Management Discussion & Analysis

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with Endeavour Mining Corporation's ("Endeavour Mining" or the "Corporation") condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, as well as the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, and notes thereto which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") or ("GAAP"). This Management's Discussion and Analysis contains "forward-looking statements" that are subject to risk factors set out in a cautionary note contained herein. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. All figures are in United States Dollars, unless otherwise indicated. Tabular amounts are in thousands of United States Dollars, except per share amounts and where otherwise indicated. This Management's Discussion and Analysis is prepared as of August 1, 2017. Additional information relating to the Corporation, including the Corporation's Annual Information Form, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

1. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

1.1. OPERATIONS DESCRIPTION

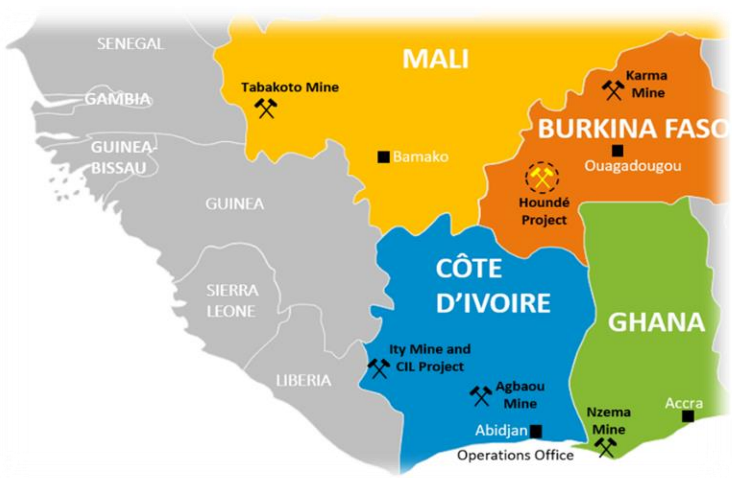
Endeavour Mining is a TSX-listed intermediate gold producer, focused on developing a portfolio of high quality mines in the prolific West-African region where it has established a solid operational and construction track record.

Endeavour Mining is ideally positioned as a major West-African multi-operation gold mining company, operating five mines in: Côte d'Ivoire (Agbaou and Ity), Burkina Faso (Karma), Mali (Tabakoto), and Ghana (Nzema). In 2017, Endeavour expects to produce between 600,000 and 640,000 ounces of gold at an all-in sustaining cost[1] ("AISC") of $860 to $905 per ounce.

The development of the Houndé project and the Ity Carbon-In-Leach Project ("CIL Project") are expected to increase Endeavour's group production to over 900,000 ounces per annum and decrease average AISC to approximately $800 per ounce by 2019, while exploration aims to extend all mine lives to over 10 years.

1 - Throughout this MD&A, cash costs, all-in sustaining costs, Adjusted EBITDA, adjusted earnings attributable to shareholders, all-in sustaining margin, non-sustaining capital expenditures, growth projects, free cash flow, net debt and net debt/Adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standard meaning under IFRS, further discussed in the section Non-GAAP Measures.

Figure 1: Endeavour Mining's principal properties in West Africa as of June 30, 2017



1.2. STRATEGY SUMMARY

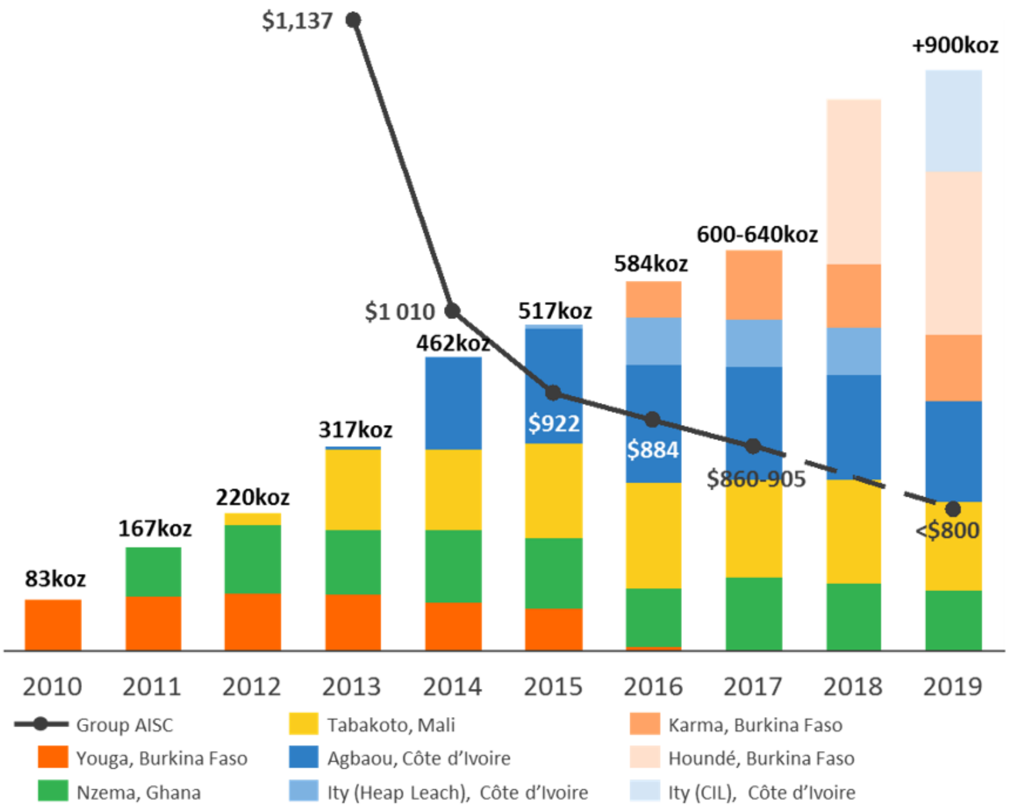
Endeavour Mining's strategy is focused on increasing the quality of its portfolio to create a leading African gold producer with low AISC and long-life mines. This will be achieved through:

- An unrelenting focus on operational excellence;
- Developing projects on-time and on-budget;
- Unlocking value through exploration, and;
- Maintaining a healthy balance sheet and actively managing the portfolio.

As shown in Figure 2 below, Endeavour Mining is well-positioned to reach its medium-term milestones of producing in excess of 900,000 ounces of gold annually at an AISC of less than $800/oz by 2019, while increasing mine lives to more than 10 years.

A CLEAR PATH TO BUILDING A +900 KOZ PRODUCER AT ≤ $800/OZ AISC

Figure 2: Production and AISC Profile



2. HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

2.1. RECENT CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS

- On April 17th, 2017, Endeavour Mining announced that its largest shareholder, La Mancha Holding S.A.R.L ("La Mancha"), had exercised its anti-dilution right to increase its stake from its 28.1% interest to a 29.9% ownership position by means of a CAD $63.4 million (approximately $47.5 million) private placement.
- On May 19th 2017, Endeavour Mining announced it completed the transaction with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to increase Endeavour Mining's stake in the Ity mine from 55% to 80%. Under the terms of the agreement, Endeavour Mining paid $54 million for the purchase of the additional 25% stake in the Ity mine. Endeavour Mining has also committed to pay $5 per ounce of additional reserves added after December 31, 2016.
- On May 23rd 2017, Endeavour Mining announced that excellent progress is being made at its Houndé Gold Project in Burkina Faso, having achieved a major milestone with the Semi-Autogenous Grinding ("SAG") Mill components already on site and installation is underway. Construction is progressing on-time with over 90% of the total project complete, and the first gold pour expected during the fourth quarter of 2017.
- On May 29th 2017, Endeavour Mining announced the discovery of several high-grade mineralized trends at its Ity gold mine in Côte d'Ivoire, in the 100% owned Le Plaque area, situated 5 kilometers south of the Ity mining complex.
- On June 2nd 2017, Endeavour Mining announced that its Board of Directors and La Mancha have agreed to amend the standstill and lock-up provisions under its Investor Rights Agreement, notably lifting La Mancha's maximum allowable ownership level from 30% to 33%. This amendment has been granted in response to La Mancha's indication that it may wish to purchase additional Endeavour Mining shares in the market. This underlines La Mancha's strong commitment to support the Company's growth strategy, with a total equity injection of approximately $190 million since completing its strategic investment in Endeavour Mining in November 2015.
- On June 28th, 2017, Endeavour Mining announced that they have reached an agreement under which it will acquire Avnel Gold Mining Ltd in an all-share transaction for a total consideration of approximately $122 million (CAD$ 159 million). The terms of the transaction have been unanimously approved by the Boards of Directors of both companies.

2.2. HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2017.

- Gold production of 152,283 ounces for Q2-2017, and 310,923 ounces for H1-2017 was within expectations and on track to meet the full year guidance of 600,000 – 640,000 ounces produced.
- Revenues were $185.5 million in Q2-2017 and $378.6 million in H1-2017 which generated $37.9 million and $65.1 million in earnings from mine operations in the same periods.
- All-in sustaining costs totaled $897 per ounce sold for Q2-2017 and $901 per gold ounce sold for H1-2017, on track to meet the FY-2017 guidance of $860-905/oz. All-in sustaining costs are expected to trend lower throughout the year with increased production from Karma and Nzema, and better grades at Ity.
- Free cash flow (before interest, working capital, tax, and growth projects) for Q2-2017 was $33.2 million and $65.5 million for H1-2017. Endeavour Mining continues to be well positioned to finance growth projects in 2017 and beyond with $215 million available sources of financing and liquidity ($85 million in of cash and $130 million of undrawn revolving credit facility ("RCF").
- Basic earnings per share of $0.14 in Q2-2017 and $0.06 in H1-2017, which represents a $0.41 and $0.31 per share increase over the comparative periods of 2016.
- Adjusted net earnings attributable to shareholders was $0.11 per share in Q2-2017 and $0.23 in H1-2017, which represents a $0.01 and $0.16 per share decrease to the comparative periods in 2016.
- Net debt increased to $182.6 million from $61.9 million at the end of the previous quarter. The increase in net debt is due to the draw down of the RCF to fund growth projects.

- The following table summarises data for the operating entities for the quarter. In 2016, the Corporation disposed of the Youga mine (in February 2016), and acquired the Karma mine (on April 26, 2016).

- The Youga operational and financial figures have been excluded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive earnings and from the table below, and the operational figures from the Karma mine have been included from date of commencement of commercial production on October 1, 2016.

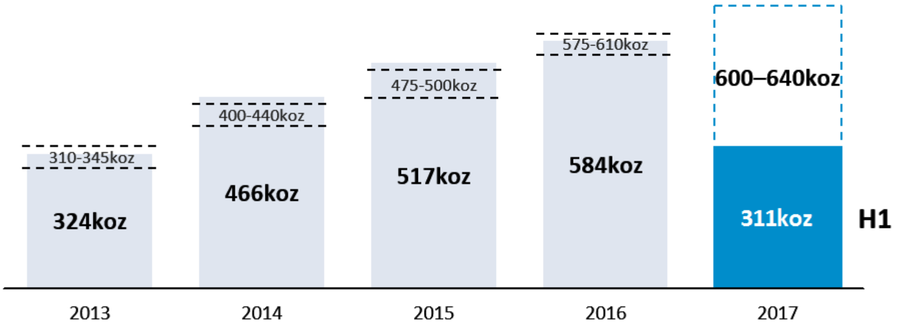
Table 1: Quarterly & YTD key figures for operating entities

		THREE MONTHS ENDED			SIX MONTHS ENDED	
($000s)	Units	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Operating Data						
Gold produced	oz	152,283	158,640	138,487	310,923	261,876
Gold sold	oz	152,215	162,308	127,602	314,523	248,379
Realised gold price[1]	$/oz	1,219	1,190	1,257	1,204	1,225
Cash cost per gold ounce sold[2]	$/oz	685	704	695	695	695
All-in sustaining costs per gold ounce sold[2]	$/oz	897	905	901	901	896
Profit and Loss						
Revenues	$	185,497	193,140	160,373	378,637	304,331
Adjusted EBITDA[2]	$	63,587	47,402	55,938	110,989	101,024
Earnings from mine operations	$	37,945	27,115	43,867	65,060	71,026
Net earnings (loss)	$	17,267	(2,190)	(15,415)	15,077	(7,558)
Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to shareholders	$/share	0.14	(0.08)	(0.27)	0.06	(0.25)
Net adjusted earnings (loss) attributable to shareholders[2]	$	10,827	10,806	20,762	22,324	26,929
Net adjusted earnings (loss) attributable to shareholders ($/share)[2]	$/share	0.11	0.12	0.27	0.23	0.39
Cash Flow Data						
All-in sustaining margin[2]	$	48,893	46,288	45,372	95,180	81,896
Non-sustaining capex (excluding growth projects)[2]	$	(15,559)	(14,179)	(16,458)	(29,738)	(21,311)
Free Cash Flow (before interest, working capital, tax, and growth projects)[2]	$	33,334	32,109	28,915	65,443	60,586
Growth projects[2]	$	(58,261)	(68,886)	(14,140)	(127,147)	(16,728)
Net Debt[2]	$	(182,561)	(61,949)	(82,800)	(182,561)	(82,800)
Net Debt / Adjusted EBITDA (LTM) ratio[2]		0.76	0.27	0.50	0.76	0.50

1. Revenue is net of gold stream sales to Franco/Nevada and Sandstorm where the Karma mine delivers 5,000 ounces of gold at 20% of the spot price for each quarter.

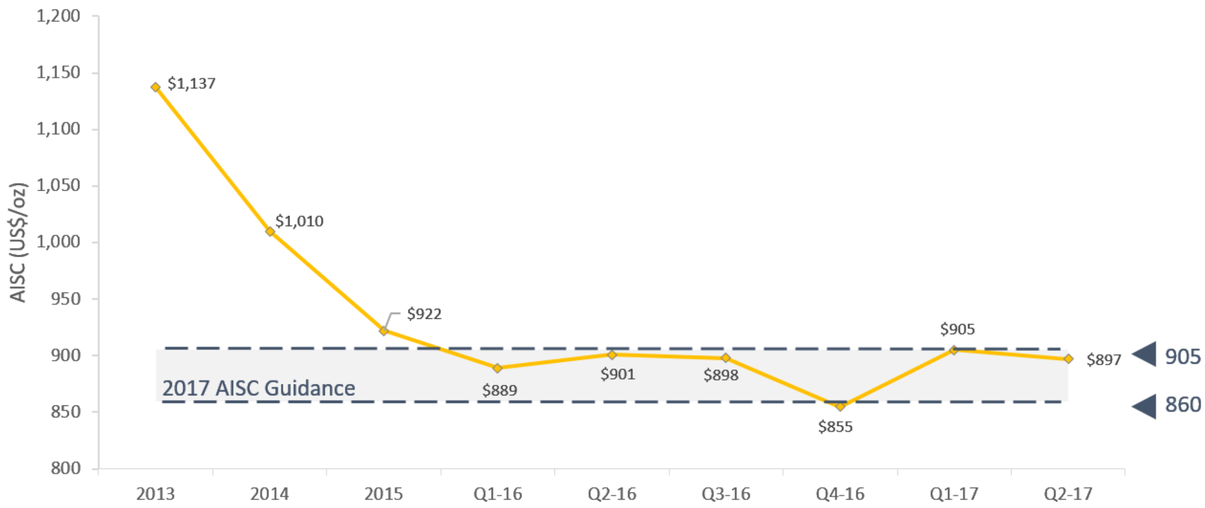
2.Throughout this MD&A, cash costs, all-in sustaining costs, Adjusted EBITDA, adjusted earnings attributable to shareholders, all-in sustaining margin, non-sustaining capex, growth projects, free cash flow, net debt and net debt/Adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standard meaning under IFRS, further discussed in the section Non-GAAP Measures.

Figure 3: Production history and Guidance Ranges



Figures are as presented in prior reporting. All production figures are shown against selected guidance for the given year.

Figure 4: AISC quarterly history



Figures are as presented in prior reporting. The Youga Gold Mine is excluded in Q1-2016, following reclassification to a discontinued operation and its disposal, and the Karma mine is included in Q4-2016 from the commencement of commercial production.

3. GUIDANCE

3.1. 2017 OUTLOOK: FURTHER PRODUCTION GROWTH AND AISC REDUCTION

The below guidance figures are as published in the MD&A for the period ended December 31, 2016

- Production is expected to increase to 600,000 – 640,000 ounces (excluding Houndé) in 2017, as improvements at Karma and Nzema are expected to more than compensate for Agbaou returning to a normalised production level after a record-breaking year in 2016. As was the case in 2016, production is expected to fluctuate throughout the year due to mine plan sequences and the rainy season, with a peak towards the middle of the year.

Table 2: Production Guidance, oz

(on a 100% basis)	H1 Actual	2017 Guidance		
Agbaou	87,426	175,000	-	180,000
Tabakoto	84,276	150,000	-	160,000
Nzema	53,334	100,000	-	110,000
Ity	30,012	75,000	-	80,000
Karma	55,875	100,000	-	110,000
Group-wide Production	**310,923**	**600,000**	**-**	**640,000**

- Group AISC is expected to continue to decrease to $860-$905/oz due to the full year benefit of production at Karma, optimisations at Nzema and Tabakoto, and cost reduction programs. In line with production, AISC are expected to fluctuate throughout the year with lower AISC expected in the second half of the year.

Table 3: AISC Guidance, $/oz

(In $/oz)	H1 Actual	2017 Guidance		
Agbaou	631	660	-	700
Tabakoto	1,013	950	-	990
Nzema	967	895	-	940
Ity	838	740	-	780
Karma	751	750	-	800
Mine-level AISC	**836**	**800**	**-**	**850**
Corporate G&A	39	37	-	34
Sustaining exploration	26	23	-	22
Group AISC	**901**	**860**	**-**	**905**

- Exploration will continue with an increased focus in 2017 with a company-wide exploration program of approximately $40 million (up 21% over 2016 and more than double that of 2015), totaling 285,000 meters of drilling. $35 million of near-mine exploration spend is expected in addition to approximately $5 million which has been allocated for grassroots exploration programs.

Table 4: Exploration Guidance, $m

(In $m)	2017 Guidance
Agbaou	7
Tabakoto	9
Ity	10
Karma	4
Houndé	5
Exploration Expenditures for Mines	**35**
Grassroots exploration expense	5
Total Exploration Expenditures	**40**

- Sustaining and non-sustaining capital allocations for 2017 are expected to amount to $65 million and $35 million respectively, an increase of $23 million over 2016 due primarily to the addition of Karma. Growth project spend for 2017 is expected to be $225 million for the Houndé construction, Karma optimisation and Ity CIL project.

Table 5: Capital Expenditure Guidance, $m

(in $m)	Sustaining Capital	Non-Sustaining Capital	Growth Projects
Agbaou	20	-	-
Tabakoto	20	-	-
Nzema	5	12	-
Ity	10	4	10
Karma	10	19	35
Houndé	-	-	180
Total	**65**	**35**	**225**

- Due to the expected increased production and lower AISC in 2017, the Free Cash Flow (before interest, working capital, growth projects, tax and financing costs) is projected to increase by approximately $8 million to approximately $150 million, based on the 2016 realised gold price of $1,234/oz, and using the mid-point of 2017 production and AISC/oz guidance ranges.

- Based on a more conservative gold price of $1,200/oz, the Free Cash Flow (before interest, working capital, growth projects, tax and financing costs) is projected to be $125 million, the sensitivity to the gold price shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6: 2017 Free Cash Flow Guidance based on Production and AISC Guidance Mid-points, in $m

(in $m)	$1,100/oz	$1,200/oz	$1,300/oz
Net Revenue *(based on production guidance mid-point)*	**685**	**725**	**785**
Mine level AISC costs (based on AISC guidance mid-point)	(510)	(510)	(510)
Corporate G&A	(21)	(21)	(21)
Sustaining exploration	(14)	(14)	(14)
Group AIS Margin	**140**	**180**	**240**
Non-sustaining mine exploration	(20)	(20)	(20)
Non-sustaining capital	(35)	(35)	(35)
Free cash flow before growth projects (Mine cash flow less corporate costs before WC, tax and financing cost)	**85**	**125**	**185**

- The short-term gold revenue protection strategy put in place when the Houndé construction was launched in April 2016 ended in June 2017.

4. OPERATIONS REVIEW

4.1. HEATH, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENT AND CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

The Corporation puts the highest priority on safe and healthy work practices and systems. Our business principles and policies are based on targeting the achievement of a "zero harm" performance, reducing the lost time injury frequency rate ("LTIFR") at all the operations and striving continually to improve our performance. The following table shows the safety statistics for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016.

Table 7: LTIFR Statistics for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and year ended December 31, 2016

H1 2017

Incident Category	Tabakoto	Agbaou	Nzema	Karma	Ity	Houndé	Total
Fatality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lost Time Injury (LTI)	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total Man Hours	2,111,172	1,411,273	1,610,189	1,934,945	1,376,148	5,000,017	13,443,744
LTIFR[1]	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.73**	**-**	**0.07**

2016

Incident Category	Tabakoto	Agbaou	Nzema	Karma	Ity	Total
Fatality	2	-	-	-	-	2
Lost Time Injury (LTI)	2	-	1	1	2	6
Total Man Hours	4,143,644	2,479,394	2,925,659	3,096,997	2,277,942	14,923,636
LTIFR[1]	**0.48**	**-**	**0.34**	**0.32**	**0.88**	**0.40**

[1] Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate= (Number of LTIs in the Period X 1,000,000)/ (Total man hours worked for the period)

Endeavour Mining views itself as an integral part of the communities in which it operates, as well as a responsible development partner. Endeavour Mining collaborates and engages with government, local communities and outside organisations to ensure it supports economic sustainability and social development. Projects include skills training and educational scholarships, healthcare, water and sanitation, public infrastructure maintenance, institutional capacity building and livelihood programs.

4.2. CONSOLIDATED RESERVES AND RESOURCES

- Detailed information regarding reserves and resources is contained in the Corporation's Annual Information Form ("AIF") for the year ended December 31, 2016. A summary of this information is provided in appendix A with total reserves shown in table 8 below.
- Proven and Probable Reserves at year-end 2016 were 7.1 million ounces on a 100% basis, which increased by 1.2 million ounces (+19%) compared to 5.9 million ounces at the end of 2015 mainly due the purchase of Karma and the reserve conversion at its North Kao deposit, the additional reserves at Ity following the publication of the CIL Feasibility Study and the extension of its heap leach operation.
- On a pro-forma basis, taking into account the sale of Youga mine and purchase of Karma in 2016, reserves increased by approximately 6% from 6.7 to 7.1 million ounces. Total additions of approximately 0.9 million ounces offset depletion from mining of approximately 0.6 million ounces.
- While new discoveries made in 2016 added 1.2 million ounces of Measured and Indicated Resources ("M&I"), year-end M&I Resources decreased slightly on a pro-forma basis from 12.8 to 12.6 million

ounces, mainly due to mine depletion and the post-acquisition re-estimation and reclassification of Ity resources (done to have a more conservative basis for the CIL Feasibility Study – infill drilling is currently in progress to reconvert a portion of the resources declassified to inferred status).

Table 8: Reserves and Resources Summary

In Moz on a 100% basis	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015 Pro-Forma[1]	December 31, 2015	Δ Dec 31, 2016 vs. Dec 31, 2015	
P&P Reserves	7.1	6.7	5.9	+1.2	+19%
M&I Resources (inclusive of Reserves)	12.6	12.8	11.0	+1.6	+15%
Inferred Resources	3.7	4.7	2.4	+1.3	+51%

[1]Pro-forma to adjust for the sale of Youga mine and purchase of the Karma mine. 2015 Reserves and Resource notes, please consult Corporation's press release dated March 4, 2016, entitled "Endeavour Mining to acquire True Gold to grow its low-cost gold production" available on the Corporation's website.

4.3. CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Agbaou Gold Mine, Côte d'Ivoire

The following table summarises the operating results of the Agbaou Gold Mine for the three months ended June 30, 2017, March 31, 2017, and June 30, 2016 and the six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016.

Table 9: Agbaou key performance indicators

		THREE MONTHS ENDED			SIX MONTHS ENDED	
	Unit	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Operating Data						
Tonnes ore mined	Kt	709	624	656	1,333	1,474
Tonnes of waste mined	Kt	6,243	5,732	5,264	11,975	10,515
Open pit strip ratio[2]	w:o	8.81	9.19	8.02	8.98	7.13
Tonnes milled	Kt	693	683	743	1,376	1,397
Average gold grade milled	g/t	2.23	2.09	2.15	2.16	2.20
Recovery	%	94%	95%	97%	94%	98%
Gold produced:	oz	45,489	41,937	46,295	87,426	89,060
Gold sold (A):	oz	46,722	39,981	47,638	86,703	88,072
Financial Data ($'000)						
Revenues	$	58,888	48,588	60,131	107,476	108,415
Mining costs-open pit	$	16,653	15,581	11,008	32,234	25,333
Processing cost	$	5,316	4,659	5,312	9,975	9,100
G&A cost	$	2,689	3,074	3,396	5,763	6,431
Capitalised waste	$	(525)	(343)	(1,158)	(868)	(2,112)
Inventory adjustments and other	$	558	(1,022)	2,196	(464)	(937)
Total Cash Cost[1] (B)	$	24,691	21,949	20,754	46,640	37,815
Royalties	$	2,107	1,707	2,037	3,814	3,770
Sustaining capital[1]	$	1,526	2,735	2,206	4,261	4,649
Total All-in Sustaining Costs[1] (C)	$	28,324	26,391	24,997	54,715	46,234
All-In Sustaining Margin[1]	**$**	**30,564**	**22,197**	**35,134**	**52,761**	**62,181**
Less: Sustaining capital[1]	$	(1,526)	(2,735)	(2,206)	(4,261)	(4,649)
Depreciation/depletion	$	8,814	7,361	6,653	16,175	13,205
Non-cash operating (income)/expense	$	-	25	-	25	-
Earnings from mine operations	**$**	**23,276**	**17,546**	**30,687**	**40,822**	**53,625**
Unit cost analysis						
Realised gold price	$/oz	1,260	1,215	1,262	1,240	1,231
Open pit mining cost per tonne mined	$/t	2.40	2.45	1.86	2.42	2.11
Processing cost per tonne milled	$/t	7.67	6.82	7.15	7.25	6.51
G&A cost per tonne milled	$/t	3.88	4.50	4.57	4.19	4.60
Cash cost per ounce sold[1] D=B/A	**$/oz**	**528**	**549**	**436**	**538**	**429**
Mine All-In Sustaining Costs[1] E=C/A	**$/oz**	**606**	**660**	**525**	**631**	**525**

1.Non-GAAP measure. Refer to the Non-GAAP Measures section for further details.
2. Strip ratio includes capital waste

Q2 vs Q1 Insights

- Production increased 8% due to more tonnes processed and better grades which offset the slightly lower recovery rate.
  - Mining activity has increased due to improved equipment availability.
  - Mill throughput continues to perform well, slightly up over Q1-2017, and achieving an annualized throughput of 2.75 million tonnes with an oxide to transitional/fresh ore blend of 21% for H1-2017.
  - Head grade up 7% as the mining sequence moved from a lower grade oxide ore area to a higher grade transitional ore area.
  - Recovery rates decreased due to processing more transitional and fresh ore in Q2-2017.

- All-in sustaining costs per ounce sold decreased in the second quarter by 8% in comparison to Q1-2017 as the mining sequence moved from a lower grade oxide area in Q1-2017 to higher grade transitional ore in the second quarter.
  - The mining unit costs decreased in comparison with the first quarter due to improved equipment availability which led to higher volumes mined.
  - Processing unit costs increased due to the increase in harder, fresh, ore put through the plant resulting in increased mill power, higher reagent consumption, higher general wear and tear on mill liners, and other maintenance costs.
  - Lower sustaining capital costs associated to timing on capital expenditures.

H1-2017 vs H1-2016 Insights

- All-in sustaining costs increased and production remained fairly flat, as Agbaou moved from processing only soft ore in H1-2016 to processing 21% hard ore in H1-2017.

Exploration Activities

- Exploration progressed well in H1-2017, with a total of approximately 26,100 meters drilled out of the 45,000 meters planned for the year
- The drill program is focused on the MPN extension, Agbaou south, Niafouta, Beta extension targets, as well as on other exploration targets located less than 20km away from facilities within the neighboring exploration license.
- A dedicated deeper drilling program will be initiated in H2-2017.
- An update to the Resources and Reserves estimate will be made following the completion of the program in H2-2017.

2017 Outlook Update

- Agbaou remains on track to meet the FY-2017 guidance of 175,000-180,000 ounces at an AISC of $660-700/oz.
- Production is expected to slightly increase in H2-2017 as a higher ore grade is expected to compensate lower mill throughput and recoveries as the mine continues to progress toward a 50% fresh/transitional ore blend.
- AISC are expected to remain within the guided range as sustaining capital spend is expected to increase with greater waste capitalisation.

Nzema Gold Mine, Ghana

The following table summarises the operating results of the Nzema Gold Mine for the three months ended June 30, 2017, March 31, 2017, and June 30, 2016 and the six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016.

Table 10: Nzema key performance indicators

		THREE MONTHS ENDED			SIX MONTHS ENDED	
	Unit	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Operating Data:						
Tonnes ore mined	Kt	352	396	213	748	490
Tonnes of waste mined	Kt	1,061	2,299	1,639	3,360	3,072
Open pit strip ratio[2]	w:o	3.01	5.81	7.69	4.49	6.27
Mined ore processed	Kt	280	313	718	593	718
Mined ore grade	g/t	2.24	1.89	1.58	2.21	1.35
Purchased Ore processed	Kt	82	78	112	160	191
Purchased Ore grade	g/t	3.20	3.04	2.97	3.12	3.02
Tonnes milled	Kt	362	391	450	753	909
Average gold grade milled	g/t	2.46	2.36	1.63	2.41	1.58
Recovery	%	92%	88%	85%	90%	86%
Gold produced:	oz	27,203	26,131	19,800	53,334	39,557
Gold sold (A):	oz	26,245	29,061	19,827	55,306	39,936
Financial Data ($'000)						
Revenues	$	33,002	35,216	24,906	68,218	48,596
Mining costs-open pit	$	9,110	13,867	9,992	22,977	19,101
Processing cost	$	5,750	6,044	5,541	11,794	11,119
G&A cost	$	2,141	2,283	2,837	4,424	6,126
Purchased Ore	$	4,724	4,004	5,574	8,728	9,345
Capitalised waste	$	-	(1,996)	(3,735)	(1,996)	(5,476)
Inventory adjustments and other	$	279	38	3,065	317	5,084
Total Cash Cost[1] (B)	$	22,004	24,240	23,274	46,244	45,299
Royalties	$	1,952	1,978	1,322	3,930	2,547
Sustaining capital[1]	$	1,898	1,423	506	3,321	542
Total All-In Sustaining Costs[1] (C)	$	25,854	27,641	25,102	53,495	48,388
All-In Sustaining Margin[1]	**$**	**7,148**	**7,575**	**(196)**	**14,723**	**208**
Less: Sustaining capital[1]	$	(1,898)	(1,423)	(506)	(3,321)	(542)
Depreciation/depletion	$	4,559	4,650	2,995	9,209	9,201
Non-cash operating (income)/expense	$	(13)	(688)	(322)	(701)	-
Earnings (loss) from mine operations	**$**	**4,500**	**5,036**	**(2,363)**	**9,536**	**(8,451)**
Unit cost analysis						
Realised gold price	$/oz	1,257	1,212	1,256	1,233	1,217
Open pit mining cost per tonne mined	$/t	6.45	5.15	5.40	5.59	5.36
Processing cost per tonne milled	$/t	15.88	15.46	12.31	15.66	12.23
G&A cost per tonne milled	$/t	5.91	5.84	6.30	5.88	6.74
Cash cost per ounce sold[1] D=B/A	**$/oz**	**838**	**834**	**1,174**	**836**	**1,134**
Mine All-In Sustaining Costs[1] E=C/A	**$/oz**	**985**	**951**	**1,266**	**967**	**1,212**

1.Non-GAAP measure. Refer to the Non-GAAP Measures section for further details.

2. Strip ratio includes capital waste

Q2 vs Q1 Insights

- Production increased due to improved recovery rates and grades which compensated for lower throughput.
  - Mining activities were intentionally slowed in Q2-2017 to match the processing plant requirements and optimise working capital associated with stockpiles.
  - The completion of the Adamus push-back project improved the grade by 19% in Q2-2017 in comparison to Q1-2017.
  - Quality control processes regarding purchased ore established in the first quarter led to higher purchased ore grades and an increase in ore purchased, as well as an improvement in recovery rates.
  - Total mill throughput decreased by 7% in comparison to the previous quarter due to the increased proportion of mined ore processed.

- All-in sustaining costs increased due to a decrease in gold sold and increased spend on sustaining capital.
  - Mining unit costs are higher due to a decrease in material mined, longer haul distances, higher drill and blast activity, and grade control.
  - Processing unit costs increased 3% due to lower throughput and an increase in water treatment cost in Q2-2017.
  - Sustaining capital increased due to work on the tailings facility lift.

H1-2017 vs H1-2016 Insights

- Production significantly increased and AISC significantly decreased as the mine is benefiting from higher grade ore mined following the cutback and from better quality of purchased ore.

Exploration Activities

- No significant exploration activities occurred during Q2-2017.

2017 Outlook Update

- Nzema remains on track for the FY-2017 guidance of 100,000 – 110,000 ounces of production at an AISC of $895-940/oz.
- AISC are expected to continue to decline throughout the year with the grade profile continuing to improve.

Tabakoto Gold Mine, Mali

The following table summarises the operating results of the Tabakoto Gold Mine for the three months ended June 30, 2017, March 31, 2017, and June 30, 2016 and the six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016.

Table 11: Tabakoto key performance indicators

		THREE MONTHS ENDED			SIX MONTHS ENDED	
	Unit	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Operating Data						
Tonnes ore mined- Open pit	Kt	157	217	147	374	294
Tonnes of waste mined - Open pit	Kt	1,393	1,671	1,556	3,064	3,642
Open pit strip ratio[2]	w:o	8.87	7.70	10.51	8.19	12.39
Tonnes mined- Underground	Kt	253	311	315	564	675
Ore tonnes mined - Underground	Kt	184	236	220	420	453
Tonnes milled	Kt	407	405	399	812	805
Average gold grade milled	g/t	3.32	3.50	3.31	3.41	3.20
Recovery	%	94%	94%	95%	94%	94%
Gold produced:	oz	41,248	43,028	39,372	84,276	77,914
Gold sold (A):	oz	41,390	43,812	39,156	85,202	77,426
Financial Data ($'000)						
Revenues	$	51,975	53,743	49,086	105,718	94,333
Mining costs- Open pit	$	5,772	6,509	6,527	12,281	13,215
Mining costs- Underground	$	15,479	17,933	15,740	33,412	31,476
Processing cost	$	7,734	9,131	8,470	16,865	16,777
G&A cost	$	3,820	4,577	4,519	8,397	9,888
Capitalised waste	$	(8,612)	(1,456)	(8,904)	(10,068)	(10,566)
Inventory adjustments and other	$	8,993	(2,934)	6,089	6,059	2,560
Total Cash Cost[1] (B)	$	33,186	33,760	32,441	66,946	63,350
Royalties	$	3,138	3,165	2,951	6,303	5,651
Sustaining capital[1]	$	7,313	5,782	6,134	13,095	13,502
Total All-In Sustaining Costs[1] (C)	$	43,637	42,707	41,526	86,344	82,503
All-In Sustaining Margin[1]	**$**	**8,338**	**11,036**	**7,560**	**19,374**	**11,830**
Less: Sustaining capital[1]	$	(7,313)	(5,782)	(6,134)	(13,095)	(13,502)
Depreciation/depletion	$	11,050	10,234	7,268	21,284	14,830
Non-cash operating (income)/expense	$	(2,469)	6,188	1,904	3,719	2,087
Earnings from mine operations	**$**	**7,070**	**396**	**4,522**	**7,466**	**8,415**
Unit cost analysis						
Realised gold price	$/oz	1,256	1,227	1,254	1,241	1,218
Open pit mining cost per tonne mined	$/t	3.72	3.45	3.83	3.57	3.36
Underground mining cost per tonne mined	$/t	61.18	57.66	49.97	59.24	46.63
Processing cost per tonne milled	$/t	19.00	22.55	21.23	20.77	20.84
G&A cost per tonne milled	$/t	9.39	11.30	11.33	10.34	12.28
Cash cost per ounce sold[1] D=B/A	**$/oz**	**802**	**771**	**829**	**786**	**818**
Mine All-In Sustaining Costs[1] E=C/A	**$/oz**	**1,054**	**975**	**1,061**	**1,013**	**1,066**

1.Non-GAAP measure. Refer to the Non-GAAP Measures section for further details.
2. Strip ratio includes capital waste

Q2 vs Q1 Insights

- Production decreased in Q2-2017 mainly due to lower open pit and underground volumes which was offset by the usage of stockpiles.
  - Open pit production decreased due to lower activity level at Kofi C which was partially offset by the ramping up of activities at the lower grade Kofi B deposit.
  - Underground production decreased due to less tonnage mined and increased development, despite higher grades mined at both Segala and Tabakoto underground.
  - Processing activities continued to perform well, maintaining a stable throughput and recovery with the contribution of stockpiled ore processed.

- All-in sustaining costs increased mainly due to increased sustaining capital spend.
  - Open pit mining unit costs increased due to lower volumes mined at Kofi C as it approached the end of its mine life.
  - Underground mining unit costs increased due increased development which impacted volumes mined.
  - G&A unit costs decreased 17% in comparison to Q1-2017 due to a focus on cost reduction programs and timing of expenditures.
  - Sustaining capital increased mainly because of increased underground development meters which is expected to give access to higher grade ore zones in H2-2017.

H1-2017 vs H1-2016 Insights

- Production increased mainly because of higher grades at the Kofi C deposit, as well as the inclusion of the Kofi B pit.
- AISC decreased due to the benefit of higher production and lower G&A costs which offset higher mining costs.

Exploration Activities

- As Tabakoto operations are characterized by a short-term mine life, a $9 million exploration program totaling approximately 86,000 meters of drilling on Tabakoto and Kofi properties has been planned for 2017, of which 48,000 meters were drilled in H1-2017.
- During H1-2017, Tabakoto open pit drilling focused mainly on drilling at the Kreko and Fougala West targets, for which a maiden Resource is expected during H2-2017, and testing all identified exploration targets supported by an ongoing auger program.
- During H1-2017, underground drilling focused on testing the eastern side extensions at Segala and north-east extensions at Tabakoto, with encouraging preliminary results.
- In Q2-2017 Endeavour Mining acquired the Bluebird properties, located immediately to the north and adjacent to Endeavour Mining's Kofi exploration license in Mali, for $5.2 million. This acquisition allows Endeavour Mining to consolidate its greenfield exploration portfolio on trend with some of the targets in the northern part of the Kofi exploration tenement, where some positive gold in soil and auger anomalies were recently discovered. These tenements, located between Tabakoto / Loulo and Sadiola are considered an underexplored area of the prolific Senegalo-Malian shear corridor.

2017 Outlook Update

- Tabakoto is on track to meet its FY-2017 production guidance of 150,000 - 160,000 ounces and the top end of its AISC guidance of $950-990/oz.
- Ongoing cost saving and optimisation programs are underway which include overhead reduction, centralizing procurement, fleet replacement, and improvement of equipment availability and mining efficiency.

- Production is expected to be lower in the second half of the year with the end of Kofi C mining and the full transition to Kofi B and Tabakoto North.

Ity Gold Mine, Côte d'Ivoire

The following table summarises the operating results of the Ity Gold Mine for the three months ended June 30, 2017, March 31, 2017, and June 30, 2016 and the six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016.

Table 12: Ity key performance indicators

		THREE MONTHS ENDED			SIX MONTHS ENDED	
	Unit	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Operating Data:						
Tonnes ore mined	Kt	374	329	383	703	670
Tonnes of waste mined	Kt	1,614	1,460	1,201	3,074	3,012
Open pit strip ratio[2]	w:o	4.32	4.44	6.31	4.37	4.50
Tonnes of ore stacked	Kt	243	267	303	510	607
Average gold grade stacked	g/t	2.15	1.90	2.10	2.02	2.30
Recovery	%	84%	98%	101%	91%	95%
Gold produced:	oz	14,120	15,892	20,729	30,012	43,053
Gold sold (A):	oz	13,226	18,347	20,981	31,573	42,945
Financial Data ($'000)						
Revenues	$	16,684	22,467	26,250	39,151	52,987
Mining costs-open pit	$	5,685	3,988	4,450	9,673	10,120
Processing cost	$	3,895	4,123	4,841	8,018	9,794
G&A cost	$	2,415	2,610	2,154	5,025	5,417
Capitalised waste	$	(1,693)	(142)	-	(1,835)	-
Inventory adjustments and other	$	(2,034)	3,174	1,187	1,140	686
Total Cash Cost (B)	$	8,268	13,753	12,632	22,021	26,017
Royalties	$	643	770	919	1,413	1,851
Sustaining capital[1]	$	1,400	1,611	2,709	3,011	3,994
Total All-In Sustaining Costs[1] (C)	$	10,311	16,134	16,260	26,445	31,862
All-In Sustaining Margin[1]	**$**	**6,373**	**6,333**	**9,990**	**12,706**	**21,125**
Less: Sustaining capital[1]	$	(1,400)	(1,611)	(2,709)	(3,011)	(3,994)
Depreciation/depletion	$	5,716	5,394	4,716	11,110	10,497
Non-cash operating (income)/expense	$	509	(93)	243	416	343
Earnings (loss) from mine operations	**$**	**1,548**	**2,643**	**7,740**	**4,191**	**14,279**
Unit cost analysis						
Realised gold price	$/oz	1,261	1,225	1,251	1,240	1,234
Open pit mining cost per tonne mined	$/t	2.86	2.23	2.81	2.56	2.75
Processing cost per tonnes stacked	$/t	16.03	15.44	15.98	15.72	16.14
G&A cost per tonnes stacked	$/t	9.94	9.78	7.11	9.85	8.92
Cash cost per ounce sold[1] D=B/A	**$/oz**	**625**	**750**	**602**	**697**	**606**
Mine All-In Sustaining Costs[1] E=C/A	**$/oz**	**780**	**879**	**775**	**838**	**742**

1.Non-GAAP measure. Refer to the Non-GAAP Measures section for further details.
2. Strip ratio includes capital waste

Q2 vs Q1 Insights

- Production decreased due to the recovery rate decline and less stacked tonnage which was partially offset by better grade.
  - Mining activities improved over the previous quarter due to higher equipment availability, resulting in a 14% increase in ore tonnes mined.
  - Stacking activities decreased by 9% due to unexpectedly high rainfall in June which caused stoppages as the wet and sticky ore was processed.
  - Grade increased due to changes in the mine sequence.
  - Recovery rates returned to a normalised rate due to ore characteristics which led to a longer leach cycle.

- All-in sustaining costs were lower in Q2-2017 due to non-sustaining waste capitalisation at Bakatouo which offset higher mining costs.
  - Mining unit cost increased due to more grade control, as well as higher fuel consumption as increased haul road maintenance was needed due to the rain.
  - Processing costs per tonne have increased due to the lower stacking volumes.

H1-2017 vs. H1-2016 Insights

- Production decreased as mining shifted to lower grade deposits, stacking activities were negatively impacted by wet and sticky ore, and the recovery rate returned to normalised levels.
- While mining and processing costs per tonne decreased, the AISC increased as fixed costs were allocated over less production.

Exploration Activities

- For 2017, a $10 million exploration program totaling approximately 52,500 meters has been planned for the greater Ity area, of which roughly 42,000 meters was completed in H1-2017.
- In H1-2017 drilling focused on Bakatouo, Mont Ity Flat area, Daapleu, and Colline Sud and positive results were achieved as the Indicated Resource grew by 1.0 million ounces since the beginning of the year, to reach 3.8 million ounces.
- The Le Plaque discovery was announced and a maiden Inferred Resource is expected by year end.
- A regional auger campaign is underway and target drilling was initiated in Yacetouo, Vavoua, Daapleu southwest, Bakatouo northeast, and on the Toulepleu exploration license to the southwest of Ity area.

2017 Outlook Update

- Ity's production and cost profile is expected to improve over the remainder of 2017 as the grade profile is expected to increase.
- FY-2017 guidance remains unchanged with 75,000 – 80,000 ounce production expected at an AISC of $740-780/oz.

Karma Gold Mine, Burkina Faso

The following table summarises the operating results of the Karma mine for the three months ended June 30, 2017, March 31, 2017, and June 30, 2016 and the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Table 13: Karma key performance indicators

		THREE MONTHS ENDED			SIX MONTHS ENDED[4]	
	Unit	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Operating Data:						
Tonnes ore mined	Kt	1,035	1,050	1,690	2,085	1,690
Tonnes of waste mined	Kt	2,581	3,293	1,244	5,874	1,244
Open pit strip ratio[2]	w:o	2.49	3.14	2.79	2.82	2.79
Tonnes of ore stacked	Kt	852	954	356	1,806	356
Average gold grade stacked	g/t	1.24	1.07	1.18	1.15	1.18
Recovery	%	83%	87%	90%	85%	90%
Gold produced:	oz	24,223	31,652	12,292	55,875	12,292
Gold sold (A) :	oz	24,632	31,107	14,655	55,739	14,655
Financial Data ($'000)						
Revenues[3]	$	24,948	33,126	-	58,074	-
Mining costs-open pit	$	7,089	7,924	-	15,013	-
Processing cost	$	7,922	6,777	-	14,699	-
G&A cost	$	3,626	3,884	-	7,510	-
Capitalised waste	$	(230)	(249)	-	(479)	-
Inventory adjustments and other	$	(2,220)	2,221	-	1	-
Total Cash Cost (B)	$	16,187	20,557	-	36,744	-
Royalties	$	1,916	2,248	-	4,165	-
Sustaining capital[1]	$	487	477	-	964	-
Total All-In Sustaining Costs[1] (C)	$	18,590	23,283	-	41,873	-
All-In Sustaining Margin[1]	**$**	**6,358**	**9,843**	**-**	**16,201**	**-**
Less: Sustaining capital[1]	$	(487)	(477)	-	(964)	-
Depreciation/depletion	$	5,458	8,260	-	13,719	-
Non-cash operating (income)/expense	$	(378)	373	-	(5)	-
Earnings (loss) from mine operations	**$**	**1,765**	**1,687**	**-**	**3,451**	**-**
Unit cost analysis						
Realised gold price	$/oz	1,013	1,065	-	1,042	-
Open pit mining cost per tonne mined	$/t	1.96	1.82	-	1.89	-
Processing cost per tonne milled	$/t	9.30	7.10	-	8.14	-
G&A cost per tonne milled	$/t	4.26	4.07	-	4.16	-
Cash cost per ounce sold[1] D=B/A	**$/oz**	**657**	**661**	**-**	**659**	**-**
Mine All-In Sustaining Costs[1] E=C/A	**$/oz**	**755**	**748**	**-**	**751**	**-**

1.Non-GAAP measure. Refer to the Non-GAAP Measures section for further details.
2. Strip ratio includes capital waste.
3. Revenue is net of gold stream sales to Franco/Nevada and Sandstorm where the Karma mine delivers 5,000 ounces of gold at 20% of the spot price for each quarter.
4. Financial data is not presented for the pre-commercial production period before October 1, 2016.

Q2 vs Q1

- Karma production decreased due to less tonnage stacked and lower recovery rates which was partially offset by higher stacked grades.
  - Mining activity decreased due to the lower strip ratio of tonnes mined in the GG2 pit.
  - Stacking decreased due to the introduction of harder transitional ore onto the heap, which also reduced recovery by 5% due to the slow percolation of the ore.
- All-in sustaining costs remained stable as a lower strip ratio was offset by a higher unit costs, as well as inventory adjustments.
  - Mining costs per tonne increased 7% due to less volume mined as well and increased blasting activity as the GG2 pit moves into transitional ore.
  - Processing costs per tonne increased by 31% due to the transitional ore with increased cyanide and cement consumption, as well as higher soft rock crusher maintenance costs. These costs are expected to decrease in the second half of 2017 as the plant optimisation projected is completed.

H1-2017 vs. H1-2016 Insights

- H1-2016 financial data is not presented for the period of pre-commercial production period before October 1, 2016.

Exploration Activities

- In 2017 a $4 million exploration program totaling approximately 38,000 meters has been planned of which approximately 28,000m was completed in H1-2017.
- During H1-2017, drilling focused on testing the extensions of the Rambo, Goulagou and North Kao deposits, as well as the Yabonsgo target (6,800 meters drilling completed, waiting on results).
- A maiden new Resource is expected to be achieved during H2-2017 with the aim of further extending the mine life.

2017 Outlook Update

- FY-2017 guidance remains unchanged with 100,000 - 110,000 ounces planned at an AISC of $750-800/oz.
- The higher-grade Rambo ore feed will compliment that of the GG2 pit.
- Stacking capacity is expected to increase in the second half of the year following the completion of the plant optimisation project, which is progressing on-time.
- Sustaining capital is expected to increase later in the year due to stripping activities related to the Rambo and GG2 pits.

4.4. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS REVIEW

Houndé Project, Burkina Faso

Endeavour's 90%-owned Houndé project is an open pit mine with a 3.0 Mta gravity circuit and CIL plant. During 2015 and early 2016, a thorough review and optimisation of the Houndé Project was completed and an implementation plan was established, leading to the construction decision in April 2016. Construction began in April 2016 and is progressing on-time and on-budget with the first gold pour expected during the fourth quarter of 2017. The initial capital cost is estimated at $328 million, inclusive of $47 million for the owner-mining fleet.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, $130 million was incurred on the project.

Achievements to date

- Construction is progressing on-time with 90% of the total project complete, with the first gold pour expected in the fourth quarter of 2017.
- 95% of the capital has already been committed to date, reducing the risk of cost over-run.
- $198 million has been incurred on the project to date, with the remaining cash outlay spend amounting to $83 million.

Table 14: Remaining capital spend, in $m

Upfront project capital	**328**
Cash outlay to date	(198)
Mining fleet equipment financed	(47)
Cash outlay remaining	**~83**

- 5 million man-hours have been worked without a lost time injury.
- The 38 km long, 90 kilovolt overhead power line construction is 99% complete, and the system has been commissioned. Power from the national grid is scheduled for August 2017.
- Open pit pre-strip mining at the main Vindaloo open pit, adjacent to the processing facility, commenced in late December 2016.
- SAG and ball mill foundation concrete is complete, as well as the Tailings storage facility (Cell 1) earthworks and rubber lining have been completed.
- The high-speed power station is 87% complete with all sixteen gensets delivered and installed.
- The two-million-liter diesel fuel farm has sixteen out of twenty-eight fuel tanks installed.
- The construction of the water harvest dam (including decant tower) is complete, with water already being pumped to the water storage dam.
- Construction of the 300-person permanent accommodation village is approaching completion with only minor works remaining to be completed.
- Over 2,000 personnel including contractors are currently employed on-site, more than 94% of which are Burkinabe.
- The land compensation and relocation process has been successfully completed. The resettlement site opening ceremony is scheduled for Q3-2017.

Exploration Activities

- Following a two-year period of little exploration drilling, activities resumed in 2017 with a $5 million program.
- During H1-2017 a total of 6,400 meters diamond drilling, 2,700 meters of reverse circulation drilling and 48,300 meters of air-core drilling were conducted on:
  - Bouere with the aim of increased the current resource.
  - Kari Pump/Sia/Sianikoui (higher grade exploration targets) which resulted in positive initial results.
  - Grand Espoir, Bombi, Koho, Kari Fault, which initial exploration works.
- Work performed also included advanced soil geochemistry, ground geophysics on selected targets, regolith and geological mapping.

- After prioritization based on initial successes, H2 activity will concentrate on the most promising exploration targets. Following a two-year period of no exploration drilling, activities resumed in 2017 with a $5 million program.

- Work performed also included advanced soil geochemistry, ground geophysics on selected targets, regolith and geological mapping.
- After prioritization based on initial successes, H2 activity will concentrate on the most promising exploration targets.

Ity CIL Project, Côte d'Ivoire

- The engineering optimisation study remains on track to be completed in Q3, which will include additional resources based on the addition of the new discoveries made last year and the on-going in-fill drilling programs.
- On July 27, 2017, Endeavour announced that Indicated Resource has increased by 1.0 million ounces since the beginning of the year, to reach 3.8 million ounces. This is a 1.5 million ounce increase in the Indicated Resource base since the publication of the November 2016 Feasibility Study ("FS"), representing a 65% increase.
- A formal investment decision is expected in H2-2017 and an updated reserve estimate is expected to be published in September as part of an Optimisation Study ("OS") which is expected to be based on a 4.0Mtpa gravity circuit/CIL plant, an increase from the previously contemplated 3.0Mtpa plant, to better capture the value created from recent exploration success.

Table 15: Summarized Resource Evolution Following Publication of 2016 CIL Feasibility Study

(On a 100% basis)	2017 OPTIMIZATION STUDY INVENTORY	YEAR-END 2016 INVENTORY	2016 FEASIBILITY STUDY INVENTORY	**VARIANCE** (OS VS. FS)
P&P Reserves (only CIL)	*update in progress*	1.9 Moz	1.9 Moz	n/a
M&I Resources (inclusive of Reserves)	**3.8 Moz**	**2.8 Moz**	**2.3 Moz**	**+1.5 Moz**
Inferred Resources	0.8 Moz	1.4 Moz	1.3 Moz	(0.5 Moz)

Reserves shown exclude the Heap Leach operation Reserves. Resource estimated to the Indicated status, as such no Measured Resources available. Mineral Reserve estimates follow the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") definitions standards for mineral resources and reserves and have been completed in accordance with the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects as defined by National Instrument 43-101. Notes for the 2017 Optimization Study Inventory Mineral Resource estimate are provided in Section "About the Mineral Resources" of this Press Release, with effective date May 31, 2017. Full details on the Year-End 2016 Inventory and the 2016 Feasibility Study Inventory are available in the Company's published press releases dated respectively March 7, 2017 and November 10, 2016.

5. RESULTS FOR THE PERIOD

5.1. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Table 16: Statement of comprehensive income

	THREE MONTHS ENDED			SIX MONTHS ENDED	
($000s)	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Gold Revenue	185,497	193,140	160,373	378,637	304,331
Operating expenses	(101,984)	(120,065)	(87,496)	(222,049)	(171,481)
Depreciation and depletion	(35,811)	(36,092)	(21,781)	(71,903)	(48,005)
Royalties	(9,757)	(9,868)	(7,229)	(19,625)	(13,819)
Earnings from mine operations	**37,945**	**27,115**	**43,867**	**65,060**	**71,026**
Corporate costs	(6,365)	(5,930)	(5,595)	(12,295)	(10,421)
Acquisition and restructuring costs	(936)	(1,524)	(16,773)	(2,460)	(18,022)
Share based expenses	(1,809)	(7,634)	(3,162)	(9,443)	(5,717)
Exploration	(1,995)	(2,241)	(953)	(4,236)	(1,868)
Earnings from operations	**26,840**	**9,786**	**17,384**	**36,626**	**34,997**
(Losses)/gains on financial instruments	3,153	(9,064)	(21,135)	(5,911)	(24,010)
Finance costs	(5,818)	(5,924)	(6,304)	(11,742)	(13,148)
Other income (expenses)	(1,035)	3,537	180	2,502	270
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	**23,140**	**(1,665)**	**(9,875)**	**21,475**	**(1,891)**
Current income tax recovery (expense)	(6,814)	(2,603)	(2,975)	(9,417)	(5,317)
Deferred taxes recovery (expense)	941	2,078	(2,565)	3,019	2,923
Net (loss) from discontinued operations[1]	-	-	-	-	(3,273)
Total net and comprehensive earnings (loss)	**17,267**	**(2,190)**	**(15,415)**	**15,077**	**(7,558)**

1. The financial results of the Youga gold mine have been classified as a discontinued operation in prior periods as the mine was sold on February 28, 2016.

Review of results for the three and six months ending June 30, 2017:

- Revenues for Q2-2017 were $185.5 million and $378.6 million for the H1-2017, compared to $160.4 million and $304.3 million in the same periods of 2016. The increase is primarily due to the addition of revenues at the Karma mine, as well as an increase in production at Nzema and Tabakoto against the comparative periods. Revenue in the Q2-2017 and H1-2017 was generated from gold sales of 152,215 and 314,523 ounces at a realised price of $1,219 and $1,204 (net of the impact of the Karma stream) per ounce compared to 127,602 and 248,379 ounces at a realised price of $1,257 and $1,225 per ounce in the same periods of 2016.
- Operating expenses for Q2-2017 were $102.0 million and $222.0 million in the H1-2017, compared to $87.5 million and $171.5 million in the comparative periods of 2016. The upward trend compared to 2016 is due to the inclusion of the Karma mine, and increased production at Nzema and Tabakoto.
- Depreciation and depletion in Q2-2017 was $35.8 million and $71.9 million in H1-2017 compared to $21.7 million and $48.0 million in the comparative periods of 2016. The increase is primarily due to the inclusion of the Karma mine, as well as additional depletion expensed at Tabakoto as the Kofi C pit nears the end of its life.
- Corporate costs for Q2-2017 were $6.4 million and $12.3 million for H1-2017 compared to $5.6 million and $10.4 million in the comparative periods of 2016 due to the timing of accruals and increased corporate initiatives.
- Share based payments expense were $1.8 million in Q2-2017 and $9.4 million in H1-2017 compared to $3.2 million and $5.7 million in the comparative periods of 2016. The increase in the PSU liability is due both to additional PSU's being granted in the year, and the expensing of the fair value of the PSU's into earnings over

the terms of the PSU's

- Exploration costs were $2.0 million for Q2-2017 of 2017 and $4.2 million in H1-2017 compared to $1.0 million and $1.9 million in the comparative periods of 2016. The increase from 2016 is due to increased exploration activity that includes more greenfield work, as management continues to focus on unlocking exploration value within the portfolio.
- Finance costs of $5.9 million in Q2-2017 and $11.7 million in H1-2017 are related to the RCF which has been drawn $220 million as at June 30, 2017.

5.2. CASH FLOW

The following table reconciles the AISC margin, and free cash flow (before interest, working capital, tax, and growth projects) to the quarterly change in cash.

Table 17: Free cash flow[1]

	THREE MONTHS ENDED			SIX MONTHS ENDED	
$(000's)	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Revenue	185,497	193,140	160,374	378,637	304,331
Total cash costs	(104,271)	(114,303)	(89,122)	(218,574)	(172,502)
Royalties	(9,757)	(9,868)	(7,229)	(19,625)	(13,819)
Corporate costs	(6,365)	(5,930)	(5,595)	(12,295)	(10,421)
Sustaining capex[1]	(12,624)	(12,028)	(11,555)	(24,652)	(22,692)
Sustaining exploration[1]	(3,588)	(4,723)	(1,500)	(8,311)	(3,000)
AISC	**(136,604)**	**(146,852)**	**(115,001)**	**(283,457)**	**(222,434)**
AISC Margin	**48,893**	**46,288**	**45,373**	**95,180**	**81,897**
Less: Non-sustaining capital[1]	(6,699)	(7,477)	(10,868)	(14,176)	(14,587)
Less: Non-sustaining exploration[1]	(8,860)	(6,702)	(5,590)	(15,562)	(6,724)
Free Cash Flow (before interest, working capital, tax, and growth projects)[1]	**33,334**	**32,109**	**28,915**	**65,443**	**60,586**
Operating working capital changes as per statement of cash flows	(27,671)	4,888	(4,449)	(22,783)	(24,884)
Taxes paid	(10,173)	(1,121)	(6,157)	(11,294)	(8,781)
Interest paid and financing fees	(4,850)	(282)	(6,343)	(5,132)	(6,774)
Cash settlements on hedge programs, gold collar premiums	(1,829)	(1,829)	(1,445)	(3,658)	(4,657)
Net free cash flow from operations	**(11,189)**	**33,765**	**10,521**	**22,576**	**15,490**
Growth projects[1]	(58,261)	(68,886)	(14,140)	(127,147)	(16,728)
Exploration expense[3]	(1,995)	(2,241)	(954)	(4,236)	(1,868)
Acquisition of Bluebird	(5,206)	-	-	(5,206)	-
Other (foreign exchange gains/losses and other)	3,816	(1,735)	(11,866)	2,081	(1,270)
Cash received for Youga mineral property interests (net)	-	-	-	-	22,086
Operating cash flow from Youga discontinued operation	-	-	-	-	1,025
Bridge loan advanced to True Gold	-	-	-	-	(15,000)
Cash paid on settlement of share appreciation rights, DSUs and PSUs	(929)	(172)	(1,284)	(1,101)	(1,284)
True Gold cash acquired, less acquisition COC payments	-	-	10,031	-	10,031
Acquisition and restructuring costs	(936)	(1,524)	(5,617)	(2,460)	(18,022)
Acquisition of additional share of Ity Mine	(53,915)	-	-	(53,915)	-
Net equity proceeds[2]	47,019	4,787	72,257	51,806	72,796
Proceeds (repayment) of long-term debt	79,303	(1,133)	(41,967)	78,170	(42,790)
Cash inflow (outflow) for the period	**(2,294)**	**(37,138)**	**16,981**	**(39,432)**	**24,466**

1. Non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standard meaning under IFRS. Refer to the Non-GAAP Measures section for further details.
2. La Mancha anti-dilution proceeds with True Gold, Bought Deal proceeds, share option exercise.
3. Exploration expense per the statement of comprehensive earnings (loss). This cash outflow relates to expenditure on greenfield exploration activity.

- Free cash flow (before interest, working capital, tax, and growth projects) for Q2-2017 was $33.3 million and $65.5 million in H1-2017 compared to $32.1 million and $60.6 million in Q1-2017 and H1-2016. The increase compared for H1-2016 is due to an increase in revenue from the inclusion of the Karma mine, as well as increased production at both Nzema and Tabakoto.
- Net free cash flow from operations for Q2-2017 was an outflow of $11.2 million compared to $33.8 million in Q1-2017, and $22.5 million in H1-2017 compared to $21.9 million the same period of 2016. The change in Q2 is mainly due to the $27.7 million working capital outflow and the $11.3 million in tax payments made at Tabakoto and Ity.
- The operating working capital changes as per statement of cash flows represented a $22.8 million outflow in H1-2017. The working capital changes were made up of:
  - A $13.0 million outflow of prepaids which includes $7.3 million in growth capital and $5.7 million in prepaid insurance.
  - A $5.0 million outflow of trade and other receivables due to an increase in VAT at the Karma mine which is expected to be recovered in the short term.
  - A $8.8 million outflow of inventory due to the increase of stockpiles at Karma, Nzema and Ity as the mines prepare to enter the rainy season.
  - A $3.9 million inflow of trade and other payables due to timing of purchases in the normal course of business.
- Growth projects cash outflow was $58.2 million in Q2-2017 compared to $68.8 million in Q1-2017 and $127.1 million in H1-2017 compared to $16.7 million in H1-2016. The Q2-2017 spend consists of $50.1 million of Houndé construction costs and $8.1 million on Karma optimisation. There were an additional $28.2 million of equipment added at Houndé in Q2-2017 but have not been included as a they are classified as non-cash financing activities.
- Acquisition of mining interests of $5.2 million was due to the purchase of exploration properties in Mali as discussed in the Tabakoto exploration section.
- Acquisitions of additional share of Ity mine represented a cash outflow of $53.9 million in Q2-2017 to increase Endeavour's stake in the Ity mine from 55% to 80%.
- Net equity proceeds in Q2-2017 was $47.0 million compared to $4.8 million in Q1-2017 and $51.8 million in H1-2017 compared to $72.8 million in H1-2016. The increase in both H1-2017 and H1-2016 relate to private placements by La Mancha, as well as option exercises in the periods.
- Proceeds of long-term debt was $79.3 million in Q2-2017 and a repayment of $1.1 million in Q1-2017, and proceeds of $78.2 million in H1-2017 compared to a repayment of $42.8 million in H1-2016. The use of funds in Q2-2017 is due to the drawdown of the RCF in the quarter to fund growth projects.
- Net cash outflow in Q2-2017 was $2.3 million compared to $39.4 million in Q1-2017, and a $39.4 million outflow in H1-2017 compared to $24.4 million inflow at H1-2016.

5.3. BALANCE SHEET

Table 18: Balance sheet

($000s)	THREE MONTHS ENDED June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS			
Cash	84,862	87,156	124,294
Cash-restricted	1,967	4,065	5,270
Trade and other recievables	16,172	15,105	12,274
Income taxes receivable	-	382	373
Inventories	115,755	110,816	110,404
Prepaid expenses and other	36,318	20,894	30,921
CURRENT ASSETS	***255,074***	***238,418***	***283,536***
Mining interests	1,198,374	1,106,944	1,039,529
Deferred income taxes	24,213	29,498	29,978
Other long term assets	3,979	4,052	4,055
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,481,640**	**1,378,912**	**1,357,098**
LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	153,679	138,140	128,860
Current portion of finance lease obligations	4,315	4,315	4,315
Current portion of derivative financial liabilities	-	2,176	-
Income taxes payable	8,986	19,655	16,451
CURRENT LIABILITIES	***166,980***	***164,286***	***149,626***
Finance lease obligations	3,864	4,790	5,694
Long-term debt	246,704	141,093	140,957
Other long term liabilities	57,446	55,955	47,854
Deferred income taxes	43,362	49,748	52,306
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**518,356**	**415,872**	**396,437**
Share capital	1,536,529	1,490,890	1,484,735
Equity reserve	38,461	38,501	39,727
Deficit	(644,186)	(623,387)	(615,673)
Non-controlling interest	32,480	57,036	51,872
TOTAL EQUITY	**963,285**	**963,040**	**960,660**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**1,481,641**	**1,378,912**	**1,357,098**

Net Debt Position

The Corporation has a $350 million senior secured revolving corporate loan facility (the "Facility") with a syndicate of leading international banks, which is scheduled to be repaid between September 2018 and March 2020. The interest rate is LIBOR plus a margin of between 3.75% and 5.75% per annum, based on the actual Net Debt to EBITDA ratio. The Facility is secured by shares in the Corporation's material gold mining subsidiaries and certain material assets and includes standard Interest Cover, Net Debt to EBITDA and Minimum Tangible Net Worth covenants. The following table summarises the Corporation's net debt position as at June 30, 2017, December 31, 2016, and at December 31, 2016.

Endeavour Mining is currently re-negotiating its existing $350 million RCF, and subject to legal documentation, has received credit-approved commitments indicating potential to upsize the facility to above $500 million. This negotiation is expected to improve the current RCF terms, and would increase the available financing to fund Endeavour's upcoming growth projects.

Table 19: Net debt position

$'(000's)	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Cash	84,862	87,156	124,294
Less: Equipment finance lease	(8,179)	(9,105)	(10,009)
Less: Houndé financing arrangement	(39,244)	-	-
Less: Drawn portion of $350 million RCF	(220,000)	(140,000)	(140,000)
Net Debt	**(182,561)**	**(61,949)**	**(25,715)**

Equity and Capital

Endeavour Mining's authorised capital is 200,000,000 shares divided into 100,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of $0.10 each and 100,000,000 undesignated shares; no undesignated shares have been issued. The table below summarises Endeavour Mining's share structure at June 30, 2017.

Table 20: Outstanding shares

	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Shares issued and outstanding	96,487,189	93,879,706	93,546,349
Stock options	568,499	626,498	1,102,588

As at July 31, 2017, the Corporation had 96,535,766 shares issued and outstanding, as well as 484,492 stock options outstanding.

Project financing

Endeavour Mining announced in April that its 90%-owned Houndé Project in Burkina Faso has entered the construction phase of its development. This project is expected to require initial capital investment of $328 million, of which $198 million of cash costs were incurred up to June 30, 2017. The Corporation is financing the Houndé Project using a combination of existing cash balances, free cash flow generated from Endeavour's existing operating mines and equipment financing arrangements. On June 9, 2016, the Corporation entered into a financing arrangement with the Komatsu Group to purchase mining fleet equipment for the Houndé project. The Corporation made an initial down-payment of $7.1 million on July 1, 2016. Delivery of the mining fleet commenced in the fourth quarter of 2016 with seventeen quarterly payments to be made between the first quarter of 2018 and the first quarter of 2022, totaling $46.9 million.

Financial instruments

In the year ended December 31, 2016, the Corporation implemented a deferred premium collar strategy ("Collar") using written call options and bought put options for the 15-months period from April 2016 to June 2017. The program covered a total of 400,000 ounces, representing approximately 50% of Endeavour's total estimated gold production for the period, with a floor price of $1,200 per ounce and ceiling price of $1,400 per ounce.

The Collar was not designated as a hedge by the Corporation and was recorded at its fair value at the end of each reporting period with changes in fair value recorded in the condensed interim consolidated statement of comprehensive (loss)/earnings.

As at June 30, 2017, no ounces remain outstanding under the Collar derivative liability which has been revalued to a completion fair value of $nil million (December 31, 2016 - $6.6 million derivative asset). An unrealized loss of $6.6 million was recorded in the condensed interim consolidated statement of comprehensive (loss)/earnings in the period ended June 30, 2017.

5.4. ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS

New accounting policies

The Corporation has not applied the revised or new IFRS that have been issued but were not yet effective at June 30, 2017. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact these standards are expected to have on the Corporation's accounting policies and financial statements. These accounting standards are described in Note 2 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Critical judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Corporation's management has made critical judgments and estimates in the process of applying the Corporation's accounting policies to the consolidated financial statements that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Corporation's condensed interim consolidated financial statements. These estimates include Value Added Tax, impairment of mining interests, mineral reserves, estimated recoverable ounces, environmental rehabilitation costs, deferred income taxes, share-based payments, and contingencies.

6. NON-GAAP MEASURES

6.1. ALL-IN SUSTAINING MARGIN AND Adjusted EBITDA

The Corporation believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with GAAP, certain investors use the all-in sustaining margin and adjusted earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ("Adjusted EBITDA") to evaluate the Corporation's performance and ability to generate cash flows and service debt. These do not have a standard meaning and are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. The following tables provide the illustration of the calculation of this margin and Adjusted EBITDA, for the three months ended June 30, 2017, March 31, 2017, June 30, 2016 and six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016.

Table 21: All-In Sustaining Margin[1]

	THREE MONTHS ENDED			SIX MONTHS ENDED	
	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
($'000)					
Revenues	185,497	193,140	160,373	378,637	304,331
Less: royalties	(9,757)	(9,868)	(7,229)	(19,625)	(13,819)
Less: total cash costs	(104,271)	(114,303)	(89,122)	(218,574)	(172,502)
Less: corporate G&A	(6,365)	(5,930)	(5,595)	(12,295)	(10,421)
Less: sustaining capital	(12,624)	(12,028)	(11,555)	(24,652)	(22,692)
Less: sustaining exploration	(3,588)	(4,723)	(1,500)	(8,311)	(3,000)
All-in sustaining margin	**48,892**	**46,288**	**45,372**	**95,180**	**81,896**

[1]Data does not include Youga.

Table 22: Adjusted EBITDA

	THREE MONTHS ENDED			SIX MONTHS ENDED	
	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
($'000)					
Earnings/(loss) from continuing operations before taxes[1]	23,140	(1,665)	(9,875)	21,475	(1,891)
Add back: Depreciation and depletion[1]	35,811	36,092	21,781	71,903	48,005
Add back: Acquisiton and restructuring costs[1]	936	1,524	16,773	2,460	18,022
Add back: Other expenses/(gains)[1]	1,035	(3,537)	(180)	(2,502)	(270)
Add back: Finance costs[1]	5,818	5,924	6,304	11,742	13,148
Add back: (Gains)/losses on financial instruments[1]	(3,153)	9,064	21,135	5,911	24,010
Adjusted EBITDA	**63,587**	**47,402**	**55,938**	**110,989**	**101,024**

[1]Found on the consolidated statement of comprehensive earnings.

6.2. CASH AND ALL-IN SUSTAINING COST PER OUNCE OF GOLD SOLD

The Corporation reports cash costs on the basis of ounces sold. The Corporation believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with GAAP, certain investors may find this information useful. However, there are no standardised meanings, and therefore this additional information and should not be considered in isolation, or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. The following table provides a reconciliation of cash costs per ounce of gold sold (including the ounces sold from ore purchased), for the three months ended June 30, 2017, March 31, 2017, June 30, 2016 and six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016.

Table 23: Cash Costs

	THREE MONTHS ENDED			SIX MONTHS ENDED	
	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
$'000's except ounces sold					
Operating expenses from mine operations	101,984	120,065	87,496	222,049	171,481
Non-cash and other adjustments	2,287	(5,762)	1,626	(3,475)	1,021
Cash costs from continuing operations	104,271	114,303	89,122	218,574	172,502
Total cash costs for the Youga Mine	-	-	-	-	6,911
Total cash costs	104,271	114,303	89,122	218,574	179,413
Gold ounces sold	152,215	162,308	127,602	314,523	254,957
Total cash cost per ounce of gold sold including Youga	**685**	**704**	**698**	**695**	**704**
Cash costs from continuing operations	104,271	114,303	89,122	218,574	172,502
Gold ounces sold	152,215	162,308	127,602	314,523	248,379
Total cash cost per ounce from continuing operations	**685**	**704**	**698**	**695**	**695**

The Corporation is reporting all-in sustaining costs per ounce sold. The methodology for calculating all-in sustaining costs per ounce was developed internally and is calculated below. This non-GAAP measure provides investors with transparency regarding the total cash cost of producing an ounce of gold, in each period. Readers should be aware that this measure does not have a standardised meaning. It is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation, or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Table 24: All-In Sustaining Costs

	THREE MONTHS ENDED			SIX MONTHS ENDED	
	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
($'000 except ounces)					
Total cash cost for ounces sold[1]	104,271	114,303	89,123	218,574	179,413
Royalties[1]	9,757	9,868	7,229	19,625	14,146
Corporate G&A	6,365	5,930	5,595	12,295	10,421
Sustaining capital	12,624	12,028	11,555	24,652	22,692
Sustaining exploration	3,588	4,723	1,500	8,311	3,000
All-in sustaining costs	136,604	146,852	115,002	283,457	229,673
Gold ounces sold[1]	152,215	162,308	127,602	314,523	254,957
All-in sustaining cost per ounce sold	**897**	**905**	**901**	**901**	**901**
Excluding discontinued operations					
All-in sustaining costs from Youga Mine	-	-	-	-	7,243
All-in sustaining costs excluding discontinued operations	136,604	146,852	115,002	283,457	222,430
Gold ounces sold	152,215	162,308	127,602	314,523	248,379
All-in sustaining costs per ounce sold from continuing operations	**897**	**905**	**901**	**901**	**896**

[1] Figures include Youga mine.

Table 25: Sustaining and non-sustaining capital

	THREE MONTHS ENDED			SIX MONTHS ENDED	
	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
($'000)					
Expenditures and prepayments on mining interests[1]	**122,538**	**99,816**	**50,257**	**222,354**	**71,289**
Non-sustaining capital expenditures	(6,699)	(7,477)	(10,868)	(14,176)	(14,587)
Non-sustaining exploration	(8,860)	(6,702)	(4,636)	(15,562)	(6,724)
Sustaining exploration	(3,588)	(4,723)	(1,500)	(8,311)	(3,000)
Growth projects[2]	(90,768)	(68,886)	(21,698)	(159,654)	(24,286)
Sustaining Capital	**12,624**	**12,028**	**11,555**	**24,652**	**22,692**

[1] Per note 5 of the condensed interim financial statements.
[2] Growth projects spend is inclusive of the mining fleet equipment financing.

6.3. ADJUSTED NET EARNINGS AND ADJUSTED NET EARNINGS PER SHARE

Net earnings have been adjusted for items considered exceptional in nature and not related to Endeavour Mining's core operation of mining assets. The presentation of adjusted net earnings may assist investors and analysts to understand the underlying operating performance of our core mining business. However, adjusted net earnings and adjusted net earnings per share do not have a standard meaning under IFRS. They should not be considered in isolation, or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS, and are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under IFRS.

The following table reconciles these non-GAAP measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

Table 26: Adjusted net earnings

	THREE MONTHS ENDED			SIX MONTHS ENDED	
($'000)	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Total net earnings/(loss)	**17,268**	**(2,190)**	**(15,416)**	**15,077**	**(7,558)**
Youga discontinued operations loss	-	-	-	-	3,273
(Gain) loss on financial instruments	(3,153)	9,064	21,135	5,911	24,010
Other expenses (income)	1,035	(3,537)	(180)	(2,502)	(270)
Stock-based expense	1,809	7,634	3,162	9,443	5,717
Acquisition and restructuring costs	936	1,524	16,773	2,460	18,022
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	(941)	(2,078)	2,566	(3,019)	(2,922)
Non-cash and other adjustments	(2,287)	5,762	(1,626)	3,475	(1,021)
Adjusted net earnings	**14,667**	**16,179**	**26,414**	**30,845**	**39,251**
Attributable to non-controlling interests	**3,839**	**5,373**	**5,651**	**8,521**	**12,321**
Attributable to shareholders of the Corporation	**10,828**	**10,806**	**20,763**	**22,324**	**26,930**
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	96,487,189	93,879,706	77,860,700	96,487,189	68,455,926
Adjusted net earnings (loss) per share (basic) from continuing operations[1]	**0.11**	**0.12**	**0.27**	**0.23**	**0.39**

1 Net non-cash inventory adjustments per the adjusted EBITDA have been added in the current and comparative periods.

6.4. FREE CASH FLOW

The Corporation believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with GAAP, certain investors use free cash flow to assess the Corporation's ability generate and manage liquid resources. These terms do not have a standard meaning and are intended to provide additional information. They should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. The calculation of these items is detailed in table 15.

6.5. NET DEBT AND NET DEBT/ADJUSTED EBITDA RATIO

The Corporation is reporting Net Debt and Net Debt/Adjusted EBITDA ratio. This non-GAAP measure provides investors with transparency to regarding the liquidity position of the Corporation. It is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. The calculation of net debt is shown in table 14, calculated as nominal undiscounted debt including leases, less cash. The following table explains the calculation of net debt/Adjusted EBITDA ratio using the last twelve months of Adjusted EBITDA.

Table 27: Net Debt/ Adjusted EBITDA ratio

$'(000's)	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Net Debt	(182,561)	(61,949)	(25,715)
Trailing twelve month Adjusted EBITDA	240,725	233,076	230,761
Net Debt / Adjusted EBITDA ratio	**0.76**	**0.27**	**0.11**

7. QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL FINANCIAL AND OPERATING RESULTS

The following tables summarise the Corporation's financial and operational information for the last eight quarters and three fiscal years. The significant factors affecting results in the quarters presented below are volatility of realised gold prices, commencement of production of the Karma mine on October 1, 2016, and non-cash impairment of the Nzema mineral interest. The Ity Mine was added during the fourth quarter of 2015 as well as the sale of the Youga mine with its results excluded from the financial results below.

Table 28: 2017-2016 Quarterly Key Performance Indicators

		FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED			
($000's)	Unit	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	September 30, 2016
Gold ounces sold	oz	152,215	162,308	169,803	127,507
Gold revenues	$	185,497	193,140	199,825	169,313
Cash flows from continuing operations	$	-	53,291	71,898	23,466
Earnings from mine operations	$	37,945	27,115	45,393	51,644
Net earnings (loss) and total comprehensive earnings (loss)	$	17,268	(2,190)	(69,116)	24,253
Net earnings (loss) attributable to shareholders of Endeavour Mining Corporation	$	13,444	(7,714)	(49,727)	13,361
Basic earnings (loss) per share	$	0.14	(0.08)	(0.62)	0.16
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	$	0.14	(0.08)	(0.62)	0.16

Table 29: 2016-2015 Quarterly Key Performance Indicators

($'000' except ounces sold)	FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED June 30, 2016	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015
Gold ounces sold	127,602	127,355	142,342	123,002
Gold revenues	160,373	143,958	137,579	121,826
Cash flows from operations	30,187	20,147	43,519	31,846
Earnings from mine operations	43,867	27,158	13,119	20,495
Net earnings (loss) and total comprehensive earnings (loss)	(15,416)	7,858	(21,643)	6,706
Net earnings (loss) attributable to shareholders of Endeavour Mining Corporation	(28,039)	956	(24,670)	3,504
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(0.36)	0.02	(0.51)	0.08
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.36)	0.02	(0.51)	0.08

Table 30: Annual Key Performance Indicators[1]

($000'except per share amounts)	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Gold ounces sold	545,689	519,812	467,887
Gold revenues	673,469	601,376	583,576
Cash flows from operations	153,899	147,301	127,438
Earnings from mine operations	168,063	106,947	75,897
Net earnings (loss) and total comprehensive earnings (loss)	(52,423)	35,601	(328,200)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to shareholders	(66,722)	18,227	(273,650)
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(0.83)	0.42	(6.62)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.82)	0.42	(6.62)
Total assets	1,357,098	1,054,094	963,875
Total long term financial liabilities	246,811	273,469	343,468
Total attributable shareholders' equity	908,789	564,103	464,352
Adjusted earnings per share	**1.02**	**0.10**	**0.34**

1 The results of the Youga mine have been included in all figures above as presented in the 2015 and prior year Annual Financial Statements.

** Adjusted net earnings has been modified for the twelve-month period ended December 31,2016 from $1.15 to $1.02 as the Non-Controlling Interest portion has been adjusted.*

8. RISK FACTORS

Readers of this Management's Discussion and Analysis should consider the information included or incorporated by reference in this document and the Corporation's condensed interim financial statements and related notes for the period ending June 30, 2017. Significant risk factors for the Corporation are metal prices, government regulations, foreign operations, environmental compliance, dependence on management, title to the Corporation's mineral properties and litigation. For further details of risk factors, please refer to the most recent Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR at http://www.sedar.com/, the 2016 year-end audited consolidated financial statements, and the below discussions.

8.1. OPERATIONAL RISKS

Political and Security Risks

The majority of Endeavour Mining's assets are in West Africa. Endeavour Mining believes that the governments of the countries that the Corporation holds assets in support the development of their natural resources by foreign companies. There is no assurance however that future political and economic conditions of these countries will not result in their governments adopting different policies respecting foreign ownership of mineral resources, taxation, rates of exchange, environmental protection, labour relations, repatriation of income or return of capital, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, local beneficiation of gold production, expropriation of property, foreign investment, maintenance of claims and mine safety. The possibility that a future government in any of these countries may adopt substantially different policies, which might include the expropriation of assets, cannot be ruled out. There is also a risk of limitations being placed on the ability to repatriate funds.

The Corporation's operating assets are well diversified across four West African jurisdictions. Following regional instability in recent years in several sub-Saharan countries, the prevailing security environment in the region deteriorated due to the influence of secessionist and Islamist groups; the Corporation has responded by enhancing its operating procedures for the security of its assets, personnel and contractors. The Corporation cooperates with regional governments, their security forces and third parties to manage the risks relating to the heightened security challenges. Despite its proactive approach to security and cooperation, and its enhanced operating procedures, there can be no certainty that these measures will be sufficient in all circumstances to guarantee the security of all assets, personnel and contractors from these types of risks.

Mineral Reserves and Resources

Mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates are imprecise and depend partially on statistical inference drawn from drilling and other data, which may prove to be unreliable. Estimates, which were valid when made, may change over the course of the mine life. Reserves should not be interpreted as assurances of mine life or of the profitability of current or future production. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that those portions of such mineral resources that are not mineral reserves will ultimately be converted into mineral reserves. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mining reserves depleted by production must be continually replaced to maintain production levels over the long term. There is no assurance that current or future exploration programs will result in any new commercial mining operations or yield new reserves to replace or expand current reserves.

Outside contractor risks

It is common for certain aspects of mining operations, such as drilling, blasting and hauling to be conducted by an outside contractor. The mining operations at the Nzema Gold Mine and the Agbaou Gold Mine are undertaken by contactors and as a result, the Corporation is subject to a number of risks, including reduced control over the aspects of the operations that are the responsibility of the contractor, failure of a contractor to perform under its agreement with the companies, inability to replace the contractor if either party terminates the contract, interruption of operations in the event the contractor ceases operations due to insolvency or other unforeseen events, failure of the contractor to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements and failure of the contractor to properly manage its workforce resulting in labour unrest or other employment issues.

8.2. FINANCIAL RISKS

The Corporation's activities expose it to a variety of risks that may include currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, including equity price risk. The Corporation examines the various financial instrument risks to which it is exposed and assesses any impact and likelihood of those risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the Corporation by failing to discharge its obligations. There has been no change in the Corporation's objectives and policies for managing this risk in the quarter ended June 30, 2017.
The Corporation's maximum exposure to credit risk is as follows:

Table 31: Exposure to credit risk

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
($'000)		
Cash	84,862	124,294
Cash - restricted	1,967	5,270
Trade and other receivables	16,172	12,274
Prepaid expenses and other	36,318	30,921
Working capital loan	1,038	1,012
Marketable securities	465	506
Long-term receivable	244	278
	141,066	**174,555**

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Corporation has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Corporation's normal operating requirements.

Currency risk

Currency risk relates to the risk that the fair values or future cash flows of the Corporation's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Exchange rate fluctuations may affect the costs that the Corporation incurs in its operations including its capital expenditures. Gold is sold in US dollars and the Corporation's costs are incurred principally in CFA Franc, Canadian dollars, Euros, Ghana Cedi, and US dollars. The Corporation also holds cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, and other receivables that are denominated in non-US dollar currencies which are subject to currency risk. The Corporation has not hedged its exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. The Corporation has not hedged its exposure to foreign currency exchange risk.

The table below highlights the net assets (liabilities) held in foreign currencies:

Table 32: Net assets in foreign currencies

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
($'000)		
Canadian dollar	(10,137)	(6,082)
CFA Francs	(8,765)	16,591
Euro	3,404	-
Other currencies	1,474	(668)
	(14,024)	**9,841**

The effect on earnings and other comprehensive earnings before tax as at June 30, 2017, of a 10% appreciation or depreciation in the foreign currencies against the US dollar on the above mentioned financial and non-financial assets and liabilities of the Corporation is estimated to be $1.4 million (December 31, 2016, $1.0 million), if all other variables remained constant. The calculation is based on the Corporation's statement of financial position as at June 30, 2017.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows from, or the fair values of, the Corporation's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Corporation is exposed to interest rate risk primarily on its long-term debt. Since marketable securities and government treasury securities held as loans are short term in nature and are usually held to maturity, there is minimal fair value sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The Corporation continually monitors its exposure to interest rates and is comfortable with its exposure given the relatively low short-term US interest rates and LIBOR.

The effect on earnings and other comprehensive earnings before tax as June 30, 2017, of a 10% change in the LIBOR rate on the Facility is estimated to be $2.3 million (December 31, 2016 - $0.1 million).

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Corporation's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. There has been no change in the Corporation's objectives and policies for managing this risk and no significant changes to the Corporation's exposure to price risk during the year ended June 30, 2017.

9. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

9.1. DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported on a timely basis to senior management, including the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Additionally, these controls and procedures provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the Corporation's annual and interim filings (as such terms are defined under National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*) and other reports filed or submitted under Canadian securities law is recorded, processed, summarised and reported within the time periods specified by those laws, and that material information is accumulated and communicated to management including the CEO and CFO as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As at December 31, 2016, management evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures as required by Canadian Securities Law. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that as of December 31, 2016, the disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

There have been no material changes in the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures since the year ended December 31, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's public disclosures.

9.2. INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Corporation's management, with the participation of its CEO and CFO, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting. Under the supervision of the CFO, the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

As at December 31, 2016, management evaluated the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as required by Canadian securities laws.

Based on that evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, the CEO and CFO have concluded that, as at December 31, 2016, the internal controls over financial reporting were effective and able to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

There have been no material changes in the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting since the year ended December 31, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting.

9.3. LIMITATIONS OF CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Corporation's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the actions of one individual, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorised override of the control. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

The Corporation was unable to conduct an assessment of the Karma Gold Mine's internal control over financial reporting in the period between the acquisition date and the date of management's internal control assessment due to the timing of the acquisition. Accordingly, management excluded from its assessment the internal control over financial reporting of the Karma Gold Mine, which was acquired on April 26, 2016, as permitted under National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure. The Corporation will include its assessment of the Karma Gold Mine's internal control over financial reporting in its 2017 annual management report on internal control.

10. APPENDIX A: DETAILED RESERVES AND RESOURCES

The following table shows the consolidated reserves and resources as at December 31, 2016.

Table 33: Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources as at December 31, 2016

	ON A 100% BASIS			ON A ATTRIBUTABLE BASIS		
Resources shown inclusive of Reserves	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Content (Au koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Content (Au koz)
Agbaou Mine (85% owned) [1]						
Proven Reserves	1.0	2.20	69	0.8	2.20	59
Probable Reserves	10.0	2.44	784	8.5	2.44	666
P&P Reserves	**11.0**	**2.41**	**853**	**9.3**	**2.41**	**725**
Measured Resource	1.9	1.41	85	1.6	1.41	72
Indicated Resources	11.2	2.56	919	9.5	2.56	781
M&I Resources	**13.0**	**2.39**	**1,004**	**11.1**	**2.39**	**853**
Inferred Resources	1.1	1.73	60	0.9	1.73	51
Nzema Mine (90% owned) [2]						
Proven Reserves	2.1	2.73	181	1.9	2.73	163
Probable Reserves	1.3	2.70	110	1.1	2.70	99
P&P Reserves	**3.3**	**2.72**	**291**	**3.0**	**2.72**	**262**
Measured Resource	21.1	1.37	929	19.0	1.37	836
Indicated Resources	12.0	1.31	502,0	10.8	1.31	452
M&I Resources	**33.1**	**1.35**	**1,431**	**29.8**	**1.35**	**1,288**
Inferred Resources	5.9	1.290	243,4	5.3	1.29	219
Tabakoto Mine (80-90% owned) [3]						
Proven Reserves	2.9	2.98	274	2.3	2.98	221
Probable Reserves	3.4	3.12	341	2.8	3.12	283
P&P Reserves	**6.3**	**3.06**	**615**	**5.1**	**3.06**	**504**
Measured Resource	6.9	2.88	638	5.5	2.88	513
Indicated Resources	12.1	3.09	1,206	10.3	3.09	1,005
M&I Resources	**19.0**	**3.01**	**1,844**	**15.8**	**3.01**	**1,517**
Inferred Resources	8.2	3.45	908	6.7	3.45	734
Houndé Project (90% owned) [4]						
Proven Reserves	3.7	2.48	296	3.3	2.48	266
Probable Reserves	26.9	2.06	1,779	24.2	2.06	1,602
P&P Reserves	**30.6**	**2.11**	**2,075**	**27.5**	**2.11**	**1,868**
Measured Resource	3.7	2.57	305	3.3	2.57	275
Indicated Resources	34.2	2.04	2,247	30.8	2.04	2,022
M&I Resources	**37.9**	**2.09**	**2,551**	**34.1**	**2.09**	**2,297**
Inferred Resources	3.2	2.62	274	2.9	2.62	246
Ity Mine & CIL Project (55% owned) [5]						
Proven Reserves	0.1	2.90	6	0.00	2.90	3
Probable Reserves	43.8	1.50	2,117	24.1	1.50	1,164
P&P Reserves	**43.9**	**1.50**	**2,123**	**24.1**	**1.50**	**1,168**
Measured Resource	0.0	1.84	2	0.00	1.84	1
Indicated Resources	52.8	1.64	2,777	29.0	1.64	1,527
M&I Resources	**52.8**	**1.64**	**2,779**	**29.0**	**1.64**	**1,528**
Inferred Resources	30.2	1.45	1,406	16.6	1.45	773
Karma Mine (90% owned) [6]						
Proven Reserves	0.4	0.59	8	0.4	0.59	7
Probable Reserves	37.4	0.92	1,109	33.7	0.92	997
P&P Reserves	**37.9**	**0.92**	1,117	**34.1**	**0.92**	**1,004**
Measured Resource	0.4	0.59	8	0.4	0.59	7
Indicated Resources	83.8	1.10	2,973	75.4	1.10	2,676
M&I Resources	**84.3**	**1.10**	**2,981**	**75.8**	**1.10**	**2,683**
Inferred Resources	19.3	1.27	791	17.4	1.27	712
Total Endeavour Mining						
Proven Reserves	10	2.57	834	9	2.56	720
Probable Reserves	123	1.58	6,240	94	1.58	4,812
P&P Reserves	**133**	**1.66**	**7,074**	**103**	**1.67**	**5,532**
Measured Resource	34	1.80	1,967	30	1.77	1,704
Indicated Resources	206	1.60	10,623	166	1.59	8,463
M&I Resources	**240**	**1.63**	**12,59**	**196**	**1.62**	**10,167**
Inferred Resources	68	1.69	3,682	50	1.71	2,736

The mineral reserves and resources were estimated as at December 31, 2016 in accordance with the provisions adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) and incorporated into the NI 43-101. Mr. Adriaan "Attie" Roux, Pr.Sci.Nat., Endeavour Mining's Chief Operating Officer, has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information contained in this presentation. Adriaan Roux is a "Qualified Person" as defined in NI 43-101.

The Qualified Persons (QP's) responsible for the NI 43-101 compliant mineral reserve and resource estimates are detailed in the following table. All QP's are independent of Endeavour Mining, except Kevin Harris, Michael Alyoshin and John Barry.

MINERAL RESOURCES

QUALIFIED PERSON	POSITION	PROPERTY/DEPOSIT
Kevin Harris, CPG	Group Resource Manager, Endeavour Mining Corp	Agbaou, Tabakoto (except Kofi A, Kofi C, Blanaid deposits), Bakatouo and Colline Sud deposits (Ity mine), North Kao deposit (Karma mine), Bouere and Dohoum deposits (Hounde project)
Mark Zammit, MAIG	Principal, Cube Consulting Pty Ltd	Ity (except Bakatouo and Colline Sud deposits), Vindaloo deposits (Hounde project)
Eugene Puritch, P.Eng.	President, P&E Mining Consultants Inc	Karma (except North Kao deposit), Kofi A, Kofi C and Blanaid deposits (Tabakoto)
Nic Johnson, MAIG	Principal, MPR Geological Consultants Pty Ltd	Nzema

MINERAL RESERVES

QUALIFIED PERSON	POSITION	PROPERTY/DEPOSIT
Michael Alyoshin, MAusIMM CP (Min)	Chief Mining Engineer - Strategic Projects, Endeavour Mining Corp	Agbaou, Nzema, Tabakoto open pits, Bouere and Dohoun deposits (Hounde), North Kao deposit (Karma), Heap Leach (Ity)
John Barry, P.Eng.	Technical Services Manager - Tabakoto mine, Endeavour Mining Corp	Tabakoto underground
Ross Malcolm Cheyne, BE FAusIMM	Director, Orelogy Group Pty Ltd	Vindaloo deposits (Hounde)
Eugene Puritch, P.Eng.	President, P&E Mining Consultants Inc	Karma (except North Kao deposit)
Tamer Dincer, FAusIMM	Principal, Mining Solutions	CIL (Ity)

1. The following notes apply to all the Resource and Reserve Tables in this AIF the mineral resources and reserves have been estimated and reported in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101, 'Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects' and the Definition Standards adopted by CIM Council in May 2014.
2. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3. All Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Mineral Reserves
4. Tonnages are rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes; gold grades are rounded to two decimal place; ounces are rounded to the nearest 1,000oz. Rounding may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade and contained metal.
5. Tonnes and grade measurements are in metric units; contained gold is in troy ounces.
6. The reporting of Mineral Reserves and Resources are based on a gold price as detailed below:

Project[1]	Agbaou	Nzema	Tabakoto		Ity	Karma[2]	Hounde
			UG	Open Pit			
Reserves Au price	1,350	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,300	1,300
Resources Au price	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,557	1,500

[1] Cut off grades for all resources open pits are 0,5g/tAu, except at Karma where the cutoff grade is defined by material type: Oxide=0.2, Transition=0.22 and Sulfide=0,5

[2] North Kao resources has a gold price of $1,500/oz

7. At Tabakoto, the breakdown for underground and open pit reserves is as follows:

Underground Reserves	Open Pit Reserves

On a 100% basis	Tonnage (kt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Content (Au koz)	Tonnage (kt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Content (Au koz)
Proven Reserves	2,589	3.03	252	263	2.60	22
Probable Reserves	1,975	3.13	199	1,432	3.08	142
P&P Reserves	**4,564**	**3.07**	**451**	**1,695**	**3.01**	**164**

8. At Ity, the breakdown for Heap Leach and CIL pit reserves is as follows:

	Heap Leach Reserves			CIL Reserves		
On a 100% basis	Tonnage (kt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Content (Au koz)	Tonnage (kt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Content (Au koz)
Proven Reserves	70	2.67	6	-	-	-
Probable Reserves	3,209	2.48	256	40,620	1.43	1,861
P&P Reserves	**3,279**	**2.49**	**262**	**40,620**	**1.43**	**1,861**

The scientific and technical information relating to the Agbaou mine, Nzema mine, Ity mine, Tabakoto mine, Karma mine and Hounde project contained in this website has been derived from or based on the following technical reports. Copies of the reports are available electronically on SEDAR at www.sedar.com under the Corporation's profile.

- Agbaou mine: "Technical Report, Mineral Resource and Reserve Update for the Agbaou Gold Mine, Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa" dated effective December 31, 2014
- Ity mine:"Ity CIL Project National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report", dated December 9, 2016
- Tabakoto mine: "Technical Report and Mineral Resource and Reserve Update for the Tabakoto Gold Mine, Mali, West Africa" dated effective December 31, 2015
- Karma mine: “Technical Report on an updated Feasibility Study and a Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Karma Gold Project, Burkina Faso, West Africa”
- Nzema mine: “Technical Report and Mineral Resource and Reserve Update for the Nzema Gold Mine, Ghana, West Africa”, effective date December 31, 2012
- Hounde project: "Houndé Gold Project, Burkina Faso, Feasibility Study NI 43-101 Technical Report", dated effective October 31, 2013.

Additional information relating to the Corporation is available on the Corporation’s web site at www.endeavourmining.com and in the Corporation’s most recently filed Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this MD&A and certain information incorporated herein by reference constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the Corporation’s plans or future financial or operating performance, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, the realisation of mineral reserve estimates, conclusions of economic assessments of projects, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of future production, future capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, requirements for additional capital, sources and timing of additional financing, realisation of unused tax benefits and future outcome of legal and tax matters. Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “plans”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, “will continue” or “believes”, or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved”. The material factors or assumptions used to develop material forward-looking statements are disclosed throughout this document.

Forward-looking statements, while based on management's best estimates and assumptions, are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of Endeavour Mining to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, including but not limited to: risks related to the successful integration of acquisitions; risks related to international operations; risks related to joint venture operations; risks related to general economic conditions and credit availability, actual results of current exploration activities, unanticipated reclamation expenses; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; fluctuations in prices of metals including gold; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, increases in market prices of mining consumables, possible variations in ore reserves, grade or recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents, labour disputes, title disputes, claims and limitations on insurance coverage and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, changes in national and local government regulation of mining operations, tax rules and regulations, and political and economic developments in countries in which the Corporation operates, actual resolutions of legal and tax matters, as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "Description of the Business – Risk Factors" in Endeavour Mining's most recent Annual Information Form available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Although Endeavour Mining has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Corporation's management reviews periodically information reflected in forward-looking statements. The Corporation has and continues to disclose in its Management's Discussion and Analysis and other publicly filed documents, changes to material factors or assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements and to the validity of the statements themselves, in the period the changes occur.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING RESERVES AND RESOURCES

Readers should refer to the most recent Annual Information Form of Endeavour Mining and other continuous disclosure documents filed by Endeavour Mining available at www.sedar.com, for further information on mineral reserves and resources, which is subject to the qualifications and notes set forth therein.

Additional information relating to the Corporation is available on the Corporation's web site at www.endeavourmining.com and in the Corporation's most recently filed Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.