

IVANHOE MINES

NEW HORIZONS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

DATED: MAY 12, 2020

INTRODUCTION

This management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. ("Ivanhoe", "Ivanhoe Mines" or the "Company"), for the three months ended March 31, 2020, which have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 - Interim Financial Reporting (IAS 34) and the audited consolidated financial statements of Ivanhoe for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). All dollar figures stated herein are in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise specified. References to "C\$" mean Canadian dollars and references to "R" mean South African Rands.

The effective date of this MD&A is **May 12, 2020**. Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Certain statements contained in the MD&A are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. See "*Forward-Looking Statements*" and "*Risk Factors*".

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this MD&A constitute "forward-looking statements" or "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Such statements and information involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, its projects, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or information. Such statements can be identified by the use of words such as "may", "would", "could", "will", "intend", "expect", "believe", "plan", "anticipate", "estimate", "scheduled", "forecast", "predict" and other similar terminology, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. These statements reflect the Company's current expectations regarding future events, performance and results and speak only as of the date of this MD&A.

Such statements include without limitation, the timing and results of: (i) statements regarding first copper concentrate production at the Kakula Mine in Q3 2021; (ii) statements regarding the pace of underground development at the Kakula Mine is expected to continue to accelerate as additional mining crews are mobilized; (iii) statements regarding Kakula's high-grade stockpile is projected to significantly expand in the coming months as the majority of Kakula's underground development will be in mining zones grading +5% copper; (iv) statements regarding the expectation that Kakula's ball mills are scheduled for arrival in mid-2020; (v) statements regarding refurbishment of six turbines at the Mwadingusha hydro-electric power plant and associated 220-kilovolt infrastructure is progressing and that four turbines are expected to be operational by December 2020, the remaining two in Q1 2021, and the refurbished plant is projected to deliver approximately 72 megawatts of power to the national grid; (vi) statements regarding the Platreef Project's first shaft (Shaft 1) is scheduled to be completed to a final depth of approximately 1,000 metres in Q3 2020; (vii) statements regarding a phased development production plan for the Platreef Project that targets significantly lower initial capital, to accelerate first production by using Shaft 1 as the mine's initial production shaft, followed by expansions to the production rate as outlined in the 2017 definitive feasibility study (DFS); (viii) statements regarding the planned expansion in initial plant capacity at Kakula from 3.0 Mtpa to 3.8 Mtpa and the planned increase in the underground mining crews in 2020 from 11 to 14 to ensure sufficient mining operations to feed the expanded plant throughput; (ix) statements regarding the updated estimate of Kakula's initial capital costs is approximately \$1.3 billion as of January 1, 2019, which assumes commissioning of the processing plant in Q3 2021 and includes expanded plant capacity and pre-production ore stockpiles; (x) statements regarding the planned mining methods at Platreef will use highly productive, mechanized methods, including long-hole stoping and drift-and-fill mining, and that each method will utilize cemented backfill for maximum ore extraction; (xi) statements regarding an independent DFS for the Kakula Mine is underway with an expected completion date of Q3 2020, and at the same time, Ivanhoe expects to issue an updated preliminary economic assessment for the expanded

Kamoa-Kakula combined production scenario that will include an updated Mineral Resource estimate for Kamoa North, including the initial Mineral Resource estimate for the Kamoa North Bonanza Zone; (xii) statements regarding the forthcoming Kakula DFS will incorporate detailed design, engineering and procurement, with the plans to increase the initial processing plant ore capacity by approximately 26% from 3.0 Mtpa to 3.8 Mtpa; (xiii) statements regarding Ivanhoe's expectation that it will continue to have sufficient cash resources or project-related financing options available to cover its share of the initial capital costs; (xiv) statements regarding timing and duration of reduced activities at the Platreef and Kipushi projects; (xv) statements regarding the Company targeting company-wide cash savings of up to \$75 million to strengthen the current treasury; and (xvi) statements regarding the expected expenditure for the remainder of 2020 of \$31.4 million on further development at the Platreef Project; \$20.2 million at the Kipushi Project; \$6 million on regional exploration in the DRC; and \$17.8 million on corporate overheads – as well as its proportionate funding of the Kamoa-Kakula Project, expected to be \$337 million for the remainder of 2020.

As well, all of the results of the pre-feasibility study for the Kakula copper mine and the updated and expanded Kamoa-Kakula Project preliminary economic assessment, the feasibility study of the Platreef Project and the pre-feasibility study of the Kipushi Project, constitute forward-looking statements or information, and include future estimates of internal rates of return, net present value, future production, estimates of cash cost, proposed mining plans and methods, mine life estimates, cash flow forecasts, metal recoveries, estimates of capital and operating costs and the size and timing of phased development of the projects. Furthermore, with respect to this specific forward-looking information concerning the development of the Kamoa-Kakula, Platreef and Kipushi projects, the Company has based its assumptions and analysis on certain factors that are inherently uncertain. Uncertainties include: (i) the adequacy of infrastructure; (ii) geological characteristics; (iii) metallurgical characteristics of the mineralization; (iv) the ability to develop adequate processing capacity; (v) the price of copper, nickel, zinc, platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold; (vi) the availability of equipment and facilities necessary to complete development; (vii) the cost of consumables and mining and processing equipment; (viii) unforeseen technological and engineering problems; (ix) accidents or acts of sabotage or terrorism; (x) currency fluctuations; (xi) changes in regulations; (xii) the compliance by joint venture partners with terms of agreements; (xiii) the availability and productivity of skilled labour; (xiv) the regulation of the mining industry by various governmental agencies; (xv) the ability to raise sufficient capital to develop such projects; (xiv) changes in project scope or design, and (xv) political factors.

This MD&A also contains references to estimates of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. The estimation of Mineral Resources is inherently uncertain and involves subjective judgments about many relevant factors. Estimates of Mineral Reserves provide more certainty but still involve similar subjective judgments. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The accuracy of any such estimates is a function of the quantity and quality of available data, and of the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation (including estimated future production from the Company's projects, the anticipated tonnages and grades that will be mined and the estimated level of recovery that will be realized), which may prove to be unreliable and depend, to a certain extent, upon the analysis of drilling results and statistical inferences that ultimately may prove to be inaccurate. Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimates may have to be re-estimated based on: (i) fluctuations in copper, nickel, zinc, platinum group elements (PGE), gold or other mineral prices; (ii) results of drilling; (iii) metallurgical testing and other studies; (iv) proposed mining operations, including dilution; (v) the evaluation of mine plans subsequent to the date of any estimates and/or changes in mine plans; (vi) the possible failure to receive required permits, approvals and licences; and (vii) changes in law or regulation.

Forward-looking statements and information involve significant risks and uncertainties, should not be read as guarantees of future performance or results and will not necessarily be accurate indicators of whether or not such results will be achieved. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements or information, including, but not limited to, the factors discussed below and under "Risk Factors", and elsewhere in this MD&A, as well as

unexpected changes in laws, rules or regulations, or their enforcement by applicable authorities; the failure of parties to contracts with the Company to perform as agreed; social or labour unrest; changes in commodity prices; and the failure of exploration programs or studies to deliver anticipated results or results that would justify and support continued exploration, studies, development or operations.

Although the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are based upon what management of the Company believes are reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot assure investors that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this MD&A and are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. Subject to applicable securities laws, the Company does not assume any obligation to update or revise the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this MD&A.

The Company's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the factors set forth below in the "Risk Factors" section beginning on page 45 and elsewhere in this MD&A.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Ivanhoe Mines is a mineral exploration and development company. The Company's financial performance is primarily affected by ongoing exploration and development activities being conducted at its three material properties. The Company has no producing properties and does not have operating revenues. The Company expects to fund all of its exploration and development activities through debt and equity financing until operating revenues are generated. The Company's material properties consist of:

- **The Kamo-Kakula Project.** A joint venture between Ivanhoe Mines and Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd., ("Zijin" or "Zijin Mining") within the Central African Copperbelt in the DRC's southern Lualaba province. Following the signing of an agreement with the DRC government in November 2016 to transfer an additional 15% interest in the Kamo-Kakula Project to the government of the DRC, Ivanhoe Mines and Zijin Mining each hold an indirect 39.6% interest in the Kamo-Kakula Project, Crystal River Global Limited (Crystal River) holds an indirect 0.8% interest and the DRC government holds a direct 20% interest. The Kamo-Kakula Project is independently ranked as the world's fourth largest copper deposit by international mining consultant Wood Mackenzie. (See "*Kamo-Kakula Project*")
- **The Platreef Project.** Construction of the planned Platreef Mine is now underway on the Company's discovery of platinum, palladium, nickel, copper, gold and rhodium on the Northern Limb of South Africa's Bushveld Igneous Complex. Ivanhoe Mines holds a 64% interest in Platreef, the South African beneficiaries of a broad-based, black economic empowerment structure have a combined 26% stake in the Platreef Project and the remaining 10% is owned by a Japanese consortium of ITOCHU Corporation, Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation; and Japan Gas Corporation. (See "*Platreef Project*")
- **The Kipushi Project.** The existing Kipushi Mine is located on the Central African Copperbelt in the Democratic Republic of Congo's (DRC) southern Haut-Katanga province, one of Africa's major mining hubs. The mine, which operated between 1924 and 1993, is approximately 30 kilometres southwest of the provincial capital, Lubumbashi, and less than one kilometre from the DRC-Zambia border. Ivanhoe Mines holds a 68% interest in Kipushi; the state-owned mining company, La Générale des Carrières et des Mines (Gécamines), holds the remaining 32% interest. (See "*Kipushi Project*")

- **The Western Foreland Exploration Project.** A group of 100%-owned exploration licences totalling approximately 2,550 km², much of it located in close proximity to the Kamo-a-Kakula Project where Ivanhoe's DRC exploration group is targeting Kamo-a-Kakula-style copper mineralization through a regional exploration and drilling program. (See "*DRC Western Foreland Exploration Project*")

Senior management, streamlining company offices and COVID-19 response initiatives

As announced on March 11, 2020, the Company has promoted its Chief Financial Officer, Marna Cloete, to the position of President, in addition to her role as Chief Financial Officer. Ivanhoe's former President, Tony S. Giardini, left Ivanhoe Mines after a short transition period. Following the appointment, Ivanhoe Mines announced a review of its organizational structure and cost base, which has now been concluded.

The Company will reduce its global office footprint and its corporate and senior management headcount, in addition to implementing several other Company-wide, cash-saving measures to generate cash savings of up to \$75 million through 2021. As a result, Toronto-based Executive Vice-Chairman Egizio Bianchini will relinquish his executive role but remain as Vice-Chairman and a Director of the Company. Ivanhoe's head office will remain in Sandton (South Africa) and be supported by satellite offices in Beijing (China) and London (United Kingdom).

In order to further optimize the management structure and strengthen Ivanhoe's executive team, Pierre Joubert has been promoted to Executive Vice President Technical Services and will join Ivanhoe's Executive Committee. Mr. Joubert, who was General Manager of Kipushi Corporation, is a qualified Mining Engineer and has had progressively senior responsibilities in the South African operations of Johannesburg-based Anglo American Platinum (Amplats), African Rainbow Minerals (ARM) and with Ivanhoe Mines.

The Executive Committee, led by Marna Cloete, President and CFO, includes Dr. Patricia Makhsha, Executive Vice President, Sustainability & Special Projects; Matthieu Bos, Executive Vice President Africa; Peter Zhou, Executive Vice President China and Pierre Joubert, Executive Vice President Technical Services. Warwick Morley-Jepson, Ivanhoe's Chief Operating Officer, will depart the Company after a short transition period.

In early April, Ivanhoe provided further details on the rigorous protective measures it has implemented to protect the health and well-being of its employees, contractors and local communities while ensuring business continuity at the Kamo-a-Kakula Project.

In response to government-imposed travel restrictions and emergency protocols introduced worldwide, strict quarantine and lock-down procedures have been implemented at all three of the Company's projects — Kamo-a-Kakula, Platreef and Kipushi — to prevent the corona virus from spreading to the minesites. To date, no COVID-19 cases have been discovered at Ivanhoe's projects.

At Kamo-a-Kakula, the minesite has been locked down and all key personnel are on site. The supply of food and critical equipment continues under strict delivery protocols. At present, more than 3,450 employees and contractors are based at the minesite, which ensures operational continuity and minimizes the impact on the development schedule.

Platreef temporarily suspended its shaft-sinking operations in compliance with the country-wide lock down imposed by the South African Government on March 26th. In late April, mine development operations resumed at Platreef with reduced staffing levels and strict COVID-19 preventative procedures. Mine development operations at Kipushi are temporarily suspended to reduce the risk to the workforce and local communities.

Following the guidelines outlined by the World Health Organization, the Company appointed a task team from senior management with overall responsibility for COVID-19 response planning. The team is led by Dr. Nicolette Du Plessis, a specialist in Pediatric Infectious Diseases and a Professor at the University of Pretoria, and includes specialist doctors, paramedics, nurses, as well as counsel from several external, world-leading epidemiologists. Dr. Du Plessis is president of the Southern African Society of Pediatric Infectious Diseases and president-elect of the Federation of Infectious Diseases Societies of Southern Africa.

The task team, together with its Kamoa-Kakula Project medical response team and its medical service provider, Medical Support Solutions of the United Kingdom, has access to some of the best advice from medical experts from around the globe and has implemented key procedures across the business to ensure minimal disruption to operations.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Ivanhoe postpones its annual general meeting of shareholders and the date for sending out the company's executive compensation disclosure

Due to restrictions on public gatherings enacted by both the Federal and Provincial governments in Canada in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and to help protect the health and well-being of its shareholders, colleagues, communities and other stakeholders, Ivanhoe has made the decision to postpone its annual and special meeting (AGM) of shareholders to a date no later than the end of September 2020.

As the COVID-19 situation evolves and advice from government and medical authorities is updated, Ivanhoe will set the new AGM date and file a notice of meeting and record date on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

Given the postponement of the company's AGM, Ivanhoe also intends to postpone the date when it will send shareholders the management information circular for the annual general meeting, which includes the company's executive compensation disclosure. The company is relying on BC Instrument 51-516 – Temporary Exemptions from Certain Requirements to File or Send Securityholder Materials – published on May 1, 2020, that is providing public companies with temporary blanket relief from certain filing and delivery requirements related to the sending of materials for annual general meetings.

Once a new AGM date is determined, Ivanhoe will provide shareholders with the same disclosure documents they would normally receive ahead of an annual meeting, including the executive compensation disclosure, in accordance with applicable legislation.

KAMOA-KAKULA PROJECT

The Kamoa-Kakula Project, a joint venture between Ivanhoe Mines and Zijin Mining, has been independently ranked as the world's fourth largest copper deposit by international mining consultant Wood Mackenzie. The project is approximately 25 kilometres west of the town of Kolwezi and about 270 kilometres west of Lubumbashi.

Ivanhoe sold a 49.5% share interest in Kamoa Holding Limited (Kamoa Holding) to Zijin Mining in December 2015 for an aggregate consideration of \$412 million. In addition, Ivanhoe sold a 1% share interest in Kamoa Holding to privately-owned Crystal River for \$8.32 million - which Crystal River will pay through a non-interest-bearing, 10-year promissory note. Since the conclusion of the Zijin transaction in December 2015, each shareholder has been required to fund expenditures at the Kamoa-Kakula Project in an amount equivalent to its proportionate shareholding interest in Kamoa Holding.

A 5%, non-dilutable interest in the Kamoa-Kakula Project was transferred to the DRC government on September 11, 2012 for no consideration, pursuant to the 2002 DRC mining code. Following the signing

of an agreement with the DRC government in November 2016, in which an additional 15% interest in the Kamo-Kakula Project was transferred to the DRC government, Ivanhoe and Zijin Mining now each hold an indirect 39.6% interest in the Kamo-Kakula Project, Crystal River holds an indirect 0.8% interest and the DRC government holds a direct 20% interest. Kamo Holding holds an 80% interest in the project.

Photo: Members of Kamo-Kakula’s development team at Kakula’s growing high-grade ore stockpile.



Health and safety at Kamo-Kakula

At the end of March 2020, the Kamo-Kakula Project reached 2,014,404 work hours free of a lost-time injury. A fatality occurred on February 7, 2020 when a contractor's employee passed away due to fat embolism syndrome following a broken bone incurred in a workplace accident on January 21, 2020. The Kamo-Kakula Project continues to strive toward its workplace objective of zero harm to all employees and contractors. Since the fatality in February a number of additional safety interventions have been implemented.

As part of the Company's the COVID-19 response initiatives, the Kamo-Kakula minesite has been locked down and strict isolation procedures have been implemented in the event of higher-risk personnel, or potential COVID-19 cases. Ten intensive care units, each equipped with a ventilator, and 20 high-care units will be available to treat potential patients, in addition to a quarantine facility for up to 60 potential patients. The project has procured abundant critical protective supplies for its minesite medical professionals, including surgical gloves and N95 face masks.

Definitive Feasibility Study nearing completion for the Kakula Mine

An independent definitive feasibility study (DFS) for the Kakula Mine is underway with an expected completion date of Q3 2020. At the same time, Ivanhoe expects to issue an updated preliminary economic assessment (PEA) for the expanded Kamoa-Kakula combined production scenarios, incorporating Kansoko, Kakula West and Kamoa North mining areas. The updated PEA will include the updated Mineral Resource estimate for Kamoa North which includes the initial Mineral Resource estimate for the Kamoa North Bonanza Zone. The updated resource estimate technical report was filed under the Company's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com on March 27, 2020.

The forthcoming Kakula DFS will incorporate detailed design, engineering and procurement, which is largely complete. A separate DFS for an on-site smelter is underway in parallel, and will be incorporated into the integrated Kamoa-Kakula PEA.

Additional mining crews added at Kakula to increase pre-production ore stockpiles and position the mine to accelerate the second phase of development

An expansion in initial plant capacity from 3.0 Mtpa to 3.8 Mtpa is planned, which requires increasing the underground mining crews in 2020 from 11 to 14 to ensure sufficient mining operations to feed the expanded plant throughput. This would have the benefit of producing a larger surface stockpile of ore prior to the scheduled commissioning of the processing plant, as well as accelerating the mine development schedule, providing the opportunity to bring forward the commencement of the second phase of development at Kakula. The second 3.8 Mtpa plant module will be primarily fed from the Kakula Mine at a planned full production mining rate of 6 Mtpa. Further study work will determine the amount of tonnes to be sourced from the Kansoko Mine, or elsewhere, to maximize the full milling capacity of 7.6 Mtpa. Any plans to accelerate the second module of Kakula's processing plant would be subject to securing the necessary project-level financing and an independent definitive feasibility study on increased production mining rates from 6 Mtpa to 7.6 Mtpa.

Photo: Kamoa employees in one of Kakula's access drives that currently grades more than 8% copper.



Basic engineering design for the expansion from 3.8 Mtpa to 7.6 Mtpa is currently underway. The scope of facilities includes underground expansion at Kakula, the commencement of mining operations at Kansoko, a second 3.8 Mtpa concentrator module at Kakula as well as associated surface infrastructure to support the expansion at the various sites. The basic engineering is expected to be complete by mid-2020.

In April, crews at Kakula began mining and stockpiling ore with an average grade greater than 8% copper. At the end of May, 2020, Kakula's high-grade, pre-production ore stockpile is forecast to contain 105,000 tonnes grading 5.95% copper. Kakula's medium-grade ore stockpile is forecast to contain an additional 250,000 tonnes at 3.01% copper. The high-grade stockpile is projected to significantly expand in the coming months as the majority of Kakula's underground development will be in mining zones grading +5% copper.

The current estimate of the project's initial capital costs is approximately \$1.3 billion as of January 1, 2019, which assumes commissioning of the first processing plant module in Q3 2021 and includes expanded plant capacity and pre-production ore stockpiles.

The capital costs incurred by the Kamo-Kakula joint venture in 2019 amounted to \$309.1 million, of which \$125.2 million was spent on the Kakula declines and mine development. A further capital cost of \$80.9 million has been incurred in Q1 2020.

Ivanhoe will fund its share of approximately 40% of the initial capital costs, plus its share of capital associated with the 20% carried interest owned by the Government of the DRC, which will be repaid through future cash flows from the project. Ivanhoe expects that it will continue to have sufficient cash resources or financing options available to cover its share of the initial capital costs.

Photo: Construction of the concrete foundations for the initial 3.8 Mtpa processing plant's ball mill foundations is nearing completion.



Photo: Construction crews dismantling scaffolding used to construct concrete foundations for the processing plant's rougher flotation cells.



Kamoa-Kakula Mineral Resources increased again

Ivanhoe announced the completion of an independently-verified, updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Kamoa-Kakula Project on February 5, 2020. The new Mineral Resource estimate is the culmination of an infill drilling program designed to better define higher-grade copper zones within the existing Kamoa Deposit.

At a 1% cut-off, Kamoa's Indicated Mineral Resources now total 760 million tonnes grading 2.73% copper, containing 45.8 billion pounds of copper. At the same 1% cut-off, Kamoa's Inferred Mineral Resources now total 235 million tonnes grading 1.70% copper, containing 8.8 billion pounds of copper. At a 3% cut-off, the new Mineral Resource estimate boosts the Kamoa Deposit's Indicated Mineral Resource tonnages by 15% and contained copper by 15.5%, to a total of 256 million tonnes at a grade of 4.15% copper. At the same 3% cut-off, Kamoa's Inferred Mineral Resources now total 13 million tonnes at a grade of 3.51% copper.

The entire Kamoa Deposit was updated in the new Mineral Resource estimate. The majority of recent drilling, however, targeted the ultra-high-grade Bonanza Zone at Kamoa North, and an approximated north-south corridor of elevated copper grades in the far north of the mining licence area (the Far North Zone).

The new Kamoa Mineral Resource estimate covers approximately 600 metres of strike length in the deeper western portions of the Bonanza Zone (west of the West Scarp Fault), and 1,500 metres of strike length in the shallower eastern portions of the Bonanza Zone; defined by drill sections spaced 50 metres apart on strike in the central section, and 100 metres apart on strike elsewhere.

At a 1% cut-off, the current, combined Indicated Mineral Resources for the Kamo-Kakula Project now totals 1.387 billion tonnes grading 2.74% copper, containing 83.7 billion pounds of copper. At the same 1% cut-off, Kamo-Kakula’s combined Inferred Mineral Resources now total 339 million tonnes grading 1.68% copper, containing 12.5 billion pounds of copper.

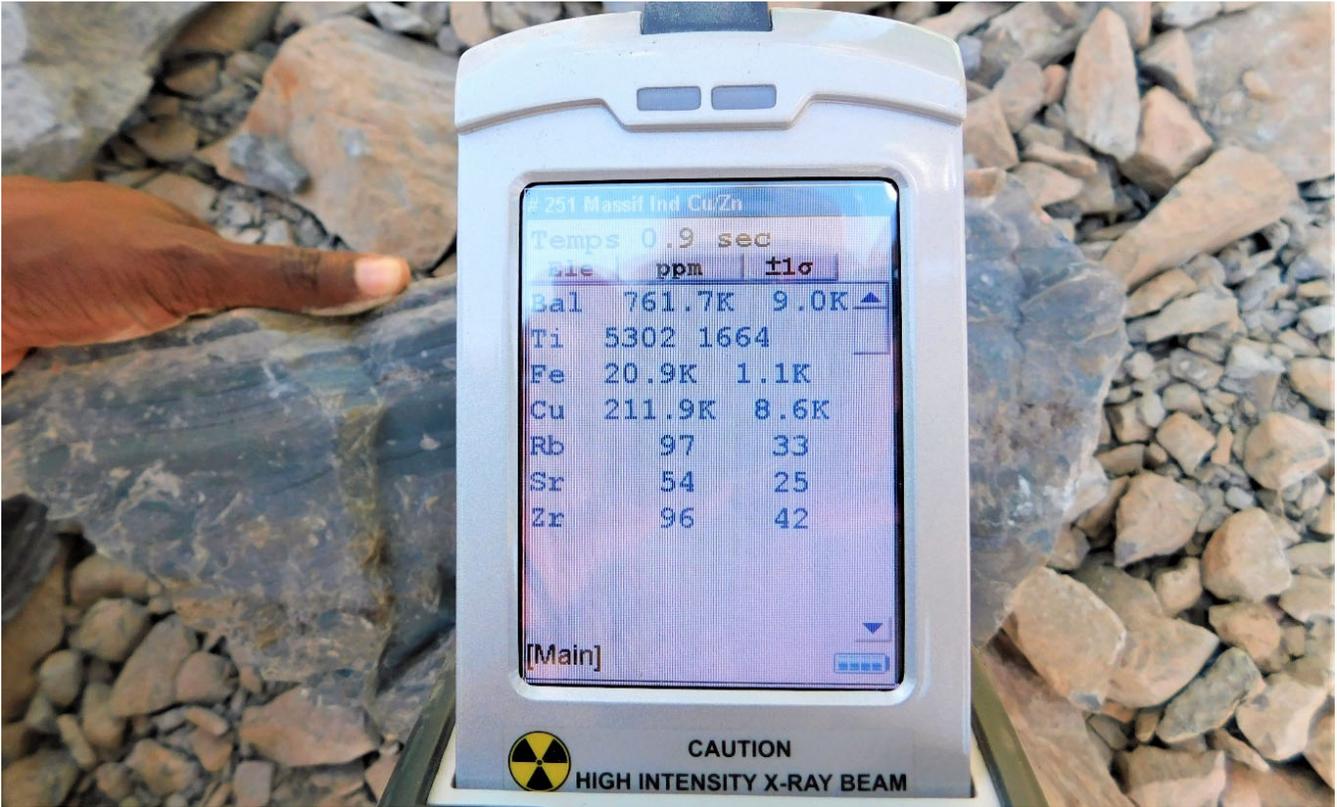
At a higher 3% cut-off, the current, combined Indicated Mineral Resources for the Kamo-Kakula Project now totals 423 million tonnes grading 4.68% copper, containing 43.7 billion pounds of copper. At the same 3% cut-off, Kamo-Kakula’s combined Inferred Mineral Resources now total 17 million tonnes grading 3.51% copper, containing 1.3 billion pounds of copper.

The new Kamo-Kakula Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate was prepared by George Gilchrist, Ivanhoe Mines’ Vice President, Resources, under the direction of Gordon Seibel, RM SME, of the Wood Group (formerly Amec Foster Wheeler E&C Services Inc.) of Reno, USA, and is reported in accordance with the 2014 CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. Mr. Seibel is the Qualified Person for the estimate. The effective date of the estimate is January 30, 2020, and the cut-off date for drill data is January 20, 2020. There has been no change to the Mineral Reserve estimate at Kamo-Kakula.

More than 14.4 kilometres of underground development now completed as the project tracks towards first production in Q3 2021

A total of 11.8 kilometres of underground development was completed by the end of Q1 2020, which was 3.4 kilometres ahead of plan. A record of 1.7 kilometres advancement was achieved at Kakula in April. As of May 8, more than 14.4 kilometres of underground development had been completed – approximately 4.4 kilometres ahead of plan.

Photo: A sample of Kakula’s predominant type of ore – fine-grained, gray-coloured chalcocite. This sample grades 211.9 thousand parts per million copper, or 21.19% (Cu). Chalcocite (Cu₂S) is nearly 80% copper by weight.



Mine access drives 1 and 2 (interconnected, parallel tunnels that will provide access to ore zones) continue to progress well towards the southern portion of the orebody. Development also is well advanced on the eastern perimeter drives and the room-and-pillar mining area.

Development from the southern portal has reached south access drives 1 and 2, with mining crews working to establish the connection of these drives with mine access drives 1 and 2 from the north side of the orebody, which is scheduled to occur in September 2020.

A second owner crew was added in March bringing the total number of underground mining crews to nine. The project will continue to add additional crews over the next 12 months to further accelerate development. One training crew is currently operating at the Kansoko mine.

Photo: Flory Wavumba Ilunga (Drill Rig Operator) drilling rock-bolt holes into the ceiling of the new water dam being constructed at Kakula's room-and-pillar mining area. Anchor bolts will be inserted into the holes as an additional safety measure to reinforce the excavated tunnel.



Engineering, procurement and construction advancing well

Project engineering and procurement activities are advancing well. The current primary construction focus that runs through the project's critical path is the installation of the underground rock handling system, the processing plant and the electrical high-voltage infrastructure installation.

Construction of the underground rock handling system is almost complete, with certain commissioning activities underway. There have been some commissioning delays associated with the site lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This has affected delivery of commissioning equipment and the deployment of commissioning engineers. The revised date for the first ore delivered to surface on the conveyor system is June 2020.

The reaming of Ventilation Shaft 2 recently was finished in March 2020, bringing the number of 5.5-metre-diameter ventilation shafts completed at Kakula to three (Ventilation Shafts 1 & 2, and Ventilation Shaft

North West). The raise bore machine has been moved to Ventilation Shaft North East to start drilling a pilot hole. Ventilation Shaft 1 was fully commissioned with high-capacity fans installed in 2019, while Ventilation Shaft North West and Ventilation Shaft 2 are expected to be commissioned later this year. Ventilation Shaft North East is scheduled to be commissioned in March 2021.

Civil construction of the process plant is in progress with over 9,000 cubic metres of concrete poured and numerous work areas under construction. Fabrication of the ball mills is underway at CITIC Heavy Industries' factory in Luoyang, China. The process plant long lead items have started to arrive on site, with the ball mills scheduled to arrive in mid-2020.

Construction of the new 220-kilovolt overhead power line, as well as the new electrical switching substation is underway and the switchgear has been ordered.

Construction of the new road linking Kamo-a-Kakula with the Kolwezi airport is complete, as well as the new road connecting the Kamo-a camp to the Kakula mine. The contractor has now started construction of the new sand haulage road which will connect the sand pit to the backfill plant.

All accommodation at the Kakula village has been completed and is occupied. Construction of the kitchen, mess area and laundry is well advanced.

Photo: Cutting Kakula's ball mill girth gear at CITIC Heavy Industries' factory in Luoyang, China.



Photo: Machining of the ball mill shell at CITIC Heavy Industries' factory.



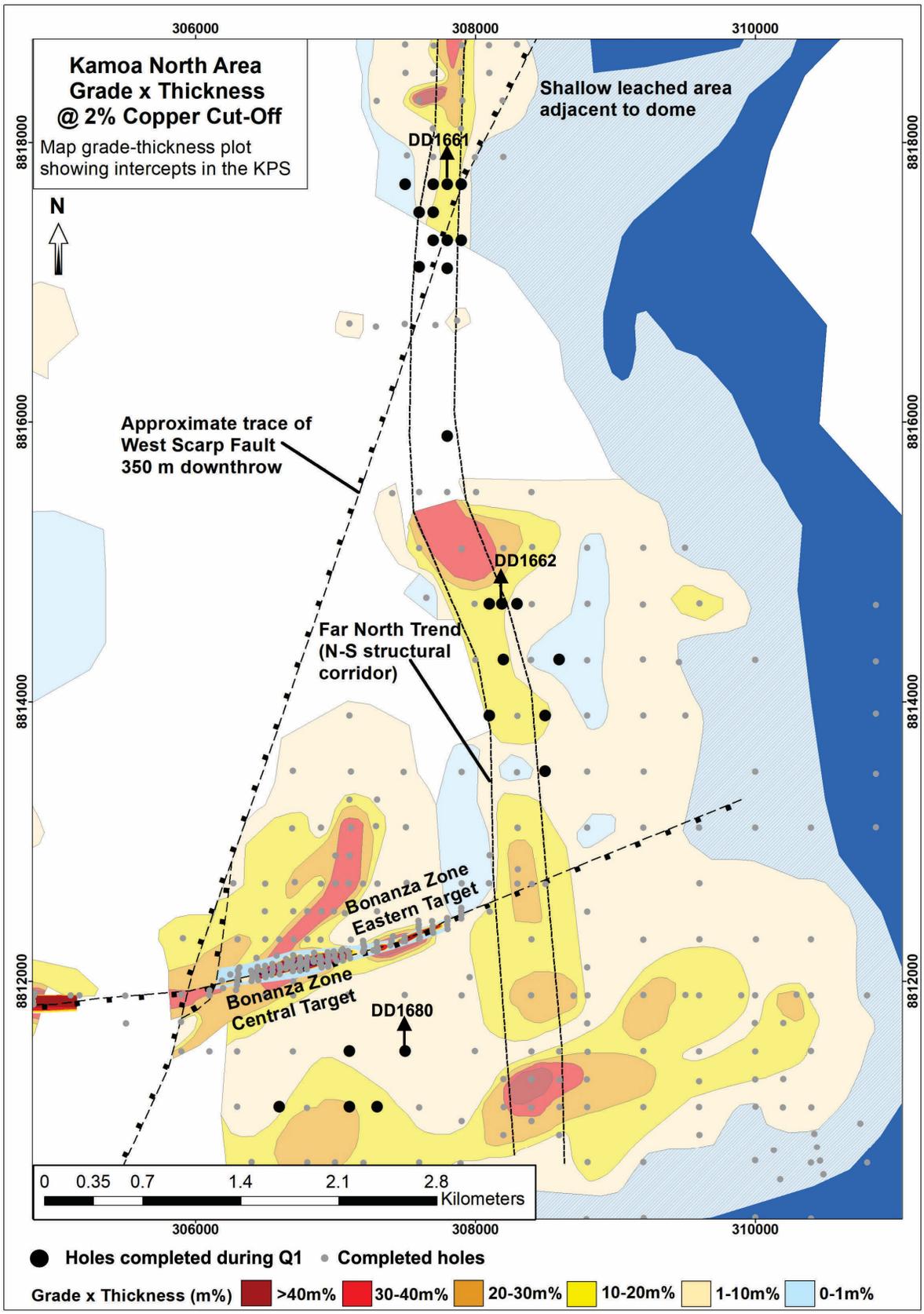
Exploration success leads to discovery of shallow, thick, ultra-high grade Kamo North Bonanza Zone

Drilling activities in Q1 2020 were focused on further definition of known high grade trends in the typical mineralized horizon (Ki1.1.1) at Kamo North. No further drilling has been done in the Bonanza Zone.

During Q1 2020, 25 holes totalling 5,195 metres were drilled in Kamo North. Eighteen diamond drill holes were completed in the north-south high-grade trend with X-Ray Florescence (XRF) testwork suggesting several holes with good intersections of copper mineralization. Five drill holes were completed south of the Bonanza Zone to test the typical mineralized horizon. These holes were drilled below a proposed Kamo North decline tunnel to target the central high-grade portion of the Bonanza Zone. Visual indications within these areas suggested positive results and will require further studies on viable box-cut locations.

The Induced Polarization (IP) survey planned in the Bonanza Zone has been affected by travel restrictions imposed as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic. A decision to conduct this survey will be reviewed in the future.

Figure: Map of Kamo North showing the location of holes completed during Q1 2020 (black dots) and holes completed before 2020 (gray dots).



Development options at Kamo North being considered

All geotechnical and hydrogeological drilling to provide support for future mining studies has been completed and a final resource model has been prepared. Metallurgical flotation test work has yielded positive results in line with expected performance. A number of different mine development scenarios and mining methods are being reviewed and optimized.

Ongoing upgrading work enables Mwadingusha hydropower station to supply clean electricity to the national grid

Ongoing upgrading work at the Mwadingusha hydropower plant in the DRC has significantly progressed with major equipment being delivered to site. The power station was shut down to replace sections of penstocks that were found to be in an advanced stage of corrosion. The turbines will be fully refurbished and modernized with state-of-the-art control and instrumentation. The progressive re-commissioning of the turbines is underway with four turbines expected to be in operation by December 2020 and the two remaining turbines in Q1 2021. The refurbished plant is projected to deliver approximately 72 megawatts (MW) of power to the national grid.

The work at Mwadingusha is being conducted by engineering firm STUCKY of Lausanne, Switzerland, under the direction of Ivanhoe Mines and Zijin Mining, in conjunction with the DRC's state-owned power company, La Société Nationale d'Electricité (SNEL SA).

The Kansoko Mine, Kakula Mine and Kamo camp have been connected to the national hydroelectric power grid since the completion of a 20-kilometre long, 120-kilovolt, single-circuit power line between Kansoko and SNEL SA's high voltage national grid in September 2016. A 12-kilometres long, 120-kilovolts, dual-circuit power line between Kansoko and Kakula was completed in December 2017. The design of permanent, 11-kilovolt reticulation to the ventilation shafts and mine has started, which includes substations, overhead lines and surface cables.

Photo: Assembling one of the alternator cooling systems at the Mwadingusha hydropower plant.



Photo: Aerial view of the Mwadingusha hydropower plant that Ivanhoe and Zijin are upgrading in a private-public partnership venture with the DRC's state-owned power company, La Société Nationale d'Electricité, to provide long-term, environmentally-friendly electricity for the Kamoakakula Project and the Congolese people.



Continued focus on enriching communities through sustainable development

The Kamoakakula Sustainable Livelihoods Program is committed to sustainable development in the communities within the project's footprint. The main objective of the livelihoods program is to enhance food security and living standards of the people who reside within the project area. The program consists primarily of fish farming, poultry production, beekeeping and food crops, including farming of maize (corn), vegetables and bananas. With the increase in development activities at the project, a significant number of employment opportunities have also been made available to residents of the local communities.

The Sustainable Livelihoods Program started in 2010 in an effort to strengthen food security and farming capacity in the host communities near Kamoakakula by establishing an agricultural training garden and support for farmers at the community level. Today, approximately 350 community farmers are benefiting from the Sustainable Livelihoods Program, producing high-quality food for their families and selling the surplus for additional income.

Additional non-farming related activities for Q1 2020 included education and literacy programs, the continuation of a community brick-making program and the supply of fresh water to a number of local communities using solar powered boreholes.

Construction of resettlement houses for the second phase of the relocation program is underway. The survey for the final phase of relocation has been completed and crop compensation will commence shortly, with only five permanent structures being identified. The entire Kakula mine area, including the tailings dam area, will be secured once these relocation phases are complete.

Photo: Matemba Mulemba Mamy, a member of the Community Banana Cooperative, picks bananas from a farm near the Kamo-a-Kakula Project, part of the Kamo-a-Kakula Sustainable Livelihood Program.



PLATREEF PROJECT

The Platreef Project is owned by Ivanplats (Pty) Ltd (Ivanplats), which is 64%-owned by Ivanhoe Mines. A 26% interest is held by Ivanplats' historically-disadvantaged, broad-based, black economic empowerment (B-BBEE) partners, which include 20 local host communities with approximately 150,000 people, project employees and local entrepreneurs. In Q2 2019, Ivanplats reached Level 2 contributor status in its verification assessment on the B-BBEE scorecard. A Japanese consortium of ITOCHU Corporation, Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation; and Japan Gas Corporation, owns a 10% interest in Ivanplats, which it acquired in two tranches for a total investment of \$290 million.

The Platreef Project hosts an underground deposit of thick, platinum-group metals, nickel, copper and gold mineralization on the Northern Limb of the Bushveld Igneous Complex in Limpopo Province - approximately 280 kilometres northeast of Johannesburg and eight kilometres from the town of Mokopane.

On the Northern Limb, platinum-group metals mineralization is hosted primarily within the Platreef, a mineralized sequence that is traced more than 30 kilometres along strike. Ivanhoe's Platreef Project, within the Platreef's southern sector, is comprised of two contiguous properties: Turfspruit and Macalacaskop. Turfspruit, the northernmost property, is contiguous with, and along strike from, Anglo Platinum's Mogalakwena group of mining operations and properties.

Since 2007, Ivanhoe has focused its exploration and development activities on defining and advancing the down-dip extension of its original discovery at Platreef, now known as the Flatreef Deposit, which is amenable to highly mechanized, underground mining methods. The Flatreef area lies entirely on the Turfspruit and Macalacaskop properties, which form part of the Company's mining right.

As part of the company-wide cost-cutting measures announced on April 27, 2020, Ivanhoe's board of directors allocated a reduced total budget for 2020 of \$41.7 million for the Platreef Project, of which \$31.4 million remains for the balance of the year. The sinking of Platreef's Shaft 1 will continue and be completed to facilitate a relatively quick transition to production.

Health and safety at Platreef

At the end of Q1 2020, the Platreef Project reached a total of 528,416 lost-time, injury-free hours worked in accordance with South Africa's Mine Health and Safety Act, and Occupational Health and Safety Act. It has been more than four months since the last lost-time injury occurred at the Platreef Project.

In response to the country-wide lock down imposed by the South African Government due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Platreef temporarily suspended its shaft-sinking operations from March 26, 2020. During the suspension, the project kept a small workforce to keep the operation ready for when development resumed. Since April 21, 2020, following the announcement of amended regulations authorizing South African mines to operate at a workforce capacity of 50%, site activities have steadily increased with shaft sinking having resumed under strict mitigation controls.

All employees undergo intensive screening and testing and a full medical evaluation prior to returning to work, which includes a safety refresher and COVID-19 training. Quarantine facilities have been set up in close proximity to the site should there be positive infection cases.

Private transport has been arranged to collect employees from their homes and temperature screening is conducted prior to transport to work. Social distancing, face masks and sanitizing requirements are additional measures implemented during work-related transport. All employees entering the site are subject to temperature screening and the use of appropriate face masks are mandatory. Various other infection control measures have been implemented at the mine site to mitigate the COVID-19 risk.

Positive independent, definitive feasibility study; Platreef projected to be Africa's lowest-cost producer of platinum-group metals

In July 2017, Ivanhoe Mines announced the results of an independent, definitive feasibility study (DFS) for the then planned first phase of the Platreef Project's palladium-platinum-nickel-copper-gold-rhodium mine in South Africa.

The Platreef DFS covered a four million tonnes per annum first phase of development that would include construction of a state-of-the-art underground mine, concentrator and other associated infrastructure to support initial production of concentrate. As Phase 1 is being developed and commissioned, there would be opportunities to refine the timing and scope of subsequent phases of expanded production.

The 2017 DFS highlights include:

- Indicated Mineral Resources containing an estimated 41.9 million ounces of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold, with an additional 52.8 million ounces of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold in Inferred Resources.
- Mineral Reserves containing 17.6 million ounces of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold following stope optimization and mine sequencing work.
- Development of a large, safe, mechanized, underground mine, with an initial four-Mtpa concentrator and associated infrastructure.
- Planned initial average annual production rate of 476,000 ounces of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold (3PE+Au), plus 21 million pounds of nickel and 13 million pounds of copper.
- Estimated pre-production capital requirement of approximately \$1.5 billion, at a ZAR:USD exchange rate of 13 to 1.
- Platreef would rank at the bottom of the cash-cost curve, at an estimated \$351 per ounce of 3PE+Au produced, net of by-products and including sustaining capital costs, and \$326 per ounce before sustaining capital costs.
- After-tax net present value (NPV) of \$916 million, at an 8% discount rate.
- After-tax internal rate of return (IRR) of 14.2%.

All figures are on a 100%-project basis unless otherwise stated. The DFS was prepared for Ivanhoe Mines by principal consultant DRA Global, with economic analysis led by OreWin, and specialized sub-consultants including Amec Foster Wheeler E&C Services, Stantec Consulting, Murray & Roberts Cementation, SRK Consulting, Golder Associates and Digby Wells Environmental.

Platreef phased development plan and update of DFS

Ivanhoe is investigating a phased development plan for the Platreef Project, targeting significantly lower initial capital, to accelerate first production by using Shaft 1 as the mine's initial production shaft. This plan will focus on initially targeting the development of mining zones accessible from Shaft 1 and maximizing the hoisting capacity of this shaft, followed by expansions to the production rate as outlined in the DFS.

Concurrently, Ivanhoe is updating the Platreef Project's DFS to take into account development schedule advancement since 2017 when the DFS was completed, updated costs and refreshed metal prices and foreign exchange assumptions. This update, together with the study on the phased development plan, is scheduled for completion in Q3 2020.

Platreef Mineral Resources

The Platreef Project's Mineral Resource estimate was prepared for Ivanhoe Mines under the direction of Dr. Harry Parker, RM SME, of Wood plc. Timothy Kuhl, RM SME, also of Wood plc, has independently

confirmed the Mineral Resource estimate and is the Qualified Person for the estimate, which has an effective date of April 22, 2016.

The Flatreef Mineral Resource, with a strike length of 6.5 kilometres, lies predominantly within a flat-to-gently-dipping portion of the Platreef mineralized belt at relatively shallow depths of approximately 500 metres to 1,350 metres below the surface. The Flatreef Deposit is characterized by its very large vertical thicknesses of high-grade mineralization.

The Platreef Indicated Mineral Resources for all mineralized zones are 346 million tonnes at a grade of 3.77 grams per tonne (g/t) 3PE+gold (1.68 g/t platinum, 1.70 g/t palladium, 0.11 g/t rhodium, 0.28 g/t gold), 0.32% nickel and 0.16% copper at a 2.0 g/t 3PE+gold cut-off. The average thickness of the 2.0 g/t 3PE+gold grade shell used to constrain the T2MZ resources for the indicated area is 19 metres.

Inferred mineral resources for all mineralized zones are 506 million tonnes at a grade of 3.24 g/t 3PE+gold (1.42 g/t platinum, 1.46 g/t palladium, 0.10 g/t rhodium, 0.26 g/t gold), 0.31% nickel and 0.16% copper. The average thickness of the 2.0 g/t 3PE+gold grade shell used to constrain the T2MZ resources for the inferred area is 12.7 metres.

Photo: Roelof van Wyk (Fitter) records details from his daily inspections in the Winder Control Room for Platreef's Shaft 1.



Shaft 1 now extends to more than 975 metres below surface

Shaft 1 reached the top of the high-grade Flatreef Deposit (T1 mineralized zone) at a depth of 780.2 metres below surface in Q3 2018 and has since been extended to a depth of more than 975 metres below surface. The thickness of the mineralized orebody (T1 and T2 mineralized zones) at Shaft 1 is 29 metres, with grades of platinum-group metals ranging up to 11 grams per tonne (g/t) 3PE (platinum, palladium and rhodium) plus gold, as well as significant quantities of nickel and copper. The 29-metre intersection yielded approximately 3,000 tonnes of ore, estimated to contain more than 400 ounces of platinum-group metals. The ore is stockpiled on surface for further metallurgical sampling.

The 750-, and 850-metre-level station developments have successfully been completed and the 950-metre-level station development is nearing completion. The final shaft bottom will be approximately 1,000 metres below surface and is expected to be reached in Q3 2020. The three development stations will provide initial, underground access to the high-grade orebody. Shaft 1 changeover detailed designs have commenced and will enable Shaft 1 to be configured for permanent rock hoisting.

Photo: Adam Cooper (Rock Engineering Manager) conducting an inspection of Shaft 1's 950-metre-level station in early May, in advance of the resumption of shaft-sinking.



Photo: Tumelo (left) and Temba (right) inspect mine headlamps and self-rescue devices for shaft-sinking crews developing Platreef's Shaft 1.



Underground mining to incorporate highly productive, mechanized methods

The mining zones in the current Platreef mine plan occur at depths ranging from approximately 700 metres to 1,200 metres below surface. When completed, Shaft 2 is expected to provide primary access to the mining zones; secondary access is expected to be via Shaft 1. During mine production, both shafts also are expected to serve as ventilation intakes. Three additional ventilation exhaust raises are planned to achieve steady-state production.

Planned mining methods will use highly productive, mechanized methods, including long-hole stoping and drift-and-fill mining. Each method will utilize cemented backfill for maximum ore extraction. The ore will be hauled from the stopes to a series of internal ore passes and fed to the bottom of Shaft 2, where it will be crushed and hoisted to surface.

Platreef's Shaft 1 is now at a depth of 975 metres below surface. The shaft will be sunk to a final depth of approximately 1,000 metres.

Photo: Victor Skinner (Winder Technician) assembles a pumping programmable logic controller (PLC) to be installed at Shaft 1's 950-metre-level station.



Long-term supply of bulk water secured for the Platreef Mine

On May 7, 2018, Ivanhoe announced the signing of a new agreement to receive local, treated water to supply most of the bulk water needed for the first phase of production at Platreef. The Mogalakwena Local Municipality has agreed to supply a minimum of five million litres of treated water a day for 32 years, beginning in 2022, from the town of Mokopane's new Masodi Treatment Works. Initial supply will be used in Platreef's ongoing underground mine development and surface infrastructure construction.

Under the terms of the agreement, which is subject to certain suspensive conditions, Ivanplats will provide financial assistance to the municipality for certified costs of up to a maximum of R248 million (approximately \$16 million) to complete the Masodi treatment plant. Ivanplats will purchase the treated wastewater at a reduced rate of R5 per thousand litres for the first 10 million litres per day to offset a portion of the initial capital contributed.

Ivanplats received its Integrated Water Use Licence in January 2019, which is valid for 30 years and enables the Platreef Project to make use of water as planned in the 2017 DFS.

Development of human resources and job skills

Consultation regarding the Platreef Project's second Social and Labour Plan (SLP) is in the final stages. In this second SLP, Ivanplats plans to build on the foundation laid in the first SLP and continue to focus on training and development, local economic development projects and enterprise and supplier development.

KIPUSHI PROJECT

The Kipushi copper-zinc-germanium-lead mine, in the DRC, is adjacent to the town of Kipushi and approximately 30 kilometres southwest of Lubumbashi. It is located on the Central African Copperbelt, approximately 250 kilometres southeast of the Kamoa-Kakula Project and less than one kilometre from the Zambian border. Ivanhoe acquired its 68% interest in the Kipushi Project in November 2011; the balance of 32% is held by the state-owned mining company, Gécamines.

As part of the company's cost-cutting measures announced on April 27, 2020, Ivanhoe's board of directors allocated a reduced total budget for 2020 of \$28.7 million for the Kipushi Project, of which approximately \$20.2 million remains for the rest of the year.

Health, safety and community development

At the end of Q1 2020, the Kipushi Project reached a total of 2,269,815 work hours free of lost-time injuries. It has been more than 16 months since the last lost-time injury occurred at the Kipushi Project.

In response to government-imposed travel restrictions and emergency protocols being introduced worldwide due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Kipushi has temporarily suspended mine development operations in order to reduce the risk to the workforce and local communities. The project is maintaining a reduced workforce to conduct maintenance activities and to maintain pumping operations.

The Kipushi Project operates a potable-water station to supply the municipality of Kipushi with water. This includes power supply, disinfectant chemicals, routine maintenance, security, and emergency repair of leaks to the primary reticulation. Other community development projects initiated before being suspended in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, included the Kipushi women's literacy project, the sewing training centre project and the upgrading of the Mungoti School near the Kipushi Project.

Kipushi Mineral Resources

The Kipushi Project's current Mineral Resource estimate was updated with an effective date of June 14, 2018, and was prepared by the MSA Group of Johannesburg, South Africa, in compliance with 2014 CIM Definition Standards. Ivanhoe filed an updated National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) technical report for the Kipushi Project covering the June 2018 Mineral Resource in March 2019. The technical report is filed on the Company's website and under the Company's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

Zinc rich Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources, primarily in the Big Zinc Zone total 11.78 million tonnes at grades of 35.34% zinc, 0.80% copper, 23 g/t silver and 64 g/t germanium, at a 7% zinc cut-off – containing an estimated 9.2 billion pounds of zinc. Zinc-rich Inferred Mineral Resources total an additional 1.14 million tonnes at grades of 33.77% zinc, 1.24% copper, 12 g/t silver and 62 g/t germanium. The Inferred Mineral Resources are contained partly in the Big Zinc Zone and partly in the Southern Zinc Zone.

Copper-rich Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources contained in the adjacent Fault Zone, Fault Zone Splay and Série Récurrente Zone total an additional 2.29 million tonnes at grades of 4.03% copper, 2.85% zinc, 21 g/t silver and 19 g/t germanium, at a 1.5% copper cut-off – containing 204 million pounds of copper. Copper-rich Inferred Mineral Resources in these zones total an additional 0.44 million tonnes at grades of 3.89% copper, 10.77% zinc, 19 g/t silver and 55 g/t germanium.

Definitive feasibility study in final stages of completion

The Kipushi Project's PFS, announced by Ivanhoe Mines on December 13, 2017, anticipated annual production of an average of 381,000 tonnes of zinc concentrate over an 11-year, initial mine life at a total cash cost of approximately \$0.48 per pound (lb) of zinc.

Highlights of the PFS, based on a long-term zinc price of \$1.10/lb, include:

- After-tax net present value (NPV) at an 8% real discount rate of \$683 million.
- After-tax real internal rate of return (IRR) of 35.3%.
- After-tax project payback period of 2.2 years.
- Pre-production capital costs, including contingency, of \$337 million.
- Existing surface and underground infrastructure allows for significantly lower capital costs than comparable greenfield development projects.
- Life-of-mine average planned zinc concentrate production of 381,000 dry tonnes per annum, with a concentrate grade of 59% zinc, is expected to rank Kipushi, once in production, among the world's largest zinc mines.

All figures are on a 100%-project basis unless otherwise stated. Estimated life-of-mine average cash cost of \$0.48/lb of zinc is expected to rank Kipushi, once in production, in the bottom quartile of the cash-cost curve for zinc producers internationally.

The Kipushi Project's definitive feasibility study (DFS) is nearing completion, and some aspects of the design have already been progressed into a detailed engineering phase.

Photo: Ngoi Kisula Jr., Instrumentation Engineer (left), and Sammy Wandalika, Electrical Assistant in training (right), at Kipushi's 850-metre-level motor control centre that has a fibre optics linkage to the control room on surface.



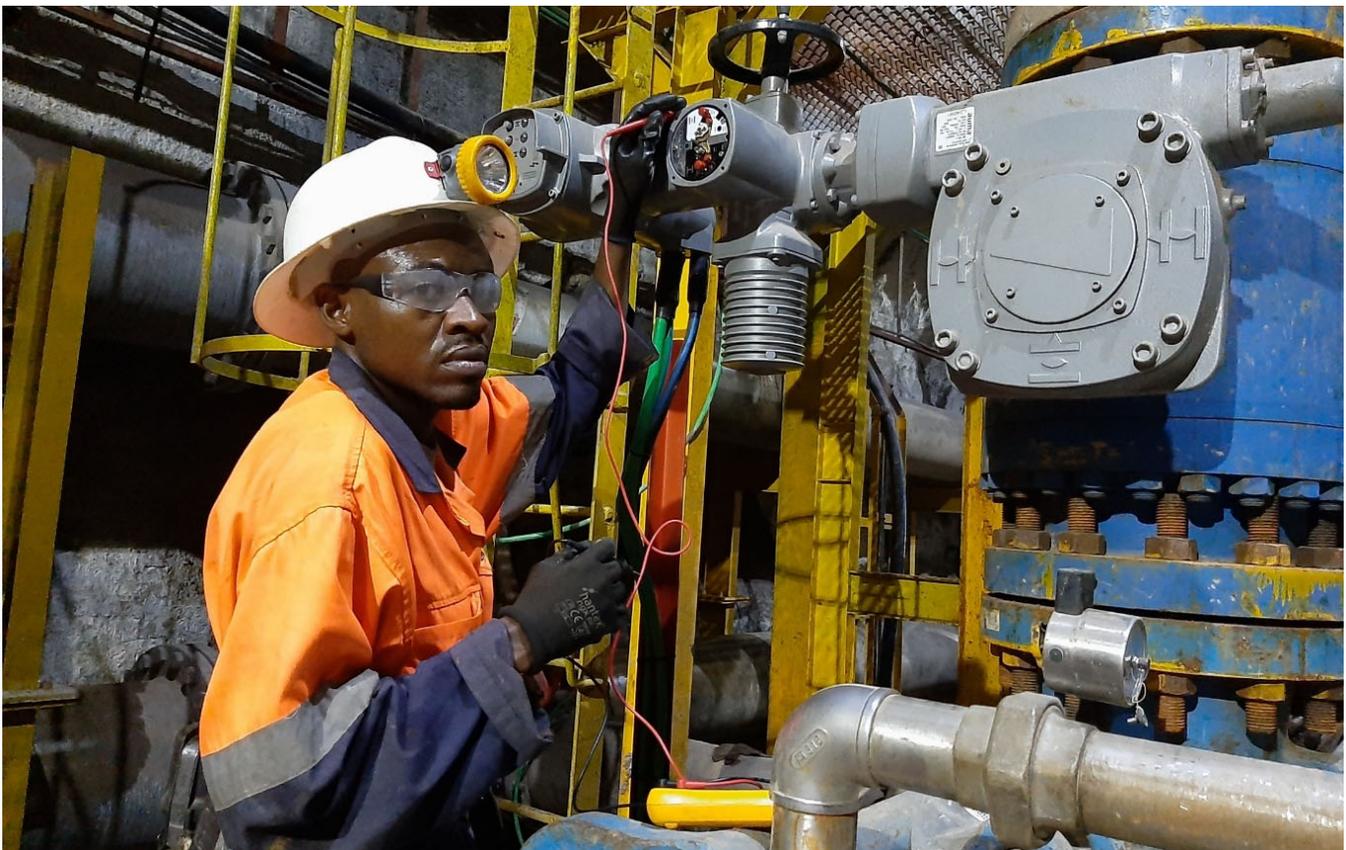
Project development and infrastructure

Although development and rehabilitation activities in Q1 2020 were limited, significant progress has been made in recent years modernizing the Kipushi Mine's underground infrastructure as part of preparations for the mine to resume commercial production, including upgrading a series of vertical mine shafts to various depths, with associated head frames, as well as underground mine excavations and infrastructure. A series of crosscuts and ventilation infrastructure still is in working condition and have been cleared of old materials and equipment to facilitate modern, bulk-mechanized mining. The underground infrastructure also includes a series of pumps to manage the mine's water levels, which now are easily maintained at the bottom of the mine.

Shaft 5 is eight metres in diameter and 1,240 metres deep and has been upgraded and re-commissioned. The main personnel and material winder has been upgraded and modernized to meet international industry standards and safety criteria. The Shaft 5 rock-hoisting winder also is fully operational with new rock skips, new head- and tail-ropes, and attachments installed. The two newly-manufactured rock conveyances (skips) and the supporting frames (bridles) have been installed in the shaft to facilitate the hoisting of rock from the main ore and waste storage silos feeding rock on the 1,200-metre level.

The main haulage way on the 1,150-metre level, between the Big Zinc access decline and Shaft 5 rock load-out facilities, has been resurfaced with concrete so the mine now can use modern, trackless, mobile machinery. A new truck-tipping bin, which feeds into the large-capacity rock crusher located directly below, has been installed on this level. The old winder at P2 Shaft has been removed and construction of the new foundation, along with assembly and installation of the new modern winder, has been completed and fully commissioned after passing safety inspection and testing procedures.

Photo: Tresor Muweji setting up the actuator (the component that turns a control signal into mechanical action) for the new pumping station on Kipushi's 850-metre-level.



DRC WESTERN FORELAND EXPLORATION PROJECT

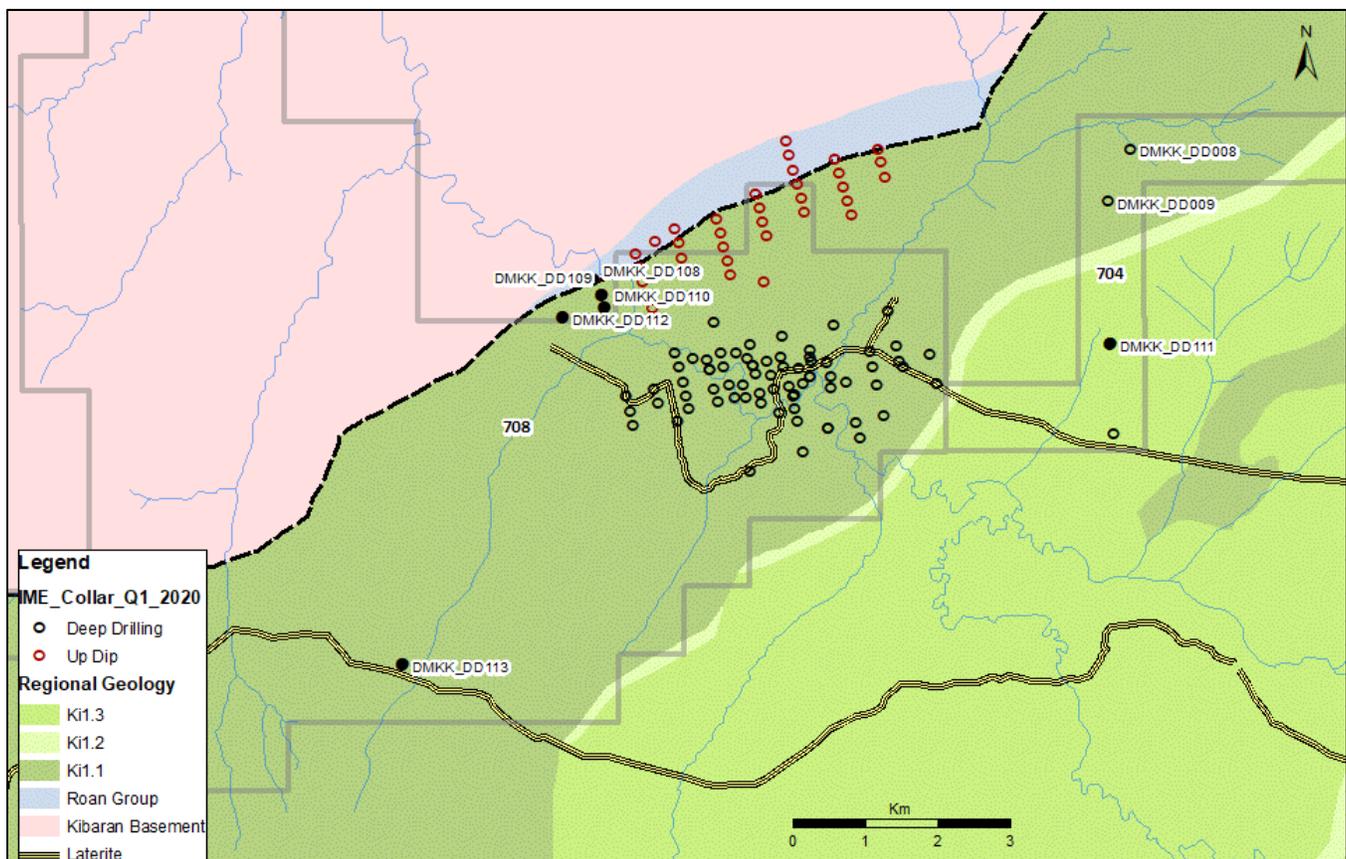
Ivanhoe's DRC exploration group is targeting Kamo-a-Kakula-style copper mineralization through a regional drilling program on its 100%-owned Western Foreland exploration licences, located to the north, south and west of the Kamo-a-Kakula Project. Exploration activities on the Western Foreland's exploration project in DRC will continue with a 2020 budget of \$8 million, of which approximately \$6 million remains for the rest of the year.

During Q1 2020, the drilling program was focused within the Makoko area targeting the extension of mineralization to the east, west and south-west. Drilling was limited due to excessive rains and limited access to drill targets.

Exploration drilling at Makoko

In Q1 2020, six holes were drilled for a total of 2,103 metres at Makoko. Four shallow holes (DMKK108-109-110-112) have been drilled with the Land Cruiser rigs for stratigraphic interpretation. The main objective of the drilling is to test the possible extension of the near-surface mineralization to the west of Makoko. Two deeper holes (DMKK111 and DMKK113) were drilled by a contractor to target the extension of mineralization east and south-west of the Makoko discovery.

Figure: Drill hole locations and geology map within the Makoko discovery area.



Geophysics to assist with target generation

A ground-gravity survey is ongoing in eastern part of Makoko to assist with target generation. Petrophysical activities were conducted during Q1 2020. The goal of this work is to understand the magnetic and density characteristics of the different lithologies and stratigraphy within the broader exploration area.

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table summarizes selected financial information for the prior eight quarters. Ivanhoe had no operating revenue in any financial reporting period and did not declare or pay any dividend or distribution in any financial reporting period.

	Three months ended			
	March 31,	December 31,	September 30,	June 30,
	2020	2019	2019	2019
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Exploration and project expenditure	11,980	3,664	3,266	3,290
Share of loss from joint venture	6,728	5,610	7,084	6,248
General administrative expenditure	14,016	5,642	4,985	3,730
Share-based payments	3,677	3,320	2,744	2,239
Finance income	(20,810)	(20,761)	(18,920)	(16,859)
Finance costs	100	76	71	56
Total comprehensive loss (income) attributable to:				
Owners of the Company	65,736	(25,182)	13,077	(9,570)
Non-controlling interest	10,889	(317)	3,718	1,441
Basic loss (profit) per share	0.01	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Diluted loss (profit) per share	0.01	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)

	Three months ended			
	March 31,	December 31,	September 30,	June 30,
	2019	2018	2018	2018
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Exploration and project expenditure	1,399	4,910	2,368	2,773
Share of (profit) loss from joint venture	5,879	(41,274)	7,757	6,702
General administrative expenditure	2,107	12,869	1,823	6,269
Share-based payments	2,019	1,866	1,829	1,764
Finance income	(15,855)	(16,481)	(12,146)	(10,875)
Finance costs	96	66	185	352
Total comprehensive (income) loss attributable to:				
Owners of the Company	(5,536)	(30,740)	5,838	33,710
Non-controlling interest	2,180	2,330	2,046	4,263
Basic (profit) loss per share	(0.01)	(0.04)	0.00	0.01
Diluted (profit) loss per share	(0.01)	(0.04)	0.00	0.01

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Review of the three months ended March 31, 2020 vs. March 31, 2019

The Company recorded a total comprehensive loss of \$76.6 million for Q1 2020 compared to a profit of \$3.4 million for the same period in 2019. The comprehensive loss for Q1 2020 included an exchange loss on translation of foreign operations of \$62.5 million, resulting from the weakening of the South African Rand by 28% from December 31, 2019, to March 31, 2020, compared to an exchange loss on translation of foreign operations recognized in Q1 2019 of \$0.5 million.

Finance income for Q1 2020, amounted to \$20.8 million, and was \$4.9 million more than for the same period in 2019 (\$15.9 million). Included in finance income is the interest earned on loans to the Kamoia Holding joint venture to fund operations that amounted to \$16.3 million for Q1 2020, and \$12.0 million for the same period in 2019, and increased as the accumulated loan balance increased. Interest received on cash and cash equivalents decreased due to US interest rate cuts by the Federal Reserve, even though the Company had a higher cash balance during Q1 2020.

Exploration and project expenditure amounted to \$12.0 million in Q1 2020 and \$1.4 million for the same period in 2019. While all the exploration and project expenditure incurred in Q1 2019 related to exploration at Ivanhoe's 100%-owned Western Foreland exploration licences, Q1 2020 also included \$10.0 million spent at the Kipushi Project which was on reduced activities and incurred limited cost of a capital nature in the quarter. The main classes of expenditure at the Kipushi Project in Q1 2020 and Q1 2019 are set out in the following table:

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Kipushi Project		
Salaries and benefits	3,762	4,163
Studies and contracting work	1,013	1,595
Electricity	1,167	1,887
Depreciation	1,732	518
Infrastructure, equipment and refurbishment	161	6,248
Other additions to property, plant and equipment	-	101
Other expenditure	2,309	2,816
Total project expenditure	10,144	17,328
<i>Exclude:</i>		
Capitalized as development cost in property, plant and equipment	-	(17,227)
Other additions to property, plant and equipment	(161)	(101)
Exploration and project expenditure in the loss from operating activities	9,983	-

The Company's share of losses from the Kamoia Holding joint venture increased from \$5.9 million in Q1 2019 to \$6.7 million in Q1 2020. The following table summarizes the Company's share of the profits and losses of Kamoia Holding for the three months ended March 31, 2020, and for the same period in 2019:

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Finance costs	19,439	16,241
Exploration expenses	2,627	3,755
Foreign exchange losses	130	27
Finance income	(1,659)	(1,234)
Loss before taxes	20,537	18,789
Deferred tax recovery	(4,736)	(4,713)
Loss after taxes	15,801	14,076
Non-controlling interest of Kamoia Holding	(2,210)	(2,199)
Loss for the period attributable to joint venture partners	13,591	11,877
Company's share of loss from joint venture (49.5%)	6,728	5,879

The finance costs in the Kamoia Holding joint venture relates to shareholder loans where each shareholder is required to fund Kamoia Holding in an amount equivalent to its proportionate shareholding interest. The Company is advancing Crystal River's portion on its behalf in return for an increase in the promissory note due to Ivanhoe.

Financial position as at March 31, 2020 vs. December 31, 2019

The Company's total assets decreased by \$79.0 million, from \$2,444.7 million as at December 31, 2019, to \$2,365.7 million as at March 31, 2020. The Company utilized \$18.4 million of its cash resources in its operations and received interest of \$2.9 million during Q1 2020.

Property, plant and equipment decreased by \$50.1 million, from \$421.1 million as at December 31, 2019, to \$371.0 million as at March 31, 2020. The decrease resulted from the foreign exchange translation of property, plant and equipment of non-dollar operations of \$59.3 million due to the weakening of the South African Rand by 28% from December 31, 2019, to March 31, 2020. A total of \$10.8 million was spent on project development and to acquire other property, plant and equipment, \$10.4 million of which pertained to development costs and other acquisitions of property, plant and equipment at the Platreef Project.

The main components of the additions to property, plant and equipment - including capitalized development costs - at the Platreef Project for the three months ended March 31, 2020, and for the same period in 2019, are set out in the following table:

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Platreef Project		
Shaft 1 construction	6,953	7,377
Salaries and benefits	1,733	2,469
Administrative and other expenditure	1,146	1,544
Site costs	243	242
Social and environmental	186	672
Studies and contracting work	92	239
Shaft 2 early works	14	1,145
Infrastructure	2	106
Total development costs	10,369	13,794
Other additions to property, plant and equipment	1	80
Total additions to property, plant and equipment for Platreef	10,370	13,874

Costs incurred at the Platreef Project are deemed necessary to bring the project to commercial production and are therefore capitalized as property, plant and equipment.

The Company's investment in the Kamoia Holding joint venture increased by \$72.5 million from \$912.6 million as at December 31, 2019, to \$985.1 million as at March 31, 2020, with each of the current shareholders funding the operations equivalent to their proportionate shareholding interest. The Company's portion of the Kamoia Holding joint venture cash calls amounted to \$62.9 million during the three months ending March 31, 2020, while the Company's share of losses from the joint venture amounted to \$6.7 million.

The Company's investment in the Kamoia Holding joint venture can be broken down as follows:

	March 31,	December 31,
	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Company's share of net assets in joint venture	170,591	177,319
Loan advanced to joint venture	814,462	735,317
Total investment in joint venture	985,053	912,636

The Kamo Holding joint venture principally uses loans advanced to it by its shareholders to advance the Kamo-Kakula Project through investing in development costs and other property, plant and equipment, as well as continuing with exploration. This can be evidenced by the movement in the Company's share of net assets in the Kamo Holding joint venture which can be broken down as follows:

	March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	100%	49.5%	100%	49.5%
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Assets				
Mineral property	802,021	397,000	802,021	397,000
Property, plant and equipment	817,961	404,891	727,391	360,059
Deferred tax asset	132,220	65,449	127,484	63,105
Long term loan receivable	128,081	63,400	126,012	62,376
Prepaid expenses	100,929	49,960	77,844	38,533
Cash and cash equivalents	81,193	40,191	73,968	36,614
Indirect taxes receivable	54,410	26,933	47,233	23,380
Right-of-use asset	28,376	14,046	30,128	14,913
Non-current inventory	26,317	13,027	9,188	4,548
Consumable stores	12,064	5,972	8,987	4,449
Non-current deposits	1,289	638	1,289	638
Liabilities				
Shareholder loans	(1,644,647)	(814,100)	(1,484,737)	(734,945)
Trade and other payables	(63,776)	(31,569)	(54,005)	(26,733)
Lease liability	(28,492)	(14,104)	(30,211)	(14,954)
Rehabilitation provision	(6,884)	(3,408)	(5,727)	(2,835)
Non-controlling interest	(96,434)	(47,735)	(98,644)	(48,829)
Net assets of the joint venture	344,628	170,591	358,221	177,319

The Kamo Holding joint venture's net increase in property, plant and equipment from December 31, 2019, to March 31, 2020, amounted to \$90.6 million and can be further broken down as follows:

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Kamo Holding joint venture		
Kakula decline and mine development	36,127	8,744
Borrowing costs capitalized	13,495	7,902
Studies and contracting work	12,971	4,868
Office and administrative expenditure	6,665	2,007
Salaries and benefits	5,456	4,295
Camp and office construction	2,978	3,597
Site costs, security and safety	2,347	1,022
Roads	1,452	564
Project fleet	701	703
Other development costs	5,862	3,251
Total development costs	88,054	36,953
Other additions to property, plant and equipment	4,224	1,990
Total additions to property, plant and equipment for Kamo Holding	92,278	38,943
Less depreciation and disposals	(1,708)	(921)
Net increase in property, plant and equipment of Kamo Holding	90,570	38,022

The Company's total liabilities decreased by \$6.3 million to \$75.6 million as at March 31, 2020, from \$81.9 million as at December 31, 2019, due to a \$6.0 million decrease in trade and other payables.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company had \$603.4 million in cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2020. At this date, the Company had consolidated working capital of approximately \$592.0 million, compared to \$688.5 million at December 31, 2019.

Since December 8, 2015, each shareholder in Kamo Holding has been required to fund Kamo Holding in an amount equivalent to its proportionate shareholding interest. The Company is advancing Crystal River's portion on its behalf in return for an increase in the promissory note due to Ivanhoe.

The Platreef Project's current expenditure is being funded solely by Ivanhoe, through an interest bearing loan to Ivanplats, as the Japanese consortium has elected not to contribute to current expenditures.

The Company will reduce its global office footprint and its corporate and senior management headcount, in addition to implementing several other company-wide, cash-saving measures. Ivanhoe's head office will remain in Sandton (South Africa) and be supported by satellite offices in Beijing (China) and London (United Kingdom). The Company has budgeted to spend \$17.8 million on corporate overheads for the remainder of 2020.

Ivanhoe's board of directors allocated a reduced 2020 budget of \$41.7 million for the Platreef Project, of which \$31.4 million is allocated for the remainder of 2020, where the sinking of Platreef's Shaft 1 will continue. The Company also allocated a reduced 2020 budget of \$28.7 million for the Kipushi Project, of which \$20.2 million is allocated for the remainder of 2020. Exploration activities on the Western Foreland's exploration project in DRC will continue with a 2020 budget of \$8.0 million, of which \$6.0 million is allocated for the remainder of 2020. At the Kamoakakula Project, the priority remains the continuation of mine development work at Kakula where initial copper concentrate production is scheduled for the third quarter of 2021. The company has budgeted \$337 million for its proportionate funding of the Kamoakakula Project for the remainder of 2020.

As Ivanhoe continues to advance its projects, the Company's management has reviewed and assessed numerous alternatives to finance its share of construction costs for the Kakula Copper Mine and to advance exploration and development initiatives at its other projects in Southern Africa. These alternatives include, but are not limited to, existing liquidity sources, including cash, receivables and investments, selling assets, project financing, streaming or royalty transactions, equipment and debt financing. While Ivanhoe expects that it will continue to have sufficient cash resources or project-related financing options available to cover its share of the initial capital costs at the Kakula Mine, the Company will continue to seek out and review opportunities presented to Ivanhoe, having regard to the best interests of Ivanhoe as well as to Ivanhoe's operations and financial position, industry conditions and geopolitical considerations.

The Company has a mortgage bond outstanding on its offices in London, United Kingdom, of £3.2 million (\$4.0 million). The bond is fully repayable on August 31, 2020, secured by the property and incurs interest at a rate of GBP 1 month LIBOR plus 1.9% payable monthly in arrears. Only interest will be payable until maturity.

In 2013, the Company became party to a loan payable to ITC Platinum Development Limited, which had a carrying value of \$30.3 million as at March 31, 2020, and a contractual amount due of \$34.0 million. The loan is repayable once the Platreef Project has residual cashflow, which is defined in the loan agreement as gross revenue generated by the Platreef Project, less all operating costs attributable thereto, including all mining development and operating costs. The loan attracts interest of USD 3 month LIBOR plus 2% calculated monthly in arrears. Interest is not compounded. The difference of \$3.7 million between the contractual amount due and the carrying value of the loan is the benefit derived from the low-interest loan.

The Company has an implied commitment in terms of spending on work programs submitted to regulatory bodies to maintain the good standing of exploration and exploitation permits at its mineral properties. The following table sets forth the Company's long-term obligations:

	Payments Due By Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Contractual obligations as at March 31, 2020	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Debt	38,010	3,998	-	-	34,012
Lease commitments	541	403	138	-	-
Shaft 1 construction – Platreef Project	6,884	6,884	-	-	-
Total contractual obligations	45,435	11,285	138	-	34,012

Debt in the above table represents the mortgage bond owing to Citibank and loan payable to ITC Platinum Development Limited, as described above.

The Company is required to fund its Kamoia Holding joint venture in an amount equivalent to its proportionate shareholding interest.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements for the periods under review.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The following tables summarize related party income earned and expenses incurred by the Company, primarily on a cost-recovery basis, with companies related by way of directors or significant shareholders in common. The tables summarize the transactions with related parties and the types of income earned and expenditures incurred with such parties:

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Ivanhoe Capital Aviation LLC (a)	875	625
Global Mining Management Corporation (b)	614	965
GMM Tech Holdings Inc. (c)	417	313
Ivanhoe Capital Services Ltd. (d)	133	133
Global Mining Services Ltd. (e)	114	24
HCF International Advisers (f)	92	203
Ivanhoe Capital Pte Ltd (g)	(4)	54
Ivanhoe Capital Corporation (UK) Limited (h)	(2)	(5)
Kamoia Holding Limited (i)	(16,287)	(11,950)
Kamoia Copper SA (j)	(2,170)	(952)
High Power Exploration Inc.(k)	(1,050)	-
Ivanhoe Mines Energy DRC Sarl (l)	(64)	(58)
	(17,332)	(10,648)
Travel	879	686
Salaries and benefits	667	977
Consulting	405	535
Office and administration	233	114
Finance income	(17,282)	(11,950)
Cost recovery and management fee	(2,234)	(1,010)
	(17,332)	(10,648)

The above noted transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

On March 11, 2020, a private company controlled by the Executive Co-Chairman of the Company, ICA Global Services LLC ("ICA Global"), entered into a purchase and sale agreement with Ivanhoe and a subsidiary, under which ICA Global agreed to sell a Gulfstream Aerospace G-IV aircraft to Ivanhoe for

consideration equal to 1,000,000 Common Shares of the Company. The purchase and sale closed on May 11, 2020.

As at March 31, 2020, trade and other payables included \$0.4 million (December 31, 2019: \$0.6 million) with regards to amounts due to related parties related by way of director or officers in common. These amounts are unsecured and non-interest bearing. Included in other receivables is \$1.8 million (December 31, 2019: \$3.9 million) due from parties related by way of directors, officers or shareholders in common.

- (a) Ivanhoe Capital Aviation LLC (Aviation) is a private company owned indirectly by the Executive Co-Chairman of the Company. Aviation operates an aircraft for which the Company contributes toward the running costs.
- (b) Global Mining Management Corporation (Global) is a private company based in Vancouver, Canada. The Company and the Executive Co-Chairman of the Company hold an indirect equity interest in Global. Global provides administration, accounting and other services to the Company on a cost-recovery basis.
- (c) GMM Tech Holdings Inc. (GMM Tech) is a private company incorporated in British Columbia, Canada and is 100% owned by Global. GMM Tech provides information technology services to the Company on a cost-recovery basis.
- (d) Ivanhoe Capital Services Ltd. (Services) is a private company owned indirectly by the Executive Co-Chairman of the Company. Services provides for salaries administration and other services to the Company in Singapore and Beijing on a cost-recovery basis.
- (e) Global Mining Services Ltd. (GMS) is a private company incorporated in Delaware and is 100% owned by Global. GMS provides administration and other services to the Company on a cost-recovery basis.
- (f) HCF International Advisers (HCF) is a corporate finance adviser specializing in the provision of advisory services to clients worldwide in the metals, mining, steel and related industries. Guy de Selliers, a director of Ivanhoe, is the President and co-founder of HCF, which provides financial advisory services to the Company.
- (g) Ivanhoe Capital Pte. Ltd. (Capital) is a private company owned indirectly by the Executive Co-Chairman of the Company. Capital provides administration, accounting and other services in Singapore on a cost-recovery basis.
- (h) Ivanhoe Capital Corporation (UK) Limited (ICC) is a private company owned indirectly by the Executive Co-Chairman of the Company. ICC provides administration, accounting and other services in London on a cost-recovery basis.
- (i) Kamo Holding Limited is a company registered in Barbados. The Company has an effective 49.5% ownership in Kamo Holding. The Company earns interest on the loans advanced to Kamo Holding.
- (j) Kamo Copper SA (Kamo Copper) is a company incorporated in the DRC. Kamo Copper is 80% owned by Kamo Holding Limited, a joint venture of the Company. The Company provides administration, accounting and other services to Kamo Copper on a cost-recovery basis.
- (k) High Power Exploration Inc. (HPX) is a private company incorporated under the laws of Delaware, USA. The Company's Executive Co-Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of HPX and holds an indirect equity interest in HPX. The Company's Executive Vice Chairman is also the Vice Chairman of HPX and Ms. Mahler, a director of the Company, is also a director of

HPX. The Company extended a secured loan of \$50 million to HPX. The loan receivable has a two-year maturity and earns interest at a rate of 8% per annum.

- (l) Ivanhoe Mines Energy DRC Sarl (Energy) is a company incorporated in the DRC. Energy is 100% owned by Kamo Holding Limited, a joint venture of the Company. The Company provides administration, accounting and other services to Energy on a cost-recovery basis.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company's significant accounting policies are presented in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period presented and reported amounts of expenses during said reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The consolidated financial statements include estimates that, by their nature, are uncertain. Such estimates have a pervasive effect on the consolidated financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised and future years if the revision affects both current and future years. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, which could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, include, but are not limited to, the following:

Recoverability of assets

Property, plant and equipment, including capitalized development costs and finite lived intangible assets are assessed at each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

In assessing whether an impairment is required, the carrying value of the asset or cash generating unit ("CGU") is compared with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent, if any, of the impairment loss.

The Company assesses whether an impairment is required on loan receivables. A range of cash flow scenarios are considered, taking into account forward looking information which may impact recoverability of loan receivables.

Given the nature of the Company's activities, information on the fair value of an asset is usually difficult to obtain unless negotiations with potential purchasers or similar transactions are taking place. Consequently, the fair value less costs of disposal for each CGU is estimated based on discounted future estimated cash flows that are expected to be generated from the continued use of the CGUs. They are estimated using market consensus based commodity price and exchange assumptions, estimated quantities of recoverable minerals, production levels, operating costs and capital requirements, including any expansion projects, and its eventual disposal, based on the CGU development plans and latest technical reports. These cash flows were discounted using a discount rate that reflected current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is impaired to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized

immediately in the statement of comprehensive income. The Company has concluded that there is no impairment required to any of its projects.

Technical feasibility and commercial viability of projects

All direct costs related to the acquisition of mineral property interests are capitalized by property or project. Exploration costs are charged to operations in the period incurred, until such time as the Company determines that a property is technically feasible and commercially viable, whereafter development costs are capitalized. In making this determination, the Company considers whether a proposed project is capable of being developed at a sufficient return to justify the capital and managerial resources that must be committed to the project. This determination is made on a property-by-property basis and generally coincides with the finalization of a preliminary economic assessment or pre-feasibility study of the property. Exploration costs include value-added taxes incurred in foreign jurisdictions when recoverability of those taxes is uncertain.

In determining whether an exploration and evaluation property is technically feasible and commercially viable, the Company considers several criteria, including:

- a technical analysis of the basic geology of the project;
- a mine plan for accessing and exploiting the ore body;
- a process flow sheet for processing the ore generated from mining;
- projections as to the capital cost of constructing the project;
- projections as to the cost of operating the project in accordance with the mine plan;
- projections as to revenues from the concentrate or other mineral product to be generated from operations in accordance with the mine plan; and
- an economic analysis of the project based on the projected capital and operating costs and production revenues.

Determination of inputs into lease accounting

Lease payments should be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease unless that rate cannot be readily determined, in which case the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions. The Company has used the risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk specific to the lease.

In determining the lease term, the Company considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES INCLUDING INITIAL ADOPTION

Newly adopted accounting standards

The following standards became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted. The Company adopted these standards in the current period.

- IFRS 3 – Business Combinations. The amendment to the definition of a business confirmed that a business must include inputs and a process and clarified that the process must be substantive and that the inputs and process must together significantly contribute to creating outputs. Furthermore, the amendment narrowed the definition of a business by focusing the definition of outputs on goods

and services provided to customers and other income from ordinary activities, rather than providing dividends or other economic benefits directly to investors or lowering costs.

- IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The amendments clarify and align the definition of ‘material’ and provide guidance to help improve consistency in the application of that concept whenever it is used in IFRS Standards.

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

- IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements. The amendments clarify how to classify debt and other liabilities as current or non-current. (i)

The Company has considered the amendment and assessed that it will have no material impact on adoption.

- (i) Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022

The Company has not yet adopted these new and amended standards.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company’s financial assets and financial liabilities are categorized as follows:

	Level	March 31, 2020 \$'000	December 31, 2019 \$'000
Financial assets			
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>			
Investment in listed entity	Level 1	546	1,140
Investment in unlisted entity	Level 3	655	655
<i>Amortized cost</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents		603,417	702,810
Loan advanced to joint venture	Level 3	814,462	735,317
Long term loans receivable	Level 3	93,626	91,955
Promissory note receivable	Level 3	18,069	16,799
Other receivables		5,895	8,036
Financial liabilities			
<i>Amortized cost</i>			
Borrowings	Level 3	34,255	33,904
Trade and other payables	Level 3	17,007	23,025
Advances payable	Level 3	2,698	2,661

IFRS 13 - “Fair value measurement”, requires an explanation about how fair value is determined for assets and liabilities measured in the financial statements at fair value and established a hierarchy into

which these assets and liabilities must be grouped based on whether inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions. The two types of inputs create the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1: observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets;
- Level 2: inputs, other than the quoted market prices in active markets, which are observable, either directly and/or indirectly; and
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability in which little or no market data exists, therefore require an entity to develop its own assumptions.

Finance income

The Company's finance income is summarized as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on loan to joint venture	(16,287)	(11,950)
Interest on bank balances	(2,893)	(3,299)
Interest on long term loan receivable - HPX	(995)	-
Interest on long term loan receivable - Gecamines	(635)	(606)
	(20,810)	(15,855)

The interest from the loan to the joint venture is interest earned from the Kamo Holding joint venture on shareholder loans advanced by the Company where each shareholder is required to fund Kamo Holding in an amount equivalent to its proportionate shareholding interest.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The risks associated with the Company's financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company incurs certain of its expenses in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Company also has foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities. As such, the Company is subject to foreign exchange risk as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates. The Company enters into derivative instruments to manage foreign exchange exposure as deemed appropriate.

The carrying amount of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities at the respective statement of financial position dates are as follows:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets		
Canadian dollar	31,964	41,358
South African rand	21,995	24,386
British pounds	7,708	7,387
Australian dollar	546	1,141
Liabilities		
South African rand	(5,823)	(9,484)
British pounds	(7,309)	(7,008)
Canadian dollar	(325)	(718)
Australian dollar	(3)	-

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase or decrease in the U.S. dollar against the foreign currencies presented. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items not denominated in the functional currency of the Company or the relevant subsidiary and adjusts their translation at the end of the period for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number indicates a decrease in loss for the period where the foreign currencies strengthen against the U.S. dollar. The opposite number will result if the foreign currencies depreciate against the U.S. dollar.

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Canadian dollar	1,582	7,006
Australian dollar	27	82
South African rand	(107)	(89)
British pounds	(2)	-

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk for the Company is primarily associated with the loan to the Kamo Holding joint venture, promissory note receivable, long term loans receivable, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

The Company reviews the recoverable amount of their financial assets at each statement of financial position date to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. The Company has considered the requirement of IFRS 9 to recognize a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets. The general approach was applied to these financial assets, where the 12

month expected credit losses are calculated. The Company did not apply lifetime expected credit losses as there has not been a significant increase in credit risk in Q1 2020.

A significant increase in credit risk would include:

- Existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations.
- An actual or expected significant change in the operating results of the borrower.
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower.
- An actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the borrower that results in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations.
- Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements, which are expected to reduce the borrower's economic incentive to make scheduled contractual payments or to otherwise have an effect on the probability of a default occurring.

The Company assesses whether an impairment is required on loan receivables. A range of cash flow scenarios are considered, taking into account forward looking information which may impact recoverability of loan receivables.

The loan advanced to the joint venture will be repaid as and when there is residual cash flow in Kamo Holding. Due to the positive results of Kamo-Kakula's PFS and PEA, repayment of the loan is deemed to be highly probable.

The promissory note receivable will be repaid using proceeds from the sale of Crystal River's 1% stake in Kamo Holding.

The principal amount of the long term loan receivable from HPX and accrued interest thereon, is convertible in whole, or part, by the Company at its sole discretion into shares of treasury common stock of HPX and/or a subsidiary of HPX. The loan is secured by a pledge of shares of an HPX subsidiary in the United States which is pursuing a Tier One copper-gold exploration and development project, into which the Company also may convert and acquire at least a 25% interest.

Repayment of the long term loan receivable from Gécamines will be made by offsetting the loan against future royalties and dividends payable to Gécamines which arise from future profits to be earned at Kipushi.

The credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited because the cash and cash equivalents are composed of deposits with major banks who have investment grade credit ratings assigned by international credit ratings agencies and have low risk of default.

Other receivables is comprised primarily of administration consulting income from the joint venture and refundable taxes. The credit quality of these financial assets can be assessed by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates and adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information, as well as macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the parties to settle the receivables. The historical loss rates are negligible and therefore indicate that no expected credit losses relating to other receivables should be recognized.

The Company continues to monitor its credit risk and assess expected credit losses. The identified impairment loss in Q1 2020 is negligible.

Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises mainly from long term borrowings, the long term loans receivable and the loan advanced to the joint venture. The Company's main exposure to interest rate risk arises from the fact that the Company earns and incurs interest on interest rates linked to USD LIBOR.

If interest rates (including applicable USD LIBOR rates) had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's loss for the period ended March 31, 2020 would have increased or decreased by \$4.2 million (2019: \$5.1 million).

Liquidity risk

In the management of its liquidity risk, the Company maintains a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of borrowings. Management closely monitors the liquidity position with the goal of maintaining adequate sources of funding to finance the Company's projects and operations.

The following table details the Company's expected remaining contractual maturities for its financial liabilities. The table is based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to satisfy the liabilities.

	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	More than 12 months	Total undiscounted cash flows
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at March 31, 2020					
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-	34,012	34,012
Trade and other payables	14,442	769	1,074	-	16,285
Lease liability	62	125	555	14,373	15,115
Current borrowings	-	-	3,998	-	3,998
As at December 31, 2019					
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-	33,767	33,767
Trade and other payables	18,960	1,002	1,376	-	21,338
Lease liability	80	151	640	14,980	15,851
Current borrowings	-	-	4,230	-	4,230

Trade and other payables in the above table excludes payroll tax, other statutory liabilities and indirect taxes payable.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

As at May 12, 2020, the Company's capital structure consists of an unlimited number of Class A common shares without par value (the "Class A Shares"), an unlimited number of Class B common shares without par value (the "Class B Shares") and an unlimited number of preferred shares without par value. At this date 1,199,545,133 Class A Shares, nil Class B Shares, nil warrants and nil preferred shares were issued and outstanding.

The Company granted 7,500,000 options in 2019 and 10,034,900 options in 2020 to date. As at May 12, 2020, there were 27,359,000 options outstanding issued in terms of the Equity Incentive Plan exercisable into 27,359,000 Class A Shares.

The Company granted 1,069,211 restricted share units (RSUs) in 2020 to date and 2,098,333 RSUs in 2019 per the Company's restricted share unit plan. As at May 12, 2020, there were 2,570,583 RSUs which may vest into 2,570,583 Class A Shares.

The Company granted 234,893 deferred share units (DSUs) in 2020 to date and 130,621 DSUs in 2019 per the Company's deferred share unit plan. As at May 12, 2020, there were 417,152 DSUs which may settle into 417,152 Class A Shares.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for the design and operation of disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR) in order to provide reasonable assurance that material information related to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to the Company's certifying officers. The Company's President, in the capacity of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) has evaluated the design effectiveness of the Company's DC&P and ICFR as of March 31, 2020 and, in accordance with the requirements established under National Instrument 52-109 - Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings, the President has concluded that these controls and procedures have been designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to her by others within the Company and that the information required to be disclosed in reports that are filed or submitted under Canadian securities legislation are recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in those rules.

The Company's President, in the capacity of CEO and CFO, has used the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) framework to evaluate the design of the Company's ICFR as of March 31, 2020 and has concluded that these controls and procedures have been designed effectively to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in a timely manner. Management of the Company was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. The result of the inherent limitations in all control systems means design and operation of controls cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud will be detected.

During the three months ended March 31, 2020, there were no changes in the Company's DC&P or ICFR that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

RISK FACTORS

The Company has summarized its foreign exchange risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk under the "Financial risk management objectives and policies" sub-heading under the "Financial instruments and other instruments" section in this MD&A. Additional risks and uncertainties are discussed in the Company's Annual Information Form filed with Canadian provincial regulatory authorities and available at www.sedar.com.

DISCLOSURE OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Disclosures of a scientific or technical nature regarding the revised capital expenditure and development scenarios at the Kamo-Kakula Project in this MD&A have been reviewed and approved by Steve Amos, who is considered, by virtue of his education, experience and professional association, a Qualified Person under the terms of NI 43-101. Mr. Amos is not considered independent under NI 43-101 as he is the Head of the Kamo-Kakula Project. Mr. Amos has verified the technical data disclosed in this MD&A.

Other disclosures of a scientific or technical nature in this MD&A have been reviewed and approved by Stephen Torr, who is considered, by virtue of his education, experience and professional association, a Qualified Person under the terms of NI 43-101. Mr. Torr is not considered independent under NI 43-101 as he is the Vice President, Project Geology and Evaluation. Mr. Torr has verified the other technical data disclosed in this MD&A.

Ivanhoe has prepared a current, independent, NI 43-101-compliant technical report for each of the Platreef Project, the Kipushi Project and the Kamo-Kakula Project, which are available under the Company's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com:

- The Kamo-Kakula 2020 Resource Update dated March 25, 2020, prepared by OreWin Pty Ltd., Wood plc, DRA Global, SRK Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd and Stantec Consulting International LLC, covering the Company's Kamo-Kakula Project;
- The Platreef 2017 Feasibility Study Technical Report dated September 4, 2017, prepared by DRA Global, OreWin Pty. Ltd., Amec Foster Wheeler, Stantec Consulting, Murray & Roberts Cementation, SRK Consulting, Golder Associates, and Digby Wells Environmental, covering the Company's Platreef Project; and
- The Kipushi 2019 Mineral Resource Update dated March 28, 2019, prepared by OreWin Pty Ltd., MSA Group (Pty) Ltd., SRK Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd and MDM (Technical) Africa Pty Ltd. (a division of Wood PLC), covering the Company's Kipushi Project.

These technical reports include relevant information regarding the effective dates and the assumptions, parameters and methods of the mineral resource estimates on the Platreef Project, the Kipushi Project and the Kamo-Kakula Project cited in this MD&A, as well as information regarding data verification, exploration procedures and other matters relevant to the scientific and technical disclosure contained in this MD&A in respect of the Platreef Project, Kipushi Project and Kamo-Kakula Project.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information regarding the Company, including the Company's Annual Information Form, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.