Management Discussion and Analysis

Full Year 2019 Results

February 20, 2020

www.oceanagold.com

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION IN MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

This Management Discussion & Analysis contains “forward-looking statements and information” within the meaning of applicable securities laws which may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the future financial and operating performance of the Company, its subsidiaries and affiliated companies, its mining projects, the future price of gold, the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realisation of mineral reserve and resource estimates, costs of production, estimates of initial capital, sustaining capital, operating and exploration expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, costs and timing of the development of new mines, costs and timing of future exploration and drilling programs, timing of filing of updated technical information, anticipated production amounts, requirements for additional capital, governmental regulation of mining operations and exploration operations, timing and receipt of approvals, consents and permits under applicable mineral legislation, environmental risks, title disputes or claims, limitations of insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation and regulatory matters. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements and information can be identified by the use of words such as “may”, “plans”, “expects”, “projects”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “potential”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “targets”, “aims”, “anticipates” or “believes” or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or may be identified by statements to the effect that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “should”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements and information involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company and/or its subsidiaries and/or its affiliated companies to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, future prices of gold; general business, economic and market factors (including changes in global, national or regional financial, credit, currency or securities markets), changes or developments in global, national or regional political and social conditions; changes in laws (including tax laws) and changes in GAAP or regulatory accounting requirements; the actual results of current production, development and/or exploration activities; conclusions of economic evaluations and studies; fluctuations in the value of the United States dollar relative to the Canadian dollar, the Australian dollar, the Philippines Peso or the New Zealand dollar; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; possible variations of ore grade or recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; political instability or insurrection or war; labour force availability and turnover; adverse judicial decisions, delays in obtaining financing or governmental approvals, inability or delays in obtaining renewal of the Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement or in the completion of development or construction activities or in the commencement of operations; as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled “Risk Factors” contained in the Company’s Annual Information Form in respect of its fiscal year-ended December 31, 2018, which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com under the Company’s name. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements and information, there may be other factors that cause actual results, performance, achievements or events to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended. Also, many of the factors are outside or beyond the control of the Company, its officers, employees, agents or associates. Forward-looking statements and information contained herein are made as of the date of this Management Discussion & Analysis and, subject to applicable securities laws, the Company disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements and information, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements and information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and information due to the inherent uncertainty therein. All forward-looking statements and information made herein are qualified by this cautionary statement. This Management Discussion & Analysis may use the terms “Measured”, “Indicated” and “Inferred” Resources. U.S. investors are advised that while such terms are recognised and required by Canadian regulations, the Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognise them. “Inferred Resources” have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Resources will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of Inferred Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of Measured or Indicated Resources will ever be converted into reserves. U.S. investors are also cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an Inferred Resource exists or is economically or legally mineable. This document does not constitute an offer of securities for sale in the United States or to any person that is, or is acting for the account or benefit of, any U.S. person (as defined in Regulation S under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”)) (“U.S. Person”), or in any other jurisdiction in which such an offer would be unlawful.

TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE

For further scientific and technical information (including disclosure regarding mineral resources and mineral reserves) relating to the Haile Project, the Waihi mine, the Macraes mine and the Didipio mine please refer to the NI 43-101 compliant technical reports available at sedar.com under the Company’s name.

The exploration results were prepared in accordance with the standards set out in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’ (“JORC Code”) and in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators (“NI 43-101”). The JORC Code is the accepted reporting standard for the Australian Stock Exchange Limited (“ASX”).

Mr Craig Feebrey, Executive Vice President and Head of Exploration of the Company, a qualified person under NI 43-101, has approved the written disclosure of all other scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A.

Highlights

- Continued improvement of the Company's Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate ("TRIFR") to 3.6 per million hours worked in 2019 down from 4.5 per million hours worked in 2018.
- Full year 2019 consolidated production of 470,601 ounces of gold and 10,255 tonnes of copper, including 108,151 ounces of gold produced in the fourth quarter, an increase of nearly 20% from the previous quarter with strong production from Haile and Macraes.
- Full year 2019 All-in Sustaining Costs ("AISC") of $1,061 per ounce and fourth quarter AISC of $980 per ounce, a decrease of 13% from the previous quarter on improved cash costs.
- YTD operating cash flow of $204.3 million, including $46.7 million in the fourth quarter – an increase of 44% over the previous quarter.
- Immediately available liquidity of $99.0 million, including $49.0 million of cash on hand and $50 million in undrawn credit facilities; amended $200 million Revolving Credit facility by extending tenure to December 31, 2021.
- Full year revenue of $651.2 million including fourth quarter revenue of $152.1 million.
- Full year Earnings before Interest, Depreciation and Amortisation ("EBITDA") of $214.2 million, net profit of $14.5 million, and adjusted net profit (after income tax and before gain/loss on fair value of undesignated hedges and impairment) of $32.1 million.
- Fourth quarter EBITDA of $45.2 million, net profit of $8.7 million, and adjusted net earnings (after income tax and before gain/loss on fair value of undesignated hedges and impairment) of negative $0.7 million.
- Subsequent to quarter end, the Company announced increased mineral resources at the Martha Underground including 824 koz in Indicated Resources and 614 koz in Inferred Resources.
- FTAA renewal re-endorsed to the Office of the President in December. No definitive timeline on a decision by the Office of the President or a resumption of operations at Didipio.

Period ended 31 December 2019 (US$m)	Q4 2019	Full Year 2019
Gold Production (koz)	108.2	470.6
Copper Production (kt)	0.1	10.3
Cash costs ($/oz)	757	733
All-In Sustaining Costs ($/oz)	980	1,061
Revenue	152.1	651.2
EBITDA (excluding gain/(loss) on fair value of undesignated hedges)	45.2	214.2
Earnings/(loss) after income tax and before gain/(loss) on undesignated hedges and impairment charge	(0.7)	32.1
Net Profit	8.7	14.5
Net operating cash flow	46.7	204.3
Earnings per share - Basic ($)	$0.01	$0.02
Earnings per share - Diluted ($)	$0.01	$0.02
Adjusted earnings per share - Basic ($)	$0.00	$0.05
Adjusted earnings per share - Diluted ($)	$0.00	$0.05

Notes:

- All numbers in this document are expressed in USD unless otherwise stated.
- Cash Costs, All-In Sustaining Costs, All-In Sustaining Margin, EBITDA and liquidity are non-GAAP measures. Refer to the Accounting & Controls section of this report for explanation.
- Cash Costs and All-In Sustaining Costs are reported on ounces sold and net of by-product credits unless otherwise stated and exclude capital costs associated with expansionary growth.
- Adjusted earnings are earnings after income tax and before gains or losses on undesignated hedges and impairment charges.

Results for the Full Year ended December 31, 2019

Health and Safety

At the end of the year, the Company achieved a total recordable injury frequency rate ("TRIFR") of 3.6 per million hours worked for the year, down from 4.5 per million hours worked in 2018, representing a 28% reduction in recordable injuries.

Operational and Financial Overview

Consolidated gold production for the full year was 470,601 ounces, including 108,151 ounces produced in the fourth quarter, which was 1% above the third quarter as stronger production from Haile (up 26%) and New Zealand (up 14%) was offset by no production from Didipio due to the suspension of production in October 2019. Full year 2019 gold production was 12% lower than in 2018 primarily due to the suspension of operations at Didipio.

Full year copper production was 10,255 tonnes, with no copper produced in the fourth quarter, while full year 2019 silver production was 385,853 ounces.

The Company recorded consolidated AISC of $1,061 per ounce on sales of 448,430 ounces of gold and 6,901 tonnes of copper for the year, reflecting a 38% increase from the prior year due to lower gold sales, particularly Didipio where no sales were transacted in the second half of the year, and a higher AISC at Haile mainly related to higher costs incurred following significant weather events in the fourth quarter of 2018. Fourth quarter AISC was also materially impacted by the absence of sales at Didipio, resulting in an AISC of $980 per ounce on sales of 107,330 ounces of gold. The quarter-on-quarter AISC improved significantly on higher gold sales.

For the full year 2019, the Company reported revenue of $651.2 million, EBITDA of $214.2 million and net profit of $14.5 million or $0.02 per share on a fully diluted basis. On an adjusted basis (before gain/loss on fair value of undesignated hedges and impairment) net profit was $32.1 million or $0.05 per share fully diluted.

For the fourth quarter, the Company reported revenue of $152.1 million, EBITDA of $45.2 million and net profit of $8.7 million. Adjusted earnings of $(0.7) million reflects higher Depreciation and Amortisation charges related to higher mined ounces in the Coronation Stage 5 pit in New Zealand. Additionally, the fourth quarter included $10.1 million spent to maintain Didipio in a state of operational readiness and approximately $3.4 million in production taxes in the Philippines that were non-cash. The total spent to maintain the operation in 2019 was $17.7 million which was captured as part of corporate general and administrative cost representing $0.02 per share of earnings impact, $0.01 per share alone in the fourth quarter of 2019.

For the full year, the Company recorded operating cash flow of $204.3 million, 41% below the prior year attributable mainly to the lower production and sales at Didipio. The Company recorded a net cash outflow attributable to the reduced production and sales plus increased cash flow used in investing activities which included the expansion works at Haile, underground development at Didipio in the first half of the year, significant pre-stripping activities at Haile and Macraes, Waihi area exploration drilling and commencement of the Martha Underground development. Operating cash flow for the fourth quarter was $46.7 million, compared to $32.4 million in the previous quarter, the increase was mainly due to stronger sales from New Zealand. Fully diluted cash flow per share before working capital movements for the full year was $0.33 including $0.07 in the fourth quarter.

On November 25, 2019, the Group amended its revolving credit facility which removed the $50 million step-down scheduled for 31 December 2019 and extended the maturity date on the $200 million facility to December 31, 2021.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had immediately available liquidity of $99.0 million with $49.0 million in cash and $50 million of available undrawn credit facilities, excluding approximately $37 million of marketable securities. As at the end of the fourth quarter, the Company's net debt was $179.4 million, and the Company's available credit facilities remained at $200 million with $150 million drawn. The increase in net debt mainly reflects a slight reduction in cash and increase of $32.5 million in equipment leases mainly related to the progressive upgrade of the mining fleet at Haile.

The Company's hedging program includes New Zealand dollar (”NZD”) denominated gold put and call options covering future gold production from Macraes. It is summarised below as at December 31, 2019.

Put Option Average Strike Price	Call Option Average Strike Price	Gold Ounces Remaining	Expiry Date
NZ$2,000	NZ$2,100	118,800	Dec 2020
Total		**118,800**	

A summary of the marked to market value of derivatives is as per below.

Quarter ended 31 Dec 2019 (US$m)	Hedge	Dec 31 2019	Dec 31 2018
Current Liabilities	Gold	(14.7)	(2.3)
Total		**(14.7)**	**(2.3)**

Capital Expenditure

Consolidated capital expenditure in 2019 was $240.7 million, 10% higher than the prior year due to increased capitalised pre-strip at Haile and Macraes and increased exploration and growth capital spend at Waihi in relation to the Martha Underground development and ongoing drilling at the WKP prospect. This was partially offset by lower general operating capital at Macraes and lower Haile and Didipio growth capital.

Total fourth quarter growth capital at Haile was primarily related to construction of additional PAG waste storage cells associated with the ongoing expansion of mining operations and the construction of the pre-aeration thickener.

At Didipio, capital expenditure was curtailed due to the suspension of operations. The Company expects to resume capital programs related to the underground and general operations on the recommencement of normal operations.

Total fourth quarter and full year capital expenditures at Macraes were largely attributable to general operations spending, reflecting the purchase of new mining equipment, plus pre-strip associated with the completion of stripping at Coronation Stage 5.

Waihi exploration was primarily focussed on resource definition drilling at the Martha Underground Project plus drilling at WKP where the Company continues to receive positive results that support ongoing investment. The drilling results will form part of a Waihi District Study, or preliminary economic assessment scheduled for completion in the second quarter of 2020. Waihi growth capital is primarily related to the acquisition of land and underground development associated with the Martha Underground Project.

Quarter ended 31 Dec 2019 (US$m)	Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018	2019 Guidance
General Operations	**6.1**	7.7	6.7	**38.5**	24.4	40 – 45
Growth Capital (including corporate capital)	**29.5**	24.1	27.9	**99.5**	94.1	100 - 105
Pre-strip and Capitalised Mining	**5.0**	11.3	12.4	**62.6**	68.8	63 - 68
Exploration	**8.7**	11.7	8.5	**40.1**	30.8	37 - 42
Capital and exploration expenditure	**49.4**	**54.8**	**55.5**	**240.7**	**218.0**	**240 - 260**

Capital and exploration expenditure by location are summarised in the following table:

Quarter ended 31 Dec 2019 (US$m)	Haile	Didipio	Waihi	Macraes
General Operations	2.1	-	0.3	3.2
Growth Capital	9.9	0.5	16.4	0.4
Pre-strip and Capitalised Mining	1.5	1.2	-	3.5
Exploration	1.7	-	5.2	0.8
Capital and exploration expenditure	**15.2**	**1.7**	**21.9**	**7.9**
Full Year 2019 (US$m)	**Haile**	**Didipio**	**Waihi**	**Macraes**
General Operations	9.6	8.8	1.9	18.3
Growth Capital	51.4	14.4	23.9	1.1
Pre-strip and Capitalised Mining	25.7	1.1	3.0	32.9
Exploration	6.2	-	23.3	6.3
Capital and exploration expenditure	**92.9**	**24.3**	**52.1**	**58.6**

Notes:

a. Capital expenditure presented on an accruals basis but excludes rehabilitation and closure costs of $5.5 million at Reefton

b. Capital and exploration expenditure by location includes related regional greenfield exploration where applicable. Corporate capital projects and other greenfield exploration including costs associated with Joint Venture arrangements not related to a specific operation are excluded. These total $7.4 million for the year.

Income Statement

A summary of the financial performance is provided within the following table:

Quarter ended 31 Dec 2019 (US$m)	Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019 (4)	2018 (1)
Revenue	**152.1**	133.6	183.3	**651.2**	772.5
Cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortization	**(81.5)**	(78.4)	(95.3)	**(360.6)**	(355.5)
General and administration – other[5]	**(22.4)**	(19.2)	(12.7)	**(65.1)**	(47.9)
General and administration – indirect taxes [2]	**(3.4)**	(1.2)	(3.1)	**(11.9)**	(12.0)
Foreign currency exchange gain/(loss)	**0.2**	0.3	0.6	**0.5**	3.1
Other income/(expense)	**0.2**	(1.2)	0.9	**0.1**	3.5
EBITDA (excluding gain/(loss) on undesignated hedges and impairment charge)	**45.2**	**33.9**	**73.7**	**214.2**	**363.7**
Depreciation and amortization	**(50.1)**	(36.4)	(45.3)	**(168.6)**	(191.0)
Net interest expense and finance costs	**(3.0)**	(3.1)	(2.8)	**(13.2)**	(14.2)
Earnings/(loss) before income tax (excluding gain/(loss) on undesignated hedges and impairment charge)	**(7.9)**	(5.6)	**25.6**	**32.4**	**158.5**
Income tax benefit /(expense) on earnings	**7.2**	0.3	(8.2)	**(0.3)**	(34.5)
Earnings/(loss) after income tax and before gain/(loss) on undesignated hedges and impairment charge	**(0.7)**	(5.3)	**17.4**	**32.1**	**124.1**
Write off deferred exploration expenditure / investment [3]	**(4.0)**	-	(1.2)	**(8.6)**	(4.2)
Gain/(loss) on fair value of undesignated hedges	**18.6**	(23.0)	(5.9)	**(12.5)**	1.5
Tax (expense) / benefit on gain/loss on undesignated hedges	**(5.2)**	6.4	0.6	**3.5**	0.4
Share of loss from equity accounted associates	**(0.1)**	-	(0.1)	**(0.1)**	(0.3)
Net Profit/(loss)	**8.7**	**(21.9)**	**10.9**	**14.5**	**121.7**
Basic earnings per share	**$0.01**	$(0.04)	$0.02	**$0.02**	$0.20
Diluted earnings per share	**$0.01**	$(0.04)	$0.02	**$0.02**	$0.19

(1) The Company's consolidated financial results for the 2018 year reflected adjustments on IFRS 15 adoption from January 1, 2018.
(2) Represents indirect taxes in the Philippines specifically excise tax (expensed as from April 1, 2018), local business and property taxes. This value is included in the Company's AISC calculation as from January 1, 2019 in accordance with the World Gold Council's updated methodology.
(3) In the fourth quarter, the Company recognised the write-off of deferred exploration related costs related to the earn-in joint venture of the Tuscarorara project in Nevada following agreement termination, Reefton rehabilitation costs and obsolete stock at Didipio following a review of all slow-moving warehouse inventory. This followed the previous write-off of deferred exploration related costs for the La Curva and Claudia projects due to the Company's termination of agreement with Mirasol Resources Ltd.
(4) The Company's consolidated financial results for the 2019 year reflected adjustments on IFRS 16 adoption from January 1, 2019.
(5) The Company did not record any revenue or cost of sales from the Didipio mine during the second half of 2019. In addition, General and Administration - other, includes non-production costs related to maintaining Didipio operational readiness of $10.1 million in the fourth quarter and $17.7 million for the full year 2019.

The following table provides a quarterly financial summary:

Quarter ended 31 Dec 2019 (US$m)	Dec 31 2019[2]	Sep 30 2019 [2]	Jun 30 2019	Mar 31 2019	Dec 31 2018	Sep 30 2018	Jun 30 2018	Mar 31 2018[1]
Average Gold Price Received (US$/oz)	**1,404**	1,414	1,331	1,308	1,239	1,202	1,293	1,340
Average Copper Price Received (US$/lb)	**-**	-	2.60	3.12	3.04	2.95	3.12	3.03
Revenue	**152.1**	133.6	186.0	179.5	183.3	186.8	205.7	196.7
EBITDA (excluding gain/(loss) on undesignated hedges and impairment charge)	**45.2**	33.9	70.7	64.4	73.7	79.4	109.7	100.9
Earnings/ (loss)after income tax and before gain/(loss) on undesignated hedges and impairment charge (net of tax)	**(0.7)**	(5.3)	22.1	16.0	17.4	20.4	47.7	38.6
Net Profit / (loss)	**8.7**	(21.9)	15.3	12.4	10.9	21.7	44.6	44.5
Net Earnings / (loss) per share								
Basic	**$0.01**	$(0.04)	$0.02	$0.02	$0.02	$0.04	$0.07	$0.07
Diluted	**$0.01**	$(0.04)	$0.02	$0.02	$0.02	$0.03	$0.07	$0.07

(1) The Company's consolidated financial results for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 reflect adjustments on IFRS 15 adoption from January 1, 2018.
(2) The Company did not record any revenue or cost of sales from the Didipio mine during the second half of 2019.

Revenue

In 2019, the Company recorded annual operating revenue of $651.2 million which was 16% below 2018. The primary drivers for the year-on-year decrease are the absence of gold and copper sales from Didipio in the second half of the year, expected lower gold sales from New Zealand, and lower copper pricing in the first half of 2019. These were partially offset by a higher average gold price received relative to 2018 and increased sales volumes from Haile, which completed its second full year of commercial production.

Fourth quarter revenue of $152.1 million was 14% higher than the prior quarter primarily due to increased sales volume from New Zealand and a higher average gold price received, partially offset by the absence of sales from Didipio.

EBITDA

Analysis of revenue and costs for each operating site is contained within the Business Summary section of this report.

The Company recorded EBITDA for the full year 2019 of $214.2 million including $45.2 million in the fourth quarter. The full year EBITDA was 41% below 2018 primarily due to the lower sales volumes, particularly from the absence of sales from Didipio in the second half, combined with lower EBITDA from Haile and New Zealand, which was in-line with the expected lower volume associated with decreased average grades processed.

Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation charges include amortisation of mine development and deferred pre-stripping costs plus depreciation of plant and equipment. Depreciation and amortisation charges are mostly calculated on a unit of production basis and were therefore lower in the fourth quarter and the full year reflecting the lower production and sales. Depreciation and amortisation charges totalled $168.6 million in 2019 which was 12% lower than the prior year, in-line with decreased production in New Zealand and Didipio partly offset by increased production from Haile. Fourth quarter charges of $50.1 million were higher than the prior quarter of $36.4 million primarily due to increased amortisation of pre-stripping costs as a result of increased ounces mined from Coronation Stage 5 pit at Macraes.

Undesignated Hedges Gains/Losses

Unrealised hedge gains and losses reflect the changes in the fair value of the Company's undesignated hedges which are brought to account at the end of each reporting period. These valuation adjustments for the fourth quarter resulted in a $18.6 million unrealised gain due to mark-to-market revaluation of the New Zealand dollar gold hedges for 2020. This compared to a $23.0 million loss in the prior quarter.

For the full year 2019, the Company recorded a $12.5 million loss in the mark-to-market revaluation of the New Zealand dollar gold hedges as compared to a hedge gain of $1.5 million in 2018 which mainly related to 2018 copper hedges.

Taxation

The Company recorded an income tax benefit of $2.0 million in the fourth quarter and $3.2 million for the full year 2019, both primarily related to the United States operations and following tax credits further recognised upon finalising and lodging the US tax returns in 2019. This was partly offset by the income tax expense related to the New Zealand operations. This compared to an income tax expense of $34.1 million for the prior year which resulted from higher income from the New Zealand and the United States operations.

Cash Flows

Quarter ended 31 Dec 2019 (US$m)	Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018
Cash flows from Operating Activities	**46.7**	32.4	95.8	**204.3**	346.2
Cash flows used in Investing Activities	**(51.4)**	(54.3)	(51.2)	**(239.7)**	(229.0)
Cash flows used in Financing Activities	**(4.3)**	(4.0)	(3.3)	**(21.0)**	(79.3)

Cash inflows from operating activities for the fourth quarter were $46.7 million, a 44% increase from the previous quarter mainly due to higher sales from New Zealand. There was no significant movement in net working capital in the fourth quarter.

For the full year 2019, cash inflows from operating activities of $204.3 million were 41% lower than for 2018 primarily due to decreased group production and sales, particularly in view of the absence of sales in the second half from Didipio, combined with a weaker full year EBITDA at Haile.

Cash used for investing activities of $51.4 million in the fourth quarter was 5% below the previous quarter mainly due to reduced growth capital at Haile.

For the full year 2019, cash used for investing activities of $239.7 million was 5% higher than 2018 primarily due to higher capitalised pre-stripping costs at Haile and Macraes and investments to advance organic growth projects at Haile, Didipio and Waihi in particular.

Cash used in financing activities for the fourth quarter of $4.3 million mainly reflecting finance lease repayments and were broadly in-line with the comparative quarters.

For the full year 2019, cash used in financing activities of $21.0 million were significantly below the prior year, mainly reflective of lower dividends paid and a debt repayment of $50 million in September 2018.

Balance Sheet

Quarter ended 31 Dec 2019 (US$m)	Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	**49.0**	107.7
Other Current Assets	**167.2**	144.6
Non-Current Assets	**1,856.0**	1,772.7
Total Assets	**2,072.2**	**2,025.0**
Current Liabilities	**202.7**	182.7
Non-Current Liabilities	**305.9**	275.6
Total Liabilities	**508.6**	458.3
Total Shareholders' Equity	**1,563.6**	**1,566.7**

Current assets were $216.2 million as at December 31, 2019 compared to $252.3 million as at December 31, 2018 mainly due to lower cash balances reflecting the lower operating cash flow due to no sales from Didipio in the second half of 2019 partly offset by higher inventory volumes at Didipio.

Non-current assets increased to $1.86 billion as at December 31, 2019 compared to $1.78 billion as at December 31, 2018, mainly due to increased mining assets and property, plant and equipment partially offset by decreases in fair value of financial assets recognised through other comprehensive income and inventories.

Current liabilities were $202.7 million as at December 31, 2019 compared to $182.7 million as at December 31, 2018. This was mainly due to higher lease liabilities, unrealised losses in the fair value of gold hedges, and trade payables, partly offset by lower income tax liabilities following the annual income tax payment in New Zealand completed in March 2019.

Non-current liabilities increased to $305.9 million as at December 31, 2019 from $275.6 million as at December 31, 2018 mainly due to higher finance lease liabilities (including for the new haul trucks and face shovels at Haile).

Shareholders' Equity

A summary of the movement in shareholders' equity is set out below:

Quarter ended 31 Dec 2019 (US$m)	Q4 31 Dec 2019
Total equity at beginning of the quarter	**1,539.0**
Profit / (loss) after income tax	**8.7**
Movement in other comprehensive income	**14.6**
Movement in contributed surplus	**1.3**
Issue of shares	**0.0**
Total equity at end of the quarter	**1,563.6**

Shareholders' equity increased slightly to approximately $1.56 billion as at December 31, 2019, mainly due to the movements in other comprehensive income and net profit in the fourth quarter. Other Comprehensive Income reflects the net changes in the fair value of other financial assets and currency translation differences which arise from the translation of values of assets and liabilities in entities with a functional currency other than USD.

A summary of capital resources is set out below:

Quarter ended 31 Dec 2019	Shares Outstanding	Options and Share Rights Outstanding	Fully Diluted Shares Outstanding
February 19, 2020	622,323,696	12,198,187	634,521,883
December 31, 2019	622,323,696	12,198,187	634,521,883
December 31, 2018	618,623,496	13,389,731	632,013,227

Debt management and liquidity

As at December 31, 2019, the cash funds held were $49.0 million compared to $107.7 million as at December 31, 2018. In addition, the Company held $37.0 million in marketable securities in listed exploration companies.

The Company was in a net current asset position of $13.5 million as at December 31, 2019 compared to a net current asset position of $69.6 million as at December 31, 2018.

On November 25, 2019, the Company amended its debt facility to remove the 31 December 2019 $50 million step-down requirement and extend the maturity date for the overall $200 million credit facilities to 31 December 2021.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company's total debt facilities remained at $200 million of which $150 million remained drawn. The Company had immediately available liquidity of $99 million with $49 million in cash and $50 million of available undrawn credit facilities.

Capital Commitments

Capital commitments relates principally to the purchase of property, plant and equipment mainly at Haile in relation to the new upgraded mining fleet and the regrind circuit upgrade. The Company's capital commitments as at December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Quarter ended 31 Dec 2019 (US$m)	Capital Commitments
Within 1 year	44.7

Selected Annual Information

The following table provides financial data for the Company for each of the three most recently completed financial years:

Quarter ended 31 Dec 2019 (US$m)	Q4 2019	2019	2018	2017
Revenue	**152.1**	**651.2**	772.5	724.4
Net Profit / (loss) after Tax	**8.7**	**14.5**	121.7	171.7
Net Earnings / (loss) per share – Basic	**$0.01**	**$0.02**	$0.20	$0.28
Net Earnings / (loss) per share – Diluted	**$0.01**	**$0.02**	$0.19	$0.27
Total assets	**2,072.2**	**2,072.2**	2,025.0	2,045.8
Total non-current financial liabilities	**203.6**	**203.6**	166.6	176.5
Cash dividends per share	**$0.01**	**$0.01**	$0.03	$0.02

Between 2015 and 2017, revenue, net profit and total assets increased after the Company acquired the Waihi Gold Mine in New Zealand on October 30, 2015 and the Haile Gold Mine in South Carolina, USA where commercial production was declared effective from October 1, 2017. Non-current liabilities reflected the phase of growth with the Company drawing on its debt facilities during the construction phase at Haile and the Didipio underground and increasing its equipment leases for the upgraded mining fleet at Haile in 2019. In 2018, the Company made discretionary debt repayments totalling $50 million.

Business Summary

A summary of the operational performance of the operations is presented below.

Quarter ended 31 Dec 2019		Haile	Didipio	Waihi	Macraes	Consolidated	
						Q4 2019	Q3 2019
Gold Produced	koz	46.4	0.4	15.8	45.5	**108.2**	107.5
Gold Sales	koz	42.3	-	18.6	46.4	**107.3**	94.3
Average Gold Price	US$/oz	1,479	-	1,474	1,485	**1,404** (1)	1,414 (1)
Copper Produced	kt	-	0.1	-	-	**0.1**	2.3
Copper Sales	kt	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Average Copper Price	US$/lb	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Total Ore Mined	kt	1,365	-	100	1,841	**3,306**	2,057
Tonnes Processed	kt	863	23	97	1,465	**2,449**	3,026
Gold Grade Processed	g/t	2.09	0.67	5.82	1.18	**1.59**	1.34
Gold Recovery	%	80.0	89.9	86.7	81.6	**86.4**	82.4
Cash Costs	US$/oz	772	-	646	788	**757**	828
All-In Sustaining Costs	US$/oz	1,014	-	746	1,043	**980**	1,122

Full Year 2019		Haile	Didipio	Waihi	Macraes	Consolidated	
						2019	2018
Gold Produced	koz	146.1	83.9	68.1	172.5	**470.6**	533.3
Gold Sales	koz	143.3	60.2	69.2	175.8	**448.4**	532.7
Average Gold Price	US$/oz	1,409	1,385	1,392	1,391	**1,360** (1)	1,268 (1)
Copper Produced	kt	-	10.3	-	-	**10.3**	15.0
Copper Sales	kt	-	6.9	-	-	**6.9**	14.5
Average Copper Price	US$/lb	-	2.85	-	-	**2.84**	3.05
Total Ore Mined	Kt	3,217	1,173	433	6,456	**11,280**	10,518
Tonnes processed	Kt	3,204	2,656	435	5,917	**12,212**	12,219
Gold grade processed	g/t	1.80	1.11	5.61	1.10	**1.42**	1.59
Recovery	%	78.6	88.3	86.6	82.5	**84.4**	86.0
Cash Costs	US$/oz	859	481	682	736	**733**	489
All-In Sustaining Costs	US$/oz	1,262	694	826	1,115	**1,061**	767

(1) *Realised gains and losses on gold hedging are included in the consolidated average gold price.*

A reconciliation of Cash Costs and All-In Sustaining Costs is presented below.

Quarter ended 31 Dec 2019		**Q4 31 Dec 2019**	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	**2019**	2018
Cost of sales, excl. D&A and including indirect taxes (1)	US$m	**82.3**	78.2	95.3	**366.9**	355.5
Deduct adjustment on adoption of IFRS 15	US$m	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	(3.0)
Cost of sales – sub-total	**US$m**	**82.3**	**78.2**	**95.3**	**366.9**	**352.5**
Selling costs	US$m	**0.3**	0.4	1.5	**10.1**	13.3
By-product credits	US$m	**(1.4)**	(0.5)	(22.4)	**(48.3)**	(105.1)
Total Cash Costs (net of by-product credits)	US$m	**81.3**	78.1	74.4	**328.6**	260.7
Gold sales from operating mines	Koz	**107.3**	94.3	132.2	**448.4**	532.7
Cash Costs	**US$/oz**	**757**	**828**	**563**	**733**	**489**
Total sustaining capital expenditure	US$/oz	**137**	224	170	**251**	196
Corporate general & administration	US$/oz	**64**	53	60	**62**	58
Other	US$/oz	**22**	18	20	**15**	24
All-In Sustaining Costs	**US$/oz**	**980**	**1,122**	**814**	**1,061**	**767**

(1) *The Company's consolidated results for the 2018 year reflect adjustments on adoption of IFRS 15 effective from January 1, 2018. In accordance with the World Gold Council's updated methodology for AISC calculation, as from January 1, 2019, the Company has included production taxes paid in the AISC – specifically excise tax, local business and property taxes paid in the Philippines.*

Outlook For 2020

On a consolidated basis, the Company expects to produce 360,000 to 380,000 ounces of gold from the Haile Gold Mine and the New Zealand operations. The consolidated AISC, excluding Didipio, is expected to range between $1,075 and $1,125 per ounce sold (including corporate overheads) while consolidated cash costs are expected to range between $675 and $725 per ounce sold.

At Haile, the Company expects to produce between 180,000 and 190,000 ounces of gold in 2020 at site AISC ranging from $1,080 to $1,130 per ounce sold, representing an approximate increase of 25% to the midpoint in gold production with steady AISC relative to 2019. Cash costs are expected to range from $650 to $700 per ounce sold. Production in the second half of the year is expected to deliver two-thirds of the year's gold output and as a result AISC are expected to be significantly lower in the second half. The variability in production relates to mine sequencing whereby mined and processed grades improves as the year progresses. The fourth quarter is expected to deliver the highest production while the first quarter is expected to have the lowest production for the year.

The Company continues to enhance open pit operations by accelerating mining activities and achieving productivity improvements. For 2020, the Company will bring forward mining of the Haile and Mill Zone phase two pits, both previously scheduled for mining in 2021. With enhanced open pit operations, the Company is further optimising the Horseshoe underground design to incorporate a larger expected resource and longer mine life as well as reviewing the mining method to potentially improve project economics. To achieve this, portal development may be deferred to start in 2021.

The Company has maintained Didipio in a state of operational readiness for rapid re-start on the expectation that a resumption of normal operations was likely in the first half of 2020, either through lifting of restrictions imposed on access, or completion of a renewal of the Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement (FTAA). During the quarter there has been no tangible progress on the court cases relating to the legality of the Provincial Government of Nueva Vizcaya and local government units' interference with Didipio operations. Progress did occur with respect to the FTAA renewal process, including continued positive engagement with regulators and a re-endorsement of the renewal by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources ("DENR") to the Office of the President ("OP"). The OP also provided written authorisation to the DENR to facilitate the delivery of emergency fuel supplies to Didipio. In addition, the Department of Interior and Local Government ("DILG") notified the Provincial Government of Nueva Vizcaya that the check point being used to restrict access had not been permitted and should be removed. The Company notes that subsequent to year-end, there has been limited tangible progress to report. The FTAA renewal remains with the OP with no definitive timeline for a decision, the fuel order is yet to be completed, and the DILG order has not yet been complied with. In the view of the Company, while positive progress was made during the quarter, the lack of tangible action subsequent to year-end indicates a potential increased risk of further delays in achieving a resolution to the restrictions placed on operations and/or completion of the renewal of the FTAA. Therefore, a timeline for the resumption of normal operations of Didipio remains uncertain at this time.

At Waihi, mining from Correnso Deeps is expected to be completed by the end of the first quarter with processing temporarily shutting down in the second and third quarters. Mining of narrow veins in the Correnso area will continue for the duration of the year with this ore stockpiled ahead of batch processing in the fourth quarter. Following completion of processing of this ore in the fourth quarter, the process plant will be shut down temporarily and is expected to restart in the second quarter of 2021 with ore sourced exclusively from Martha Underground. The Waihi operation is expected to produce approximately 18.000 to 20,000 ounces of gold, approximately 11,000 to 12,000 ounces of which will be produced in the first quarter and the remaining ounces produced in fourth quarter of 2020. Site AISC is expected to range from $715 to $765 per ounce sold and cash costs are expected to be $700 to $750 per ounce sold. The Waihi District Study is currently underway and expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2020. This preliminary economic assessment will provide longer-term production rates, costs and schedules related to the Waihi District, including Martha Underground and WKP.

Macraes is expected to produce between 160,000 and 170,000 ounces of gold in 2020 at cash costs of $725 to $775 per ounce sold and site AISC of $1,000 to $1,050 per ounce sold. The Company continues to explore options to extend the mine life at Macraes with the advancement of projects like Golden Point Underground and is currently undertaking a pre-feasibility study on Golden Point which is expected to be completed in the second half of 2020.

Haile

Production statistics

		Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018
Gold Produced	koz	**46.4**	36.8	27.5	**146.1**	131.8
Total Waste Mined (1)	kt	**6,574**	6,913	2,692	**21,730**	13,913
Total Ore Mined	kt	**1,365**	669	415	**3,217**	2,780
Ore Mined Grade	g/t	**1.51**	1.87	1.55	**1.78**	1.74
Mill Feed	kt	**863**	834	682	**3,204**	2,392
Mill Feed Grade	g/t	**2.09**	1.75	1.62	**1.80**	2.11
Recovery	%	**80.0**	78.1	77.2	**78.6**	81.0

(1) Includes pre-strip.

At the end of the fourth quarter, Haile recorded a 12MMA TRIFR of 6.6 per million hours worked, down from 13.0 in the 12 months ended 31 December of 2018. This represents a significant improvement in safety performance and reflects the ongoing focus on safety leadership and employee engagement.

Gold production for the full year 2019 was 146,131 ounces, including 46,420 ounces in the fourth quarter, up 11% compared to the full year 2018 and 26% higher quarter-on-quarter. The year-on-year increase was due to a 34% increase in mill throughput, partially offset by lower feed grades and recoveries. The quarterly production increase was driven primarily by higher grades from lower benches of Snake Phase 1 as expected.

Total 2019 mining movements increased 49% compared to 2018 and 5% quarter-on-quarter. The significant increase over 2018 reflected the progressive commissioning of the new, larger mining fleet throughout 2019, addition of a mining contractor to support pre-stripping activities, and better overall fleet productivity and utilisation. By the end of the quarter, the Company completed the assembly and commissioning of ten 730E haul trucks, two PC4000 face shovels, and one PC3000 backhoe.

Full year 2019 ore mined increased 16% over 2018 and more than doubled quarter-on-quarter, reflecting access to higher grade ore zones in Red Hill and in the bottom of Snake Phase 1, which is now complete.

Mill feed for the full year was 34% higher than 2018 and average throughput rate for the fourth quarter was 3.5 million tonnes per annum, a 3% improvement quarter-on-quarter due to continued success in debottlenecking the processing plant and improved plant utilisation. The average feed grade decreased 15% relative to 2018 and increased 19% quarter-on-quarter as a result of higher grades from Snake Phase 1.

During the fourth quarter, the Company completed construction of the pre-aeration thickener to support grind size optimisation through the upgraded re-grinding circuit. Commissioning of the thickener is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2020 and the Company is targeting improved recoveries through the course of the year.

Haile continues to deliver improvements in operating and processing efficiencies and remains focussed on continued and sustained improvements through:

- continued commissioning and rollout of the new mining fleet, including five additional Komatsu 730E haul trucks during the first half of 2020;

- de-risking mining operations through the acceleration of mining of new open pits that were originally scheduled for mining in subsequent years;
- implementation of a management operating system and short interval control in the mine, plant and maintenance areas; and
- optimisation of the fine grinding circuit performance to deliver steady-state recoveries in the mid-80% range.

Financial statistics

		Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018
Gold Sales	koz	**42.3**	42.1	27.6	**143.3**	130.5
Silver Sales	koz	**45.4**	2.8	15.8	**85.4**	105.1
Average Gold Price Received	US$/oz	**1,479**	1,477	1,236	**1,409**	1,277
Cash Costs	US$/oz	**772**	888	814	**859**	499
All-In Sustaining Costs	US$/oz	**1,014**	1,106	1,181	**1,262**	903
All-In Sustaining Margin	US$/oz	**465**	**372**	**55**	**147**	**374**

Unit Costs		Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018
Mining Cost (Open Pit) (1)	US$/t mined	**3.04**	3.42	5.55	**3.68**	3.20
Processing Cost	US$/t milled	**12.04**	13.23	14.81	**13.48**	14.92
Site G&A Cost	US$/t milled	**6.14**	4.78	5.41	**5.76**	5.74

(1) Mining unit costs are inclusive of pre-strip.

Haile unit costs (US$m)	Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018
Cash Costs (gross)	**33.4**	**37.2**	**22.6**	**124.1**	**66.5**
Less: by-product credits	**(0.8)**	(0.0)	(0.2)	**(1.4)**	(1.7)
Add: Freight, treatment and refining charges	**0.1**	0.2	0.1	**0.4**	0.3
Cash Costs (net)	**32.7**	**37.4**	**22.5**	**123.1**	**65.1**
Gold sales (koz)	**42.3**	42.1	27.6	**143.3**	130.5
Cash cost per ounce sold (US$)	**772**	**888**	**814**	**859**	**499**
Add: General capital and leases	**4.9**	5.5	3.6	**19.6**	15.3
Add: Pre-strip and capitalised mining	**1.5**	0.9	3.6	**25.7**	24.0
Add: Brownfields exploration	**1.5**	1.1	1.0	**4.9**	5.0
Add: Corporate general and administration	**2.4**	1.7	1.9	**7.5**	8.4
All-In Sustaining Costs (net)	**42.9**	**46.6**	**32.6**	**180.8**	**117.8**
Gold sales (koz)	42.3	42.1	27.6	143.3	130.5
All-In Sustaining Costs per ounce sold (US$)	**1,014**	**1,106**	**1,181**	**1,262**	**903**

Full year 2019, the average mining and processing unit costs were $3.68 per tonne mined and $13.48 per tonne milled, respectively, and site-based G&A unit costs were $5.76 per tonne milled. In the fourth quarter, mining unit costs decreased for the third consecutive quarter, down 11% quarter-on-quarter due to the fleet ramp up and increased productivity and equipment availability. Processing unit costs of $12.04 per tonne milled were down 9% quarter-on-quarter as a result of higher consistent mill throughput and improvements in reagent control. Site based G&A unit costs were $6.14 per tonne milled in the fourth quarter, an increase of 28% quarter-on-quarter. The increase is attributable to implementation of a site wide operational excellence initiative which is expected to deliver further saving and efficiency gains as the findings are implemented.

Full year 2019 AISC was $1,262 per ounce sold with cash costs of $859 per ounce sold. The AISC in the fourth quarter was $1,014 per ounce sold, down 8% quarter-on-quarter due to higher production volumes and improved productivity of both mining and processing operations.

For 2020, the Company expects continued improvement of mining operations through the increase of productivity and equipment utilisation. In the first half of the year, the Company expects to have fifteen of the Komatsu 730E haul trucks in operation which is expected to provide further support to the reduction of mining unit costs.

With the acceleration of mining activities, the Company is expected to increase capital as required to complete these activities and provide associated waste management infrastructure. As a result, the AISC will remain elevated particularly in the first half of the year with reduced gold output expected consistent with the expected grade profile.

Looking ahead to the year, the Company expects to produce between 180,000 and 190,000 ounces of gold at cash costs ranging from $650 to $700 per ounce sold and site AISC between $1,080 and $1,130 per ounce sold. One-third of Haile's production is expected in the first half of the year and two-thirds in the second half. The variability in production is related to mine sequencing whereby lower grades will be mined and processed in the first half. The Company expects the fourth quarter to deliver this highest quarter of production with the lowest corresponding AISC, while the first quarter is expected to be the softest quarter for production at the highest AISC.

Exploration

Exploration expenditure in 2019, including drilling in and around the Ledbetter and Snake pits, as well as the Horseshoe underground, was $6.4 million, including $1.7 million in the fourth quarter with a focus on conversion of resources from Inferred to Indicated.

Haile exploration completed 24,209 metres of drilling in 2019, including 4,907 metres in the fourth quarter of 2019. The Company also completed a new geological model for the Palomino target based on relogging of historic diamond drill holes and commenced a preliminary economic assessment for the target.

A total of 10,297 metres of brownfields drilling in approximately 40 holes is planned for 2020.

Projects

Construction of the additional cyanide destruct circuit and pre-aeration thickener were completed in the fourth quarter with commissioning of the new thickener expected in the first quarter of 2020. The operation will focus on achieving better gold recoveries while increasing throughput rates further.

Field construction activities progressed for the new PAG waste storage facility, and the Company received regulatory approval and subsequently brought the facility into service in January.

Engineering and other pre-construction planning activities in 2019 focused on mine plan optimisation, backfill design and equipment selection for the Horseshoe Underground Mine in anticipation of receiving the permit early 2020. With de-risking of open pit operations through acceleration of mining activities and additional open pits brought forward, the Company is optimising the Horseshoe underground design including evaluating a more appropriate backfill and selecting the underground mining fleet which could include electric vehicles . As such, portal development is expected to be deferred to start in 2021 as the optimisation study progresses.

The Company is in the final stage of the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) permit process to expand the Haile Project. To date there have been no objections by any stakeholder group to the SEIS. At this stage the Company anticipates a successful Record of Decision completing the process in the first half of 2020.

Didipio

Production statistics

		Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018
Gold Produced	koz	**0.4**	16.7	23.3	**83.9**	115.0
Copper Produced	kt	**0.1**	2.3	2.9	**10.3**	15.0
Total Waste Mined (1)	kt	**0**	8	40	**94**	267
Total Ore Mined	kt	**0**	92	211	**1,173**	991
Ore Mined Grade Gold	g/t	**n/a**	1.33	2.16	**1.80**	2.25
Ore Mined Grade Copper	%	**n/a**	0.47	0.74	**0.57**	0.62
Mill Feed	kt	**23**	604	677	**2,656**	3,500
Mill Feed Grade Gold	g/t	**0.67**	0.97	1.42	**1.11**	1.18
Mill Feed Grade Copper	%	**0.33**	0.43	0.40	**0.36**	0.46
Recovery Gold	%	**89.9**	89.4	90.1	**88.3**	89.6
Recovery Copper	%	**88.8**	88.1	91.5	**89.5**	91.1

(1) Includes pre-strip.

Financial statistics

Didipio achieved a 12MMA TRIFR of 1.4 per million hours worked at the end of the fourth quarter, an increase of 0.8 per million hours worked from the twelve months ended December 31, 2018. The operation had a total of five recordable injuries for the year, and the TRIFR remains at an industry-leading standard.

Gold produced for the year was 83,913 ounces with copper produced at 10,255 tonnes, including 448 ounces of gold and 68 tonnes of copper in the fourth quarter. Gold produced for the year decreased 27% compared to 2018 and 97% quarter-on-quarter due to the suspension of operations related to the continued illegal blockade along the access road.

As previously reported, underground mining was suspended in mid-July due to the depletion of consumable mining supplies. Geotechnical, hydrological and other environmental management activities are ongoing for health and safety purposes, to ensure ongoing environmental compliance and to ensure the mine is maintained in a state of operational readiness for a rapid resumption of normal mining operations.

Mill feed decreased 24% year-on-year and 96% quarter-on-quarter, directly related to the suspension of processing and exhaustion of consumables required to operate the plant in October 2019. Fourth quarter mill feed was approximately 23,000 tonnes sourced from lower-grade, open pit stockpiled ore.

The average mill gold feed grade for the full year was 6% lower than the prior year due to the suspension of mining activity in mid-July, which required the processing of lower grade stockpiles until early October.

No sales of gold-copper concentrate or gold doré were completed during the second half of 2019 due to the restrictions on material movements imposed by the local government unit's illegal blockade.

On July 25, 2019, the Regional Trial Court of Nueva Vizcaya ('NV') denied OceanaGold's petition for an injunction against the Provincial Government of Nueva Vizcaya and local government units from interfering with Didipio operations. The Company appealed the Regional Trial Court decision to the Court of Appeals in Manila. A hearing took place on September 18, 2019 and the parties have subsequently filed their respective memorandum as required by the Court of Appeals. The matter is now pending a decision.

In the meantime, OceanaGold's main petition in the Regional Trial Court where the Company is seeking the Court to (a) declare as null and void the Nueva Vizcaya Governor's restraining order, and (b) prohibit local government units from restraining the Didipio operations is undergoing pre-trial conference. Following this, the case is expected to proceed to trial of the substantive issues.

Didipio's outlook remains uncertain given the absence of a tangible progress regarding government orders made during the quarter or a definitive timeline for a potential resumption of normal operations which could be brought about by a renewal of the FTAA or a lifting of the local access restrictions impacting operations.

		Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018
Gold Sales	koz	-	(0.6)	25.2	**60.2**	116.9
Copper Sales	kt.	-	0.0	3.1	**6.9**	14.5
Silver Sales	koz	-	(0.9)	30.1	**86.5**	170.6
Average Gold Price Received	US$/oz	-	-	1,279	**1,385**	1,268
Average Copper Price Received	US$/lb	-	-	3.04	**2.85**	3.05
Cash Costs	US$/oz	**0**	0	466	**481**	271
All-In Sustaining Costs	US$/oz	**0**	0	711	**694**	427
All-In Sustaining Margin	**US$/oz**	**-**	-	568	**691**	841

Unit Costs		Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018
Mining Cost (Open Pit) [(1)]	US$/t mined	-	-	-	**15.63**	32.47
Mining Cost (U/G)	US$/t mined	-	-	45.10	**39.34**	42.58
Processing Cost	US$/t milled	-	8.04	8.85	**6.18**	6.87
Site G&A Cost	US$/t milled	-	9.63	6.47	**6.56**	6.06

(1) Mining unit costs are inclusive of pre-strip and capitalized underground mining development

Didipio unit costs (US$m)	Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018
Cash Costs (gross)	-	-	29.0	**57.5**	114.6
Less: By-product credits	-	-	(21.3)	**(44.8)**	(100.1)
Less: Production taxes	-	-	NA	**7.4**	NA
Add: Freight, treatment and refining charges	-	-	4.0	**8.8**	17.2
Cash Costs (net)	-	-	11.7	**28.9**	31.7
Gold sales (koz)	-	(0.6)[(1)]	25.2	**60.2**	116.9
Cash Cost per ounce sold (US$)	-	-	466	**481**	271
Add: General capital and leases	-	-	1.7	**6.4**	3.5
Add: Pre-strip and capitalised mining	-	-	1.8	**1.1**	3.7
Add: Brownfields exploration	-	-	0.1	**0.1**	0.3
Add: Corporate general and administration	-	-	2.6	**5.3**	10.7
All-In Sustaining Costs (net)	-	-	17.9	**41.8**	49.9
Gold sales (koz)	-	(0.6)	25.2	**60.2**	116.9
All-In Sustaining Costs per ounce sold (US$)	-	-	711	**694**	427

(1) Represents final adjustments on completion of concentrate shipments from the prior period.

There was no underground mining in the fourth quarter and processing was limited to 23,000 tonnes of ore.

During the fourth quarter, $10.1 million of operating costs were expensed as part of consolidated General and administration - other, which related to maintaining the Didipio operation in a state of operational readiness for the resumption of normal operations.

Operating costs included costs to maintain dewatering activities in the underground and maintaining the process plant during the suspension. It also included continued payments of salaries while the FTAA renewal process continues.

Didipio recorded no gold sales during the fourth quarter and therefore did not record an AISC on a per ounce sold basis.

Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement

The initial term of the Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement (FTAA) ended on June 20, 2019. The FTAA is renewable for another 25 years and the Company lodged the application for the renewal in March 2018. The renewal process has continued during this duration and is currently under review with the Office of the President after being reindorsed for a second time by the Secretary of DENR and by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau ("MGB"). The MGB has confirmed in writing in a letter dated June 20, 2019 that the Didipio mine is permitted to continue its mining operations pending the completion of the renewal process.

During the current reporting period, the Company has remained proactively engaged with responsible regulatory stakeholders, including the DENR and MGB on the FTAA renewal process.

The Company notes that in late December the Office of the President authorised the DENR to facilitate delivery of fuel required to ensure the mine can continue to be maintained in its current safe state. To date the fuel supply process has not been completed.

In December 2019 the Department of Interior and Local Government ("DILG") sent a letter to the Nueva Vizcaya ("NV") governor informing him that the checkpoint being used as a restriction of access to Didipio requires a permit which has not been granted and therefore the checkpoint should be removed. The NV Governor has not yet complied with the DILG directive.

As at 31 December 2019, the Company believes there has been no significant adverse change since the prior reporting period in the economic and legal environment, or the way the Didipio mine is intended to be used. The mine and associated facilities continued to be maintained by the Company in a state of operational readiness for rapid restart.

However, the Company notes that despite the various government orders issued during the reporting period, subsequently there has been no material action to report on these matters. Moreover, the FTAA renewal remains with the Office of the President with no definitive timeline provided for a decision. Given this, the Company concludes that there is an increased risk that resolution to the above matter(s) may take longer than previously anticipated.

Notwithstanding the operational readiness state of the asset, the Company has considered the potential impact further possible delays to a restart of normal operations may have on the recoverability of the carrying value of the asset. Based on that assessment, the Company believes that should a restart of normal operations occur as expected within the 2020 calendar year the current carrying value of the asset remains appropriate. Should circumstances arise where the Company believes this is no longer probable, the asset may be impaired.

Also in response to the increased risk of extended delays, noting the material impact the continued uncertainty has had and continues to have, on both the Company's share price performance and financial performance, the Company will consider all potential options to maximise value from the asset. This includes consideration and assessment of possible divestment opportunities should they arise, if they are aligned to the Company's broader strategic objectives. While not currently quantifiable, the Company acknowledges that some such offers, subject to their timing and nature, may potentially be at a discount to the assumed future value of the project based on a resumption of normal operations.

Waihi

Production statistics

		Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018
Gold Produced	koz	**15.8**	16	17.6	**68.1**	83.5
Total Waste Mined	kt	**1.0**	14	67	**141**	206
Total Ore Mined	kt	**100**	115	107	**433**	434
Ore Mined Grade	g/t	**5.81**	4.94	6.09	**5.6**	6.77
Mill Feed	kt	**97**	117	103	**436**	429
Mill Feed Grade	g/t	**5.82**	4.93	6.11	**5.61**	6.82
Recovery	%	**86.6**	86.3	86.2	**86.6**	88.6

For 2019, the Waihi operation reported a TRIFR of 3.6 per million hours worked, a significant improvement on the 8.6 per million hours worked recorded as of the twelve months ended December 31, 2018. The Waihi operation focus has been on visible leadership to facilitate quality health and safety discussions with the workforce and hazard management in order to enhance the site safety culture.

In 2019, Waihi produced 68,082 ounces of gold, including 15,778 ounces in the fourth quarter. Full year gold product decreased 18% year-over-year and 2% quarter-on-quarter, which was in-line with expectations.

Ore mined in the fourth quarter from Correnso, Daybreak, Louis and Trio Deeps veins reflected a 15% quarter-on-quarter reduction which was in-line with expectations. On a full year basis, ore tonnage was similar to 2018.

Total mill feed was 1% higher than the prior year and 17% lower quarter-on-quarter as mining of high-grade ore sources at Correnso neared completion. Full year mill feed grade was 16% lower and 18% higher quarter-on-quarter, reflecting access to higher-grade portions of Correnso in the fourth quarter. Gold recoveries of 86.6% in the fourth quarter were similar quarter-on-quarter and relatively consistent year-over-year.

Looking ahead, the Company expects 2020 production at Waihi to be approximately 18,000 to 20,000 gold ounces at cash costs ranging from $700 to $750 per ounce sold and site AISC of $715 to $765 per ounce sold. Ore mining in the current underground areas of Correnso Deeps is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2020, delivering approximately 11,000 to 12,000 ounces of gold production in the first quarter. Processing will temporarily cease at that point while mining of narrow veins in the underground will continue for the remainder of the year. Ore from these narrow veins will be stockpiled ahead of temporary resumption of batch processing in the fourth quarter 2020 to produce approximately 7,000 to 8,000 ounces of gold. The plant will then temporarily halt and is expected to restart in the second quarter of 2021 with ore feed sourced exclusively from the Martha Underground.

Financial statistics

		Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018
Gold Sales	koz	**18.6**	15.3	19.6	**69.2**	86.5
Average Gold Price Received	US$/oz	**1,474**	1,481	1,229	**1,392**	1,262
Cash Costs	US$/oz	**646**	686	620	**682**	615
All-In Sustaining Costs	US$/oz	**746**	778	783	**826**	763
All-In Sustaining Margin	**US$/oz**	**728**	**703**	**446**	**566**	499

Unit Costs		Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018
Mining Cost (Open Pit) [(1)]	US$/t mined	**43.24**	43.16	50.36	**44.86**	58.38
Processing Cost	US$/t milled	**31.19**	27.05	29.26	**28.26**	29.85
Site G&A Cost	US$/t milled	**25.49**	19.04	23.12	**21.44**	23.48

(1) Mining unit costs are inclusive of any capitalised mining costs.

Waihi unit costs (US$m)	Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018
Cash Costs (gross)	**12.6**	**10.9**	**12.7**	**47.8**	**55.9**
Less: by-product credits	**(0.6)**	(0.5)	(0.7)	(2.1)	(3.1)
Add: Freight, treatment and refining charges	**0.1**	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Cash Costs (net)	**12.1**	**10.5**	**12.1**	**47.2**	**53.2**
Gold sales (koz)	18.6	15.3	19.6	69.2	86.5
Cash cost per ounce sold (US$)	**646**	**686**	**620**	**682**	**615**
Add: General capital and leases	**0.3**	0.3	0.9	2.0	3.7
Add: Pre-strip and capitalised mining	**0**	0	1.1	3.0	3.9
Add: Brownfields exploration	**0**	0	0.1	0.1	0.6
Add: Corporate general and administration	**1.5**	1.1	1.1	4.9	4.5
All-In Sustaining Costs (net)	**13.9**	**11.9**	**15.3**	**57.1**	**65.9**
Gold sales (koz)	18.6	15.3	19.6	69.2	86.5
All-In Sustaining Costs per ounce sold (US$)	**746**	**778**	**783**	**826**	**763**

Fourth quarter underground mining unit costs were $43.24 per tonne mined, processing unit costs were $31.19 per tonne milled, and site G&A unit costs were $25.49 per tonne milled. The quarter-on-quarter increase in processing and G&A unit costs is due to the reduction of ore tonnes milled.

Waihi's fourth quarter AISC was $746 per ounce sold, a 4% reduction quarter-on-quarter, reflecting higher ounces sold. The 2019 AISC was $826 per ounce sold, 8% higher than the corresponding period in 2018 mainly due to a lower mill feed grade sold consistent with the mine plan.

Exploration

In the fourth quarter of 2019, exploration expenditure and other related costs at Waihi were $5.7 million with most of this investment at the Martha Underground Project and the WKP prospect. Waihi exploration completed a total of 71,703 metres of drilling for $23.8 million spend in 2019.

Brownfields exploration in the fourth quarter continued to focus on resource definition at the Martha Underground Project where 10,553 metres were drilled utilising five diamond drill rigs from drill cuddies off both 920-level and 800-level drill drives. This drilling was complemented by up to two surface diamond rigs. A total of 55,984 metres was drilled on the project during 2019. As at March 7, 2019, the Martha Underground Indicated Resource stood at 2.1 million tonnes at 4.84 g/t for 331,000 ounces of gold and Inferred Resources stood at 4.5 million tonnes at 4.59 g/t Au for 667,000 ounces of gold.

Drilling at the regional WKP prospect, located approximately ten kilometres north of Waihi, continued in the fourth quarter for a full year total of 11,216 metres with 9,608 metres further extending high-grade mineralisation on the East Graben vein and 1,608 metres on the T-Stream and Western vein targets. This drilling has intersected significant mineralised widths and gold grades in step-out holes extending mineralisation outside the initial resource announced in the first quarter. The WKP resource includes 0.4 million tonnes at 18.0 g/t for 234,000 ounces of gold in the Indicated category and 1.1 million tonnes at 11.88 g/t for 401,000 ounces of gold in the Inferred category with most of the resource attributed to the East Graben vein.

A total of approximately 33,000 metres of drilling is planned for 2020 with first quarter activities continuing to focus on the Martha Underground Project and WKP prospect.

Projects

Development for the Martha Underground Project continued, with 831 metres of mine development completed in the fourth quarter, which concentrated on lateral development on the 800m and 920m levels, and mining of the planned declines adjacent to the Empire and Edward lodes. The raisebore ventilation connection shaft between the 800m and 920m levels, was completed. Drilling commenced for drainage holes from the 800m level which are targeted to below the 700m and will be used for dewatering the mine below this level.

Feasibility level evaluations for the Martha Underground Project also progressed, including an analysis on mining methods considering areas both unaffected and affected by historical mining.

The Company expects to complete the Waihi District Study in the second quarter of 2020 incorporating development of the Martha Underground and WKP deposits over the longer-term, highlighting production rates, high-level costs and production schedules.

During the quarter, assessment of the Mining Permit application for the WKP project lodged by the Company continued in-line with timing expectations by the New Zealand government.

Macraes

Production statistics

		Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018
Gold Produced	koz	**45.5**	37.9	58.2	**172.5**	203.0
Total Waste Mined (1)	kt	**10,042**	11,874	9,025	**45,163**	38,613
Total Ore Mined	kt	**1,841**	1,181	1947	**6,456**	6,314
Ore Mined Grade	g/t	**1.03**	1.13	1.32	**1.04**	1.31
Mill Feed	kt	**1,465**	1,471	1,515	**5,917**	5,897
Mill Feed Grade	g/t	**1.18**	0.98	1.38	**1.10**	1.24
Recovery	%	**81.6**	81.9	86.4	**82.5**	86.1

(1) Includes pre-strip.

In the fourth quarter of 2019, the Macraes operation reported one recordable injury and a 12-MMA TRIFR of 5.4 per million hours worked, slightly above 4.4 per million hours worked at the end of the fourth quarter 2018. The operation continues to see a trend reduction in the number and severity of injuries, with strong site engagement throughout 2019 in the behavioural based safety initiatives.

Macraes produced 172,475 ounces of gold for 2019, including 45,505 ounces in the fourth quarter. This was down 22% from the same period in 2018 reflecting mine sequencing whereby mining took place in areas of lower grades, as expected. This was partially offset by higher total mill feed. Quarter-on-quarter production increased 20% as the operation began accessing higher grade ore in Coronation Stage 5 in the fourth quarter.

Total 2019 material movement within the open pits was 15% higher than in 2018, reflecting shorter hauls associated with Coronation and Coronation North waste movements, coupled with productivity improvements associated with fleet replacements and mine activity planning.

Open pit movements reduced 10% quarter-on-quarter due to seasonal rainfall impacts and the commencement of stripping activities in Coronation North stage 4 which will be a new 2020 ore source. Total 2019 material movement at Frasers Underground was 3% higher than 2018, reflecting productivity improvements associated with mine activity planning, despite increasing haul distances as the operation extends at depth and commences localised remnant pillar extraction.

Underground movement increased 23% quarter-on-quarter due to scheduling improvements and the opening of new production fronts resulting in a 42% increase in quarter-on-quarter development. These productivities are expected to be maintained into 2020.

Total 2019 mill feed was slightly higher than 2018 reflecting increased utilisation and availability. Quarter-on-quarter mill feed was flat. Mill feed grade for the full year was 11% lower than 2018 as expected due to decreased mined grades as Coronation North stages 2 and 3 were completed, while ore zone access was established in Coronation Stage 5. Quarter-on-quarter mill feed grade improved 20% as Coronation stage 5 accessed higher grade material and Frasers Underground produced more ore tonnes.

Full year recoveries were broadly in-line with 2018 and broadly in-line quarter-on-quarter. The full year reduction was due to the lower mill feed grade and slightly lower gold to sulphur ratios.

Looking ahead to 2020, Macraes is expected to produce between 160,000 and 170,000 ounces of gold at cash costs of $725 to $775 per ounce sold and site AISC of $1,000 to $1,050 per ounce sold. The first and fourth quarters of the year are expected to represent the highest quarters of production at Macraes with the second and third quarters being similar and relatively lower.

Financial statistics

		Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018
Gold Sales	koz	**46.4**	37.6	59.7	**175.8**	198.9
Average Gold Price Received	US$/oz	**1,485**	1,482	1,226	**1,391**	1,264
Cash Costs	US$/oz	**788**	805	469	**736**	557
All-In Sustaining Costs	US$/oz	**1,043**	1,262	698	**1,115**	879
All-In Sustaining Margin	**US$/oz**	**442**	**220**	**528**	**276**	**385**

Unit Costs		Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018
Mining Cost (Open Pit) (1)	US$/t mined	**1.33**	1.18	1.37	**1.21**	1.30
Mining Cost (U/G)	US$/t mined	**33.74**	37.04	37.84	**37.90**	41.14
Processing Cost	US$/t milled	**6.43**	7.12	6.59	**6.89**	7.39
Site G&A Cost	US$/t milled	**2.40**	2.19	2.00	**2.16**	1.90

(1) Mining unit costs are inclusive of pre-strip and capitalized underground mining development

Macraes unit costs (US$m)	Q4 31 Dec 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018	2019	2018
Cash Costs (gross)	**36.4**	**30.1**	**27.9**	**126.0**	**110.0**
Less: by-product credits	**(0.1)**	(0.0)	(0.1)	**(0.1)**	(0.1)
Add: Freight, treatment and refining charges	**0.2**	0.2	0.2	**0.7**	0.8
Cash Costs (net)	**36.5**	30.3	28.0	**129.4**	110.7
Gold sales (koz)	**46.4**	37.6	59.7	**175.8**	198.9
Cash cost per ounce sold (US$)	**788**	**805**	**469**	**736**	**557**
Add: General capital and leases	**4.4**	3.9	3.8	**22.1**	13.1
Add: Pre-strip and capitalised mining	**3.5**	10.5	6.0	**32.9**	37.1
Add: Brownfields exploration	**0.8**	0.6	1.3	**1.6**	4.9
Add: Corporate general and administration	**3.1**	2.2	2.5	**10.1**	9.1
All-In Sustaining Costs (net)	**48.3**	47.4	41.7	**196.1**	174.8
Gold sales (koz)	**46.4**	**37.6**	**59.7**	**175.8**	**198.9**
All-In Sustaining Costs per ounce sold (US$)	**1,043**	1,262	698	**1,115**	879

Fourth quarter 2019 open pit unit mining costs were $1.33 per tonne mined, underground unit mining costs were $33.74 per tonne mined, processing unit costs were $6.43 per tonne milled and site G&A unit costs were $2.40 per tonne milled. The open pit costs were impacted by slightly lower movement associated with seasonal weather, and the timing of key component maintenance costs compared to the previous quarter. The underground mining unit cost continues to trend lower due to mine planning and scheduling improvements which are increasing development levels and opening additional stoping fronts. Processing costs improved quarter-on-quarter and were below the 2018 unit rates. G&A costs per tonne milled increased in the quarter due to the timing of one-off consenting and compliance activities and are expected to trend lower for 2020.

Macraes' fourth quarter AISC was $1,043 per ounce sold, which was 17% lower than the prior quarter. The decrease was due to increased ounces sold coupled with lower sustaining capital. The full year AISC was $1,115 per ounce sold, which was 27% higher than the full year 2018 mainly due to a lower mill feed grade and higher general operating capital, which includes the purchase of a new excavator in the first quarter of 2019.

Exploration

In the fourth quarter 2019, exploration expenditure and other related costs was approximately $0.8 million for a total of 1,093 metres drilled. Macraes exploration completed a total of 41,371 metres of drilling for $6.3 million spend in 2019.

The fourth quarter focused on brownfield exploration at Frasers Underground as all surface drill programs including Golden Point and Frasers open pit were completed in the third quarter. Exploration activities during the fourth quarter utilised one underground diamond drill rig.

Drilling results to date from both Golden Point and Gay Tan extension are encouraging and demonstrate potential economic mining grades and widths for underground and open pit mining, respectively. The Company continues to investigate the potential for an underground mining operation at Golden Point which forms part of the mine life extension initiatives for the Macraes operation. Results from Frasers Underground were in-line with expectations.

Exploration activities in the first quarter of 2020 will focus on Golden Point (to support a potential underground operation), Gay Tan, Deepdell and Frasers Underground with 30,910 metres of drilling planned for 2020.

Projects

A scoping study for a standalone Golden Point Underground was completed during the fourth quarter, with the Company now progressing a pre-feasibility study which is expected to be completed in the second half of 2020.

A consent application was lodged during the quarter for a Deepdell open pit, along with infrastructure consents for a public road realignment and Frasers Underground office move which would further support life extension opportunities.

Sustainability

Environment and Community

The Company did not record any significant environmental incidents in the fourth quarter of 2019 and environmental performance remains consistently strong.

The updated corporate Environmental Policy was approved and released. Statements of Position were also approved and released for our material environmental risks of water, closure, energy and greenhouse gas, tailings storage facilities, cyanide use and biodiversity. These set out OceanaGold's commitments in these areas.

The Responsible Supply Chain Working Group engaged an external consultant to conduct a risk assessment across the Company's supply chain, in line with the requirements of Australia's Modern Slavery Act.

Human Rights Impact Assessments ("HRIA") were completed at Didipio and Haile and are continuing at Macraes and Waihi.

The updated corporate Communities Policy and Human Rights Policy were approved and released. The new corporate Government and Civil Society Policy was approved and released, setting out the Company's commitments for engagement with national, regional and local governments, civil society and other stakeholders in a responsible, transparent manner to exchange ideas, plans and opportunities to create shared value.

Three new Social Performance Statements of Position were approved and released for artisanal and small-scale mining, contract transparency and financial disclosure of payments to government.

Haile

Groundwater and surface water sampling continued to show high water quality results with little to no impact from current mining activities. The long-range model was upgraded with a sensitivity analysis on surface water depletion along with impacts to groundwater conditions from future underground mining activities. Results validate minimum impact outside the mine permit boundary. The operation continued installing new depressurisation and monitoring wells in accordance with progression of the mine plan.

Permitting processes for the proposed expansion and underground mining activities continued to be supported by regulators and local communities. Over the year, there were 14 regulatory site inspections with no Notices of Violation and the operation demonstrated full compliance to the International Cyanide Code.

There have been 29 consecutive successful mining permit modifications approved by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control ("DEHC") and there has been unanimous and unconditional approval from the South Carolina Lancaster County Council for all permit related actions required under the Supplemental Environmental Impacts Statement. Representatives from the US Army Corp of Engineers, US Environmental Protection Agency and DHEC provided positive feedback following a tour of the operation's mitigation properties.

Didipio

With reduced activity following the suspension of processing early in the quarter, the operation's environmental focus remained on compliance-driven monitoring and reporting. Progressive rehabilitation continued.

The operation's Social Development Management Plan projects have been suspended and will re-commence upon the start of operations.

Indigenous people, leaders and representatives of the host Didipio community and 10 adjacent communities formed the Coalition of Communities for Sustainable Development to advocate for the renewal of OceanaGold's FTAA, and counter allegations made about environmental and human rights conditions in the community.

Waihi

The operation continues to support data collection and interpretation for the WKP project, including the completion of the first round of hydrological testing. Seven piezometers were installed in Waihi township to monitor groundwater levels above Martha Underground.

The operational appointed an External Affairs and Social Performance Manager to enhance management and interaction with all stakeholders as the operation develops.

Macraes

Rehabilitation of the non-operational mixed tailings impoundment progressed with work on rock and soil capping layers that will be seeded.

Irrigation trials were developed to investigate the potential use of water from waste rock stack seepage for agricultural paddock irrigation. The trials will determine the effects in the soil and downstream waterways for water containing high concentrations of sulphate and nitrate.

The Macraes-Dunback Road realignment consents were granted and submissions prepared for the Frasers West Pit and Golden Point Underground.

Reefton Rehabilitation Project

Capping and planting at the tailings storage facility is complete and metal concentrations in the water have significantly reduced. Final design of the passive water treatment plant commenced. The final draft design of the Globe pit lake spillway was received and is being reviewed.

Total completed rehabilitation of over 101 hectares, including 710,000 seedlings. Remaining planting approximately includes approximately 300,000 seedlings over three years. Pest control to protect local biodiversity increased to manage significant pest species volumes.

As part of the Project's community partnership with the Council and Community Board, a Socio-Economic Development Officer was appointed to develop and secure ongoing funding for community projects. Minerals West Coast produced a video at the site as a demonstration of leading closure and rehabilitation in New Zealand.

Image: Native Manuka flowing on a planted section of the Globe Pit Lake at Reefton, New Zealand

Other Information

Investments

As at December 31, 2019, the Company held $37.0 million in marketable securities in exploration companies listed on the Venture Stock Exchange in Toronto (GSV, NUG). This included a 14.7% equity position in Gold Standard Ventures (GSV) and a 12.2% equity position in NuLegacy (NUG), both of which hold prospective exploration tenements in the main producing gold belts of Nevada, United States.

Joint Ventures

The Company evaluated the exploration results generated from the 2019 field work, including diamond and reverse circulation drilling, from the six projects optioned from various third parties and decided to withdraw from three; Tuscarora and Fat Lizard in Nevada and Santa Teresita in Argentina. Three projects remain under Agreement with our partners leading into 2020.

In the Great Basin of western USA, two projects continue under option agreements located in Nevada. On the Highland project, an extensive geochemical soil sampling program as well as a ground geophysical survey were completed in 2019 with drill targets identified. On the Spring Peak project, geologic mapping, a geochemical soil survey and a ground geophysical survey were completed and permitting is in progress to drill the project. Field programs are being planned and scheduled for the 2020 field season commencing in the second quarter.

In the Catamarca Province of Argentina, the Pedernales project continues under an option agreement. During 2019 field mapping, geochemical sampling and ground geophysics (gradient array and CSAMT) identified several high priority targets that are now ready for initial drill testing.

Accounting & Controls Information

Corporate governance

As announced during the fourth quarter, Dr. Nora L. Scheinkestel resigned from the Board of Directors as a Non-Executive Director, effective December 19, 2019.

The current members of the Board's Committees are:

Audit and Financial Risk Committee	Remuneration Committee	Sustainability Committee	Governance and Nomination Committee
Paul B. Sweeney (Chair)	Craig J. Nelsen (Chair)	Dr. Geoff Raby (Chair)	Catherine Gignac (Chair)
Dr. Geoff Raby	Paul B. Sweeney	Craig J. Nelsen	Paul B. Sweeney
Catherine Gignac	Ian M. Reid	Catherine Gignac	Dr. Geoff Raby

Risks and uncertainties

This document contains some forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results, performance, prospects, opportunities and continued mining operations to differ materially from those expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from current expectations include, among other things: failure to obtain necessary permits and approvals from government authorities including failure or delay in obtaining renewal of the Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement; extended suspension of mining and processing activities at the Didipio operation; inability to access critical supplies which in the event of an emergency may impact Didipio's ability meet all ongoing compliance obligations; impairment of the Didipio asset due to extended delays or failure to obtain the FTAA renewal; volatility and sensitivity to market prices for gold; replacement of reserves; possible variations of ore grade or recovery rates; changes in project parameters; procurement of required capital equipment and operating parts and supplies; equipment failures; unexpected geological conditions; political risks arising from operating in certain developing countries; inability to enforce legal rights; defects in title; imprecision in reserve estimates; success of future exploration and development initiatives; operating performance of current operations; ability to secure long term financing and capital, water management, environmental and safety risks; seismic activity, weather and other natural phenomena; changes in government regulations and policies including tax and trade laws and policies; ability to maintain and further improve labour relations; general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and other development and operating risks. For further detail and discussion of risks and uncertainties refer to the Annual Information Form available on the Company's website.

Summary of quarterly results of operations

The Income Statement section of this report sets forth unaudited information for each of the eight quarters ended March 31, 2018 to December 31, 2019. This information has been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements which, in the opinion of management, have been prepared on a basis consistent with the audited consolidated financial statements and include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for fair presentation of our financial position and results of operations for those periods. The most significant factors causing variation in the result are the volatility of the gold and copper price, the variability in the grade of ore mined from the Haile, Didipio, Waihi and Macraes mines, gold and copper recoveries, the timing of waste stripping activities, movements in inventories and large movements in foreign exchange rates between the USD and NZD. In the current quarter the restrictions on material movements at Didipio imposed by the provincial and local government units have also caused variation in the results of operations.

Non-GAAP financial information

Throughout this document, we have provided measures prepared according to IFRS ("GAAP") as well as some non-GAAP performance measures. As non-GAAP performance measures, do not have a standardised meaning prescribed by GAAP, they are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. We provide these non-GAAP measures as they are used by some investors to evaluate OceanaGold's performance. Accordingly, such non-GAAP measures are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation, or a substitute for measures of performance in accordance with GAAP.

- Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) a non-GAAP measure and a reconciliation of this measure to Net Profit / (Loss) is provided in the Income Statement section of this report
- All-In Sustaining Costs ('AISC') per ounce sold is based on the World Gold Council methodology, is a non-GAAP measure and a Group reconciliation of these measures to cost of sales, is provided in the Business Summary section of this report.

- Cash Costs per ounce sold is a non-GAAP measure and a Group reconciliation of these measures to cost of sales, is provided in the Business Summary section of this report.
- All-In Sustaining margin refers to the difference between average gold price received, and AISC per ounce of gold sold.
- Net debt has been calculated as total interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.
- Liquidity has been calculated as cash and cash equivalents and the total of funds which are available to be drawn under the Company's loan facilities.
- Adjusted net profit / (loss) is defined as Earnings / (Loss) after income tax and before gain/(loss) on undesignated hedges and impairment charge as calculated in the Income Statement of this report. Adjusted earnings / (loss) per share represents the adjusted net profit / (loss) on a per share basis.

Transactions with related parties

There were no significant related party transactions during the period.

No offer of securities

Nothing in this release should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell OceanaGold securities in any jurisdiction or be treated or relied upon as a recommendation or advice by OceanaGold.

Reliance on third party information

The views expressed in this release contain information that has been derived from publicly available sources that have not been independently verified. No representation or warranty is made as to the accuracy, completeness or reliability of the information. This release should not be relied upon as a recommendation or forecast by OceanaGold.

Additional information

Additional information referring to the Company, including the Company's Annual Information Form, is available at SEDAR at www.sedar.com and the Company's website at www.oceanagold.com.

Disclosure controls and procedures

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as at December 31, 2019. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that the design and operation of these disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at December 31, 2019 to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, would be made known to them by others within those entities. These controls were designed and evaluated based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework).

Internal control over financial reporting

Management of OceanaGold, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2019. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that they were effective at a reasonable assurance level.

There were no significant changes in the Company's internal controls, or in other factors that could significantly affect those controls subsequent to the date the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer completed their evaluation, nor were there any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the Company's internal controls requiring corrective actions.

During the three months ended December 31, 2019, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The Company's Management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that its disclosure controls and internal controls over financial reporting will prevent all errors and fraud. A cost-effective system of internal controls, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the internal controls over financial reporting are achieved.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes. Please refer to Note 3 of OGC's consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended December 31, 2019 for further information.

Changes in accounting policies and standards including initial adoption

The Group adopted the following accounting standards for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing January 1, 2019:

IFRS 16 - Leases

The Group adopted the requirements of IFRS 16 Leases as of January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17 Leases and results in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The lease liability is measured at present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the balance date and is unwound over time during the interest rate implicit in the lease repayments where available or the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

The right of use asset comprises the initial lease liability amount, initial direct costs incurred when entering into the lease less any lease incentives received. The asset is depreciated over the term of the lease.

The new standard replaces the Group's operating lease expense with an interest and depreciation expense.

Please refer to Note 2 of OGC's consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended December 31, 2019 for further information.

Accounting standards effective for future periods

The following accounting policy is effective for future periods.

IAS 28 – Investments in associates and joint ventures

This standard is amended to address the inconsistency between IFRS 10 and IAS 28 however the effective date has been deferred indefinitely by the IASB.

The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when the transaction involves a business combination, and whereas a partial gain is recognised when the transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business.

Please refer to Note 2 of OGC's consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended December 31, 2019 for further information.