 2018 $m*	*December 31 2017 $m*
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		89.1	73.2
Trade and other receivables	6	42.1	42.3
Derivatives and other financial assets	7	3.0	-
Inventories	8	129.5	99.0
Prepayments		14.3	11.0
Total current assets		278.0	225.5
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	6	85.1	81.7
Derivatives and other financial assets	7	71.4	72.6
Inventories	8	156.2	186.1
Deferred tax assets	9	53.8	57.8
Property, plant and equipment	10	775.1	777.1
Mining assets	11	644.5	642.1
Investments		2.8	2.9
Total non-current assets		1,788.9	1,820.3
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,066.9**	2,045.8
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		117.7	122.9
Employee benefits	13	8.9	9.6
Derivatives and other financial liabilities	15	0.7	3.7
Current tax liabilities		21.1	20.9
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	14	61.4	63.9
Asset retirement obligations		4.4	4.3
Total current liabilities		214.2	225.3
Non-current liabilities			
Other obligations	12	5.1	6.7
Employee benefits	13	1.6	1.8
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	14	174.1	176.5
Deferred tax liabilities	9	28.0	23.7
Asset retirement obligations		117.2	120.9
Total non-current liabilities		326.0	329.6
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**540.2**	554.9
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	16	1,095.9	1,093.8
Retained earnings		318.0	280.3
Contributed surplus	19	45.4	45.3
Other reserves	20	67.4	71.5
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		1,526.7	1,490.9
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY		**2,066.9**	2,045.8

On behalf of the Board of Directors:



James E. Askew
Director
April 26, 2018

Paul B. Sweeney
Director
April 26, 2018

The accompanying notes to the interim consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the quarter ended March 31, 2018

(in millions of United States dollars,except per share data)	*Notes*	*Three months ended March 31 2018 $m*	*Three months ended March 31 2017 $m*
Revenue	4	196.7	161.8
Cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortisation		(84.7)	(56.8)
Depreciation and amortisation		(51.4)	(36.4)
General and administration - other		(12.3)	(9.0)
Operating profit		48.3	59.6
Other income/(expenses)			
Interest expense and finance costs		(4.0)	(4.7)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		0.6	(0.2)
Gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		0.5	(0.2)
Gain/(loss) on fair value of available-for-sale assets		(0.1)	0.4
Gain/(loss) on sale of available-for-sale assets	20	-	5.3
Total other expenses		(3.0)	0.6
Gain/(loss) on fair value of undesignated hedges		6.0	(7.9)
Interest income		0.2	0.2
Other income/(expense)		0.3	0.4
Share of profit/(loss) from equity accounted associates		(0.1)	(0.1)
Impairment charge	5	-	(17.7)
Profit before income tax		51.7	35.1
Income tax benefit/(expense)		(7.2)	0.9
Net profit		**44.5**	**36.0**
Other comprehensive income that have been/can be reclassified to profit and loss in a future period, net of tax			
Currency translation gain/(loss)		(0.4)	3.5
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale assets		(3.7)	1.1
(Gain)/loss on sale of available-for-sale assets	20	-	(5.3)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) net of tax		**(4.1)**	**(0.7)**
Comprehensive income attributable to shareholders		**40.4**	**35.3**
Net earnings/(loss) per share:			
- Basic	23	$0.07	$0.06
- Diluted	23	$0.07	$0.06

The accompanying notes to the interim consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the quarter ended March 31, 2018

(in millions of United States dollars)	***Share Capital***	***Contributed Surplus***	***Other Reserves***	***Retained Earnings***	***Total Equity***
	$m	***$m***	***$m***	***$m***	***$m***
Balance at January 1, 2018	**1,093.8**	**45.3**	**71.5**	**280.3**	**1,490.9**
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 15	-	-	-	(0.6)	(0.6)
Comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	-	-	(4.1)	44.5	40.4
Employee share options:					
Share based payments	-	1.7	-	-	1.7
Forfeiture of options	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise of options	2.1	(1.6)	-	-	0.5
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-	(6.2)	(6.2)
Balance at March 31, 2018	**1,095.9**	**45.4**	**67.4**	**318.0**	**1,526.7**
Balance at January 1, 2017	**1,083.4**	**43.3**	**87.8**	**120.8**	**1,335.3**
Comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	-	-	(0.7)	36.0	35.3
Employee share options:					
Share based payments	-	1.3	-	-	1.3
Forfeiture of options	-	(0.4)	-	-	(0.4)
Exercise of options	4.5	(2.3)	-	-	2.2
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-	(6.1)	(6.1)
Balance at March 31, 2017	**1,087.9**	**41.9**	**87.1**	**150.7**	**1,367.6**

The accompanying notes to the interim consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the quarter ended March 31, 2018

(in millions of United States dollars)	*Three months ended March 31 2018 $m*	*March 31 2017 $m*
Operating activities		
Net profit/(loss)	44.5	36.0
Charges/(credits) not affecting cash		
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 15	(0.6)	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	49.7	36.4
Net (gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment	(0.5)	0.2
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(0.6)	0.2
Stock based compensation charge	1.7	0.9
Unrealised (gain)/loss on fair value of undesignated hedges	(6.0)	7.9
Amortisation of transaction costs/ write off	-	0.2
Impairment charge	-	17.7
Income tax expense/(benefit)	7.0	(0.9)
Non-cash available-for-sale assets (gain)/loss	0.1	(0.4)
Share of (profit)/loss of equity accounted associates	0.1	0.1
Net (gain)/loss on disposal of available-for-sale asset	-	(5.3)
Changes in non-cash working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(1.4)	(15.8)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(0.6)	(20.1)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(8.9)	6.7
(Decrease)/increase in other working capital	(7.4)	(4.5)
(Decrease)/increase in tax payables	-	(7.0)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	77.1	52.3
Investing activities		
Payment for investments	(4.3)	(0.7)
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale assets	-	6.6
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.4	-
Payment for property, plant and equipment	(5.1)	(5.6)
Payment for mining assets: exploration and evaluation	(5.6)	(3.3)
Payment for mining assets: development (net of pre-production revenue)	(21.4)	(51.7)
Payment for mining assets: in production	(23.1)	(11.2)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(59.1)	(65.9)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of shares	0.5	2.2
Repayment of finance lease liabilities	(4.9)	(3.6)
Proceeds from bank borrowings	-	12.0
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	(4.4)	10.6
Effect of exchange rates changes on cash gain/(loss)	2.3	4.7
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	15.9	1.7
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	73.2	68.9
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	89.1	70.6
Cash interest paid	(2.8)	(2.4)
Cash interest received	0.2	0.2
Income taxes paid	-	(7.0)

The accompanying notes to the interim consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

OceanaGold Corporation ("OceanaGold") ("The Company") is a company domiciled in Canada. It is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Australian Stock Exchange. The registered address of the Company is c/o Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP, 2900-550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 0A3, Canada. The Company is the ultimate parent, and together with its subsidiaries, forms the OceanaGold Corporation consolidated group (the “Group”).

The Group is engaged in the exploration, development and operation of gold and other mineral mining activities. OceanaGold operates two open cut gold mines and two underground mines in New Zealand. The Group also operates an open cut gold-copper mine and is developing underground operations at Didipio in the Philippines. The Group has finished constructing the Haile Gold mine in South Carolina, USA, which commenced commercial production on October 1, 2017.

The Group prepares its unaudited interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), as applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements including IAS 34. The policies applied are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of the day the Board of Directors approved the statements. These interim financial statements do not include all of the notes of the type normally included in an annual financial report and hence should be read in conjunction with the Group’s annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017, as they provide an update of previously reported information.

These interim financial statements are expressed in United States dollars (“US$”) which is the presentation currency for OceanaGold Corporation.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year and corresponding interim reporting period, except as noted in Note 2 below.

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 26, 2018.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group adopted the following accounting standards for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing January 1, 2018:

IFRS 9 - Financial instruments
The adoption of IFRS 9 did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and current period. Its equity investments are strategic investments and continue to be FVOCI. The gold and copper hedges are undesignated cash flow hedges and continue to be fair value through profit and loss. The Group does not have material financial assets for which an expected credit loss needs to be computed as it only sells to reputable banks, refiners and commodity traders.

IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue is generated from the sale of gold bullion and gold, copper and silver concentrates. Under IFRS 15, Revenue is recognised when control is transferred to the customer which replaced the notion of transfer of risks and rewards in IAS 18 - Revenue (superseded on January 1, 2018).

The Group applied the new standard IFRS 15 using the Modified Retrospective approach which recognises the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of Retained Earnings at 1 January 2018, without having to adjust comparatives in the current year reporting.

The impact on the consolidated financial statements upon the adoption of IFRS 15 from January 1, 2018 under the Modified Retrospective approach is as follows:

- Bullion sales - A gold sale that occurred in December 2017 met the revenue recognition critiera under the then prevailing IAS 18 and was correctly recognised in the prior year. The same sale however would not have met the recognition criteria under IFRS 15. Therefore, upon adoption of IFRS 15, the standard requires an adjustment to the opening Retained Earnings of the current year and a recognition of that sale in the current year which results in the below impacts on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the quarter ended March 31, 2018.

Extracts of the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the quarter ended March 31, 2018	Under IFRS 15 (as reported) $m	Under IAS 18 $m	Impact of Adoption Increase/(decrease) $m
Revenue	196.7	191.2	5.5
Cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortisation	(84.7)	(81.7)	3.0
Depreciation & amortisation	(51.4)	(49.7)	1.7
Operating profit	48.3	47.5	0.8
Profit before income tax	51.7	50.9	0.8
Income tax (expense)	(7.2)	(7.0)	0.2
Net profit	44.5	43.9	0.6

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- Concentrate sales - recognition of these sales was not impacted by IFRS 15. The adoption only resulted in a separate disclosure of revenue arising from the provisional pricing adjustments (Note 4 Revenue).

The following accounting policies are effective for future periods:

IFRS 16 - Leases
IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016. It will result in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases.

The standard will affect primarily the accounting for the Group’s operating leases. Some of the commitments may be covered by the exception for short-term and low-value leases and some commitments may relate to arrangements that will not qualify as leases under IFRS 16.

The Group has assessed the impact on the consolidated financial statements based on material contracts currently in place and it expects that IFRS 16 will result in an increase in assets and liabilities as fewer leases will be expensed as payments are made. The Group expects an increase in depreciation and accretion expenses and also an increase in cash flows from operating activities as these leases payments will be recorded as financing outflows in the cash flows statements. However, the impact is not considered material. The Group will continue to assess the impact of IFRS 16 on any new contracts that it enters into during 2018, and will provide any updates where material.

Mandatory for financial years commencing on or after January 1, 2019. At this stage, the Group does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date. The Group intends to apply the simplified transition approach and will not restate comparative amounts for the year prior to first adoption.

IAS 28 - Investments in associates and joint ventures
This standard is amended to address the inconsistency between IFRS 10 and IAS 28. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when the transaction involves a business combination, and whereas a partial gain is recognised when the transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business.

The amendment was originally effective for years beginning on/after January 1, 2016. However the effective date has been deferred indefinitely by the IASB. The Group will apply the standard accordingly when effective.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group.

3 CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Mining assets

The future recoverability of mining assets (Note 11) including capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is dependent on a number of factors, including whether the Group decides and is permitted to exploit the related tenements itself or, if not, whether it successfully recovers the related mining assets through sale.

Factors that could impact the future recoverability include the level of reserves and resources, future technological changes, which could impact the cost of mining, future legal changes (including changes to environmental restoration obligations), changes to commodity prices and foreign exchange rates, and contracts renewal of licences and permits.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure (Note 11) is capitalised if activities in the area of interest have not yet reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves. To the extent that capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is determined not to be recoverable in the future, profits and net assets will be reduced in the period in which this determination is made. As a result of the announcement on March 29, 2017 by the Government of El Salvador to ban all mining for gold and other metals, Management considered this to be an impairment indicator and concluded the value of the mining assets it held in El Salvador was fully impaired during the quarter ended March 31, 2017 (Note 5).

The Group defers mining costs incurred during the production stage of its operations and these are amortised over the life of the components of the ore body to which they relate. Changes in an individual mine’s design will result in changes to the life of component ratios of production. Changes in other technical or economic parameters that impact reserves will also have an impact on the life of component production and cost profile even if they do not affect the mine design. Changes to deferred mining resulting from change in life of component ratios are accounted for prospectively.

3 CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(ii) Impairment of assets

The Group assesses each Cash-Generating Unit (CGU), to determine whether there is any indication of impairment or reversal of impairment. Where an indicator of impairment or reversal exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use calculated in accordance with accounting policy. These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as discount rates, exchange rates, commodity prices (gold, copper and tungsten), sustaining capital requirements, operating performance (including the magnitude and timing of related cash flows), and future operating development from certain identified exploration targets where there is higher degree of confidence in the economic extraction of minerals.

The recoverable amount of exploration assets is dependent on various factors including technical studies, further exploration, and the eventual grant of mining permits. Should these be unsuccessful, the exploration assets could be impaired. An impairment charge of $17.7 million was recognised in the first quarter ended March 31, 2017 and there was no associated tax impact. Further details are as per Note 5 below.

On February 2, 2017, the Philippines Department of Environment and Natural Resources ("DENR") held a press conference at which OceanaGold's Didipio operation was named as the subject of a proposed suspension order citing alleged declining agricultural production. On February 14, 2017, the Company received an order from the DENR calling for the suspension of the Didipio operation citing "… petition of the Local Government of Nueva Vizcaya for the cancellation of the FTAA; alleged damages to houses caused by the blasting operation; and the potential adverse impact to the agricultural areas of the Province…" as reasons for the decision. Subsequent to receiving the suspension order, the Company filed an appeal with the Office of the President ("OP"), which has the effect of immediately staying the execution of the DENR suspension order. On March 15, 2017, the Company filed the Appeal Memorandum with the OP substantiating its grounds for appeal. The DENR filed its commentary to the Company's Memorandum on or around May 8, 2017, and the Company subsequently filed a further reply to the DENR commentary. The matter is currently awaiting a decision from the OP. The Didipio operation is expected to continue to operate during the appeal process. Should the appeal fail and operations suspended for a prolonged period, the Didipio operation could face impairment.

(iii) Net realisable value of inventories

The Group reviews the carrying value of its inventories (Note 8) at each reporting date to ensure that the cost does not exceed net realisable value. Estimates of net realisable value include a number of assumptions and estimates, including grade of ore, commodity price forecasts, foreign exchange rates and costs to process inventories to a saleable product.

(iv) Asset retirement obligations

Decommissioning and restoration costs are a normal consequence of mining, and the majority of this expenditure is incurred at the end of a mine's life. In determining an appropriate level of provision, consideration is given to the expected future costs to be incurred and the timing of these expected future costs (largely dependent on the life of the mine).

The ultimate cost of decommissioning and restoration is uncertain and costs can vary in response to many factors including changes to the relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques and experience at other mine sites. The expected timing of expenditure can also change, for example, in response to changes in reserves or to production rates.

Changes to any of the estimates could result in significant changes to the level of provisioning required, which would in turn impact future financial results. These estimates are reviewed annually and adjusted where necessary to ensure that the most up to date data is used.

(v) Determination of ore reserves and resources

Ore reserves and resources are based on information compiled by a Competent Person as defined in accordance with the Australasian Code of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC code) and in accordance with National Instrument 43-101-Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI-43-101") under the guidelines set out by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating ore reserves and assumptions that are valid at the time of estimation may change significantly when new information becomes available. Changes in forecast prices of commodities, exchange rates, production costs or recovery rates may change the economic status of reserves and may, ultimately, result in the reserves being restated. Such changes in reserves could impact on depreciation and amortisation rates, asset carrying values and provisions for rehabilitation.

(vi) Taxation

The Group's accounting policy for taxation requires management's judgement in relation to the application of income tax legislation. There may be some transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recognises liabilities for tax, and if appropriate, taxation investigation or audit issues, based on whether tax will be due and payable, and if there is no more recourse to an appeal process. Liabilities are not recognised until they are determined with reasonable certainty. Where the taxation outcome of such matters is different from the amount initially recorded, such difference will impact the current and deferred tax positions in the period in which the assessment is made.

In addition, certain deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences and carried forward taxation losses have been recognised. In recognising these deferred tax assets, assumptions have been made regarding the Group's ability to generate future taxable profits from current operations after reaching commercial production and successful development of certain identified exploration targets where there are higher degrees of confidence in the economic extraction of minerals.

3 CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Utilisation of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the entity to satisfy certain tests such as substantial change of control tests at the time the losses are recouped. If the entities fail to satisfy the tests, the carried forward losses that are currently recognised as deferred tax assets would have to be written off to income tax expense. There is an inherent risk and uncertainty in applying this judgement and a possibility that changes in legislation or corporate merger and acquisition activity will impact upon the carrying amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognised on the statement of financial position. Deferred taxes are disclosed within Note 9 to the financial statements.

Moreover, in certain jurisdictions, tax losses may be restricted and only available to offset future profits generated from the same mining permit area. In this case, the recovery of the losses depends on the successful exploitation of the relevant project. Restricted losses could be forfeited if the project did not proceed. Disclosure of taxation is included in Note 9.

Certain input tax credits in overseas subsidiaries have been recognised as a non-current receivable (Note 6). The input tax credits are initially measured at cost, based on the interpretation of the terms and conditions of the relevant tax and investment law which allow for the recoverability of input taxes paid.

In assessing the classification and recoverability of these input tax credits, the Group makes a number of assumptions which are subject to risk and uncertainty including the timing and likelihood of success in working through the required legal process in the relevant jurisdiction. The Group views these input tax credits as recoverable via a tax refund or an income tax credit. Should management determine that, all or some of the input tax will not be recoverable via tax refund or credit in the future, the Group would reclassify eligible amounts to other components of non-current assets as allowable under the relevant accounting standard. Non-eligible amounts, where so determined, may have to be expensed in the relevant period.

Excise tax payments have been made in certain overseas tax jurisdictions despite the Company's view that it should be exempt. These amounts are expected to be recovered in due course, and have therefore been recorded as a non-current receivable (Note 6). Should the amounts ultimately not be recovered, they would be expensed in the relevant period.

(vii) Non-Controlling Interest

A third party has a contractual right to an 8% interest in the operating vehicle that is formed to undertake the management, development, mining and processing of ore, and marketing of products as part of the Didipio mine in the Philippines. This 8% interest in the common share capital of the operating vehicle has similar voting and dividend rights to the remaining majority, subject to the operating vehicle having fully recovered its pre-operating costs. A subsidiary of the Company is currently involved in arbitration proceedings with the third party over certain payment claims.

At the same time, the third party is also involved in a legal dispute with another party over the ownership of the 8% interest. At March 31, 2018 no equity has been issued to any third party due to the various uncertainties. Consequently, no non-controlling interest has been recognised. A non-controlling interest is intended to be recognised after the issue of shares. This requirement has not yet been satisfied due to, amongst other matters, a court restriction resulting from the litigation challenging the claim of this third party from a party not related to the Group.

4 REVENUE

	Three months ended	
	March 31 2018 $m	*March 31 2017 $m*
Gold sales		
Bullion	155.3	96.2
Concentrate sales	20.3	42.3
Provisional price adjustment	0.7	1.3
	176.3	139.8
Copper sales		
Concentrate sales	22.2	26.7
Provisional price adjustment	(0.9)	(1.7)
	21.3	25.0
Silver sales		
Concentrate sales	2.0	1.7
	199.6	166.5
Less concentrate treatment, refining and selling costs	(2.9)	(4.7)
Total Revenue	196.7	161.8

There were no gold options hedges (Note 15) exercised for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 (March 31, 2017: $nil). The realised gain or loss on gold options is included within Revenue - Gold sales.

Realised gain on copper swap (Note 7) exercised for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 amounted to $0.2 million (March 31, 2017: $nil). The realised gain or loss on copper swap is included within Revenue - Copper sales.

Provisionally Priced Sales

At March 31, 2018, the provisionally priced gold and copper sales for 10,650 dry metric tonnes of concentrate containing provisional estimates of 15,453 ounces of gold and 2,699 tonnes of copper, subject to final settlement, were recorded at average prices of $ 1,340/oz and $ 6,617/t, respectively.

5 IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

Non-current assets are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be fully recoverable. As a result of the announcement on March 29, 2017 by the Government of El Salvador to ban all mining for gold and other metals, the Group considered this to be an impairment indicator and concluded the value of the exploration assets it held in El Salvador was impaired. An impairment charge of $17.7 million was recognised during the comparative quarter ended March 31, 2017 and there was no associated tax impact.

6 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	March 31 2018 $m	*December 31 2017 $m*
Current		
Trade receivables	25.9	30.8
Other receivables	16.2	11.5
	42.1	42.3
Non-Current		
Other receivables	85.1	81.7
	85.1	81.7

Other receivables mainly consist of input tax credits and excise tax recoverable, with the remainder related to deposits at bank in support of environmental bonds and New Zealand carbon tax credits.

7 DERIVATIVES AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	March 31 2018 $m	*December 31 2017 $m*
Current		
Copper swap (1)	3.0	-
	3.0	-
Non-Current		
Available-for-sale financial assets (2)	71.4	72.6
	71.4	72.6
	74.4	72.6

(1) At March 31, 2018, this represents the fair value of copper swap to sell copper at a fixed price of $7,040 per metric tonne. At March 31, 2018, 9,000 metric tonnes of copper swap remained outstanding. This copper swap is undesignated for hedge accounting purposes and accounted at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

At December 31, 2017, this represented the fair value of copper swap to sell copper at a fixed price of $7,040 per metric tonne for the period of January 2018 to December 2018. At December 31, 2017, 12,000 metric tonnes of copper swap remained outstanding.

Swap Price	Metric tonnes of copper outstanding at March 31, 2018	Metric tonnes of copper outstanding at December 31, 2017	Expiring
$7,040	9,000	12,000	December 2018

(2) Represents the fair value of investments in Gold Standard Ventures Corp. and NuLegacy Gold Corporation which are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and MOD Resources Ltd which is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.

8 INVENTORIES

	March 31 2018 $m	*December 31 2017 $m*
Current		
Gold in circuit	12.2	10.5
Ore - at cost	62.6	40.7
Gold on hand	3.5	7.1
Gold and copper concentrate	9.3	0.6
Maintenance stores	41.9	40.1
	129.5	99.0
Non-Current		
Ore - at cost	156.2	186.1
	156.2	186.1
Total inventories	285.7	285.1

During the quarter, there was $0.2 million inventory written down (for the year ended December 31, 2017: $0.5 million).

9 DEFERRED INCOME TAX

	March 31 2018 $m	*December 31 2017 $m*
Deferred income tax		
Deferred income tax at period end relates to the following:		
Deferred tax assets		
Losses available for offset against future taxable income	23.0	23.6
Provisions	20.0	20.5
Accrued expenses	4.4	4.4
Mineral property	20.1	20.1
Gross deferred tax assets	67.5	68.6
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities	(13.7)	(10.8)
Net non-current deferred tax assets	53.8	57.8
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	(35.8)	(26.9)
Mining assets	(5.2)	(6.9)
Inventories	(0.7)	(0.7)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(41.7)	(34.5)
Set-off of deferred tax assets	13.7	10.8
Net non-current deferred tax liabilities	(28.0)	(23.7)

The income tax paid for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 is $nil (for the quarter ended March 31, 2017: $7.0 million).

10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	March 31, 2018				
	Land *$m*	**Buildings** *$m*	**Plant and equipment** *$m*	**Rehabilitation** *$m*	**Total** *$m*
Net book value					
At December 31, 2017:					
Cost	55.7	92.2	1,113.2	104.5	1,365.6
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(24.2)	(516.9)	(47.4)	(588.5)
At December 31, 2017	55.7	68.0	596.3	57.1	777.1
Movement for the period:					
Additions	0.7	(0.2)	4.7	-	5.2
Revaluation	-	-	-	(4.2)	(4.2)
Transfers	-	8.2	9.3	-	17.5
Disposals/write-off	-	-	(0.6)	-	(0.6)
Depreciation charge	-	(1.1)	(17.6)	(2.7)	(21.4)
Exchange differences	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.5
At March 31, 2018	56.9	75.1	592.8	50.3	775.1
At March 31, 2018:					
Cost	56.9	100.6	1,130.6	101.3	1,389.4
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(25.5)	(537.8)	(51.0)	(614.3)
	56.9	75.1	592.8	50.3	775.1

Plant and equipment includes assets under capital lease net of accumulated depreciation of $41.9 million (December 31, 2017: $44.6 million). The assets under capital leases are pledged as security for capital lease liabilities.

11 MINING ASSETS

	March 31, 2018			
	Exploration and evaluation phase	**Development phase**	**In production**	**Total**
	$m	***$m***	***$m***	***$m***
Net book value				
At December 31, 2017:				
Cost	74.5	164.9	1,520.0	1,759.4
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(17.7)	-	(1,099.6)	(1,117.3)
At December 31, 2017	56.8	164.9	420.4	642.1
Movement for the period:				
Additions	5.6	16.8	25.4	47.8
Transfers	-	(19.5)	2.0	(17.5)
Amortisation for the period	-	-	(29.8)	(29.8)
Exchange differences	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.9
At March 31, 2018	62.5	162.3	419.7	644.5
At March 31, 2018:				
Cost	80.2	162.3	1,563.9	1,806.4
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(17.7)	-	(1,144.2)	(1,161.9)
	62.5	162.3	419.7	644.5

The recovery of the costs deferred in respect of exploration and evaluation expenditure is dependent upon successful development and commercial exploitation of the respective areas of interest. The mining assets under development mainly included the underground development, road upgrade, dewatering pump station, paste fill plant and Overhead Powerline Phase II project at Didipio in the Philippines, and the plant optimization, the new construction and building of the Haile Gold Mine in the United States.

12 OTHER OBLIGATIONS

	March 31 2018 $m	*December 31 2017 $m*
Non-Current		
Other obligations	5.1	6.7
	5.1	6.7

Other obligations mainly consist of an endowment of $4.6 million (December 31, 2017: $6.1 million) for maintenance and management of the properties under the mitigation plan related to all permits for the Haile Gold mine.

In addition, in connection with the issuance of the environmental permits, the Group has an agreement with various Conservation Groups in South Carolina (“the Conservation Groups”) to provide on-going protection for lands in the Lynches River Watershed of South Carolina.

13 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Aggregate employee benefit liability is comprised of:

(a) Current

	March 31 2018 $m	*December 31 2017 $m*
Leave entitlements liability	8.4	9.6
Cash-settled Deferred Unit Plan	0.5	-
	8.9	9.6

13 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

(b) Non-current

Leave entitlements liability	1.5	1.3
Cash-settled Deferred Unit Plan	0.1	0.5
	1.6	1.8

(c) Defined contribution plans

The Group has defined contribution pension plans for certain groups of employees. The Group's share of contributions to these plans is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year it is earned by the employee.

14 INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	Maturity	*March 31 2018 $m*	*December 31 2017 $m*
Current			
Capital leases (1)	various	11.4	13.9
US$ banking facilities (2)	12/31/2018	50.0	50.0
		61.4	63.9
Non-Current			
Capital leases (1)	various	24.1	26.5
US$ banking facilities (2)	12/31/2019	150.0	150.0
		174.1	176.5

(1) *Capital Leases*
The Group has capital lease facilities in place with Caterpillar Finance. These facilities have maturities between April 2018 to June 2021.

(2) *US$ banking facilities*
On April 13, 2017, the Group signed a new loan facility with one of the banks in the Group's banking syndicate for $30 million and increased its overall credit facilities to $330 million for general working capital purposes. The facilities are with a multi-national group of banks and matures on December 31, 2019. The facilities stepped down to $230 million as at December 31, 2017 and will step down to $180 million as at December 31, 2018. At March 31, 2018, this facility stood at $230 million with $200 million drawn and $30 million undrawn. $50 million of the principal currently drawn at balance date is required to be repaid by December 31, 2018.

Assets pledged

As security for the Group's banking facilities, the Group's banking syndicate have been granted real property mortgages over titles relevant to the New Zealand and US mines. They also have the ability to enter into real property and chattel mortgages in respect of the Didipio mine, and be assigned the Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement, subject to the requirements of applicable laws. Furthermore, certain subsidiaries of the Group have granted security in favour of the banking syndicate over their assets which include shares that they own in various other subsidiaries of the Group.

15 DERIVATIVES AND OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	March 31 2018 $m	*December 31 2017 $m*
Current		
Gold put/call options (1)	0.7	0.9
Copper swap (2)	-	2.8
	0.7	3.7

(1) At March 31, 2018, this represents two series of bought gold put options with average price of NZ$1,750 per ounce and two series of sold gold call options with average price of NZ$1,938 per ounce. At March 31, 2018, 108,000 ounces of gold options remained outstanding. These gold options are undesignated for hedging accounting purposes and accounted at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income. These gold options cover future gold production from New Zealand mines.

At December 31, 2017,this represented two series of bought gold put options with average price of NZ$1,750 per ounce and two series of sold gold call options with average price of NZ$1,938 per ounce. At December 31, 2017, 144,000 ounces of gold options remained outstanding.

Put options Strike price NZ$	Call options Strike price NZ$	Ounces of gold outstanding at March 31, 2018	Ounces of gold outstanding at December 31, 2017	Expiring
1,750	1,938	108,000	144,000	December 2018

(2) The copper swap that give rise to the derivative liability as at December 31, 2017 is detailed in Note 7.

16 SHARE CAPITAL

Movement in common shares on issue

	March 31 2018 Million shares	*March 31 2018 $m*	*December 31 2017 Million shares*	*December 31 2017 $m*
Balance at the beginning of the period	615.9	1,093.8	611.0	1,083.4
Options exercised	1.2	2.1	4.9	10.4
Balance at the end of the period	617.2	1,095.9	615.9	1,093.8

Common shares holders have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of the winding up of the Company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held. Common shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Company.

Common shares have no par value and are all fully paid. The Company has not established a maximum number for authorised shares.

Each CHESS Depository Interests (“CDIs”) represents a beneficial interest in a common share in the Company. CDI holders have the same rights as holders of common shares except that they must confirm their voting intentions by proxy before the meeting of the Company.

A potential non-controlling interest is referred to in Note 3(vii) and Note 25(a).

The Company has share option and rights schemes under which options and rights to subscribe for the Company’s shares have been granted to executives and management.

17 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group's operations are managed on a regional basis. The three reportable segments are New Zealand, the Philippines and the United States. The business segments presented below reflect the management structure of the Group and the way in which the Group's management reviews business performance. The Group sells its gold bullion to a mint in Australia and a refiner in the United States, and sells its gold-copper concentrate to a commodity trader in Singapore. Gold bullion is produced in New Zealand, the Philippines and the United States and gold-copper concentrate is produced in the Philippines.

	New Zealand	Philippines	United States	All other segments	Elimination /Adjustments	Total
Quarter ended March 31, 2018	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Revenue						
Sales to external customers*	84.9	62.2	44.1	-	5.5	196.7
Inter segment management and gold handling fees	-	-	-	0.1	(0.1)	-
Total segment revenue	84.9	62.2	44.1	0.1	5.4	196.7
Result						
Segment result excluding unrealised hedge gains/(losses), depreciation and amortisation*	40.9	38.3	27.5	(8.3)	2.5	100.9
Depreciation and amortisation*	(27.7)	(13.1)	(8.5)	(0.4)	(1.7)	(51.4)
Inter segment management and gold handling fees	(0.1)	-	-	-	0.1	-
Gain/(loss) on fair value of derivative instruments	0.2	-	-	5.8	-	6.0
Total segment result before interest and tax*	13.3	25.2	19.0	(2.9)	0.9	55.5
Net interest expense						(3.8)
Income tax (expense)/benefit*						(7.2)
Net profit/(loss) for the period						44.5
Assets						
Additions to property, plant, equipment and mining assets for the three months ended March 31, 2018	22.5	13.4	16.3	0.8	-	53.0
Total segment assets as at March 31, 2018	280.4	835.5	843.0	108.0	-	2,066.9

* Included adjustment in respect of IFRS 15 adoption from January 1, 2018.

17 SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	New Zealand	Philippines	United States	All other segments	Elimination	Total
Quarter ended March 31, 2017	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Revenue						
Sales to external customers	77.1	84.7	-	-	-	161.8
Inter segment management and gold handling fees	-	-	-	0.1	(0.1)	-
Total segment revenue	77.1	84.7	-	0.1	(0.1)	161.8
Result						
Segment result excluding unrealised hedge gains/(losses), depreciation and amortisation	30.2	72.1	0.1	(0.8)	-	101.6
Depreciation and amortisation	(22.7)	(13.5)	-	(0.2)	-	(36.4)
Inter segment management and gold handling fees	(0.1)	-	-	-	0.1	-
Gain/(loss) on fair value of derivative instruments	(7.9)	-	-	-	-	(7.9)
Impairment charge	-	-	-	(17.7)	-	(17.7)
Total segment result before interest and tax	(0.5)	58.6	0.1	(18.7)	0.1	39.6
Net interest expense						(4.5)
Income tax (expense)/benefit						0.9
Net profit/(loss) for the period						36.0
Assets						
Additions to property, plant, equipment and mining assets for the three months ended March 31, 2017	16.3	17.2	39.5	0.4	-	73.4
Total segment assets as at March 31, 2017	302.5	799.3	735.4	117.3	-	1,954.5

The Group also made sales of $15.2 million in the United States segment during the three months ended March 31, 2017. The revenue was accounted for as pre-production income and recognised as credit against Mining Assets in Development.

18 STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

(a) Executive share options plan

The following table reconciles the outstanding share options granted under the executive share option scheme at the beginning and the end of the period:

WAEP = weighted average exercise price

	March 31, 2018		*December 31, 2017*	
	No.	**WAEP**	**No.**	**WAEP**
Outstanding at the start of the period	840,166	A$2.35	1,879,366	A$2.79
Exercised	(161,600)	A$2.62	(993,696)	A$3.18
Expired	(29,063)	A$2.56	(45,504)	A$2.43
Balance at the end of the period	**649,503**	**A$2.27**	**840,166**	**A$2.35**
Exercisable at the end of the period	**649,503**	**A$2.27**	**840,166**	**A$2.35**

The share options outstanding at March 31, 2018 had an exercise price of between A$2.13 and A$2.68 and a weighted average remaining life of 0.64 year.

(b) Performance share rights plan

The following table reconciles the outstanding rights granted under the performance share rights plan at the beginning and the end of the period:

WAEP = weighted average exercise price

	March 31, 2018		*December 31, 2017*	
	No.	**WAEP**	**No.**	**WAEP**
Outstanding at the start of the period	9,622,537	A$0.00	8,834,593	A$0.00
Granted	100,000	A$0.00	3,195,584	A$0.00
Forfeited	(870,072)	A$0.00	(850,278)	A$0.00
Exercised	(1,046,398)	A$0.00	(1,557,362)	A$0.00
Balance at the end of the period	**7,806,067**	**A$0.00**	**9,622,537**	**A$0.00**
Exercisable at the end of the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

The performance share rights outstanding at March 31, 2018 had an exercise price of A$0.00 and a weighted average remaining life of 1.38 years.

(c) Replacement Stock Option plan

The following table reconciles the outstanding options granted under the Replacement Stock Option plan at the beginning and the end of the period:

WAEP = weighted average exercise price

	March 31, 2018		*December 31, 2017*	
	No.	**WAEP**	**No.**	**WAEP**
Outstanding at the start of the period	1,357,983	C$2.73	3,696,581	C$2.59
Exercised	(16,535)	C$1.96	(2,338,598)	C$2.51
Expired	(18,075)	C$3.70	-	C$0.00
Balance at the end of the period	**1,323,373**	**C$2.73**	**1,357,983**	**C$2.73**
Exercisable at the end of the period	**1,323,373**	**C$2.73**	**1,357,983**	**C$2.73**

18 STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Replacement Stock Option plan (continued)

The share options outstanding at March 31, 2018 had an exercise price of between C$1.96 and C$3.24 and a weighted average remaining life of 1.02 years.

(d) Deferred Unit Plan ("DUP")

The following table reconciles the outstanding deferred units granted under the deferred unit plan at the beginning and at the end of the period:

	March 31, 2018	*December 31, 2017*
	No.	**No.**
Outstanding at the start of the period	332,735	231,071
Granted	116,340	101,664
Exercised	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	**449,075**	**332,735**
Exercisable at the end of the period	**-**	**-**

The fair value of the units granted under the Deferred Unit Plan is calculated as the future cash flow and it is re-measured at each reporting date and at the date of settlement. Any changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period with a corresponding increase or decrease in liability. The liability is expensed over the relevant vesting period. At March 31, 2018, the fair value of the units was $1.2 million and $0.6 million was expensed.

19 CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS MOVEMENT

	March 31 2018 $m	*December 31 2017 $m*
Balance at the beginning of the period	45.3	43.3
Share based compensation expense	1.7	6.5
Forfeited options	-	(0.9)
Exercised options	(1.6)	(3.6)
Balance at the end of the period	45.4	45.3

Contributed surplus		
Employee stock based compensation	15.4	15.3
Shareholder options (lapsed on January 1, 2009)	18.0	18.0
Equity portion of convertible notes	12.0	12.0
	45.4	45.3

20 OTHER RESERVES

	March 31 2018 $m	*December 31 2017 $m*
Foreign currency translation reserve (1)	27.9	28.3
Available-for-sale equity reserve (2)	39.5	43.2
Total other reserves	67.4	71.5

1 *Foreign currency translation reserve*
The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

20 OTHER RESERVES (CONTINUED)

2 *Available-for-sale equity reserve*
The available-for-sale equity reserve is used to record fair value differences on available-for-sale equity instruments (Note 7). When an investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is reclassified to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. $5.3 million was reclassified to the Statement of Comprehensive Income upon sale of shares in Gold Standard Ventures Corp in 2017.

21 COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments

At March 31, 2018, the Group has commitments of $14.0 million (December 31, 2017: $7.7 million), principally relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment and the development of mining assets mainly in Didipio.

The commitments contracted for at reporting date, but not provided for:

	March 31 2018 $m	*December 31 2017 $m*
Within one year:		
- purchase of property, plant and equipment	5.6	3.6
- development of mining assets	8.4	4.1
	14.0	7.7

The above capital commitments exclude contracted commitments which the Group is able to exit without significant fees.

Other commitments

The Didipio Project is held under a Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement (“FTAA”) granted by the Philippines Government in 1994. The FTAA has an initial term of 25 years and is renewable for another period of 25 years. The company intends to renew the FTAA at the conclusion of the initial period. The FTAA grants title, exploration and mining rights with a fixed fiscal regime. Under the terms of the FTAA, after a period in which the Group can recover development expenditure, capped at 5 years from the start of production (April 1, 2013) and a further 3 years over which any remaining balance is amortised, the Company is required to pay the Government of the Republic of the Philippines 60% of the “Net Revenue” earned from the Didipio Project. For the purposes of the FTAA, “Net Revenue” is generally the net revenues derived from mining operations, less deductions for, amongst other things, expenses relating to mining, processing, marketing, depreciation and certain specified overheads. In addition, all taxes paid to the Government and certain specified amounts paid to land claim owners are included as part of the calculation of the 60% payable.

22 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method.

The different levels have been defined as follows:
- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (Level 2). Valuations are obtained from issuing institutions.
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

March 31, 2018	**Level 1** $m	**Level 2** $m	**Level 3** $m	**Total** $m
Recurring measurements				
Available-for-sale financial assets	71.4	-	-	71.4
Copper swaps	-	3.0	-	3.0
Total assets	71.4	3.0	-	74.4
Gold put/call options	-	0.7	-	0.7
Total liabilities	-	0.7	-	0.7

22 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017	**Level 1** $m	**Level 2** $m	**Level 3** $m	**Total** $m
Recurring measurements				
Derivatives embedded in accounts receivable	-	0.1	-	0.1
Available-for-sale financial assets	72.6	-	-	72.6
Total assets	72.6	0.1	-	72.7
Gold put/call options	-	0.9	-	0.9
Copper swaps	-	2.8	-	2.8
Total liabilities	-	3.7	-	3.7

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are the same as their carrying amounts.

23 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net income for the period attributable to common equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period (adjusted for the effects of dilutive options where the conversion to potential common shares would decrease earnings per share).

The following reflects the income and share data used in the total operations basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

	Three months ended	
	March 31 2018 $m	*March 31 2017 $m*
Numerator:		
Net income attributable to equity holders from continuing operations (used in calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share)	44.5	36.0
	Millions	*Millions*
Denominator:		
Weighted average number of common shares (used in calculation of basic earnings per share)	616.4	611.8
Effect of dilution:		
Share options	9.0	11.3
Adjusted weighted average number of common shares (used in calculation of diluted earnings per share)	625.4	623.1
Net earnings/(loss) per share:		
- Basic	$0.07	$0.06
- Diluted	$0.07	$0.06

24 RELATED PARTIES

There were no significant related party transactions during the period.

25 CONTINGENCIES

(a) A wholly owned subsidiary of the Company is party to an addendum agreement with a syndicate of original claim owners, led by Mr J. Gonzales, in respect of a portion of the FTAA area (“Addendum Agreement”). Certain disputed claims for payment and other obligations under the Addendum Agreement made by Gonzales are subject to arbitration proceedings, which are presently suspended due to the irrevocable resignation of the arbitrator. Mr. Gonzales passed away in late 2014. Further, a third party is also disputing Mr. Gonzales’ interest in the Didipio Project. The Company is awaiting on the outcome of any determination or settlement negotiation between Mr. Gonzales and the third party disputor.

25 CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

(b) The Department of Environment and Natural Resources of the Philippines (“DENR”), along with a number of mining companies (including OceanaGold (Philippines) Inc.), are parties to a case that was filed in 2008 whereby a group of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and individuals challenged the constitutionality of the Philippines Mining Act (“Mining Act”), the Financial or Technical Assistance Agreements (“FTAAs”) and the Mineral Production Sharing Agreements (“MPSAs”) in the Philippines Supreme Court. After some years of slow development, the case proceeded to oral hearing in 2013 and is currently awaiting decision from the Supreme Court.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Supreme Court has previously upheld the constitutionality of both the Mining Act and the FTAAs, the Company is mindful that litigation is an inherently uncertain process and the outcome of the case may adversely affect the operation and financial position of the Company. At this stage, it is not possible to identify the potential orders of the Court nor to quantify the possible impact. The Company is working closely with the DENR, the other respondents in the case, and the mining industry to defend the Mining Act and the validity of its FTAA.

(c) On February 14, 2017, the Company received an order from the DENR calling for the suspension of the Didipio operation, citing “… petition of the Local Government of Nueva Vizcaya for the cancellation of the FTAA; alleged damages to houses caused by the blasting operation; and the potential adverse impact to the agricultural areas of the Province…” as reasons for the decision. The Company maintains that there is no legal basis for the proposed suspension, and the Didipio operation is not in violation of any laws, rules or regulations. Subsequent to receiving the suspension order, the Company filed an appeal with the Office of the President (“OP”), which has the effect of immediately staying the execution of the DENR suspension order. On March 15, 2017, the Company filed the Appeal Memorandum with the OP substantiating its grounds for appeal. The DENR filed its commentary to the Company’s Memorandum on or around May 8, 2017, and the Company subsequently filed a further reply to the DENR commentary. The matter is currently awaiting a decision from the OP. The Didipio operation is expected to continue to operate during the appeal process.

(d) The Company operates in a number of jurisdictions. In the normal course of operations, the Company is occasionally subject to claims or litigations, including claims relating to workers compensation, motor vehicle accidents and items of similar nature. The Company deals with these claims as and when they arise. The Group also maintains specific insurance policies to transfer the risk of such claims. No provision is included in the accounts unless the Directors believe that a liability has been crystallized. In those circumstances where such claims are of material effect, have merit and are not covered by insurance, their financial effect is provided for within the financial statements. Other than as disclosed in these financial statements and other public filings, there are no claims that the Company believes will result in material losses as at the date of these financial statements.

(e) The Group has provided guarantees in respect of the $230.0 million banking facilities (Note 14). At March 31, 2018 the total outstanding balance under these facilities was $200 million (December 31, 2017: $200 million). Associated with this guarantee are certain financial compliance undertakings by the Group, including gearing covenants which the Group complied with at March 31, 2018.

(f) The Group has provided guarantees in respect of the capital lease agreements for certain mobile mining equipment entered into by the controlled entities. At March 31, 2018 the outstanding rental obligations under the capital lease are $38.0 million (December 31, 2017: $43.3 million). Associated with this guarantee are certain financial compliance undertakings by the Group, including gearing covenants which the Group complied with at March 31, 2018.

(g) The Group has issued bonds in favour of various New Zealand authorities (Ministry of Economic Development - Crown Minerals, Otago Regional Council, Waitaki District Council, West Coast Regional Council, Buller District Council, Timberlands West Coast Limited and Department of Conservation) as a condition for the grant of mining and exploration privileges, water rights and/or resource consents, and rights of access for the Macraes Gold Mine and the Globe Progress Mine at the Reefton Gold Project which amount to approximately $37.5 million (December 31, 2017: $36.7 million).

(h) The Group has provided a cash operating bond to the New Zealand Department of Conservation of $0.4 million (December 31, 2017: $0.4 million) which is refundable at the end of the Globe Progress mine. This amount is included in the total referred to in (g) above.

(i) The Group has contingent liabilities under contracts, guarantees and other agreements arising in the ordinary course of business on which no loss is anticipated. Bonds have been issued in favour of various New Zealand authorities (Ministry of Energy, Hauraki District Council, Waikato Regional Council, Environment Waikato, Department of Conservation) as a condition for the grant of mining and exploration privileges, water rights and/or resource consents, and rights of access for Martha mining that amount to approximately $40.0 million (December 31, 2017: $39.2 million).

25 CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

(j) The mine operating permit at Haile which became final and effective during the first quarter of 2015 includes a schedule for estimated financial assurance of $65.0 million over the mine life consisting of $55.0 million in surety bonds or other mechanisms and $10.0 million in an interest bearing cash trust. The Company has satisfied its current financial assurance payment requirements by using a surety bond of $33.8 million. In addition, the Company has paid $1.0 million in trust funding by the end of March 2018.

The remaining estimated financial assurance of $30.2 million will be paid over the life of the mine with the next financial assurance payment anticipated to occur in 2018. The timing and amounts of these payments could change due to a number of factors including changes in regulatory requirements, changes in scope and timing of closure activities. The State requires financial assurance for the estimated costs of mine reclamation and closure, including groundwater quality protection programs.

The surety bond and other financial assurance must be maintained in force continuously throughout the life of the mining operation and may only be released, partially or in full, after the State of South Carolina approves its release.

26 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There have been no material subsequent events that have arisen since the end of the financial period to the date of this report that have not otherwise been dealt with.