

Condensed consolidated interim financial statements of

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

June 30, 2017
(Stated in U.S. dollars)

(Unaudited)

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

June 30, 2017

Table of contents

Condensed consolidated interim statements of comprehensive loss	2
Condensed consolidated interim statements of financial position	3
Condensed consolidated interim statements of changes in equity	4
Condensed consolidated interim statements of cash flows	5
Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements	6-31

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Condensed consolidated interim statements of comprehensive loss

(stated in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for share and per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Notes	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses					
Exploration and project expenditure		9,626	8,233	17,922	15,150
Salaries and benefits		1,936	1,857	4,402	3,706
Share-based payments	18	1,201	1,312	2,573	2,785
Travel		825	846	1,761	1,372
Office and administration		654	415	1,176	1,153
Foreign exchange losses (gains)		553	(232)	721	(459)
Professional fees		438	479	631	778
Legal		93	54	229	148
Other expenditure		453	238	985	652
Loss from operating activities		15,779	13,202	30,400	25,285
Other losses (income)	21	1,088	(2,495)	(2,577)	(3,517)
Finance income	19	(9,167)	(7,367)	(15,596)	(15,836)
Finance costs	20	355	445	834	873
Share of losses from joint venture	6	5,035	5,320	10,553	9,536
Loss before income taxes		13,090	9,105	23,614	16,341
Income tax expense					
Current		145	-	196	-
Deferred tax recovery		151	213	151	355
		296	213	347	355
LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		13,386	9,318	23,961	16,696
Loss attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		9,338	5,839	16,158	10,244
Non-controlling interests		4,048	3,479	7,803	6,452
		13,386	9,318	23,961	16,696
Other comprehensive loss					
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to loss:					
Exchange (gain) loss on translation of foreign operations		(2,024)	733	(7,577)	455
Other comprehensive (profit) loss for the period, net of tax		(2,024)	733	(7,577)	455
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		11,362	10,051	16,384	17,151
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		7,477	6,568	9,226	10,771
Non-controlling interest	17	3,885	3,483	7,158	6,380
		11,362	10,051	16,384	17,151
Basic and diluted loss per share	22	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,01
Weighted average number of basic and diluted shares outstanding	22	786,066,658	778,959,807	784,647,267	778,959,807

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Condensed consolidated interim statements of financial position as at

(stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Notes	June 30, 2017 \$	December 31, 2016 \$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	151,645	125,787
Mineral properties	5	6,940	6,940
Investment in joint venture	6	509,155	473,648
Promissory note receivable	9	10,069	10,804
Deferred tax asset		940	1,033
Other assets		4,990	4,111
Total non-current assets		683,739	622,323
Current assets			
Purchase price receivable	7	-	76,177
Prepaid expenses	8	9,856	9,328
Promissory note receivable	9	2,164	-
Other receivables	10	3,706	6,653
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11	3,764	2,720
Cash and cash equivalents	12	287,014	285,029
Total current assets		306,504	379,907
Total assets		990,243	1,002,230
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	15	1,137,457	1,125,434
Share option reserve	15	129,322	135,217
Foreign currency translation reserve	16	(14,577)	(21,509)
Accumulated deficit		(168,125)	(151,967)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		1,084,077	1,087,175
Non-controlling interest	17	(138,071)	(130,913)
Total equity		946,006	956,262
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	13	28,020	26,875
Deferred tax liabilities		2,082	2,082
Total non-current liabilities		30,102	28,957
Current liabilities			
Financial Liability		2,238	1,870
Trade and other payables	14	11,834	15,140
Current tax liabilities		63	1
Total current liabilities		14,135	17,011
Total liabilities		44,237	45,968
Total equity and liabilities		990,243	1,002,230

Continuing operations (Note 1)
Commitments and contingencies (Note 27)

(Signed) Oyvind Hushovd

Oyvind Hushovd, Director

(Signed) Livia Mahler

Livia Mahler, Director

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Condensed consolidated interim statements of changes in equity

(stated in thousands of dollars, except for share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Share capital		Share option reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Accumulated deficit	Equity attributable to owners	Non-controlling interest	Total
	Number of shares	Amount						
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at January 1, 2016	778,959,807	1,124,032	131,129	(30,658)	(127,505)	1,096,998	(118,174)	978,824
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(10,244)	(10,244)	(6,452)	(16,696)
Other comprehensive (loss) profit	-	-	-	(527)	-	(527)	72	(455)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(527)	(10,244)	(10,771)	(6,380)	(17,151)
<i>Transactions with owners</i>								
Share based payments								
charged to operations (Note 18)	-	-	2,470	-	-	2,470	-	2,470
Balance at June 30, 2016	778,959,807	1,124,032	133,599	(31,185)	(137,749)	1,088,697	(124,554)	964,143
Balance at January 1, 2017	781,585,485	1,125,434	135,217	(21,509)	(151,967)	1,087,175	(130,913)	956,262
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(16,158)	(16,158)	(7,803)	(23,961)
Other comprehensive profit	-	-	-	6,932	-	6,932	645	7,577
Total comprehensive (loss) profit	-	-	-	6,932	(16,158)	(9,226)	(7,158)	(16,384)
<i>Transactions with owners</i>								
Share based payments								
charged to operations (Note 18)	-	-	2,205	-	-	2,205	-	2,205
Options exercised (Note 15(b))	4,785,658	12,023	(8,100)	-	-	3,923	-	3,923
Balance at June 30, 2017	786,371,143	1,137,457	129,322	(14,577)	(168,125)	1,084,077	(138,071)	946,006

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Condensed consolidated interim statements of cash flows

(stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)

(Unaudited)

	Notes	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities					
Loss before income taxes		(13,090)	(9,105)	(23,614)	(16,341)
Items not involving cash					
Share of losses from joint venture	6	5,035	5,320	10,553	9,536
Share-based payments	18	1,201	1,312	2,573	2,785
Depreciation and amortization	4	1,048	1,034	2,143	2,182
Transfer from other assets to working capital items		728	990	1,196	990
Finance costs	20	355	445	834	873
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)		474	183	755	(129)
Borrowing costs capitalized		146	-	146	-
Finance income	19	(9,167)	(7,367)	(15,596)	(15,836)
Decrease (increase) in fair value of financial asset		1,830	(1,506)	(1,044)	(1,321)
Promissory note fair value adjustment		(202)	(133)	(516)	(436)
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	3	-	(7)
		(11,642)	(8,824)	(22,570)	(17,704)
Change in non-cash working capital items	25	1,079	5,777	(884)	178
Income taxes paid		(82)	(238)	(133)	(238)
Interest paid		(27)	(33)	(53)	(66)
Interest received		944	664	1,707	1,340
Net cash used in operating activities		(9,728)	(2,654)	(21,933)	(16,490)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Investment in joint venture		(20,334)	-	(33,844)	(7,725)
Property, plant and equipment acquired	4	(11,198)	(11,253)	(20,929)	(21,537)
Other assets acquired		(1,483)	(375)	(1,882)	(2,345)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1	16	2	35
Net cash used in investing activities		(33,014)	(11,612)	(56,653)	(31,572)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from the partial sale of subsidiary, now jointly controlled		41,200	-	82,400	51,947
Options exercised		535	-	3,923	-
Transaction costs paid on partial sale of subsidiary, now jointly controlled		(2,195)	(626)	(4,550)	(2,686)
Cash paid on behalf of joint venturer		(411)	-	(913)	(156)
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities		39,129	(626)	80,860	49,105
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash		(529)	(4,755)	(289)	(631)
Net cash (out) inflow		(4,142)	(19,647)	1,985	412
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		291,156	314,007	285,029	293,948
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		287,014	294,360	287,014	294,360
Cash and cash equivalents consists of					
Cash		287,014	270,360	287,014	270,360
Short-term fixed deposits		-	24,000	-	24,000
		287,014	294,360	287,014	294,360

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

1. Basis of presentation and continuing operations

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. is a Canadian mining development and exploration company incorporated in Canada which, together with its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the Company), is focused on the exploration, development and recovery of minerals and precious gems from its property interests located primarily in Africa.

The registered and records office of the Company are located at Suite 654-999 Canada Place, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 3E1. The Company is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the ticker symbol IVN and on the OTCQX under the ticker symbol IVPAF.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets and financial instruments. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial statements are also prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company has an accumulated deficit of \$168.1 million at June 30, 2017. Continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon establishing profitable operations, the confirmation of economically recoverable reserves, and the ability of the Company to obtain further financing to develop properties. Although the Company has been successful in raising funds in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to raise sufficient funds in the future. The Company's total current assets exceeds the Company's total liabilities and spending plan for 2017. As at June 30, 2017, the Company's total assets exceeds its total liabilities by \$946.0 million and current assets exceeds current liabilities by \$292.4 million. The Company therefore believes it has sufficient resources to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) *Statement of compliance*

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for complete financial statements for year-end reporting purposes. Results for the period ended June 30, 2017, are not necessarily indicative of future results. The accounting policies applied by the Company in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are the same as those applied by the Company in its most recent annual consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2016 except for the adoption of the new and amended accounting policies mentioned in Note 3.

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of condensed consolidated interim financial statements in conformity with IAS 34 requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates can, by definition, only approximate the actual results. Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments.

Significant accounting estimates and judgments include, amongst other things, the recoverability of assets, the determination of the functional currency, technical feasibility and commercial viability of projects, the classification of Kamoia Holding Limited as a joint venture and the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis.

(c) Future accounting changes

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective during the period ending June 30, 2017:

- IFRS 15 - 'Revenue from contracts with customers'. It is a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers to achieve greater consistency in the recognition and presentation of revenue. (i)

The Company expects the impact not to be material as the Company's properties will not be in commercial production prior to the effective date. All future operating mines will adopt IFRS 15 upon achieving commercial production.

- Amendments to IFRS 2 - 'Share-based payments'. This amendment clarifies the measurement basis for cash-settled, share-based payments and the accounting for modifications that change an award from cash-settled to equity-settled. (i)

The Company is in the process of determining the impact of the adoption of this standard on the consolidated financial statements, if any.

- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (2009 & 2010), This IFRS is part of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39. IFRS 9 addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in IAS 39 with a single model that has only two classification categories: amortised cost and fair value. (i)

The Company is in the process of determining the impact of the adoption of this standard on the consolidated financial statements, if any.

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Future accounting changes (continued)

- IFRS 16 - 'Leases'. The standard requires lessees to recognise assets and liabilities arising from all leases (with limited exceptions) on the balance sheet. Lessor accounting has not substantially changed in the new standard. (ii)

As at June 30, 2017, the Company has operating lease commitments totalling \$2.1 million (see Note 27). However, the Company is in the process of determining the impact these commitments will have on the consolidated financial statements, if any.

- IFRIC 22 - 'Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration'. This IFRIC addresses foreign currency transactions or parts of transactions where there is consideration that is denominated or priced in a foreign currency. (i)

The Company is in the process of determining the impact of the adoption of this standard on the consolidated financial statements, if any.

- Annual improvements 2014-2016. IFRS 1 - 'First-time adoption of IFRS', regarding the deletion of short term exemptions for first-time adopters regarding IFRS 7, IAS 19, and IFRS 10. (i)

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

- Annual improvements 2014-2016. IAS 28 - 'Investments in associates and joint ventures' regarding measuring an associate or joint venture at fair value. IAS 28 allows venture capital organisations, mutual funds, unit trusts and similar entities to elect measuring their investments in associates or joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The Board clarified that this election should be made separately for each associate or joint venture at initial recognition. (i)

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

(i) Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018

(ii) Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019

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

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

3. Application of new and revised standards

(a) *Newly adopted accounting standards*

The following standards became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. The Company adopted these standards in the current period and they did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

- Amendment to IAS 12 – 'Income taxes'. The amendments were issued to clarify the requirements for recognising deferred tax assets on unrealised losses.
- Amendment to IAS 7 – 'Cash flow statements'. In January 2016, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued an amendment to IAS 7 introducing an additional disclosure that will enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.
- Annual improvements 2014-2016. IFRS 12 - 'Disclosure of interests in other entities' regarding clarification of the scope of the standard. The amendment clarified that the disclosures requirement of IFRS 12 are applicable to interest in entities classified as held for sale except for summarized financial information (para B17 of IFRS 12).

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)
(Unaudited)

4. Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Plant and equipment	Mining infrastructure	Assets under construction	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
Cost								
Balance as at December 31, 2015	1,914	15,577	4,318	2,009	14,607	-	50,865	89,290
Additions	164	225	761	8	2,025	-	40,306	43,489
Disposals	(48)	-	(80)	(64)	(66)	-	-	(258)
Transfers	-	(2,739)	-	-	-	3,720	(981)	-
Foreign exchange translation	248	(1,684)	211	117	71	300	10,251	9,514
Balance as at December 31, 2016	2,278	11,379	5,210	2,070	16,637	4,020	100,441	142,035
Additions	-	52	130	492	281	-	19,974	20,929
Disposals	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	(3)
Foreign exchange translation	129	627	228	58	74	227	6,041	7,384
Balance as at June 30, 2017	2,407	12,058	5,565	2,620	16,992	4,247	126,456	170,345
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance as at December 31, 2015	-	1,007	2,826	966	7,105	-	-	11,904
Depreciation	-	298	625	240	3,025	29	-	4,217
Disposals	-	-	(51)	(29)	(39)	-	-	(119)
Transfers	-	(72)	-	-	-	72	-	-
Foreign exchange translation	-	1	198	43	24	(20)	-	246
Balance as at December 31, 2016	-	1,234	3,598	1,220	10,115	81	-	16,248
Depreciation	-	68	297	113	1,599	66	-	2,143
Disposals	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)
Transfers	-	(283)	-	-	-	283	-	-
Foreign exchange translation	-	66	161	23	51	10	-	311
Balance as at June 30, 2017	-	1,085	4,054	1,356	11,765	440	-	18,700
Carrying value								
December 31, 2016	2,278	10,145	1,612	850	6,522	3,939	100,441	125,787
June 30, 2017	2,407	10,973	1,511	1,264	5,227	3,807	126,456	151,645

Assets under construction

Assets under construction includes development costs capitalized as property, plant and equipment which are costs incurred to obtain access and to provide facilities for extracting, treating, gathering, transporting and storing the minerals.

Assets pledged as security

Buildings with a carrying amount of \$9.6 million (December 31, 2016: \$9.1 million) have been pledged to secure borrowings of the Company (see Note 13). The buildings have been pledged as security for bank loans under a mortgage. The Company is not allowed to pledge these assets as security for other borrowings or to sell them to another entity.

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

5. Mineral properties

The following table summarizes the carrying values of the Company's mineral property interests as described below:

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Platreef property, South Africa	6,940	6,940
	6,940	6,940

Direct costs related to the acquisition of mineral properties are capitalized on a property by property basis. Exploration costs are expensed in the period incurred, until such time as the Company determines that a property is technically feasible and commercially viable, where after development costs are capitalized as property, plant and equipment in the assets under construction category (see Note 4).

Platreef property

The Platreef Project is located in the northern limb of the Bushveld Complex approximately 11 km from Mokopane and 280 km northeast of Johannesburg, South Africa.

In November 2014 the mining right for the development and operation of the Company's Platreef mining project was notorially executed. The mining right, authorizes the Company to mine and process platinum-group metals, nickel, copper, gold, silver, cobalt, iron, vanadium and chrome at its Platreef discovery. The mining right was issued for an initial period of 30 years and may be renewed for further periods, each of which may not exceed 30 years at a time, in accordance with the terms of section 24 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act.

Itochu Corporation, together with other Japanese-based investors, holds an effective 10% interest in the Platreef Project. The Company transferred an additional 26% of Platreef to a broad-based black economic empowerment (B-BBEE) special purpose vehicle in compliance with South African ownership requirements.

6. Investment in joint venture

Kamoa Holding Limited ("Kamoa Holding"), a joint venture between the Company and Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd. ("Zijin"), holds a direct interest in the Kamoa-Kakula Project. The Kamoa-Kakula Project is the largest copper discovery ever made on the African continent, with adjacent prospective exploration areas within the Central African Copperbelt in the Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC") and is approximately 25 kilometres west of the town of Kolwezi and about 270 kilometres west of Lubumbashi.

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

6. Investment in joint venture (continued)

The Company holds an indirect 39.6% interest in the Kamoa-Kakula Project through its 49.5% shareholding in Kamoa Holding. Kamoa Holding owns a direct interest of 80% of the Kamoa-Kakula Project.

Company's share of comprehensive loss from joint venture

The following table summarizes the Company's share of the comprehensive loss of Kamoa Holding.

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest expense	9,898	7,609	19,081	14,673
Exploration costs	4,343	3,571	9,758	5,255
Interest income	(352)	-	(644)	-
Foreign exchange loss	78	68	(24)	257
Loss for the period	13,967	11,248	28,171	20,185
Non-controlling interest	(3,796)	(501)	(6,852)	(920)
Attributable loss for the period	10,171	10,747	21,319	19,265
Share of losses from joint venture (49.5%)	5,035	5,320	10,553	9,536

Net assets of the joint venture

The assets and liabilities of the joint venture were as follows:

	June 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	100%	49.5%	100%	49.5%
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	265,850	131,596	226,766	112,249
Other assets	33,350	16,508	16,401	8,118
Mineral property	802,021	397,000	802,021	397,000
Prepaid expenses	3,319	1,643	2,940	1,455
Cash and cash equivalents	33,846	16,754	36,795	18,214
Liabilities				
Shareholder's loans	(620,250)	(307,024)	(531,927)	(263,304)
Accruals and payables	(12,526)	(6,200)	(19,216)	(9,511)
Non-controlling interest	(102,627)	(50,800)	(109,479)	(54,192)
Net assets of the joint venture	402,983	199,477	424,301	210,029

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

6. Investment in joint venture (continued)

Investment in Joint Venture

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Company's share of net assets in joint venture	199,477	210,029
Loan advanced to joint venture	309,678	263,619
	509,155	473,648

The Company earns interest at USD 12 month LIBOR plus 7% on the loan advanced to the joint venture.

Commitments in respect of joint venture

The Company is required to fund its Kamoa joint venture in an amount equivalent to its proportionate shareholding interest. The following table summarizes the Company's proportionate share of the joint venture's commitments:

	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	After 5 years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Advancement of loan	107,615	-	-	-	107,615
	107,615	-	-	-	107,615

On March 21, 2014, a financing agreement was entered into between a subsidiary of Kamoa Holding and La Société Nationale d'Electricité SARL ("SNEL") relating to the first stage upgrade of two existing hydroelectric power plants in the DRC to feed up to 113 MW into the national power supply grid and for the supply of electricity to the Kamoa project.

Under the agreement, the subsidiary of Kamoa Holding agreed to provide a loan relating to the power upgrade, which is estimated to be \$141.0 million (including a \$4.5 million pre-finance loan), but is capped at a maximum commitment of \$250.0 million.

The loan advanced as at June 30, 2017 by the subsidiary of Kamoa Holding amounted to \$32.6 million (December 31, 2016: \$16.3 million) and is included in the assets of the joint venture.

The term for repayment of accrued interest and future costs is estimated to be 15 years, beginning after the expiry of a two year grace period from the signing date of the agreement. The actual repayment period will ultimately depend on the amount actually financed and on the amounts deducted from electricity bills based on a fixed percentage of the actual bill as per the terms of the loan repayment. The interest rate is USD 6 month LIBOR + 3%.

The Kamoa project will be given a priority electricity right by which SNEL commits to make available as per an agreed power requirements schedule, sufficient energy from its grid to meet the energy needs of the Kamoa project, and following the upgrade, on an exclusivity and priority basis, up to 200 MW depending on the production and mine expansion scenarios.

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

7. Purchase price receivable

On December 8, 2015 the Company sold a 50.5% stake in Kamoa Holding, the company that at the time owned 95% of the Kamoa-Kakula project. Zijin – through its subsidiary, Gold Mountains (H.K.) International Mining Company Limited – bought a 49.5% share interest in Kamoa Holding for an aggregate consideration of \$412.0 million. In addition, the Company sold 1% of its share interest in Kamoa Holding to Crystal River Global Limited (“Crystal River”) for \$8.32 million, which Crystal River will pay through a non-interest-bearing, 10 year promissory note (see Note 9). The consideration received, net of transaction costs, was discounted using a risk free rate adjusted for country risk premium of 8.3% on the date of closing, resulting in a purchase price receivable of \$390.4 million.

Upon closing of the transaction, each shareholder is required to fund Kamoa Holding in an amount equivalent to its proportionate shareholding interest.

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the year	76,177	191,856
Purchase consideration received	(82,400)	(134,347)
Transaction costs paid	4,550	7,656
Unwinding discount	1,673	11,012
	-	76,177

Zijin paid \$206.0 million of the purchase consideration on closing of the transaction and the remaining \$206.0 million was agreed to be paid in five equal instalments, every 3.5 months from the date of closing. The five instalments of \$41.2 million were received in March 2016, July 2016, October 2016, February 2017 and May 2017 respectively.

8. Prepaid expenses

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Advance payment on shaft construction	3,528	3,339
Consumable stores	1,694	1,508
Electrical infrastructure	1,615	1,498
Deposits	1,303	1,283
Other prepayments	1,716	1,700
	9,856	9,328

Prepaid expenses are amounts paid in advance which give the Company rights to receive future goods or services.

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

9. Promissory notes receivable

The Company has the following promissory notes receivable:

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Promissory note receivable from Crystal River (a)	10,069	8,840
A\$3 million promissory note receivable (b)	2,164	1,964
	12,233	10,804
Non-current promissory note	10,069	10,804
Current promissory note	2,164	-
	12,233	10,804

- (a) The promissory note receivable with a carrying value of \$10.1 million is a \$10.4 million non-interest-bearing, 10 year promissory note, of which \$8.32 million was received by the Company as the purchase consideration for selling 1% of its share in Kamoa Holding (see Note 7). The remaining \$2.1 million is for subsequent funding provided to Kamoa Holding on Crystal River's behalf. The promissory note is payable on the earlier of December 8, 2025 or the next business day following the completion of the sale, transfer or disposition of the shares held by Crystal River in Kamoa Holding.
- (b) The promissory note receivable with a carrying value of \$2.2 million is a A\$3 million promissory note which bears no interest and is receivable on March 31, 2018. This note was received as part of the purchase consideration received when the Company sold its Australian subsidiaries.

10. Other receivables

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Advances	1,044	1,058
Refundable taxes (a)	897	1,731
Administration consulting receivable from joint venture	489	1,896
Other	1,276	1,968
	3,706	6,653

- (a) Refundable taxes are net of an impairment provision for value-added taxes receivable in foreign jurisdictions where recoverability of those taxes are uncertain.

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

11. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

On March 31, 2015, the Company disposed of its Australian subsidiaries. The Company received listed shares with a value of \$0.8 million as part of the acquisition consideration at the time, which has been classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The trading value of the listed shares as at June 30, 2017 is \$3.8 million (December 31, 2016: \$2.7 million).

12. Cash and cash equivalents

As at June 30, 2017, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$287.0 million (December 31, 2016: \$285.0 million). At December 31, 2016, \$19.8 million was subject to contractual restrictions as to its use. This cash was reserved for the Platreef Project and not available for the Company's general corporate purposes. As at June 30, 2017 there is no cash subject to these contractual restrictions.

13. Borrowings

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	\$	\$
<i>Unsecured - at amortised cost</i>		
(a) Loans from other entities	23,840	22,913
<i>Secured - at amortised cost</i>		
(b) Citi bank loan	4,180	3,962
	28,020	26,875

(a) On June 6, 2013, the Company became party to a \$28.0 million loan payable to ITC Platinum Development Limited, through its subsidiary Ivanplats (Pty) Ltd ("Ivanplats") the owner of the Platreef Project. The loan is repayable only once Ivanplats has residual cashflow, which is defined in the loan agreement as gross revenue generated by Ivanplats, less all operating costs attributable thereto, including all mining development and operating costs. The loan attracts interest of USD 3 month LIBOR plus 2% calculated monthly in arrears. Interest is not compounded. Using prevailing market interest rates for an equivalent loan of USD 3 month LIBOR plus 7% at June 6, 2013, the fair value of the loan at June 30, 2017 was estimated at \$23.8 million. The difference of \$7.1 million between the contractual amount due and the fair value of the loan is the benefit derived from the low-interest loan. Interest of \$0.9 million was recognised during the six months ended June 30, 2017.

(b) The Citi bank loan of \$4.2 million (£3.23 million) is secured by the Rhenfield property. The loan is an interest only term loan repayable at August 31, 2020, and incurs interest at a rate of USD LIBOR plus 1.90% payable monthly in arrears.

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

14. Trade and other payables

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Trade accruals	9,001	5,423
Trade payables	2,177	7,571
Indirect taxes payable	70	48
Other payables	586	2,098
	11,834	15,140

The Company has policies in place to ensure trade and other payables are paid within agreed terms.

15. Share capital

(a) Shares issued

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Class A Shares, an unlimited number of Class B Shares (together with the Class A Shares, the "common shares") and an unlimited number of Preferred Shares. As at June 30, 2017, 786,371,143 (December 31, 2016: 781,585,485) Class A Shares, nil Class B Shares and nil Preferred Shares were issued and outstanding. As at June 30, 2017, nil shares were subject to a lock-up, pursuant to lock-up agreements.

(b) Options

Share options are granted at an exercise price equal to the estimated value of the Company's common shares on the date of the grant.

As at June 30, 2017, 46,638,400 share options have been granted and exercised, and 24,286,600 have been granted and are outstanding.

All share options granted prior to December 31, 2012, vest in five equal stages with the first stage vesting on the date of the grant, and the remainder in four equal annual stages commencing on the first anniversary of the date of the grant. The Company established a new equity incentive plan for all options granted after December 31, 2012. Options granted under this plan vest in four equal parts, commencing on the one year anniversary of the date of grant and on each of the three anniversaries thereafter. The maximum term of options awarded is five years.

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

15. Share capital (continued)

(b) Options

A summary of changes in the Company's outstanding share options is presented below:

		2017		2016
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
		\$		\$
Balance at the beginning of year	32,050,000	1.54	40,825,000	1.68
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	(7,638,400)	2.04	(225,000)	0.86
Expired	(75,000)	4.90	(7,330,000)	2.40
Forfeited	(50,000)	1.11	(1,220,000)	1.07
Balance at the end of the period	24,286,600	1.36	32,050,000	1.54

No options were granted in the six months ended June 30, 2017. The fair value of options granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The following table summarizes information about share options outstanding and exercisable as at June 30, 2017:

	Options outstanding		Options exercisable	
	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Expiry date		\$		\$
August 21, 2017	100,000	3.00	100,000	3.00
January 11, 2018	1,500,000	4.90	1,500,000	4.90
February 1, 2018	100,000	4.81	100,000	4.81
April 1, 2018	530,000	4.45	530,000	4.45
May 17, 2018	30,000	2.44	30,000	2.44
August 14, 2018	25,000	1.44	-	1.44
August 16, 2018	750,000	1.45	562,500	1.45
December 13, 2018	4,847,500	1.86	3,395,000	1.86
March 31, 2019	186,600	1.57	136,600	1.57
June 16, 2019	250,000	1.20	125,000	1.20
August 15, 2019	500,000	1.33	-	1.33
December 8, 2019	9,762,500	0.86	4,012,500	0.86
December 15, 2020	5,705,000	0.47	1,070,000	0.47
	24,286,600	1.36	11,561,600	1.90

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

15. Share capital (continued)

(c) Restricted share units

The Company started issuing restricted share units ("RSUs") as a security based compensation arrangement during December 2015. Each restricted share unit represents the right of an eligible participant to receive one Class A Share or a cash payment equal to the equivalent thereof.

RSUs vest in three equal parts, commencing on the initial vesting date established at grant and on each of the two anniversaries thereafter, subject to the satisfaction of any performance conditions.

A summary of changes in the Company's outstanding RSUs is presented below:

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Balance at the beginning of the period	6,814,942	7,277,081
RSUs issued	43,683	2,013,539
RSUs cancelled	-	(75,000)
RSUs vested	-	(2,400,678)
Balance at the end of the period	6,858,625	6,814,942

16. Foreign currency translation reserve

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of the period	(21,509)	(30,658)
Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign operations	6,932	9,149
Balance at the end of the period	(14,577)	(21,509)

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Company's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Company's presentation currency are recognized directly in other comprehensive loss and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

17. Non-controlling interests

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the period	(130,913)	(118,174)
Share of comprehensive loss for the period	(7,158)	(12,739)
Balance at end of the period	(138,071)	(130,913)

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

18. Share-based payments

The share-based payment expense of the Company is summarized as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Equity settled share-based payments</i>				
Options vested (note 15(b))	456	1,019	1,086	2,207
Restricted share unit expense (note 15(c))	562	132	1,119	263
	1,018	1,151	2,205	2,470
<i>Cash settled share-based payments</i>				
B-BBEE transaction expense	183	161	368	315
	1,201	1,312	2,573	2,785

Of the share-based payment expense recognised for the six months ended June 30, 2017, \$0.4 million (2016: \$0.3 million) related to the B-BBEE transaction, with the remaining \$2.2 million (2016: \$2.5 million) being the expense for options and restricted share units granted to employees recognised over the vesting period.

19. Finance income

Finance income is summarized as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest from loan to joint venture	(7,664)	(3,768)	(12,216)	(7,275)
Unwinding discount	(558)	(2,935)	(1,673)	(7,220)
Other interest income	(945)	(664)	(1,707)	(1,341)
	(9,167)	(7,367)	(15,596)	(15,836)

The unwinding discount relates to the unwinding of the purchase price receivable from Zijin (Note 7).

20. Finance costs

The finance costs of the Company are summarized as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest on non-current borrowings	354	445	832	872
Other financing costs	1	-	2	1
	355	445	834	873

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

21. Other losses (income)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fair valuation of financial asset (a)	1,830	(1,506)	(1,044)	(1,321)
Administration consulting fee	(529)	(1,548)	(947)	(1,548)
Promissory notes unwinding discount (b)	(202)	(133)	(516)	(436)
Other	(11)	692	(70)	(212)
	1,088	(2,495)	(2,577)	(3,517)

(a) The Company owns shares in a listed company. The shares are carried at fair value through profit and loss (see Note 11).

(b) The unwinding discount relates to the unwinding of the promissory notes (see Note 9).

22. Loss per share

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss attributable to the owners of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and restricted share units, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, if dilutive. All outstanding stock options and restricted share units were anti-dilutive for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loss attributable to owners of the Company	9,338	5,839	16,158	10,244
Weighted average number of basic and diluted shares outstanding	786 066 658	778 959 807	784 647 267	778 959 807
Basic and diluted loss per share	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01

23. Joint operations

The Company has a 50% interest in Rhenfield Limited, a British Virgin Islands registered company. Rhenfield Limited purchased buildings in London, England which the Company uses for office space. The buildings have a carrying value of \$9.6 million (December 31, 2016: \$9.1 million) and are included in Property, Plant and Equipment (see Note 4).

The Company has a 25% interest in the RK1 consortium ("RK1") through its subsidiaries Gardner and Barnard Mining (UK) Limited ("GBUK") and RKR Mining (UK) Ltd. and their subsidiaries, the remainder of which is held 50% by Sibanye Gold and 25% by Sylvania Resources Limited, operating at the Sibanye Gold platinum mine on the western limb of the Bushveld Complex in South Africa's North West Province. The RK1 Consortium is currently undergoing care and maintenance which is managed by a subsidiary of Sibanye Gold.

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

24. Related party transactions

The financial statements include the financial statements of Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. and its subsidiaries, joint ventures and joint operations listed in the following table:

Name	Country of Incorporation	% equity interest as at	
		June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Subsidiaries			
Gabon Holding Company Ltd.	Barbados	100%	100%
Ivanhoe DRC Holding Ltd.	Barbados	100%	100%
Ivanhoe Mines (Barbados) Limited	Barbados	100%	100%
Kipushi Holding Limited	Barbados	100%	100%
Ivanhoe Mines DRC SARL	Democratic Republic of Congo	100%	100%
Ivanhoe Mines Exploration DRC SARL	Democratic Republic of Congo	100%	100%
Kipushi Corporation SA	Democratic Republic of Congo	68%	68%
Ivanhoe Gabon SA	Gabon	100%	100%
Ivanplats Finance Limited	Ireland	97%	97%
Ivanplats Holding SARL	Luxembourg	97%	97%
Ivanhoe (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd.	Namibia	100%	100%
Africa Consolidated Mineral Exploration (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	100%	100%
GB Mining & Exploration (SA) (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	100%	100%
Ivanhoe Mines SA (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	100%	100%
Ivanplats (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	64%	64%
RK Mining (SA) (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	100%	100%
Ivanhoe Mines UK Limited	United Kingdom	100%	100%
Ivanhoe Mines US LLC	United States of America	100%	100%
Ivanhoe (Zambia) Ltd.	Zambia	100%	100%
Joint ventures			
Kamoa Holding Limited	Barbados	49.50%	49.50%
Joint operations			
Rhenfield Limited	British Virgin Islands	50%	50%
RK1 Consortium	South Africa	25%	25%

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

24. Related party transactions (continued)

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

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Global Mining Management Corporation (a)	567	878	1,017	1,567
Ivanhoe Capital Aviation LLC (b)	500	500	1,000	800
GMM Tech Holdings Inc. (c)	24	-	755	-
HCF International Advisors (d)	134	114	180	169
Ivanhoe Capital Pte Ltd (e)	19	60	165	126
Ivanhoe Capital Services Ltd. (f)	73	86	161	304
Global Mining Services Ltd. (g)	59	15	59	15
Ivanhoe Capital Corporation (UK) Ltd (h)	-	1	-	1
Kamoa Copper SA (i)	(929)	(1,348)	(1,699)	(2,499)
Ivanhoe Mines Energy DRC Sarl (j)	(107)	(407)	(186)	(696)
	340	(100)	1,452	(213)
Travel	517	561	1,155	938
Consulting	283	127	1,063	191
Salaries and benefits	547	770	980	1,479
Office and administration	29	196	139	374
Cost recovery and management fee	(1,036)	(1,754)	(1,885)	(3,195)
	340	(100)	1,452	(213)

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

As at June 30, 2017, trade and other payables included \$0.38 million (December 31, 2016: \$1.2 million) with regards to amounts due to related parties related by way of director or officers in common. These amounts are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

- (a) Global Mining Management Corporation ("Global") is a private company based in Vancouver. The Company and a director of the Company hold an indirect equity interest in Global. Global provides administration, accounting and other services to the Company on a cost-recovery basis.
- (b) Ivanhoe Capital Aviation LLC ("Aviation") is a private company owned indirectly by a director of the Company. Aviation operates an aircraft for which the Company contributes toward the running costs.
- (c) GMM Tech Holdings Inc. ("GMM Tech") is a private company incorporated in British Columbia, Canada and is 100% owned by Global. GMM Tech provides information technology services to the Company on a cost-recovery basis.

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

24. Related party transactions (continued)

- (d) HCF International Advisers ("HCF") is a corporate finance adviser specializing in the provision of advisory services to clients worldwide in the metals, mining, steel and related industries. HCF has a director in common with the Company and provides financial advisory services to the Company.
- (e) Ivanhoe Capital Pte Ltd. ("Capital") is a private company owned indirectly by a director of the Company. Capital provides administration, accounting and other services in Singapore on a cost-recovery basis.
- (f) Ivanhoe Capital Services Ltd. ("Services") is a private company owned indirectly by a director of the Company. Services provides for salaries administration and other services to the Company in Singapore and Beijing on a cost-recovery basis.
- (g) Global Mining Services Ltd. ("Mining") is a private company incorporated in Delaware 100% owned by Global. Mining provides administration and other services to the Company on a cost-recovery basis.
- (h) Ivanhoe Capital Corporation (UK) Ltd. ("UK") is a private company 100% owned by a director of the Company. UK provides administration, accounting and other services in Singapore on a cost-recovery basis.
- (i) Kamoa Copper SA ("Kamoa Copper") is a company incorporated in the DRC. Kamoa Copper is 80% owned by the Kamoa Holding joint venture (see Note 6). The Company provides administration, accounting and other services to Kamoa Copper on a cost-recovery basis.
- (j) Ivanhoe Mines Energy DRC Sarl ("Energy") is a company incorporated in the DRC. Energy is 100% owned by the Kamoa Holding joint venture (see Note 6). The Company provides administration, accounting and other services to Energy on a cost-recovery basis.

25. Cash flow information

Net change in non-cash working capital items:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net decrease (increase) in				
Other receivables	1,151	(258)	2,948	5,717
Prepaid expenses	(130)	5,544	(528)	563
Net (decrease) increase in				
Trade and other payables	58	491	(3,304)	(6,102)
	1,079	5,777	(884)	178

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)
(Unaudited)

26. Financial instruments

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

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

Financial instrument	Level	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
		\$	\$
Financial assets			
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>			
Investment in listed entity	Level 1	3,764	2,720
<i>Loans and receivables</i>			
Promissory note receivable	Level 3	12,233	10,804
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	Level 3	28,020	26,875

IFRS 13 - "*Fair value measurement*", requires an explanation about how fair value is determined for assets and liabilities measured in the financial statements at fair value and established a hierarchy into which these assets and liabilities must be grouped based on whether inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions. The two types of inputs create the following fair value hierarchy:

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

The Company has two promissory notes:

- i) The fair value of the promissory note received as part of the purchase consideration when the Company sold its Australian subsidiaries (see Note 9(b)) was originally determined assuming repayment occurs on March 31, 2018 and is discounted using a rate of 8%.
- ii) The fair value of the promissory note receivable by the Company from Crystal River (see Note 9(a)) was originally determined assuming repayment occurs on December 31, 2017 and is discounted using a rate of 8.3%.

The carrying value of the promissory notes are not significantly different to the fair value.

The fair value of borrowings are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted future cashflow analysis. The fair value of the loan payable to ITC Platinum Development Limited (see Note 13(a)) was originally determined assuming repayment occurs on August 31, 2022 and using an interest rate of USD 3 month LIBOR plus 7%. The carrying value of borrowings is not significantly different to their fair value.

The fair value of the Company's remaining financial instruments were estimated to approximate their carrying values, due primarily to the immediate or short-term maturity.

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

26. Financial instruments (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Company incurs certain of its expenses in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. As such, the Company is subject to foreign exchange risk as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates. The Company has not entered into any derivative instruments to manage foreign exchange fluctuations, however, management monitors foreign exchange exposure.

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

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Assets		
Canadian dollar	586	2,479
Australian dollar	3,764	2,720
South African rand	20,471	20,486
British pounds	547	695
Liabilities		
Canadian dollar	(189)	(1,000)
Australian dollar	-	(21)
South African rand	(4,718)	(7,384)
British pounds	(81)	(162)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Canadian dollar	20	62
Australian dollar	188	117
South African rand	21	(21)

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

26. Financial instruments (continued)

(b) *Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)*

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk for the Company is primarily associated with trade and other receivables and cash equivalents as well as long term loan receivables.

The Company reviews the recoverable amount of their receivables at each statement of financial position date to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the Company considers that the credit risk is significantly reduced. The credit risk on cash equivalents is limited because the cash equivalents are composed of financial instruments with major banks who have investment grade credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies and have low risk of default. The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates. The Company had a purchase price receivable from Zijin which was received in five equal instalments, payable every 3.5 months from the date of closing. The five instalments were received in March 2016, July 2016, October 2016, February 2017 and May 2017.

Therefore, the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk and overall the Company's credit risk has not changed significantly from prior years.

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

26. Financial instruments (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(iii) Liquidity risk

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

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

	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	More than 12 months	Total un- discounted cash flows
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at June 30, 2017					
Trade and other payables	1,577	10,201	-	56	11,834
Current income tax liabilities	63	-	-	-	63
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-	35,057	35,057
As at December 31, 2016					
Trade and other payables	13,903	366	88	783	15,140
Current income tax liabilities	1	-	-	-	1
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-	34,270	34,270

(iv) Interest rate risk

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

If interest rates (including applicable USD LIBOR rates) had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant the Company's loss for the period ended June 30, 2017 would have increased or decreased by \$2.8 million.

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

27. Commitments and contingencies

Due to the size, complexity and nature of the Company's operations, various legal and tax matters arise in the ordinary course of business. The Company accrues for such items when a liability is both probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. In the opinion of management, these matters will not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements for the Company.

As at June 30, 2017, the Company's commitments that have not been disclosed elsewhere in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are as follows:

	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	After 5 years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Shaft 1 construction Platreef project	4,408	-	-	-	4,408
Operating leases	453	1,018	619	-	2,090
	4,861	1,018	619	-	6,498

The Company contracted Aveng Mining for the sinking of shaft 1 at the Platreef Project. The contract will conclude once the shaft reaches the contracted depth of 777 metres below surface.

The commitments in respect of the joint venture is set out in Note 6.

28. Segmented information

At June 30, 2017, the Company has four reportable segments, being the Platreef property, Kamoia Holding joint venture, Kipushi properties and the Company's treasury offices.

An operating segment is defined as a component of the Company:

- that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses;
- whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the entity's chief operating decision maker; and
- for which discrete financial information is available.

For these four reportable segments, the Company receives discrete financial information that is used by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance.

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

28. Segmented information (continued)

The reportable segments are principally engaged in the development of mineral properties in South Africa; exploration and development of mineral properties through a joint venture in the DRC; and the upgrading of mining infrastructure and refurbishment of a mine in the DRC respectively. The following is an analysis of the non-current assets by geographical area and reconciled to the Company financial statements:

	South Africa	DRC	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Non-current assets				
As at June 30, 2017	138,351	518,320	27,068	683,739
As at December 31, 2016	112,542	482,483	27,298	622,323
			June 30,	December 31,
			2017	2016
			\$	\$
Segment assets				
Kamoa Holding joint venture			509,155	473,648
Platreef property			151,155	136,999
Kipushi properties			12,983	12,717
Treasury (ii)			299,416	358,948
All other segments (i)			17,534	19,918
Total			990,243	1,002,230
Segment liabilities				
Kamoa Holding joint venture			892	892
Platreef property			28,964	28,937
Kipushi properties			3,274	3,915
Treasury (ii)			4,674	4,982
All other segments (i)			6,433	7,242
Total			44,237	45,968

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

June 30, 2017

(Stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted; tabular amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

28. Segmented information (continued)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Segment losses (profits)				
Platreef property	683	(91)	1,343	920
Kamoa Holding Limited joint venture	5,035	5,320	10,553	9,536
Kipushi properties	9,531	7,798	17,977	14,744
Treasury (ii)	(1,470)	(4,653)	(6,857)	(8,879)
All other segments (i)	(393)	944	945	375
Total	13,386	9,318	23,961	16,696
Capital expenditures				
Platreef property	10,465	9,854	19,487	19,599
Kipushi properties	669	908	1,332	1,340
All other segments (i)	64	491	110	598
Total	11,198	11,253	20,929	21,537
Exploration and project expenditure				
Platreef property	42	38	84	78
Kipushi properties	8,884	6,963	16,761	13,162
All other segments (i)	700	1,232	1,077	1,910
Total	9,626	8,233	17,922	15,150

(i) The Company's other divisions that do not meet the quantitative thresholds of IFRS 8 Operating segments, are included in the segmental analysis under the all other segments (i) column.

(ii) Treasury includes cash balances and the purchase price receivable.

29. Approval of the financial statements

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Ivanhoe Mines Ltd., for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 8, 2017.



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

**FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017**

DATED: AUGUST 8, 2017

INTRODUCTION

This management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. ("Ivanhoe", "Ivanhoe Mines" or the "Company"), for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, which have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 - Interim Financial Reporting (IAS 34) and the audited consolidated financial statements of Ivanhoe for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). All dollar figures stated herein are in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise specified. References to "C\$" mean Canadian dollars and references to "R" mean South African Rands.

The effective date of this MD&A is **August 8, 2017**. Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR. Certain statements contained in the MD&A are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. See "*Forward-Looking Statements*" and "*Risk Factors*".

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

Such statements include without limitation, the timing and results of: (i) statements regarding Shaft 1 providing initial access for early underground development at the Platreef Deposit; (ii) statements regarding the station development of Shaft 1 at the 450, 750, 850 and 950 metre levels; (iii) statements regarding the sinking of Shaft 1, including that a sinking rate of 45 metres per month is expected; (iv) statements regarding Shaft 1 reaching the planned, final depth at 980 metres below surface in 2018; (v) statements regarding the timing of Shaft 2 development, including that construction will take approximately 12 months to complete and will be sunk to a final depth of more than 1,100 metres; (vi) statements regarding the operational and technical capacity of Shaft 1; (vii) statements regarding the internal diameter and hoisting capacity of Shaft 2; (viii) statements regarding the Company's plans to develop the Platreef Mine in three phases: an initial annual rate of four million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) to establish an operating platform to support future expansions; followed by a doubling of production to eight Mtpa; and then a third expansion phase to a steady-state 12 Mtpa; (ix) statements regarding the planned underground mining methods of the Platreef Project including long-hole stoping and drift-and-fill mining; (x) statements regarding peak water use of 7.5 million litres per day at the Platreef Project and development of the Pruissen Pipeline Project; (xi) statements regarding the Platreef Project's estimated electricity requirement of 100 million volt-amperes; (xii) statements regarding the timing and completion of an updated preliminary economic assessment at the Kamoakakula Project in Q3 2017 and a preliminary feasibility study for a six Mtpa mine at Kakula; (xiii) statements regarding the timing, size and objectives of drilling and other exploration programs for 2017 and future periods, including drilling of 129,000 metres at Kakula West in 2017 and 6,500 metres at the Kipushi Project in 2017; (xiv) statements regarding initiating of field exploration and testing on the Western Foreland exploration licenses in Q3 2017; (xv) statements regarding decline development at Kakula being expected to begin in November 2017; (xvi) statements that the completion of the Kakula box cut excavation being completed by the end of October, 2017; (xvii) statements regarding the timing of an initial resource estimate at Kakula West, and (xviii) statements regarding expected expenditure for the remainder of 2017 of \$44 million on further development at the Platreef Project; \$30 million at the Kipushi Project; \$4 million on regional exploration

in the DRC; and \$8 million on corporate overheads – as well as its proportionate funding of the Kamoa-Kakula Project, expected to be \$45 million for the remainder of 2017.

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

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

Forward-looking statements and information involve significant risks and uncertainties, should not be read as guarantees of future performance or results and will not necessarily be accurate indicators of whether or not such results will be achieved. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements or information, including, but not limited to, the factors discussed below and under "Risk Factors", as well as unexpected changes in laws, rules or regulations, or their enforcement by applicable authorities; the failure of parties to contracts with the Company to perform as agreed; social or labour unrest; changes in commodity prices; and the failure of exploration programs or studies to deliver anticipated results or results that would justify and support continued exploration, studies, development or operations.

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

The Company's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the factors set forth below in the "Risk Factors" section beginning on page 40 and elsewhere in this MD&A.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

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

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

PLATREEF PROJECT

The Platreef Project is owned by Ivanplats (Pty) Ltd, which is 64%-owned by Ivanhoe Mines. A 26% interest is held by Ivanplats' historically-disadvantaged, broad-based, black economic empowerment (B-BBEE) partners, which include 20 local host communities with a total of approximately 150,000 people, project employees and local entrepreneurs. In January 2017, Ivanplats reconfirmed its Level 3 status in its third verification assessment on a B-BBEE scorecard. A Japanese consortium of ITOCHU Corporation; Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation and Japan Gas Corporation, owns a 10% interest in Ivanplats, which it acquired in two tranches for a total investment of \$290 million.

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

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

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

Positive independent definitive feasibility study for Platreef's first phase development

On July 31, 2017, Ivanhoe Mines announced the positive results of an independent, definitive feasibility study (DFS) for the planned first phase of the Platreef Project's platinum-group elements, nickel, copper and gold mine in South Africa.

The independent Platreef DFS covers the first phase of development that would include construction of a state-of-the-art underground mine, concentrator and other associated infrastructure to support initial concentrate production by 2022. As Phase 1 is being developed and commissioned, there would be opportunities to refine the timing and scope of subsequent phases of expanded production.

Highlights include:

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

- After-tax Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 14.2%.

The study was prepared for Ivanhoe Mines by principal consultant DRA Global, with economic analysis led by OreWin, and specialized sub-consultants including Amec Foster Wheeler E&C Services Inc. (Amec Foster Wheeler), Stantec Consulting, Murray & Roberts Cementation, SRK Consulting, Golder Associates and Digby Wells Environmental.

Platreef Mineral Resources

On May 11, 2016, Ivanhoe Mines announced a substantial increase in Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources at the Platreef Project. The updated Mineral Resource estimate, which included updated UMT_TCU Mineral Resources, Bikkuri Mineral Resources and the Mineral Resources in the immediate footwall of the TCU, was prepared by Ivanhoe Mines under the direction of Dr. Harry Parker, RM SME, of Amec Foster Wheeler. Dr. Parker and Timothy Kuhl, RM SME, also of Amec Foster Wheeler, have independently confirmed the Mineral Resource estimate and are the Qualified Persons for the estimate, which has an effective date of April 22, 2016.

The Flatreef Mineral Resource, with a strike length of 6.5 kilometres, lies predominantly within a flat-to-gently-dipping portion of the Platreef mineralized belt at relatively shallow depths of approximately 500 metres to 1,350 metres below the surface. The Flatreef Deposit is characterized by its very large vertical thicknesses of high-grade mineralization and a platinum-to-palladium ratio of approximately 1:1, which is significantly higher than other recent PGM discoveries on the Bushveld's Northern Limb.

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

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

Health and safety at Platreef

By the end of June 2017, the Platreef Project reached a total of 7,544,626 million hours and 42,817 lost time injury (LTI) free hours worked in terms of the Mines Health and Safety Act and the Occupational Health and Safety Act of South Africa. Four lost-time accidents occurred during Q2 2017. The Platreef Project continues to strive toward its workplace objective of an environment that causes zero harm to employees, contractors, sub-contractors and consultants.

Construction of first shaft station now underway in Shaft 1

Shaft 1, with an internal diameter of 7.25 metres, will provide access to the Flatreef Deposit and enable the initial underground capital development to take place during the development of Shaft 2. Ultimately, Shaft 1 will become the primary ventilation intake shaft during the project's four-million-tonne-per-annum production case. An average sinking rate of 45 metres per month is expected during the main sinking phase. The shaft includes a 300-millimetre-thick, concrete-lined shaft wall. The main sinking phase is expected to reach its projected, final depth of 980 metres below surface in 2018. Shaft stations to provide access to horizontal mine workings for personnel, materials, pump stations and services will be developed at depths of 450 metres, 750 metres, 850 metres and 950 metres below surface. The permanent sinking phase, which started in July 2016, had reached a depth of 451 metres below surface on July 31, 2017. The first off-shaft lateral development is underway at the 450-metre-level which will serve as an intermediate water pumping and shaft cable-termination station.

Figure 1: Platreef's Shaft 1 headgear.



Shaft 2 early-works construction underway

Shaft 2 will be located approximately 100 metres northeast of Shaft 1. Shaft 2, with an internal diameter of 10 metres, will be lined with concrete and sunk to a planned, final depth of more than 1,100 metres below surface. It will be equipped with two 40-tonne rock-hoisting skips with a capacity to hoist a total of six million tonnes of ore per year – which will be the single largest hoisting capacity at any mine in Africa. The headgear for the permanent hoisting facility was designed by South Africa-based Murray & Roberts Cementation. The early-works for Shaft 2 include the excavation of a surface box cut to a depth of approximately 29 metres below surface and the construction of the concrete hitch (foundation) for the 103-metre-tall concrete headgear (headframe) that will house the shaft's permanent hoisting facilities and support the shaft collar. The early-works commenced in June 2017 and will take approximately 12 months to complete.

Underground mining to use highly productive mechanized methods

The mining zones in the current Platreef mine plan occur at depths ranging from approximately 700 metres to 1,200 metres below surface. Primary access to the mining zones will be by way of Shaft 2 and secondary access to the mine will be via Shaft 1. During mine production, both shafts also will serve as ventilation intakes. Three additional ventilation exhaust raises (Ventilation Raise 1, 2, and 3) are planned to achieve steady-state production.

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

The current mine plan has been improved over the 2015 PFS mine plan by optimizing stope design,

employing a declining Net Smelter Return (NSR) strategy and targeting higher-grade zones early in the mine life. This strategy has increased the grade profile by 23% on a 3PE+Au basis in the first 10 years of operation and 10% over the life of the mine.

Shaft 2 engineered to allow for future expansion options

Given the size and potential of the Platreef Mineral Resource, Shaft 2 has been engineered with a crushing and hoisting capacity of six Mtpa.

This allows for a relatively quick and capital-efficient first expansion of the Platreef Project to six Mtpa by increasing underground development and commissioning a third, two Mtpa processing module and associated surface infrastructure as required.

A further expansion to more than eight Mtpa would entail converting Shaft 1 from a ventilation shaft into a hoisting shaft. This would require additional ventilation exhaust raises, as well as a further increase of underground development, commissioning of a fourth, two Mtpa processing module and associated surface infrastructure, as described in the Platreef preliminary economic assessment (PEA) as Phase 2 of the project.

Preliminary expressions of interest received for Platreef project financing

On July 19, 2017, Ivanhoe Mines announced the appointment of another two leading mine-financing institutions — KfW IPEX-Bank, a German government owned institution, and the Swedish Export Credit Corporation (SEK) — as Initial Mandated Lead Arrangers (IMLAs) to arrange debt financing for the ongoing development of the Platreef Mine.

KfW IPEX-Bank and SEK joined the three initial IMLAs — Export Development Canada, Nedbank Limited (acting through its Corporate and Investment Banking division) and Societe Generale Corporate & Investment Banking — that were appointed earlier this year.

The five IMLAs will make best efforts to arrange a total debt financing of up to \$1 billion for the development of Platreef's first-phase, four Mtpa mine. Preliminary expressions of interest now have been received for approximately \$900 million of the targeted \$1 billion project financing. Negotiation of a term sheet is ongoing. In addition, preliminary discussions have commenced with leading financial institutions around the financing of the contribution by the black economic empowerment partners to the development capital.

Figure 2: Representatives of the five banking institutions appointed to arrange debt financing for the Platreef Mine visited the site in July.



Metallurgical test work and processing methods

Metallurgical test work has focused on maximizing recovery of platinum-group elements (PGE) and base metals, mainly nickel, while producing an acceptably high-grade concentrate suitable for further processing and/or sale to a third party. The three main geo-metallurgical units and composites tested produced smelter-grade final concentrates of approximately 85 g/t PGE+Au at acceptable PGE recoveries. Test work also has shown that the material is amenable to treatment by conventional flotation without the need for mainstream or concentrate ultrafine re-grinding. Extensive bench scale test work comprising of open circuit and locked cycled flotation testing, comminution testing, mineralogical characterization, dewatering and rheological characterization was performed at Mintek in South Africa, which is an internationally accredited metallurgical testing facility and laboratory.

Comminution and flotation test work has indicated that the optimum grind for beneficiation is 80% passing 75 micrometres. Platreef ore is classified as being 'hard' to 'very hard' and thus not suitable for semi-autogenous grinding; a multi-stage crushing and ball-milling circuit has been selected as the preferred size reduction route.

Improved flotation performance has been achieved using high-chrome grinding media as opposed to carbon steel media. The inclusion of a split-cleaner flotation circuit configuration, in which the fast-floating fraction is treated in a cleaner circuit separate from the medium- and slow-floating fractions, resulted in improved PGE, copper and nickel recoveries and concentrate grades.

As with the pre-feasibility study (PFS), a two-phased development approach was used for the DFS flow-sheet design. The selected flow sheet comprises a common four Mtpa, three-stage crushing circuit that feeds crushed material to two parallel milling-flotation modules, each with a nominal capacity of two Mtpa.

Flotation is followed by a common concentrate thickening, concentrate filtration, tailings disposal and tailings-handling facility.

Bulk water and electricity supply

The Olifants River Water Resource Development Project (ORWRDP) is designed to deliver water to the Eastern and Northern limbs of South Africa's Bushveld Complex. The project consists of the new De Hoop Dam, the raised wall of the Flag Boshielo Dam and related pipeline infrastructure that ultimately is expected to deliver water to Pruissen, southeast of the Northern Limb. The Pruissen Pipeline Project is expected to be developed to deliver water onward from Pruissen to the municipalities, communities and mining projects on the Northern Limb. Ivanhoe Mines is a member of the ORWRDP's Joint Water Forum.

The Platreef Project's water requirement for the first phase of development is projected to peak at approximately 7.5 million litres per day, which is expected to be supplied by the water network. Ivanhoe also is investigating various alternative sources of bulk water, including an allocation of bulk grey-water from a local source.

The Platreef Project's electrical power requirement for the phase one, four Mtpa, underground mine, concentrator and associated infrastructure has been estimated at approximately 100 million volt-amperes. An agreement has been reached with Eskom, the South African public electricity utility, for the supply of phase-one power. Ivanhoe chose a self-build option for permanent power that will enable Ivanhoe to manage the construction of the distribution lines from Eskom's Burutho sub-station to the Platreef Mine. The self-build and electrical supply agreements are being formulated.

First phase of the relocation of informal graves completed; second phase underway

On February 2, 2017, a South African judge issued a ruling in favour of Ivanplats clearing the way for the Company to proceed with the relocation of informal graves in the vicinity of its Platreef Mine development project.

A total of 75 informal graves were successfully relocated from land outside the perimeter of the active mine development site to new burial plots in a formal cemetery. An additional 19 locations were investigated and found not to contain human remains. The Ivanplats support program included assistance in providing new burial plots in a formal cemetery, tombstones and related services.

Ivanplats plans to relocate an estimated 27 additional informal graves as part of the second phase of its relocation program after the permits for the exhumations and reburials have been received. Further phases on peripheral infrastructure areas also are planned. The relocation of remaining informal graves will not impact the development of the Platreef Project.

Development of human resources and job skills

Work is progressing well on the implementation of Ivanhoe's Social and Labour Plan (SLP), to which the Company has pledged a total of R160 million (\$11 million) during the first five years, culminating in November 2019. The approved plan includes R67 million (\$4 million) for the development of job skills among local residents and R88 million (\$6 million) for local economic development projects. Additional internal training is ongoing to upskill the current work force.

KIPUSHI PROJECT

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

Health, safety and community development

The Kipushi Project achieved a total of 5,506,908 work hours free of lost-time injuries, equivalent to 1,783 days, to the end of June 2017. Malaria remains the most frequently occurring health concern at Kipushi which increased after the rainy season to an average of 19 cases per month for project employees during the quarter.

In an effort to reduce the incidence of malaria in the Kipushi community, a Water Sanitation and Health (WASH) program has been initiated in cooperation with the Territorial Administrator and the local community. The main emphasis of the program's first phase is cleaning storm drains in the municipality to prevent accumulations of ponded water, where malarial mosquitos breed.

The Fionet program to improve malaria diagnostics and treatment expanded to 300 Deki readers installed in 252 medical service providers in Haut-Katanga and Lualaba provinces in Southern DRC, which host Ivanhoe's Kipushi and Kamo-a-Kakula projects. Deki readers provide automated readings of rapid diagnostic tests to remove the human-error factor and avoid prescription of unnecessary medication. The data is uploaded to a cloud server for analysis by the Ministry of Health in planning malaria-control measures. There were more than 80,000 patient encounters where Deki readers provided diagnostic testing during the past 18 months, with only approximately 48% of Kipushi Project employees who were symptomatic testing positive for malaria.

At the request of the Kipushi municipal authority, and in conjunction with the Haut Katanga Office of Roads and Drainage (Office des Voies et Drainage) and La Commission Nationale de Prévention Routière (CNPR), additional speed bumps and signs have been installed on tarmac roads in the municipal areas in an effort to reduce speeding and reduce traffic accidents.

Kipushi Mineral Resources

Ivanhoe announced a Mineral Resource estimate for Kipushi on January 27, 2016. The estimate was prepared by MSA Group (Pty) Ltd, of Johannesburg, in accordance with the 2014 CIM definition standards, incorporated by reference into Canadian National Instrument (NI) 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

Zinc-rich Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources total 10.18 million tonnes at 34.89% zinc, 0.65% copper, 0.96% lead, 19 g/t silver, 15ppm cobalt and 51 g/t Germanium at a 7% zinc cut-off, containing 7,833 million pounds of zinc. Zinc-rich Inferred Mineral Resources total 1.87 million tonnes at 28.24% zinc, 1.18% copper, 0.88% lead, 10 g/t silver, 15ppm cobalt and 53 g/t germanium at a 7% zinc cut-off containing 1,169 million pounds of zinc.

Copper-rich Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources total an additional 1.63 million tonnes at grades of 4.01% copper, 2.87% zinc and 22 g/t silver, at a 1.5% copper cut-off, containing 144 million pounds of copper. Copper-rich Inferred Mineral Resources total an additional 1.64 million tonnes at grades of 3.30% copper, 6.97% zinc and 19 g/t silver at a 1.5% copper cut-off, containing 119 million pounds of copper.

Underground drilling program includes metallurgy, infill and resource expansion drilling

Ivanhoe initiated a second phase of underground drilling at Kipushi in April 2017. The planned drilling program totals 6,500 metres in 41 drill holes and includes metallurgy, resource infill and expansion and exploration drilling. A total of 15 holes had been completed at the end of Q2 2017, including six metallurgy holes for comminution and flotation variability test work.

Resource drilling initially has focused on the Southern Zinc, to confirm and expand the resource and to upgrade it into an Indicated Mineral Resource. This area was not targeted in the previous underground program and therefore was classified as Inferred Mineral Resources. As of June 30, 2017, 10 of the initial 15 Southern Zinc holes have been completed and all of the holes have intersected zinc and copper mineralization, including holes that intersected mineralization outside the outline of the current Inferred Mineral Resource.

The remainder of the underground program will focus on exploring the extent of an additional zinc pod in the footwall of the Big Zinc, the Nord Riche and potentially extending the Série Récurrente resource outline. The drilling program is expected to be completed next month.

An Acoustic Televiwer Survey has been performed at Kipushi on eight historic holes to gather detailed geotechnical information.

Figure 3: Section showing the Kipushi decline (in yellow) in relation to the zinc and copper-rich mineralized zones being tested by the drilling program.

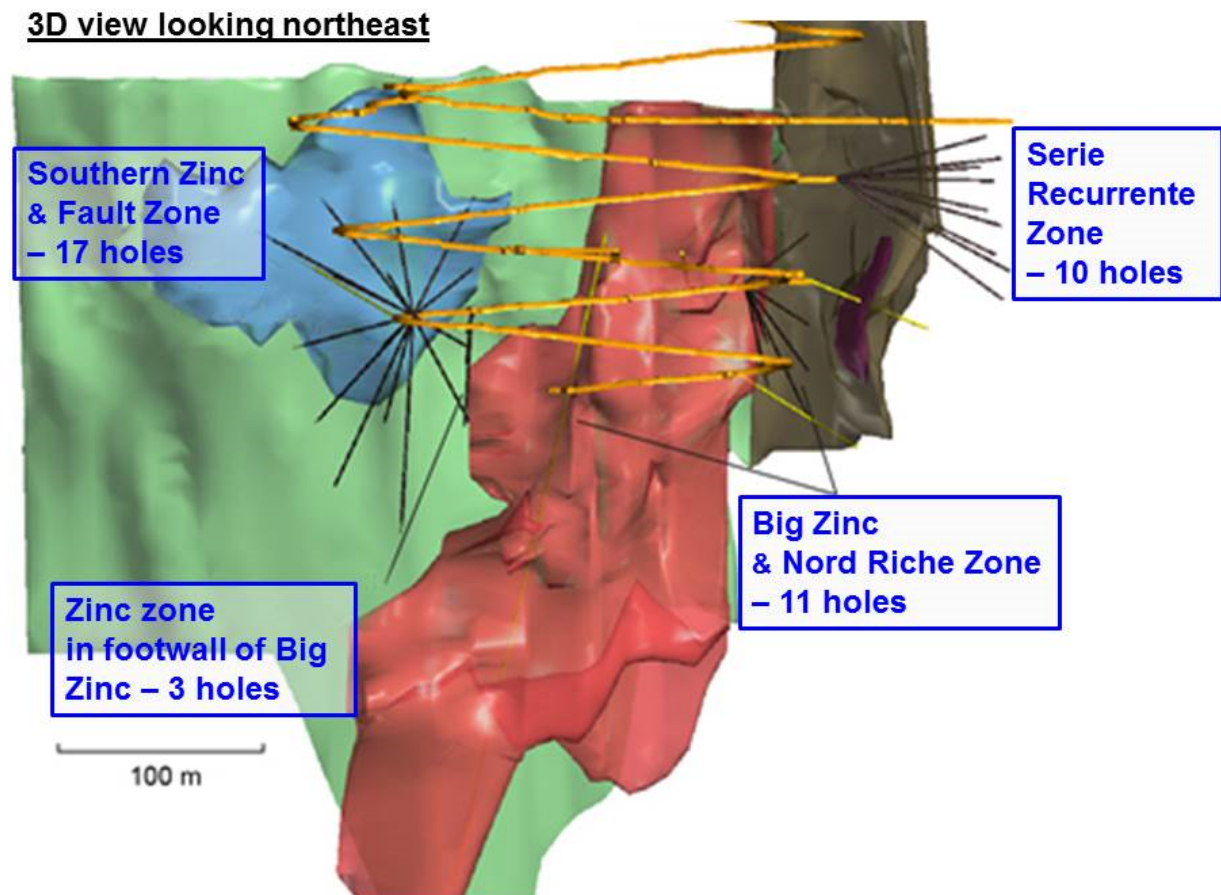


Figure 4: Kipushi underground drilling with one of Titan's drill rigs.



Project development and infrastructure upgrading

The Kipushi Mine, which had been placed on care and maintenance in 1993, flooded in early 2011 due to a lack of pump maintenance over an extended period. At its peak, water reached 851 metres below the surface. Ivanhoe restored access to the mine's principal haulage level at 1,150 metres below surface in December 2013. Since then, crews have been upgrading underground infrastructure to permanently stabilize the water levels.

Since completion of the 2014/2015 drilling program, water levels have been lowered to the bottom of Shaft 5, which is planned to be the mine's main production shaft. The shaft is eight metres in diameter, 1,240 metres deep and approximately 1.5 kilometres from the planned main mining area. It provides the primary access to the lower levels of the mine, including the Big Zinc Deposit, through the 1,150-metre haulage level and underground ramp decline.

Engineering work in Q2 2017 focused on the upgrading of Shaft 5 conveyances, rock handling (conveyors, crusher) and related infrastructure, refurbishment of bearer sets on the main rising water pipes, and the replacement of shaft buntons (struts that reinforce the shaft walls). A new twinned high-volume surface ventilation fan was commissioned at Shaft 4 to provide fresh air to the underground workings.

Figure 5: New ore haulage truck being moved down to Kipushi's 1,150-metre level.



Figures 6 and 7: Installation of conveyor belt rollers in Shaft 5 ore load-out system.





Pre-feasibility study underway at Kipushi

In September 2016, Ivanhoe began a PFS on the Kipushi Project that will further refine the optimal development scenario for the existing underground mine. Orewin, of Australia, has been appointed the main engineering firm for the preparation of the PFS. Golder Associates, MDM, SRK, DRA, Murray & Roberts and Grindrod also have been engaged to complete various aspects of the study.

The PFS will refine the positive PEA for the redevelopment of the Kipushi Project that was announced on May 2, 2016. Highlights of the 2016 PEA, prepared by OreWin and the MSA Group, include:

- After-tax net present value at an 8% real discount rate is \$533 million.
- After-tax real internal rate of return is 30.9%.
- After-tax project payback period is 2.2 years.
- Leveraging existing surface and underground infrastructure significantly lowers the redevelopment capital compared to a greenfield development project, as well as the time required to reinstate production.
- Life-of-mine average planned zinc concentrate production of 530,000 dry tonnes per annum – with a concentrate grade of 53% zinc – is expected to rank Kipushi, once in production, among the world's major zinc mines.
- Life-of-mine average cash cost of \$0.54/lb. of zinc is expected to rank Kipushi, once in production, in the bottom quartile of the cash-cost curve for zinc producers globally.

KAMOA-KAKULA PROJECT

The Kamoa-Kakula Copper Project, a joint venture between Ivanhoe Mines and Zijin Mining, has been independently ranked as the largest copper discovery ever made on the African continent. Kamoa-Kakula also includes adjacent prospective exploration areas within the Central African Copperbelt in the DRC. It is approximately 25 kilometres west of the town of Kolwezi and about 270 kilometres west of Lubumbashi.

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

A 5%, non-dilutable interest in the Kamoa-Kakula Project was transferred to the DRC government on September 11, 2012, for no consideration, pursuant to the DRC Mining Code. Following the signing of an agreement with the DRC government in November 2016, in which an additional 15% interest in the Kamoa-Kakula Project was transferred to the DRC government, Ivanhoe and Zijin Mining now each hold an indirect 39.6% interest in the Kamoa-Kakula Project, Crystal River Global Limited holds an indirect 0.8% interest and the DRC government holds a direct 20% interest. Kamoa Holding Limited now has an 80% interest in the project.

Kamoa-Kakula Mineral Resources

Ivanhoe issued an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Kamoa-Kakula Project on May 17, 2017. The updated project-wide Mineral Resource also included an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Kakula Discovery. The estimates were prepared by Ivanhoe Mines under the direction of Amec Foster Wheeler, of Reno, USA, in accordance with the 2014 CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. The Qualified Persons for the Kamoa-Kakula Mineral Resource estimate are Dr. Harry Parker, RM, SME, and Gordon Seibel, RM, SME both of Amec Foster Wheeler.

The May 2017 resource estimate did not include any drilling results from the new Kakula West discovery area. Ivanhoe expects that an updated Kamoa-Kakula resource estimate, including an initial resource estimate for Kakula West, should be available later this year.

The combined Indicated Mineral Resources for the entire Kamoa-Kakula Project presently total 1.101 billion tonnes grading 2.85% copper, containing 69.2 billion pounds of copper at a 1.0% copper cut-off grade and a minimum thickness of three metres. Kamoa-Kakula also has Inferred Mineral Resources of 244 million tonnes grading 2.12% copper and containing 11.5 billion pounds of copper, also at a 1.0% copper cut-off grade and a minimum thickness of three metres.

The Indicated Mineral Resources just for Kakula total 349 million tonnes at a grade of 3.23% copper, containing 24.9 billion pounds of copper at a 1% copper cut-off. At a 2% copper cut-off, Indicated Resources total 210 million tonnes at a 4.41% copper grade, containing 20.4 billion pounds of copper. At a higher cut-off of 3% copper, Indicated Resources total 116 million tonnes at a grade of 6.09% copper, containing 15.6 billion pounds of copper. Kakula also has Inferred Mineral Resources totalling 59 million tonnes at a grade of 2.26% copper, containing 3.0 billion pounds of copper at a 1% copper cut-off. At a 2% copper cut-off, Inferred Resources total 27 million tonnes at a 3.19% copper grade, containing 1.9 billion pounds of copper. At a higher cut-off of 3% copper, Inferred Resources total 12 million tonnes at a grade of 4.45% copper, containing 1.1 billion pounds of copper. Kakula's Indicated and Inferred resources are included in the combined Kamoa-Kakula Project mineral resources.

The average true thickness of the Kakula selective mineralized zone (SMZ) at a 1% cut-off is 12.0 metres in the Indicated Resources area and 6.4 metres in the Inferred Resources area. At a higher 3% cut-off, the average true thickness of the SMZ is 5.3 metres in the Indicated Resources area and 3.9 metres in the Inferred Resources area. Table 1 shows the sensitivity of the Kakula Indicated Mineral Resource at various cut-offs while Table 2 shows the sensitivity of the Inferred Mineral Resource.

Table 1. Kakula Deposit Indicated Mineral Resources, Sensitivity Cases, May 2017.

Category	Cut-off Grade (Cu%)	Tonnes (millions)	Area (Sq. km)	Copper Grade	True Thickness (metres)	Contained Copper (kTonnes)	Contained Copper (billion lbs)
Indicated	7.0	35	1.9	8.10%	6.4m	2,873	6.3
Indicated	6.0	56	3.0	7.52%	6.3m	4,200	9.3
Indicated	5.0	83	4.5	6.84%	6.1m	5,694	12.6
Indicated	4.0	105	6.2	6.35%	5.7m	6,700	14.8
Indicated	3.0	116	7.3	6.09%	5.3m	7,086	15.6
Indicated	2.5	129	7.9	5.75%	5.5m	7,428	16.4
Indicated	2.0	210	8.6	4.41%	8.2m	9,267	20.4
Indicated	1.5	258	9.1	3.90%	9.6m	10,050	22.2
Indicated	1.0	349	9.8	3.23%	12.0m	11,281	24.9

Table 2. Kakula Deposit Inferred Mineral Resources, Sensitivity Cases, May 2017.

Category	Cut-off Grade (Cu%)	Tonnes (millions)	Area (Sq. km)	Copper Grade	True Thickness (metres)	Contained Copper (ktonnes)	Contained Copper (billion lbs)
Inferred	5.0	3	0.2	5.22%	4.0m	163	0.4
Inferred	4.0	8	0.7	4.83%	4.1m	409	0.9
Inferred	3.0	12	1.0	4.45%	3.9m	515	1.1
Inferred	2.5	14	1.2	4.18%	3.8m	572	1.3
Inferred	2.0	27	1.5	3.19%	5.7m	862	1.9
Inferred	1.5	40	2.1	2.72%	6.0m	1,074	2.4
Inferred	1.0	59	3.0	2.26%	6.4m	1,338	3.0

Notes:

1. Ivanhoe's Mineral Resources Manager George Gilchrist, a Member of the Geology Society of South Africa and Professional Natural Scientist (Pr. Sci. Nat) with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP), estimated the Mineral Resources under the supervision of Dr. Harry Parker and Gordon Seibel, both RM SME, who are the Qualified Persons for the Mineral Resources. The effective date of the estimate is May 16, 2017. Mineral Resources are estimated using the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves (2014).
2. For Kakula, Mineral Resources are reported using a total copper (TCu) cut-off grade of 1% TCu and an approximate minimum thickness of 3 metres. A 1% TCu cut-off is a natural cut-off grade on the Central African Copperbelt. There are

reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction under assumptions of a copper price of \$3.00/lb, employment of underground, mechanized, room-and-pillar and drift-and-fill mining methods, and that copper concentrates will be produced and sold to a smelter. Mining costs are assumed to be \$38/t. Concentrator and General and Administrative (G&A) costs are assumed to be \$19/t. Metallurgical recovery is assumed to be 77% at the 1% TCu cut-off and 88% at the average grade of the Mineral Resource. Ivanhoe is studying (preliminary economic assessment in progress) reducing mining costs using a convergence backfill method.

3. Reported Mineral Resources contain no allowances for hanging wall or footwall contact boundary loss and dilution. No mining recovery has been applied.
4. Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent differences between tonnes, grade and contained metal content.

Kakula West Discovery confirmed by assay results and additional follow-up drilling

On March 21, 2017, Ivanhoe announced that a new step-out hole, DD1124 – drilled 5.4 kilometres west of the present boundary of Kakula's current Inferred Resources – intersected a relatively shallow, 16.3-metre zone of typical Kakula-style, chalcocite-rich copper mineralization similar to holes drilled in the centre of the high-grade Kakula Deposit on the Kamoia-Kakula Copper Project. The new discovery, now referred to as Kakula West, extended the length of the Kakula mineralized trend to approximately 10.1 kilometres, essentially doubling the previously estimated strike length of 5.5 kilometres contained in Ivanhoe's January 23, 2017 news release.

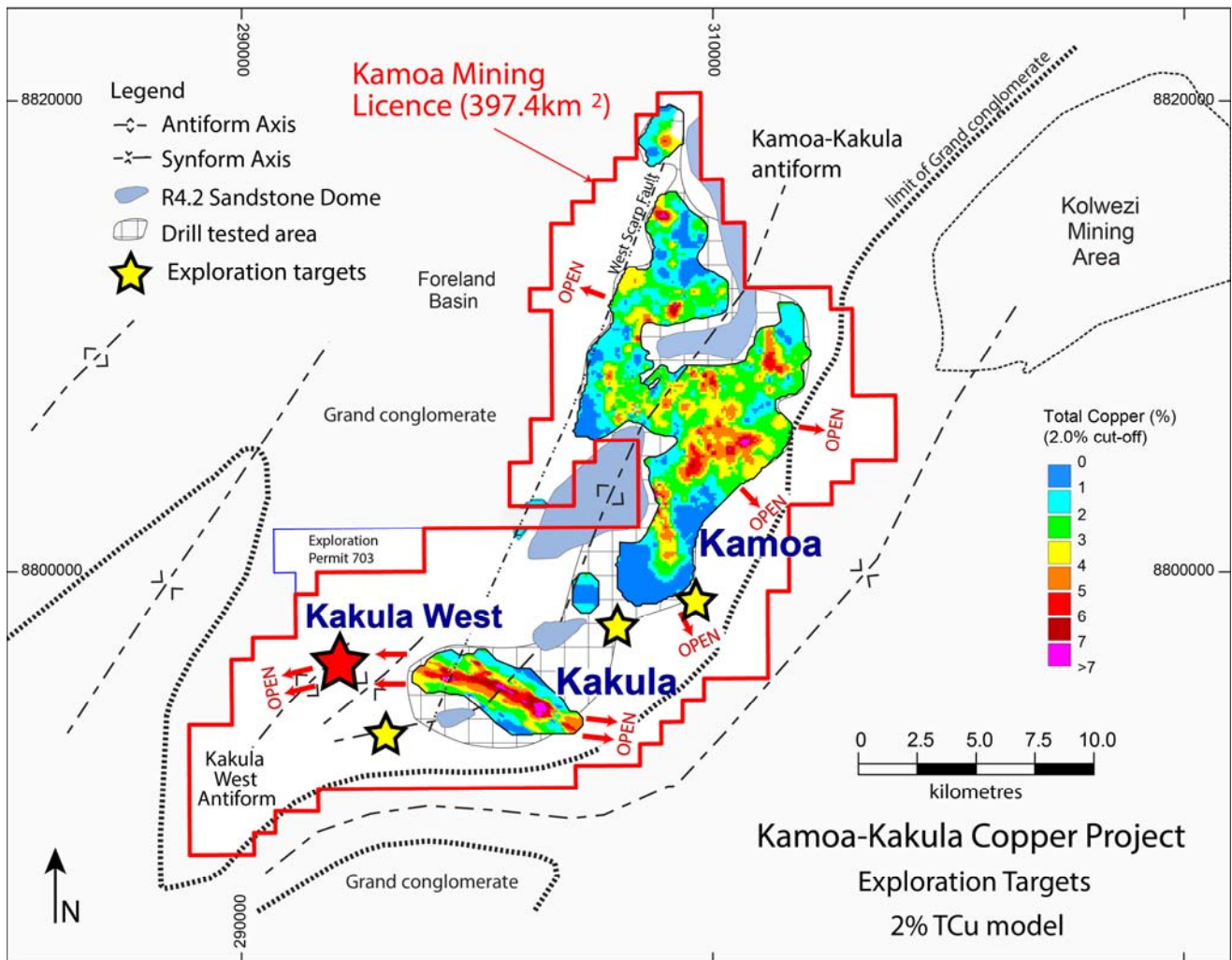
On April 10, 2017, Ivanhoe announced the assay results for DD1124 that confirmed significant high grade mineralization. DD1124 intersected 8.86 metres (true width) of 5.83% copper at a 3.0% copper cut-off, beginning at a downhole depth of 428.70 metres; 8.86 metres (true width) of 5.83% copper at a 2.5% copper cut-off; 16.05 metres (true width) of 4.14% copper at a 2.0% copper cut-off; and 16.05 metres (true width) of 4.14% copper at a 1.0% copper cut-off. DD1124's best six-metre intercept was 6.17 metres (true width) at 6.84% copper.

In addition to DD1124, additional follow up drilling confirmed the significance of the initial discovery with two western step-out holes.

- DD1138, drilled 400 metres west of DD1124, intersected a zone of moderate-to-strong chalcocite mineralization six to seven metres thick, beginning at a downhole depth of 565.5 metres. Mineralization is hosted in a laminated siltstone horizon, typical of Kakula-style mineralization seen elsewhere at Kakula. The siltstone was separated from the Roan footwall sandstone by a sandy diamictite unit.
- DD1144, drilled 800 metres west of DD1124, intersected similar geology and mineralization to DD1138 with approximately ten metres of moderate chalcocite mineralization, including more strongly mineralized zones starting at a downhole depth of 502 metres and hosted in a laminated siltstone unit.

Full details of the DD1138 and DD1144 intersections can be found in the April 10, 2017 news release.

Figure 8: Kamoa-Kakula Copper Project geology showing Kakula Discovery area open for significant expansion along trend to the west.



Drilling results at Kakula West and in the saddle area between the Kakula Mineral Resource area and the Kakula West discovery area show a rapidly growing area of copper mineralization characterized by finely disseminated chalcocite in siltstone and maroon diamictite. The style and the overall geometry of mineralization are typical of the high-grade Kakula trend to the east.

Drilling now has extended the strike length of the Kakula West copper-rich mineralized system to approximately 2.9 kilometres, and the high-grade Kakula trend to more than 12 kilometres.

The Kakula Discovery remains open for significant expansion along trend to the west and the southeast, while the remainder of the Kakula Exploration Area remains virtually untested. More than 68,000 metres have been drilled at Kakula since the start of the year. A total of 14 rigs are drilling at the Kamoa-Kakula Project. Ivanhoe expects to issue a comprehensive drilling update for the Kakula Discovery in early September, followed by an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Kakula Discovery later this year.

New expanded case Kamo-Kakula PEA scheduled for completion in Q3 2017

The new Kamo-Kakula Project PEA is progressing well and is expected to be completed during Q3 2017. The new PEA is considering a mine capacity of approximately six Mtpa at Kakula, based on the May 2017 Mineral Resource estimate, with a six Mtpa mine at Kansoko with a centralized concentrator at Kakula, giving the revised PEA a projected peak mine production of approximately 12 Mtpa from the presently delineated Kamo and Kakula deposits.

In addition to the new PEA study, a six Mtpa PFS at Kakula is underway. The study will be considered as the base case for the first phase of development at Kamo-Kakula. In light of the successful step-out drilling at Kakula West, the Kamo-Kakula development plans will be reassessed and amended on a continuous basis as the project moves forward.

Health and safety at Kamo-Kakula

Health and safety remain key priorities for all people working at the Kamo-Kakula Project, which had achieved 6,835,313 lost-time, injury-free hours worked by June 30, 2017. Ivanhoe is proud to report that the project achieved more than seven million lost-time injury-free hours in the last week of July.

During the first half of 2017, 96 cases of malaria were diagnosed at the Kamo clinic, compared to 141 for the same period in 2016. This progress is due, in part, to the project's malaria prevention plan.

Figure 9: Seven million lost-time injury-free hours achieved in July.



Exploration activities expanded

Exploration activity increased significantly during Q2 2017 with additional drilling for geotechnical and metallurgical studies as well as an expansion in the resource drilling to support the updated resource estimate that was completed and released in May 2017.

The Kakula West discovery prompted a review of the 2017 exploration drilling program, which now has been expanded to a total of 129,000 metres for 2017, an increase of 42,000 over the original 2017 plan. Objectives include the completion of resource-level exploration drilling over Kakula West and the area between Kakula and Kakula West, as well as additional regional exploration drilling over the remaining Kamo-a-Kakula mining licence.

Figure 10: Massive chalcocite in a recent drill hole from Kakula West. Chalcocite is approximately 80% copper by weight.



Improved copper recoveries and concentrate grades confirmed by preliminary metallurgical tests on drill core from Kakula

Following on from the positive preliminary test work results received during Q4 2016 of 87.8% recovery at an extremely high concentrate grade of 56% copper, the next phase of flowsheet development has been initiated.

A metallurgical drilling campaign to compile a representative composite sample has been completed and material is being prepared for shipment to the XPS metallurgical laboratories in Canada. This sample will be used for the PFS circuit development and optimization test work planned for the second half of 2017.

Earlier metallurgical test work indicated that the Kamoia and Kakula concentrates contain extremely low arsenic levels by world standards – approximately 0.02%. Given this critical competitive marketing advantage, Kamoia-Kakula concentrates are expected to attract a significant premium from copper-concentrate traders for use in blending with concentrates from other mines. The concentrates will help to enable the other concentrates to meet the limit of 0.5% arsenic imposed by Chinese smelters to meet China's environmental restrictions.

Excavation underway on the Kakula box cut; decline development expected to begin in November

The contract for excavation of the Kakula box cut, support and civil works has been awarded to CREC 9, a Chinese company. The first blast for the excavation was successfully completed ahead of schedule on June 28, 2017. Work is scheduled for completion by the end of October 2017.

Tenders for the Kakula decline development were issued to potential contractors and their bids were received in June 2017. Adjudication and clarifications are well advanced and confirmation of the preferred contractor is expected shortly.

Figures 11 and 12: The first blast, followed by ongoing excavation work at the Kakula box cut.

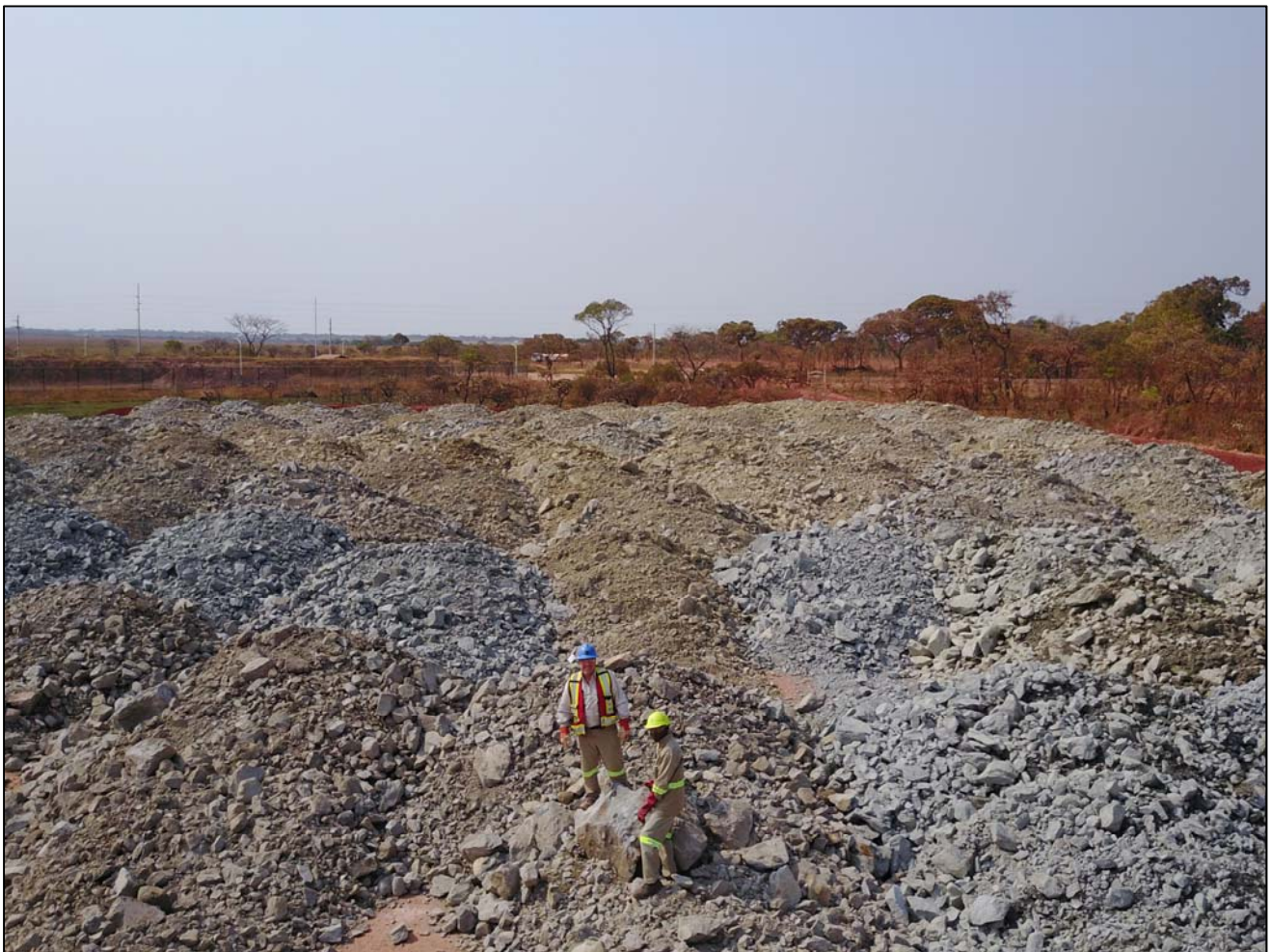


Mine development at the Kansoko Mine has reached the high-grade copper mineralization

Byrncut Underground Congo SARL progressed well with the decline development at the Kansoko Sud Mine during first six months of 2017. A total of more than 2,100 metres of development had been achieved at the end of June 2017. Byrncut is expected to complete its contractual scope of approximately 2,500 metres in August 2017.

As at June 30, 2017, the service decline had advanced more than 925 metres and the conveyor decline, more than 890 metres. Both declines passed through the lower diamictite in July and have entered the high-grade mineralization.

Figure 13: Copper ore from the Kansoko Mine now under development in the DRC saw daylight for the first time in July.



Kamoa mine site connected to the national hydroelectric grid

The construction of a 120 kilovolt (kV) power line was completed and a 120kV mobile substation installed, commissioned and energized in Q4 2016. The Kamoa mine site now is connected to the national electrical grid and is receiving hydropower for work on site. An eight-kilometre, 11kV overhead power line with mini substations was constructed from the mine site to the Kamoa camp and is supplying hydropower

to the Kamoa camp. Line routes for the 120kV power line and the 11kV reticulation to Kakula have been finalized and connection is expected before the end of the year.

Refurbishment work progressing at the Mwadingusha power station

The Mwadingusha Unit 1 repair work was completed in August 2016. The Mwadingusha G1 unit, supplying 11 megawatts, was synchronized in September 2016 to the national, interconnected grid operated by SNEL, the DRC's state-owned power company. The contract to purchase four turbines for the Mwadingusha power plant upgrades was awarded and the contract signed between SNEL and the consortium Andritz Hydro & Cegelec Corporation. The Mwadingusha G1 and associated infrastructure upgrading is proceeding according to plan.

Continued focus on jobs, community and sustainability

The number of job opportunities from the Kamoa-Kakula Project and contractors has risen during the first half of 2017 due to the increase in activity around the camp and mine area. Preference is given to local job-seekers and numerous positions have been filled.

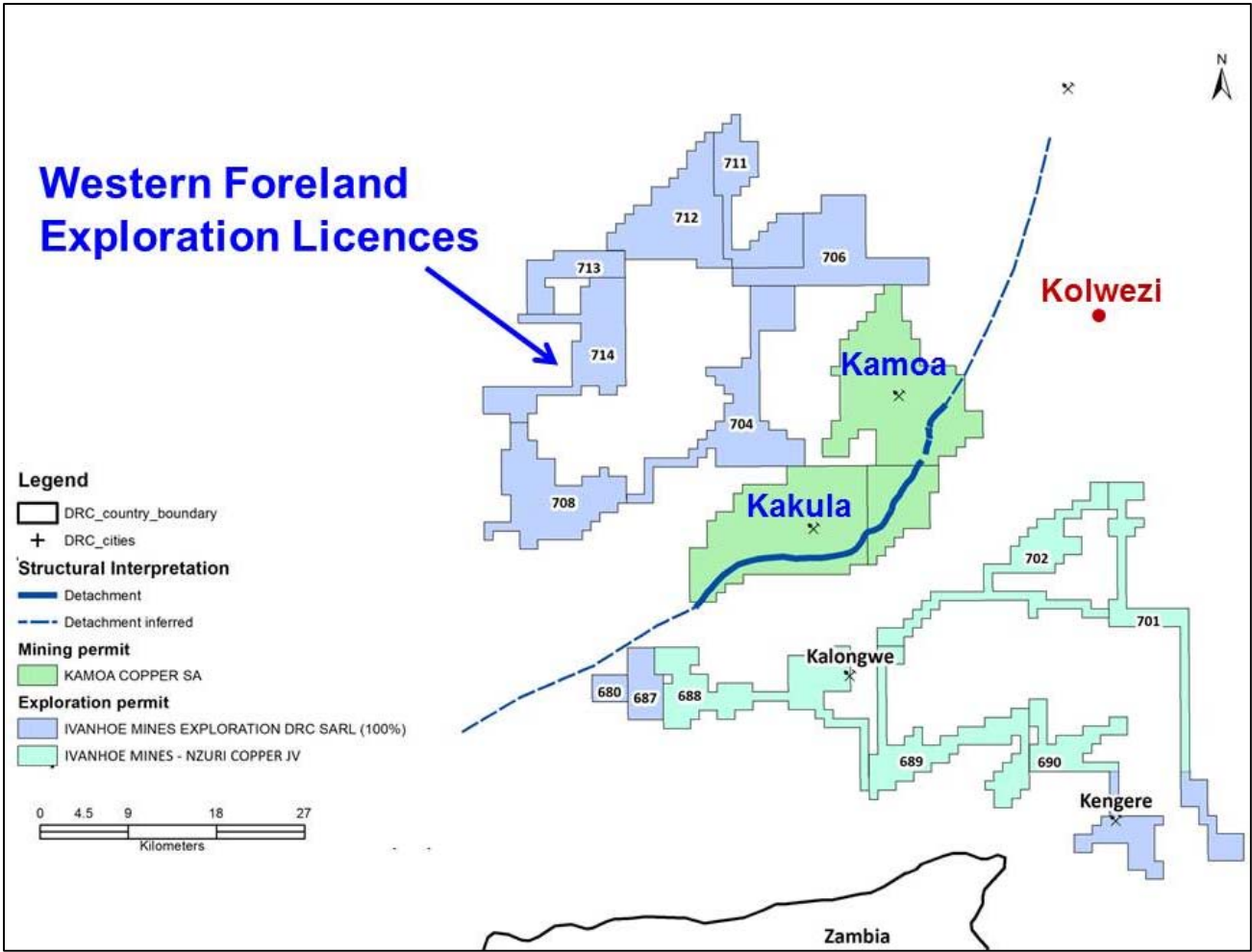
The Sustainable Livelihoods project is largely aimed at economically empowering communities in the vicinity of the planned mine. The project, which has been in place for the past five years, has continued to successfully manage the following programs during 2017 to date:

- a small-holder maize (corn) production program yielded maize from local communities as well as the mine's farm, which now includes a recently acquired maize sheller, maize cleaning machine, dehuller and grinding mill for maize meal production;
- a vegetable program supplying produce to the Kamoa-Kakula Project camp kitchen;
- a poultry project that supplies the Kamoa-Kakula Project camp kitchen with chickens and eggs;
- a beekeeping program managing more than 50 honey-producing hives; and
- a fish-farming program, consisting of two fully stocked dams with a third dam under construction.

DRC REGIONAL EXPLORATION

Ivanhoe Mines continues to hold an extensive land position in the Western Foreland region of the Central African Copperbelt that remains highly prospective for Kamo-a-Kakula type copper deposits. A \$4 million budget has been allocated to restart exploration activities on the 100% Ivanhoe owned licences situated to the west of the Kamo-a-Kakula Project. Ivanhoe’s DRC exploration group initiated field exploration work earlier this month. The location of Ivanhoe’s Western Foreland exploration licences in relation to the Kamo-a-Kakula Project is shown in Figure 14 below.

Figure 14: Ivanhoe’s 100%-owned Western Foreland exploration licences, west of the Kamo-a-Kakula mining licence.



SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

	3 Months ended			
	June 30,	March 31,	December 31,	September 30,
	2017	2017	2016	2016
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Exploration and project expenditure	9,626	8,296	9,507	7,769
Share of losses from joint venture	5,035	5,518	5,890	6,306
General administrative expenditure	4,952	4,953	7,272	4,213
Share-based payments	1,201	1,372	1,442	1,750
Finance income	(9,167)	(6,429)	(6,827)	(7,239)
Finance costs	355	479	471	454
Total comprehensive loss (profit) attributable to:				
Owners of the Company	7,477	1,749	14,101	(1,860)
Non-controlling interest	3,885	3,273	3,914	2,445
Loss per share (basic and diluted)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01

	3 Months ended			
	June 30,	March 31,	December 31,	September 30,
	2016	2016	2015	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Exploration and project expenditure	8,233	6,917	10,271	8,553
Share of losses from joint venture	5,320	4,216	1,030	-
General administrative expenditure	3,657	3,693	5,833	4,430
Share-based payments	1,312	1,473	2,345	1,655
Gain on partial sale of subsidiary	-	-	(357,671)	-
Re-measurement to fair value of the interest retained in joint venture	-	-	(376,148)	-
Finance income	(7,367)	(8,469)	(1,191)	(273)
Finance costs	445	428	1,556	36
Mark-to-market gain on revaluation of warrants	-	-	(429)	(970)
Loss (gain) from subsidiary held for partial sale	-	-	755	(7,958)
Total comprehensive loss (profit) attributable to:				
Owners of the Company	6,568	4,203	(717,213)	9,420
Non-controlling interest	3,483	2,897	2,468	3,439
Loss(profit) per share (basic and diluted)	0.01	0.01	(0.93)	0.00

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Review of the three months ended June 30, 2017, vs. June 30, 2016

The Company's total comprehensive loss for Q2 2017 of \$11.4 million was \$1.3 million higher than for the same period in 2016 (\$10.1 million). The increase mainly was due to a loss of \$1.8 million on the fair valuation of listed shares held by the Company in Q2 2017 compared to a gain of \$1.5 million in Q2 2016, which was included in other losses (income) in the condensed consolidated interim statements of comprehensive loss.

Exploration and project expenditures for the three months ending June 30, 2017, amounted to \$9.6 million and were \$1.4 million more than for the same period in 2016 (\$8.2 million).

With the focus at the Platreef Project on development and the Kamoia Project being accounted for as a joint venture, \$9.5 million of the total \$9.6 million exploration and project expenditure related to the Kipushi Project. Expenditure at the Kipushi Project increased by \$1.4 million compared to the same period in 2016. The main classes of expenditure at the Kipushi Project in Q2 2017 and Q2 2016 are set out in the following table:

	Three months ended June 30, 2017 \$'000	Three months ended June 30, 2016 \$'000
Kipushi Project		
Salaries and benefits	2,960	2,616
Electricity	1,565	1,486
Repair and maintenance	1,253	968
Depreciation	812	778
Studies and contracting work	680	265
Site security and safety	278	159
Drilling	472	-
Other expenditure	1,436	1,744
Total project expenditure	<u>9,456</u>	<u>8,016</u>

The Company's share of losses from the Kamoia Holding joint venture decreased from \$5.3 million in Q2 2016 to \$5.0 million in Q2 2017. The following table summarizes the Company's share of the comprehensive loss of Kamoia Holding for the three months ending June 30, 2017 and for the same period in 2016:

	Three months ended June 30, 2017 \$'000	Three months ended June 30, 2016 \$'000
Interest expense	9,898	7,609
Exploration costs	4,343	3,571
Foreign exchange loss	78	68
Interest income	(352)	-
Loss for the period	13,967	11,248
Loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(3,796)	(501)
Loss for the period attributable to joint venture partners	10,171	10,747
Company's share of losses from joint venture (49.5%)	5,035	5,320

The costs associated with mine development are capitalized as development costs in Kamoia Holding, while the exploration expenditure is expensed. The interest expense in the Kamoia Holding joint venture relates to shareholder loans where each shareholder is required to fund Kamoia Holding in an amount equivalent to its proportionate shareholding interest. The company is advancing Crystal River's portion on its behalf in return for an increase in the promissory note due to Ivanhoe.

Review of the six months ended June 30, 2017, vs. June 30, 2016

The Company's total comprehensive loss of \$16.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, was \$0.8 million higher than for the same period in 2016 (\$17.2 million).

The Company's share of losses from the Kamoia Holding joint venture increased to \$10.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, from \$9.5 million for the same period in 2016. The following table summarizes the Company's share of the comprehensive loss of Kamoia Holding for the six months ending June 30, 2017, and for the same period in 2016:

	Six months ended June 30, 2017 \$'000	Six months ended June 30, 2016 \$'000
Interest expense	19,081	14,673
Exploration costs	9,758	5,255
Interest income	(644)	-
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(24)	257
Loss for the period	28,171	20,185
Loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(6,852)	(920)
Loss for the period attributable to joint venture partners	21,319	19,265
Company's share of losses from joint venture (49.5%)	10,553	9,536

Exploration and project expenditures for the six months ending June 30, 2017, amounted to \$17.9 million and were \$2.8 million less than for the same period in 2016 (\$15.2 million). Of the \$17.9 million exploration and project expenditure, \$17.6 million related to the Kipushi Project.

Expenditure at the Kipushi Project increased by \$2.9 million compared to the same period in 2016. The main classes of expenditure at the Kipushi Project for the six months ending June 30, 2017 and 2016 are set out in the following table:

	Six months ended June 30, 2017 \$'000	Six months ended June 30, 2016 \$'000
Kipushi Project		
Salaries and benefits	5,671	5,284
Electricity	2,924	2,592
Repair and maintenance	2,062	1,451
Depreciation	1,681	1,538
Studies and contracting work	1,744	430
Drilling	472	-
Site security and safety	450	297
Other expenditure	2,623	3,108
Total project expenditure	<u>17,627</u>	<u>14,700</u>

Financial position as at June 30, 2017 vs. December 31, 2016

The Company's total assets decreased by \$12.0 million, from \$1,002.2 million as at December 31, 2016, to \$990.2 million as at June 30, 2017. This resulted from the Company utilizing its cash resources in its operations. The Company's total liabilities decreased by \$1.8 million to \$44.2 million as at June 30, 2017, from \$46.0 million as at December 31, 2016.

The Company received the fourth installment of \$41.2 million on February 8, 2017, and the fifth and final installment on May 23, 2017, which represented the remaining purchase price receivable due to the Company as at December 31, 2016, as a result of the sale of 49.5% of Kamoa Holding.

The Company's investment in the Kamoa Holding joint venture increased by \$35.6 million from \$473.6 as at December 31, 2016, to \$509.2 million as at June 30, 2017, with the current shareholders funding the operations equivalent to their proportionate shareholding interest. The Company's portion of the Kamoa Holding joint venture cash calls amounted to \$33.8 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017, while the Company's share of comprehensive loss from joint venture amounted to \$10.6 million. At Kamoa-Kakula, development at Kansoko continued, together with an exploration program; while development commenced at Kakula with the start of the Kakula box cut.

Property, plant and equipment increased by \$25.9 million, with a total of \$20.9 million being spent on project development and to acquire other property, plant and equipment, \$19.4 million of which pertained to development costs of the Platreef Project. The Company utilized \$21.9 million of its cash resources in its operations and earned interest income of \$1.7 million during the six months ending June 30, 2017.

The main components of the capitalized development costs of the Platreef Project for the six months ended June 30, 2017, and for the same period in 2016, are set out in the following table:

	Six months ended June 30, 2017 \$'000	Six months ended June 30, 2016 \$'000
Platreef Project		
Shaft 1 construction	8,700	7,009
Salaries and benefits	3,555	2,763
Administrative and other expenditure	2,922	2,689
Studies and contracting work	2,084	4,895
Social and environmental	1,093	977
Shaft 2 early works	521	-
Site costs	405	391
Infrastructure	155	626
Total development costs	19,435	19,350

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company had \$287.0 million in cash and cash equivalents as at June 30, 2017. At this date, the Company had consolidated working capital of approximately \$294.6 million, compared to \$364.8 million at December 31, 2016. The Platreef Project's restricted cash has been fully utilized and the project's current expenditure is being funded by Ivanhoe through an intercompany loan. The Company believes it has sufficient resources to cover its short-term cash requirements. However, the Company's access to financing always is uncertain and there can be no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company in the near future.

On December 8, 2015, Zijin, through a subsidiary company, acquired a 49.5% interest in Kamoa Holding for a total of \$412 million in a series of payments. Ivanhoe received an initial \$206 million from Zijin on December 8, 2015, and a further \$41.2 million on each of March 23, 2016, July 8, 2016, October 25, 2016, February 8, 2017, and May 23, 2017. Since December 8, 2015, each shareholder in Kamoa Holding has been required to fund Kamoa Holding in an amount equivalent to its proportionate shareholding interest. The Company is advancing Crystal River's portion on its behalf in return for an increase in the promissory note due to Ivanhoe.

The Company's main objectives for the remainder of 2017 at the Platreef Project are the continuation of Shaft 1 construction and early-works construction of Shaft 2. At Kipushi, the principal objective is the completion of the PFS and continued upgrading of mining infrastructure. At the Kamoa-Kakula Project, priorities are the continuation of drilling, the continuation of construction of the twin declines at Kamoa, the construction of a box cut at Kakula and the commencement of decline construction at Kakula. The Company expects to spend \$44 million on further development at the Platreef Project; \$30 million at the Kipushi Project; \$4 million on regional exploration in the DRC; and \$8 million on corporate overheads for the remainder of 2017 – as well as its proportionate funding of the Kamoa-Kakula Project, expected to be \$45 million for the remainder of 2017.

The Company has a mortgage bond outstanding on its offices in London, United Kingdom, of £3.2 million (\$4.2 million). The bond is fully repayable on August 31, 2020, secured by the property and incurs interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 1.9% payable monthly in arrears. Only interest will be payable until maturity on August 31, 2020.

In 2013, the Company became party to a loan payable to ITC Platinum Development Limited, which had a carrying value of \$23.8 million as at June 30, 2017, and a contractual amount due of \$30.9 million. The loan is repayable once the Platreef Project has residual cashflow, which is defined in the loan agreement as gross revenue generated by the Platreef Project, less all operating costs attributable thereto, including all mining development and operating costs. The loan attracts interest of LIBOR plus 2% calculated monthly in arrears. Interest is not capitalized. The difference of \$7.1 million between the contractual amount due and the fair value of the loan is the benefit derived from the low-interest loan.

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

	Payments Due By Period				
		Less than			After
Contractual obligations as at June 30, 2017	Total \$'000	1 year \$'000	1-3 years \$'000	4-5 years \$'000	5 years \$'000
Debt	35,057	-	-	4,179	30,878
Operating leases	2,090	453	1,018	619	-
Shaft 1 construction – Platreef Project	4,408	4,408	-	-	-
Total contractual obligations	41,555	4,861	1,018	4,798	30,878

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

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

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

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

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

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

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Global Mining Management Corporation (a)	567	878	1,017	1,567
Ivanhoe Capital Aviation LLC (b)	500	500	1,000	800
GMM Tech Holdings Inc. (c)	24	-	755	-
Ivanhoe Capital Pte Ltd (d)	19	60	165	126
Ivanhoe Capital Services Ltd. (e)	73	86	161	304
HCF International Advisors (f)	134	114	180	169
Global Mining Services Ltd. (g)	59	15	59	15
Ivanhoe Capital Corporation (UK) Ltd (h)	-	1	-	1
Kamoa Copper SA (i)	(929)	(1,348)	(1,699)	(2,499)
Ivanhoe Mines Energy DRC Sarl (j)	(107)	(407)	(186)	(696)
	340	(100)	1,452	(213)
Travel	517	561	1,155	938
Consulting	283	127	1,063	191
Salaries and benefits	547	770	980	1,479
Office and administration	29	196	139	374
Cost recovery and administration fee	(1,036)	(1,754)	(1,885)	(3,195)
	340	(100)	1,452	(213)

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

As at June 30, 2017, trade and other payables included \$0.38 million (December 31, 2016: \$1.2 million) with regards to amounts due to related parties related by way of director or officers in common. These amounts are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

- (a) Global Mining Management Corporation (Global) is a private company based in Vancouver. The Company and the Executive Chairman of the Company hold an indirect equity interest in Global. Global provides administration, accounting and other services to the Company on a cost-recovery basis.
- (b) Ivanhoe Capital Aviation LLC (Aviation) is a private company owned indirectly by the Executive Chairman of the Company. Aviation operates an aircraft for which the Company contributes toward the running costs.
- (c) GMM Tech Holdings Inc. ("GMM Tech") is a private company incorporated in British Columbia, Canada and is 100% owned by Global. GMM Tech provides information technology services to the Company on a cost-recovery basis.

- (d) Ivanhoe Capital Pte. Ltd. (Capital) is a private company owned indirectly by the Executive Chairman of the Company. Capital provides administration, accounting and other services in Singapore on a cost-recovery basis.
- (e) Ivanhoe Capital Services Ltd. (Services) is a private company owned indirectly by the Executive Chairman of the Company. Services provides for salaries administration and other services to the Company in Singapore and Beijing on a cost-recovery basis.
- (f) HCF International Advisers (HCF) is a corporate finance adviser specializing in the provision of advisory services to clients worldwide in the metals, mining, steel and related industries. Guy de Selliers is the President and co-founder of HCF, which provides financial advisory services to the Company.
- (g) Global Mining Services Ltd. (Mining) is a private company incorporated in Delaware and is 100% owned by Global. Mining provides administration and other services to the Company on a cost-recovery basis.
- (h) Ivanhoe Capital Corporation (UK) Limited (UK) is a private company owned indirectly by the Executive Chairman of the Company. UK provides administration, accounting and other services in London on a cost-recovery basis.
- (i) Kamo Copper SA ("Kamo Copper") is a company incorporated in the DRC. Kamo Copper is 80% owned by Kamo Holding Limited ("KHL"), a joint venture of the Company. The Company provides administration, accounting and other services to Kamo Copper on a cost-recovery basis.
- (j) Ivanhoe Mines Energy DRC Sarl ("Energy") is a company incorporated in the DRC. Energy is 100% owned by Kamo Holding Limited ("KHL"), a joint venture of the Company. The Company provides administration, accounting and other services to Energy on a cost-recovery basis.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company's significant accounting policies are presented in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period presented and reported amounts of expenses during said reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The consolidated financial statements include estimates that, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised and future years if the revision affects both current and future years. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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

(i) *Technical feasibility and commercial viability of projects*

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

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

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

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES INCLUDING INITIAL ADOPTION

Newly adopted accounting standards

The following standards became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, with earlier application permitted. The Company adopted these standards in the current period, which did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

- Amendment to IAS 12 – Income taxes. The amendments were issued to clarify the requirements for recognising deferred tax assets on unrealised losses.
- Amendment to IAS 7 – Cash flow statements.
- Annual improvements 2014-2016. IFRS 12 - 'Disclosure of interests in other entities' regarding clarification of the scope of the standard.

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

- IFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts with customers. (i)
- IFRS 2 – Share-based payments. (i)
- Amendment to IFRS 9 - 'Financial instruments', on general hedge accounting. (i)
- IFRS 16 - 'Leases'. (ii)
- IFRIC 22 - 'Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration'. (i)
- Annual improvements 2014-2016. IFRS 1 - 'First-time adoption of IFRS'. (i)
- Annual improvements 2014-2016. IAS 28 - 'Investments in associates and joint ventures'. (i)

(i) Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018

(ii) Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019

The Company is in the process of determining the impact of the adoption of these standards on the consolidated financial statements, if any. The Company has not yet adopted these new and amended standards.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Fair value of financial instruments

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

Financial instrument	Level	June 30, 2017 \$'000	December 31, 2016 \$'000
Financial assets			
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>			
Investment in listed entity	Level 1	3,764	2,720
<i>Loans and receivables</i>			
Promissary note receivable	Level 3	12,233	10,804
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	Level 3	28,020	26,875

IFRS 13 - "Fair value measurement", requires an explanation about how fair value is determined for assets and liabilities measured in the financial statements at fair value and establishes a hierarchy into which these assets and liabilities must be grouped based on whether inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions. The two types of inputs create the following fair value hierarchy:

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

The Company has two promissory notes:

- The fair value of the promissory note received as part of the purchase consideration when the Company sold its Australian subsidiaries was originally determined assuming repayment occurs on March 31, 2018 and is discounted using a rate of 8%.
- The fair value of the promissory note receivable by the Company from Crystal River was originally determined assuming repayment occurs on December 31, 2017 and is discounted using a rate of 8.3%.

The carrying value of the promissory notes are not significantly different to the fair value.

The fair value of borrowings are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted future cashflow analysis. The fair value of the loan payable to ITC Platinum Development Limited was originally determined assuming repayment occurs on August 31, 2022 and using an interest

rate of USD LIBOR plus 7%. The carrying value of borrowings is not significantly different to their fair value.

The fair value of the Company's remaining financial instruments, which include trade and other payables and the financial liability, were estimated to approximate their carrying values, due primarily to the immediate or short-term maturity.

Finance income

The Company's finance income is summarized as follows:

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Interest from loan to joint venture	7,664	3,768	12,216	7,275
Unwinding discount	558	2,935	1,673	7,220
Other interest income	945	664	1,707	1,341
	9,167	7,367	15,596	15,836

The interest from joint venture is interest received from the Kamo Holding joint venture on shareholder loans advanced by the Company where each shareholder is required to fund Kamo Holding in an amount equivalent to its proportionate shareholding interest. The unwinding discount represents the unwinding of the purchase price receivable from Zijin.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

Foreign exchange risk

The Company incurs certain of its expenses in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. As such, the Company is subject to foreign exchange risk as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates. The Company has not entered into any derivative instruments to manage foreign exchange fluctuations, however, management monitors foreign exchange exposure.

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

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets		
Canadian dollar	586	2,479
Australian dollar	3,764	2,720
South African rand	20,471	20,486
British pounds	547	695
Liabilities		
Canadian dollar	(189)	(1,000)
Australian dollar	-	(21)
South African rand	(4,718)	(7,384)
British pounds	(81)	(162)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

	Six months ended June 30, 2017	Six months ended June 30, 2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Canadian dollar	20	62
Australian dollar	188	117
South African rand	21	(21)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk for the Company is primarily associated with trade and other receivables and cash equivalents as well as long-term loan receivables.

The Company reviews the recoverable amount of their receivables at each statement of financial position date to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the Company considers that the credit risk is significantly reduced. The credit risk on cash equivalents is limited because the cash equivalents are composed of financial instruments with major banks that have investment grade credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies and have low risk of default. The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates.

Liquidity risk

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

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

	Less than 1 month \$'000	1 to 3 months \$'000	3 to 12 months \$'000	More than 12 months \$'000	Total undiscounted cash flows \$'000
As at June 30, 2017					
Trade and other payables	1,577	10,201	-	56	11,834
Current income tax liabilities	63	-	-	-	63
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-	35,057	35,057
As at December 31, 2016					
Trade and other payables	13,903	366	88	783	15,140
Current income tax liabilities	1	-	-	-	1
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-	34,270	34,270

Interest rate risk

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

If interest rates (including applicable USD LIBOR rates) had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's loss for the six months ended June 30, 2017 would have increased or decreased by \$2.8 million.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

As at August 8, 2017, the Company's capital structure consists of an unlimited number of Class A common shares without par value (the "Class A Shares"), an unlimited number of Class B common shares without par value (the "Class B Shares") and an unlimited number of preferred shares without par value. At this date 786,383,643 Class A Shares, nil Class B Shares, nil warrants and nil preferred shares were issued and outstanding.

The Company granted no options in 2016 or 2017 to date. As at August 8, 2017, there were 100,000 options, from individual stock-option agreements exercisable into 100,000 Class A Shares and 24,174,100 options issued in terms of the Equity Incentive Plan exercisable into 24,174,100 Class A Shares.

The Company granted 43,683 restricted share units (RSUs) in 2017 to date and 2,013,539 RSUs in 2016 per the Company's restricted share unit plan. As at August 8, 2017, there were 6,858,625 RSUs which may vest into 6,858,625 Class A Shares.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for the design and operation of disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR) in order to provide reasonable assurance that material information related to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to the Company's certifying officers. The Company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) have each evaluated the design effectiveness of the Company's DC&P and ICFR as of June 30, 2017 and, in accordance with the requirements established under National Instrument 52-109 - Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings, the CEO and CFO have concluded that these controls and procedures have been designed and operate to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to them by others within the Company and that the information required to be disclosed in reports that are filed or submitted under Canadian securities legislation are recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in those rules.

The Company's CEO and CFO have used the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) framework to evaluate the design and operation of the Company's ICFR as of June 30, 2017 and have concluded that these controls and procedures have been designed and operated effectively to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in a timely manner. Management of the Company was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. The result of the inherent limitations in all control systems means design and operation of controls cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud will be detected.

During the three months ended June 30, 2017, there were no changes in the Company's DC&P or ICFR that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

RISK FACTORS

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

DISCLOSURE OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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

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

- Technical Report dated January 20, 2017 prepared by OreWin Pty Ltd, Amec Foster Wheeler and SRK Consulting Inc. covering the Company's Kamoa-Kakula Project;

- Technical Report dated April 22, 2016 prepared by OreWin Pty Ltd, Amec Foster Wheeler, Stantec Inc., SRK Consulting Inc., and DRA Projects (Pty) Ltd. covering the Company's Platreef Project; and
- Technical Report dated March 11, 2016 prepared by MSA Group (Pty) Ltd and OreWin Pty Ltd covering the Company's Kipushi Project.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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