

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE DIAMONDS INC.

**Annual Information Form
For the
Year Ended December 31, 2019**

March 23, 2020

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE DIAMONDS INC.

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Currency

Unless otherwise specified, all dollar references are to Canadian dollars. On March 20, 2020, one Canadian dollar was worth approximately \$0.6977 in United States currency, based on the noon exchange rate of the Bank of Canada.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This Annual Information Form (“AIF”) contains certain “forward-looking statements” and “forward-looking information” under applicable Canadian and United States securities laws concerning the business, operations and financial performance and condition of Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. Forward-looking statements and forward-looking information include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to estimated production and mine life of the project of Mountain Province; the realization of mineral reserve estimates; the timing and amount of estimated future production; costs of production; the future price of diamonds; the estimation of mineral reserves and resources; the ability to manage debt; capital expenditures; the ability to obtain permits for operations; liquidity; tax rates; and currency exchange rate fluctuations. Except for statements of historical fact relating to Mountain Province, certain information contained herein constitutes forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are frequently characterized by words such as “anticipates,” “may,” “can,” “plans,” “believes,” “estimates,” “expects,” “projects,” “targets,” “intends,” “likely,” “will,” “should,” “to be”, “potential” and other similar words, or statements that certain events or conditions “may”, “should” or “will” occur. Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates of management at the date the statements are made, and are based on a number of assumptions and subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Many of these assumptions are based on factors and events that are not within the control of Mountain Province and there is no assurance they will prove to be correct.

Factors that could cause actual results to vary materially from results anticipated by such forward-looking statements include business and operational risks which could arise in relation to COVID-19, including, but not limited to protocols which may be adopted to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and any impact of such protocols on Mountain Province's business and operations, variations in ore grade or recovery rates, changes in market conditions, changes in project parameters, mine sequencing; production rates; cash flow; risks relating to the availability and timeliness of permitting and governmental approvals; supply of, and demand for, diamonds; fluctuating commodity prices and currency exchange rates, the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry, failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated.

These factors are discussed in greater detail in this AIF and in Mountain Province's most recent MD&A filed on SEDAR, which also provide additional general assumptions in connection with these statements. Mountain Province cautions that the foregoing list of important factors is not exhaustive. Investors and others who base themselves on forward-looking statements should carefully consider the above factors as well as the uncertainties they represent and the risk they entail. Mountain Province believes that the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in this AIF should not be unduly relied upon. These statements speak only as of the date of this AIF.

Although Mountain Province has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future

events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Mountain Province undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's estimates or opinions should change except as required by applicable securities laws. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Statements concerning mineral reserve and resource estimates may also be deemed to constitute forward-looking statements to the extent they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered as the property is developed.

Further, Mountain Province may make changes to its business plans that could affect its results. The principal assets of Mountain Province are administered pursuant to a joint venture under which Mountain Province is not the operator. Mountain Province is exposed to actions taken or omissions made by the operator within its prerogative and/or determinations made by the joint venture under its terms. Such actions or omissions may impact the future performance of Mountain Province. Under its current note and revolving credit facilities Mountain Province is subject to certain limitations on its ability to pay dividends on common stock. The declaration of dividends is at the discretion of Mountain Province's Board of Directors, subject to the limitations under the Company's debt facilities, and will depend on Mountain Province's financial results, cash requirements, future prospects, and other factors deemed relevant by the Board.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

Mountain Province Diamonds Inc., formerly Mountain Province Mining Inc., was formed on November 1, 1997 by the amalgamation of Mountain Province Mining Inc. ("**Old MPV**") and 444965 B.C. Ltd. ("**444965**"). The Company changed its name from Mountain Province Mining Inc. to Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. effective October 16, 2000. It commenced trading under its new name on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "**TSX**") on October 25, 2000.

Pursuant to an arrangement agreement (the "**Arrangement Agreement**") with Glenmore Highlands Inc. ("**Glenmore**") dated May 10, 2000, Glenmore was amalgamated with a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company to form a new wholly-owned subsidiary ("**Mountain Glen**") of the Company. Glenmore had two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Baltic Minerals BV, incorporated in the Netherlands, and Baltic Minerals Finland OY, incorporated in Finland. Pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement, these companies became wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company.

Pursuant to an Assignment and Assumption Agreement dated March 25, 2004 between the Company and Mountain Glen, Mountain Glen distributed its property and assets in specie to the Company. Mountain Glen was voluntarily dissolved on August 4, 2004. Baltic Minerals BV and its subsidiary Baltic Minerals Finland OY were voluntarily dissolved in 2006.

On September 20, 2005, the Company continued incorporation under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario).

On October 1, 2014, Camphor Ventures Inc. (formerly Sierra Madre Resources Inc.) and the Company were amalgamated under the name "Mountain Province Diamonds Inc."

On October 2, 2014, 2435386 Ontario Inc. was incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. At the request of the project debt facility lenders, the participating interest of the Company in the Gahcho Kué Project was transferred to 2435386 Ontario Inc. in exchange for common shares of 2435386 Ontario Inc.

On October 3, 2014, 2435572 Ontario Inc. was incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

On October 3, 2014, the Company transferred the shares of 2435386 Ontario Inc. to 2435572 Ontario Inc. in exchange for common shares of 2435572 Ontario Inc.

On April 13, 2018, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common shares of Kennady Diamonds Inc. in exchange for common shares of Mountain Province Diamonds Inc.

The names of the Company's subsidiaries, their dates of incorporation and the jurisdictions in which they were incorporated as at the date of filing of this AIF, are as follows:

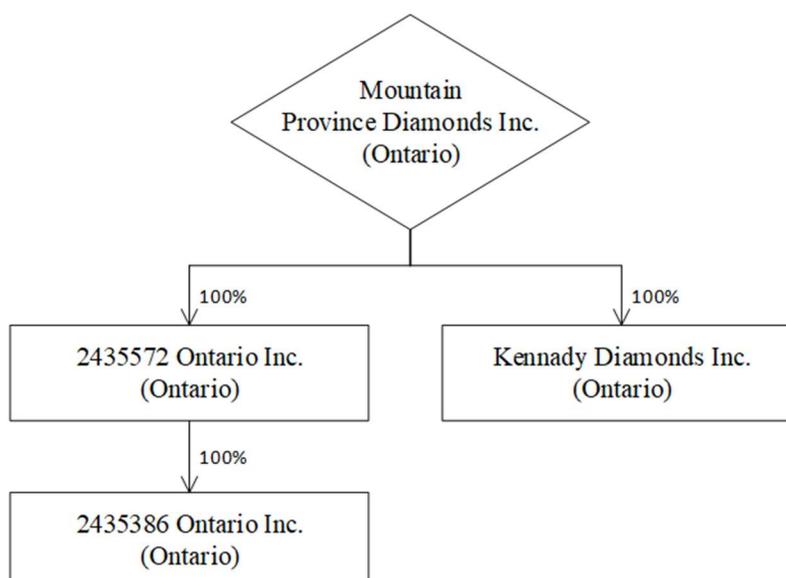
Name of Subsidiary	Date of Incorporation	Jurisdiction of Incorporation
2435386 Ontario Inc.	October 2, 2014	Ontario Canada
2435572 Ontario Inc.	October 3, 2014	Ontario Canada
Kennady Diamonds Inc.	February 27, 2012	Ontario Canada

The Company's registered, records, administrative, and executive office is at 161 Bay Street, Suite 1410, PO Box 216, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2S1, the telephone number is (416) 361-3562, and the fax number is (416) 603-8565.

The Company is a reporting issuer in every province of Canada other than Quebec, and the common shares of the Company are listed and posted for trading on the TSX and OTCQX under the symbol "MPVD".

Intercorporate Relationships

As at March 23, 2020, Mountain Province's corporate structure was as follows:



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. is focused on the mining and marketing of rough diamonds to the global market. The Company supplies rough diamonds to the global market from its 49% ownership interest in

the Gahcho Kué diamond mine (the "**GK Diamond Mine**"). The GK Diamond Mine is located in Canada's Northwest Territories.

The Company acquired its interest in the mineral claims and properties that were developed into the GK Diamond Mine in August 1992. The GK Diamond Mine was built and is operated by a joint venture (the "**Gahcho Kué Joint Venture**") in which the Company has an undivided 49% interest. The other joint venture participant, De Beers Canada Inc. ("**De Beers**"), has an undivided 51% interest. Construction of the GK Diamond Mine commenced in 2014, with initial production commencing mid 2016.

Three Year History

Fiscal Year 2017

On March 1, 2017, De Beers as Operator of the GK Diamond Mine determined that over a 30-day period, approximately 70% of the designed production capacity among other criteria had been achieved, and commercial production was declared for financial reporting purposes.

Under the Gahcho Kué Joint Venture Agreement (see Mineral Properties – History on page 8), commercial production for sunk cost repayment purposes is based on the first day after 30 days (excluding maintenance days) of achieving and maintaining 70% of designed production capacity. For royalty purposes for the Government of the Northwest Territories, commercial production is based on the first day after 90 days of achieving 60% of designed production capacity.

During 2017, the GK Diamond Mine recovered approximately 5.9 million carats of diamonds on a 100% basis and the Company received its 49% share or approximately 2.9 million carats. During 2017, the Company sold approximately 2.7 million carats of diamonds, including pre-commercial production sales. The Company conducted ten sales during 2017.

In December 2017, the Company through its subsidiary 2435386 Ontario Inc. renewed agreements with DMMC, WDM and Bonas for 12 months to December 31, 2018.

On December 11, 2017, Mountain Province closed a private offering of US\$330,000,000 senior secured second lien notes due December 15, 2022 (the "**Notes**"). The Notes accrue interest at a coupon rate of 8.0% per year, payable semi-annually in arrears. Pursuant to an indenture, dated December 11, 2017, between Mountain Province, the guarantors and Computershare Trust Company, N.A. (the "**Mountain Province Indenture**"), the Notes are initially guaranteed on a senior secured basis by all of Mountain Province's existing subsidiaries and thereafter by all of Mountain Province's restricted subsidiaries (as such term is defined in the Mountain Province Indenture). The Notes and the guarantees are secured on a second-priority basis by substantially all of the assets of Mountain Province and the guarantors, including diamonds in inventory, equity interests in the guarantors and the assignment and pledge of Mountain Province's participation interests and rights in the Gahcho Kué Joint Venture, subject to certain customary exceptions.

Mountain Province used the net proceeds from the offering of the Notes, together with cash on its balance sheet, to fully repay and terminate its US\$370 million project loan facility (of which US\$357 million was outstanding as of September 30, 2017), to fully repay amounts owing to De Beers for historic sunk costs related to the development of the mine (of which approximately C\$48.5 million of costs and accumulated interest was outstanding as of September 30, 2017), and to pay related fees and expenses of the offering of the Notes and the entry into the Revolving Credit Agreement (defined below). The Mountain Province Indenture agreement can be viewed at www.SEDAR.com filed on December 21, 2017 under 'Material Documents'.

Concurrently with the closing of the Notes offering, Mountain Province entered into an undrawn US\$50 million first lien revolving credit facility agreement, dated December 11, 2017, among 2435572 as borrower, Mountain Province and 2435386 as guarantors, Scotiabank as administrative agent, and Scotiabank and Nedbank Limited, London Branch as lenders (the "**Revolving Credit Agreement**"). The liens securing the Notes are junior to liens securing the Revolving Credit Agreement.

The Revolving Credit Agreement contains customary covenants for such facility and financial maintenance covenants, including total leverage ratio and interest coverage ratio. The Revolving Credit Agreement also restricts Mountain Province's ability to make certain payments and distributions, including dividend payments, except where no default or event of default has occurred or would result and certain threshold tests of financial health are met.

Fiscal Year 2018

During 2018, the GK Diamond Mine recovered approximately 6.9 million carats of diamonds on a 100% basis and the Company received its 49% share or approximately 3.4 million carats. During 2018, the Company sold approximately 3.3 million carats of diamonds. The Company conducted ten sales during 2018.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company repurchased \$26.4 million (US\$20.1 million) of outstanding secured notes.

In the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company declared and paid a dividend of \$0.04 per common share totaling \$8.4 million.

On January 29, 2018, Mountain Province and Kennady jointly announced that they had entered into a definitive arrangement agreement dated January 28, 2018 (the "**Kennady Arrangement Agreement**"), whereby, subject to the terms and conditions of the Kennady Arrangement Agreement, Mountain Province acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Kennady Diamonds Inc. ("**Kennady**") by way of a statutory plan of arrangement (the "**Kennady Arrangement**") under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario). Under the terms of the Kennady Arrangement, shareholders of Kennady received, in exchange for each common share of Kennady held at the effective time of the Kennady Arrangement, 0.975 of a common share of Mountain Province. The Kennady Arrangement constituted a "related party transaction" for purposes of Multilateral Instrument 61-101, because (i) Kennady was a "related party" of the Company by virtue of Mr. Dermot Fachtna Desmond, together with Bottin (International) Investments Ltd., a corporation controlled by him, being a "control person" (as defined in section 1(1) of the *Securities Act* (Ontario)) of both the Company and Kennady, and (ii) the Arrangement resulted in the Company acquiring Kennady through an arrangement.

Concurrently with the signing of the Kennady Arrangement Agreement, the Company entered into voting and support agreements (the "**Kennady Voting and Support Agreements**") with certain Kennady shareholders, namely Mr. Desmond, Bottin (International) Investments Ltd., and all of the directors and officers of Kennady, pursuant to which, and subject to the terms of which, they agreed, among other things, to vote their common shares of Kennady in favour of the Kennady Arrangement resolution.

On March 16, 2018, the Company announced it had signed a non-binding memorandum of understanding ("**MoU**") with De Beers. The MoU contemplates a framework under which properties owned by Kennady would be incorporated into the Gahcho Kué joint venture, in the event that the Company's proposed acquisition of Kennady is approved.

The Kennady Arrangement Agreement can be viewed at www.sedar.com, filed on February 7, 2018 under 'Material Documents'. The Kennady Arrangement became effective on April 13, 2018.

Fiscal Year 2019

During 2019, the GK Diamond Mine recovered approximately 6.8 million carats of diamonds on a 100% basis and the Company received its 49% share or approximately 3.3 million carats. During 2019, the Company sold approximately 3.3 million carats of diamonds. The Company conducted ten sales during 2019.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company repurchased \$13.2 million (US\$10 million) of outstanding secured notes.

During the 2019 near-mine exploration program, the Company discovered the Wilson kimberlite. It was the first new kimberlite discovery at Gahcho Kué in 20 years, with portions of the kimberlite within the planned pit outline for Tuzo.

At the Kennady North Project, the Company updated the Inferred Mineral Resource estimate for the Faraday 2 kimberlite to include 5.45 million carats of diamonds contained in 2.07 million tonnes of kimberlite, with an overall grade of 2.63 carats per tonne and an average value of US\$140 per carat. This represents a 49% increase in total tonnes and 74% increase in total carats for the Faraday 2 kimberlite.

Fiscal Year 2020

During 2020, the GK Diamond Mine operational plan anticipates total ore and waste mined of 42 million to 43 million tonnes and ore processing of approximately 3.3 million to 3.4 million tonnes, recovering between 6.75 million and 6.95 million carats (100% basis) and reflecting a recovered grade of between 2.04 cpt and 2.05 cpt. The Company expects to conduct nine sales during 2020.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

General

The Company is focused on the mining and marketing of rough diamonds to the global market. The Company's participation in the mining sector of the diamond industry is through its ownership interest in 2435386 Ontario Inc., which is a 49% participant in the Gahcho Kué Joint Venture which owns and operates the GK Diamond Mine in the Northwest Territories.

The Company is also engaged in diamond exploration in an area of interest immediately adjacent to the Gahcho Kué Joint Venture through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Kennady Diamonds Inc.

Principal Markets and Distribution

The Company markets its 49% share of production from the GK Diamond Mine by sorting and valuing diamonds that are then sold through the facilities of the international diamond market in Antwerp, Belgium.

Competitive Conditions

The Global Diamond Industry Report 2019 published by Bain & Company Inc. (the "Bain Report"), highlighted the challenges faced by the diamond industry in 2019 and cautions that while some improvement is anticipated in 2020, full industry recovery is not expected until 2021. The Bain Report includes the following in its key points.

Short-term challenges caused rough producers and polished manufacturers' year-on-year revenues to shrink by 25% and 10% respectively in 2019. Near record-high rough diamond production in 2017 and H1 2018 was followed by lower-than-expected demand for polished diamonds in the second half of 2018 into 2019, which the Bain Report describes as causing a ripple effect through the supply chain.

In the second half of 2019, rough diamond demand slowed further, causing rough stocks to build and placing further pressure on rough prices. The major rough producers adjusted production plans for the remainder of the year and offered their customers increased purchasing flexibility. In Q4, the majors announced significant rough diamond price decreases, on average 5%. Price adjustments in smaller, cheaper goods were considerably larger, with double digit percentage decreases recorded across many product categories. A number of smaller producers reduced their exposure to this difficult market by cancelling auctions and tenders planned for the third and fourth quarters. Mountain Province is an exception, having sold 100% of its production volume through 2019. Overall in 2019, global rough diamond sales declined 25% year-on-year.

The Bain Report stated that after recording modest sales growth in 2018, cutting and polishing revenues are expected to decline between 10% and 15% in 2019. In recent years, the midstream has faced pressure from both ends of the supply chain. Polished manufacturers struggled to balance 2017 and 2018's high rough production levels with the ever-more sophisticated inventory management strategies of retailers. This pincer-movement increased pressure on polished revenues and margins through 2018 and into 2019.

Despite reductions in supply volumes and rough diamond prices in the last 12 months, the return of margins to polished manufacturers is yet to be confirmed. Facing a large inventory overhang at the start of 2019, polishing factories cut capacity and focussed throughput on smaller goods to maintain utilisation rates and reduce working capital levels. Manufacturers are also seeking longer-term financing as consignment practices increase and inventory turnover days lengthen in many product segments. Access to financing remains difficult as banks continue to tighten finance and credit requirements. The Bain Report estimates that available financing for midstream players has decreased by 30%, or USD 5 billion, since 2013.

During 2019, prices for polished diamonds decreased with higher end categories registering the largest declines. Towards the end of the year and into January 2020, polished prices had shown signs of stabilising. However, the global spread of a novel coronavirus ("**COVID-19**") has cast widespread uncertainty throughout the industry. Presently, there is significant uncertainty regarding the magnitude COVID-19 will have upon the diamond industry and future impacts on diamond prices and demand.

The decreased demand for polished diamonds seen through H1 2018 and 2019 was driven by two major factors. The first is lower levels of consumer confidence from global geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties, including the US trade war with China which introduced a 15% tariff on Chinese jewellery imports. The second is a structural change in supply chain inventory management as growth in online sales increases efficiencies and reduces the level of inventory required by retailers.

The Bain Report states that diamond jewellery retail demand has been mixed since mid-2018. In 2018, robust diamond jewellery sales resulted in 2% growth. The Bain Report includes an expectation that 2019 retail sales will decline by up to 2% in US dollars but remain stable in local currencies. This expectation was stated prior to the release of US holiday season results.

Early reports from the US are that the 2019 holiday season was healthy. Signet, the US market's largest jewellery retailer, reported 1.6% same-store sales growth for the nine-week period ending January 4, 2020. Signet also reported strong year-on-year growth in online sales. Tiffany and Co. reported holiday sales increases of 2% to 4% in North America and 1% to 3% worldwide. The relative health of high-end

luxury retail jewellery brands is also illustrated by LVMH and Richemont Group's most recent results which show healthy growth in jewellery and watches category revenues, and LVMH's acquisition of Tiffany in November 2019.

Broader macro-economic uncertainties continued to weigh on the diamond industry through 2019. Chinese growth rates slowed, due to US-China trade tensions, depreciation of the yuan against the US dollar and continuing unrest in Hong Kong. In January 2020 on the back of solid results at retail in the major diamond jewellery markets, the industry saw early signs of recovery along the diamond distribution pipeline. However, COVID-19's global spread has cast widespread uncertainty throughout the industry. In China, as the outbreak of COVID-19 coincided with the Lunar New Year, it effectively negated this market's all-important, diamond jewellery selling season. At present, there is significant uncertainty regarding the magnitude COVID-19 will have upon the diamond industry and future impacts on diamond prices and demand.

Growth in the lab-grown diamond segment is expected to continue, as industrial capacity increases and production costs decline. Retail prices for lab-grown product continue to fall against those of natural diamonds. Bain and Company estimates that at the end of 2019, an LGD product is retailing at a 50-55% price discount to an equivalent natural stone, compared to a 20% discount three years ago. Consumer awareness and acceptance of the LGD product segment is growing, particularly in North American markets. The natural diamond industry is keen to safeguard clear demarcation between the two product segments, by boosting generic and branded natural diamond marketing campaigns and continuing to invest in and promote LGD detection technologies.

The Bain Report expects the midstream to clear its inventory backlog in the beginning of 2020, bringing a better year for the industry. However, based on Bain's historical analysis, it does not expect the industry to fully recover in 2020 because of ongoing supply-demand imbalance and limited access to midstream financing options. The mid-term supply fundamentals, particularly for cheaper rough diamond categories, are more positive with the pending closure of older mines.

Despite the current challenges, the Bain Report remains optimistic about the long-term outlook for the diamond market. Bain's updated 2030 supply-demand forecast projects rough diamond supply growth in volume terms to be negative 2% or 0% annually. Bain expects demand for mined rough diamonds to recover, either remaining at current levels or increasing at 3% annually through 2030.

The Bain Report clearly states that recovery requires continued growth of GDP, the middle class and purchasing power, particularly in China and India. The report also states that to maintain or expand its share of this increasing wealth, the natural diamond industry must provide structured marketing support or risk losing ground to the Electronics and Experiences categories, and lab-grown stones, as consumer preferences shift and cultural norms change.

Employees

As at March 23, 2020, the Company had 10 employees and retained no part-time consultants.

Persons employed at the GK Diamond Mine are employees of De Beers, the operator of the GK Diamond Mine.

Specialized Skills and Knowledge

The Company's success at marketing diamonds is dependent on the services of key executives and skilled employees, and the continuance of key relationships with certain third parties, such as diamantaires for

the marketing of rough diamonds. The Company competes for these skilled employees with other diamond producers.

De Beers, as operator of the GK Diamond Mine, is responsible for ensuring that it has the mining engineers and skilled miners required to mine the diamonds and process the diamond production from the GK Diamond Mine. De Beers competes for these skilled employees with other mines in the Northwest Territories and elsewhere in Canada. The Company is not responsible for the hiring or retention of these skilled employees.

Environmental Protection

The Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine is subject to environmental requirements and conditions of operation contained in several statutes and administered by Canadian federal and Northwest Territorial authorities. These requirements and conditions may change from time to time, and a breach of legislation may result in the imposition of fines or penalties. Environmental legislation continues to evolve in a manner such that standards, enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are becoming stricter. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies, directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in government regulations has the potential to reduce the profitability of future operations.

Northwest Territories' requirements are administered by the various territorial government departments and Workers' Safety and Compensation Commission-Prevention Services. Laws and regulations that might impact the Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine include those that protect heritage resources, wildlife and the environment and those that regulate workplace safety, mine safety, training in the handling of dangerous materials, road transportation, air quality, and the use of hazardous substances and pesticides.

Mineral Properties

The Company holds a 49% undivided interest in the Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine, and a 100% undivided interest in exploration mineral properties managed under its wholly-owned subsidiary, Kennady Diamonds Inc.

The Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine

Property Location, Access and Infrastructure

The GK Diamond Mine is located in the Northwest Territories (“**NWT**”) of Canada, in the District of Mackenzie, 300 km east-northeast of Yellowknife and 80 km east-southeast of the Snap Lake Mine (owned by De Beers and currently on care and maintenance). The site lies on the edge of the continuous permafrost zone in an area known as the barren lands. The surface is characterised as heath/tundra, with occasional knolls, bedrock outcrops, and localised surface depressions interspersed with lakes. A thin discontinuous cover of organic and mineral soil overlies primarily bedrock, which, occurs typically within a few metres of surface. Some small stands of stunted spruce are found in the area. There are myriad lakes in the area. Kennady Lake, under which the kimberlite pipes lie, is a local headwater lake with a minimal catchment area.

A winter road connects Yellowknife to the Snap Lake, Ekati, and Diavik mines during February and March each year (Figure 1-1). The road is operated under a Licence of Occupation by the winter road joint venture partners who operate the Ekati, Diavik, and Snap Lake mines (Snap Lake ceased operations in December 2015). The GK Diamond Mine became a winter road joint venture partner in 2013. The road passes within 70 km of the GK Diamond Mine, at Mackay Lake. A 120 km winter road spur has been established from Mackay Lake to the project site, and was open in 1999, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017,

The agreement also provided that De Beers could have earned up to a 60% interest in the project by funding development and construction of a commercial-scale mine. This Gahcho Kué Joint Venture Agreement was amended and restated in July 2009, pursuant to which the De Beers ownership interest was established at 51% of the GK Diamond Mine and the Company's at 49%.

Mineral Tenure and Royalties

A royalty is payable to the government of the Northwest Territories (the “**NWT Royalty**”). The NWT Royalty is equal to the lesser of either (i) 13% of the output value of the mine, or (ii) an amount calculated based on a sliding scale of royalty rates dependent upon the value of output of the mine, that can range from 0% to 14%.

	<u>Dollar Value of the Output of the Mine*</u>	<u>Royalty Payable on that Portion of the Value</u>
1.	10,000 or less	0%
2.	greater than 10,000 but not greater than 5 million	5%
3.	greater than 5 million but not greater than 10 million	6%
4.	greater than 10 million but not greater than 15 million	7%
5.	greater than 15 million but not greater than 20 million	8%
6.	greater than 20 million but not greater than 25 million	9%
7.	greater than 25 million but not greater than 30 million	10%
8.	greater than 30 million but not greater than 35 million	11%
9.	greater than 35 million but not greater than 40 million	12%
10.	greater than 40 million but not greater than 45 million	13%
11.	greater than 45 million	14%

*Output of the mine is defined as revenues less allowable deductions such as cost to sell diamonds, processing allowance and other operating costs.

The NWT Royalty is based on achieving an average of 60% of the GK Diamond Mine's rated capacity in a 90-day period which was achieved in December 2016. The Company filed NWT Royalty returns for the very first time for fiscal 2016 which established opening balances and no sales were reported. In April 2018, the Corporation filed its second year of NWT Royalty return for fiscal 2017 and the first royalty payment to NWT occurred in the amount of \$574,000. Although the Corporation had sufficient royalty tax pool deductions to allow the Corporation to file a nil return, the Corporation elected to pay a minimal amount of royalty tax, to take advantage of the lower royalty tax rates on the sliding scale. In fiscal 2018, the Corporation elected to pay a minimal amount of royalty tax of \$567,299 to conserve the carry forward tax pools for when the output of the mine reaches a higher dollar value. In fiscal 2019, the Corporation elected not to pay a minimal amount of royalty tax.

Permits and Agreements

Exploration programs to date were conducted under the permits obtained from the appropriate authority, including:

- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – Type A Land Use Permit
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – Type B Water Licence
- Workers' Compensation Board, Mine Health and Safety – Drilling Authorization
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – Quarry Permit
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – Registration of Fuel Storage Tanks
- Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre – Archaeology.

On August 12, 2014, De Beers and the Company announced that the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board had issued the Gahcho Kué Type A Land Use Permit and sent the Type A Water License for final approval to the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources (of the Government of the Northwest Territories).

On September 25, 2014, De Beers and the Company announced that the Gahcho Kué Project had received approval of the Type A Water License by the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Geology

The GK Mine covers a portion of the southeastern Slave Geological Province, an Archean terrane ranging in age from 4.03 Ga to 2.55 Ga. The area consists of granodiorite intrusions, high-grade gneisses and migmatites, along with volcanic and sedimentary supracrustal rocks typical of many greenstone belts in the Slave Province. The kimberlite bodies in the Gahcho Kué area were emplaced between 531-542Ma during the Cambrian Period. Erosional processes since emplacement may have been significant, stripping the kimberlites almost to their root zones but still preserving the hypabyssal and diatreme facies. The GK Mine property hosts seven known kimberlites to date; Tuzo, 5034, Hearne, Curie, Tesla, Wilson, and Dunn. The historic Wallace kimberlite is now a part of 5034 and called the Southwest Corridor ('SWC'), and the historic North Pipe is now a part of 5034 and called the Northeast Extension ('NEX').

Exploration

In August 2018, a high-resolution aeromagnetic survey with a superconducting quantum interference device ('SQUID') was completed. The SQUID survey incorporated a total of 1,630 line kilometers with tie lines at 200 meters spacing and survey lines at 35 meter spacing. The SQUID results, combined with historical indicator mineral, magnetic, EM and gravity data, were used to identify several potential target areas in the GK lease area. These target areas were subjected to ground gravity and OhmMapper resistivity surveys beginning in late 2019 that were used to refine and rank the target areas. A total of ten target areas are scheduled for drill-testing as part of the winter 2020 exploration program.

The application of vibroseismic methods for delineating contacts between country rock and kimberlite was also investigated on the 5034-NEX and Wilson kimberlites. A total of 4,698 meters of single drillhole readings were collected. The results determined that the kimberlite-country rock contacts were resolvable, but not at a level sufficient for mining applications.

Drilling

Exploration drilling conducted in 2019 focused on finding kimberlite east of the Tuzo kimberlite, resulting in the discovery of the Wilson kimberlite. The Wilson kimberlite is the first new discovery at Gahcho Kué in 20 years. The kimberlite subcrops under lake sediment and includes drill intersects up to 119 meters of tuffisitic and hypabyssal kimberlite. The Wilson kimberlite also lies within the current planned open-pit mine plan for the Tuzo kimberlite. Two phases of drilling were completed in 2019, with a total of 28 drillholes completed on the body. Three-dimensional modeling has confirmed that Wilson is elongated north-south with roughly vertical contacts, and with a greater volume of kimberlite to the north. Based on limited drilling, the Wilson kimberlite is considered a Target for Further Exploration (TFFE), with a potential range from 2.0-3.0 million tonnes estimated for the body. The estimate of a TFFE is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if future exploration will result in the estimate being delineated as a Mineral Resource.

Additional drilling on the northeast extension of 5034 ('NEX') demonstrated that NEX completely encloses the historical North Pipe discovery. Twelve drillholes were completed in 2019 and intersected 763.35 meters of kimberlite over a total of 6,716.5 meters. Detailed petrography, whole rock geochemistry and groundmass mineral chemistry studies conducted by De Beers confirmed that the lithological units defined in 5034 continue into NEX.

Sampling and Analyses

Representative samples of the core from the Wilson kimberlite were shipped to the Geoanalytical Laboratories Diamond Services of the Saskatchewan Research Council ("SRC") for caustic fusion recovery of microdiamonds. A total of 1,702 kilograms were collected from two drillholes that best represented the extent of the body. A total of 5,560 diamonds were recovered from the +0.075mm size classes, including eighty-six +0.85mm diamonds weighing a total of 2.33 carats.

Representative samples of the NEX core were also shipped to SRC for caustic fusion recovery of microdiamonds. A total of 3,663 diamonds were recovered in the +0.075mm size classes from 413.1 kilograms of kimberlite.

Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates

The updated Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource statements below are provided by De Beers as operators of the Gahcho Kué Mine. Portions of the SWC are included in Probable Reserves and incorporated into the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Summaries in the tables below.

Mineral Reserves Summary (as of December 31, 2019) (Presented on a 100% basis)

Pipe	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Carats (Mct)	Grade (cpt)
5034	Probable	13.0	26.3	2.02
Hearne	Probable	3.4	6.4	1.91
Tuzo	Probable	16.1	19.4	1.20
In-Situ Total	Probable	32.6	52.1	1.60
Stockpile	Probable	0.5	0.9	1.74
Total	Probable	33.0	53.0	1.60

1. Mineral Reserves are reported at a bottom cut-off of 1.0 mm
2. Mineral Reserves have been depleted to account for mining and processing activity prior to Dec 31 2019.
3. Mineral Reserves are based upon an updated resource model and reflect any changes to the estimation of Tonnes, Grade and Contained Carats within that resource.
4. Prices used to determine optimal pit shells have been escalated by factors varying by pit, which are indicative of the respective pits timing and duration.

Mineral Resources Summary (as of December 31, 2019) (Presented on a 100% basis)

Resource	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Carats (Mct)	Grade (cpt)
5034	Indicated	1.3	1.8	1.36
	Inferred	1.3	2.3	1.76
Hearne	Indicated	0.2	0.4	1.58
	Inferred	1.3	2.2	1.69
Tuzo	Indicated	0.7	0.6	0.93
	Inferred	11.0	14.9	1.36
Summary (In-Situ)	Indicated	2.2	2.8	1.26
	Inferred	13.6	19.4	1.43
Stockpiles	Indicated	0	0	0
	Inferred	0	0	0

1. Mineral Resources are reported at a bottom cut-off of 1.0 mm. Incidental diamonds are not incorporated in grade calculations.
2. Mineral Resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3. Tonnes and carats are rounded to the nearest 100,000.
4. Resources are exclusive of indicated tonnages converted to probable reserves.
5. Resources have been depleted of any material that was processed prior to and including Dec 31 2019.

The above tables were reviewed by Keyvan Salehi, P.Eng., MBA, and Tom E. McCandless, Ph.D., P.Geo., and the tables comply with CIM definitions and standards for an operating mine and with the standards of National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“**NI 43-101**”). At the time of this report, the mine is economically viable using current diamond prices and prevailing long-term price estimates. In compliance with Canadian reporting standards, Inferred or Indicated Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves are not included in the Mine Plan. However, the project’s design contemplates the eventual mining of all NI 43-101 Mineral Resources over an extended mine life.

Cautionary Note to United States Investors Concerning Disclosure of Mineral Reserves and Resources:

The Company is organized under the laws of Canada. The mineral reserves and resources described herein are estimates, and have been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101. The definitions of proven and probable reserves used in NI 43-101 differ from the definitions in the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“**SEC**”) Industry Guide 7. In addition, the terms “mineral resource”, “measured mineral resource”, “indicated mineral resource” and “inferred mineral resource” are defined in and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101; however, these terms are not defined terms under SEC Industry Guide 7, and normally are not permitted to be used in reports and registration statements filed with the SEC pursuant to SEC Industry Guide 7. Accordingly, information contained in this AIF containing descriptions of the GK Diamond Mine’s mineral deposits may not be comparable to similar information made public by US companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of SEC Industry Guide 7. United States investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources will ever be converted into Mineral Reserves. **United States investors are also cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource exists or is economically or legally mineable.**

Inferred resources are not considered to have sufficient geological confidence to be converted into any reserve classification regardless of economic merit.

Mining Method*Open Pit Mining*

The Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine employs conventional open pit mining methods. Waste and ore are blasted and loaded out using a fleet of diesel-powered trucks, shovels, drills and ancillary equipment.

Waste rock is stored in two surface mine rock piles and will be stored in two of the excavated pits at later stages of the mine life. Kimberlite ore is hauled to a run-of-mine storage pad where the ore is stockpiled and loaded into the primary crusher via a front-end loader. Kimberlite processing creates two additional waste streams of coarse and fine processed kimberlite. Coarse processed kimberlite (“**CPK**”) is loaded into haul trucks and stacked in a pile North of the plant, while the fine processed kimberlite (“**FPK**”) is deposited via slurry into a settlement pond known as Area 2. Non-acid generating (“**NAG**”) and potentially-acid generating (“**PAG**”) waste rock is differentiated using an on-site sampling system of blast hole cuttings. PAG rock is encapsulated within the surface mine rock piles and below the restored final lake elevation of Kennady Lake during period of pit backfill.

The mine design and consequent mine plan considers conventional truck / shovel mining utilizing 29 m³ bucket diesel hydraulic front shovels, a 17 m³ front-end loader and 218 tonne class haulage trucks will be employed to mine the kimberlite and waste quantities. This large fleet will be augmented by 12 m³ bucket front-end loaders, scaling excavators and 100 tonne haul trucks. Production drill and blast activities will be supported by a fleet of rotary blast hole drills drilling 251mm holes. Pre-shear drilling will be supported with a pair of down the hole percussion drills drilling 171mm holes.

The three open pits are mined in a sequence which maximizes the value of the contained ore. The pre-strip sequence for the pits is 5034, Hearne and finally Tuzo, with production from all three pits overlapping at times. All three kimberlite deposits exist under Kennady Lake, and required substantial dewatering efforts prior to mining. Dewatering of the southern portion of Kennady Lake (Area 8, 7 and 6) was completed in 2015 along with construction of the primary dewatering infrastructure exposing the 5034 and Hearne deposits. Completion of the remaining dewatering dike network and substantial dewatering of Area 4 was conducted in 2018 and 2019, which exposed the Tuzo mining area.

The Hearne pit will be used as a storage facility for processed kimberlite as well as waste mine rock upon depletion in 2022, and 5034 will be used as a waste rock storage facility for Tuzo mining operations from 2024 to the end of the mine life.

Recovery Methods

In the process plant, the ore is treated via crushing, screening, dense media separation and x-ray sorting, to produce a diamond rich concentrate that is sent to Yellowknife for final cleaning and Northwest Territories Government valuation. The processing plant targets the recovery of liberated diamonds in the 1 to 28 mm size range. The processing plant is designed for efficient diamond recovery over the mine’s twelve-year life.

Underground Mining

Underground mining is not currently part of the mine plan.

Capital and Operating Costs

Capital Cost Estimate

Table below is a summary of capital cost expenditures forecast for the fiscal year 2020:

2020 Capital Cost Forecast Summary in Canadian dollars and on 100% basis

Stay In Business Capital	(000' C\$)	C\$/tonne of ore*	C\$/carat*
Mining	11,266	3.36	1.64
Treatment	3,426	1.02	0.50
Other Infrastructure	11,673	3.48	1.70
SIB Total	26,365	7.87	3.84
Capitalized Waste	61,544	18.36	8.97
Closure Finance Cost	14,133	4.22	2.06
Expansion Capital	400	0.12	0.06
Total Capital Expenditure	102,452	30.56	14.93

*C\$ tonne of ore and C\$/carat are not defined under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers

Operating Cost Estimate

Operating cost estimate inputs were originally provided by De Beers and are based on a detailed Life of Mine Plan study combined with historical production from operating experience at the Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine in 2019, the Snap Lake Mine in the NWT and the Victor Mine in Northern Ontario.

The following table is a summary of the operating costs forecasted for the Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine in 2020. The figures of the table below are on 100% basis for the mine.

2020 Operating Cost Forecast Summary in Canadian dollars and on 100% basis

Description	(000' C\$)	C\$/tonne of ore*	C\$/carat*
Mining Costs	115,074	34.35	16.78
Treatment Costs	37,594	11.22	5.48
Support Services			
<i>BU Management</i>	3,648	1.09	0.53
<i>Aboriginal Affairs</i>	1,056	0.32	0.15
<i>Eng. & Site Services</i>	57,109	17.05	8.33
<i>Supply Chain</i>	29,003	8.66	4.23
<i>Environmental Management</i>	6,333	1.89	0.92
<i>Finance</i>	5,898	1.76	0.86
<i>MRM</i>	5,677	1.69	0.83
<i>Human Resources</i>	1,857	0.55	0.27
<i>Protective Services</i>	3,798	1.13	0.55
<i>Diamond Liaison and Selling</i>	4,205	1.26	0.61
<i>Safety, Health & Risk</i>	4,231	1.26	0.62
<i>Other Services</i>	1,117	0.33	0.16
Total Support Services	123,934	37.00	18.07
Environmental rehabilitation closure	3,504	1.05	0.51
ARO accretion – interest charge	4,020	1.20	0.59
Total Direct Fixed Costs	131,457	39.24	19.17
<i>First nation Compensation</i>	8,466	2.53	1.23
<i>Management Fees</i>	4,500	1.34	0.66
Total Production Costs (net of capitalized stripping)	297,092	84.81	43.32

*C\$ tonne of ore and C\$/carat are not defined under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers

Other Relevant Data and Information

A full-time environmental staff is responsible for monitoring, directing and reporting environmental matters. The GK Diamond Mine has at all times since inception been in compliance with all permits and there are no outstanding liabilities or charges known at this time.

Ore produced from the mine is brought to the ore processing plant on site which has operated continuously since commencement of production and kept pace with demands.

The processing plant uses no chemicals or reagents. Gravity-based methods rely on the relatively heavier weight of diamonds to separate them. The process involves crushing, screening, separation in dense media (ferro-silicon) and x-ray sorting. The recovered diamonds are separated and packaged by size, weighed, secured in a vault to await transport, packed into a special container and flown discreetly to the high-security sorting facility in the city of Yellowknife.

In Yellowknife, the diamonds are cleaned, sorted and split into the Company's 49% share and De Beer's 51% share. The cleaning and sorting facility's quality management earned ISO 9001 certification.

The Company's share of the diamonds is transported from Yellowknife to WDM in India where the rough diamonds are cleaned and sorted into saleable packages before being sent to Bonas in Antwerp where the diamonds are sold.

Social and Environmental Policies

Aboriginal Issues and Local Resources at the GK Diamond Mine

The Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine employs approximately 360 full time employees (excluding long term contractors), 45% of whom reside in the north. Approximately 20% of the total are Aboriginal.

Ni Hadi Xa ("**NHX**"), the Aboriginal led environmental monitoring agreement for the Gahcho Kué Mine, is in its third year of operations. The group is comprised of 5 Aboriginal parties (LKDFN, DKFN, NWTMN, NSMA, and TG) and De Beers. There are 4 employees including an on-site Environmental Monitor, a Technical Coordinator, a Traditional Knowledge Administrator, and a Traditional Knowledge Monitor. 75% of NHX employees are Aboriginal and 100% are Northern residents. In 2016, NHX constructed a Traditional Knowledge cabin on the northern end of Fletcher Lake, approximately 30 km north of the mine. The cabin serves as the base for the full-time Traditional Knowledge monitors to observe the effects of the mine on the environment. In 2017, NHX launched the Family Culture Program, which involves community members from each of the 5 Aboriginal parties travelling to the cabin during the ice-free season to practice traditional methods of watching over the land. All observations collected will be shared with De Beers in an effort to ensure traditional knowledge is incorporated into mine planning and operations.

Environmental Requirements for the GK Diamond Mine

The GK Diamond Mine is subject to environmental requirements and conditions of operation contained in several statutes and administered by Canadian federal and Northwest Territorial authorities. In addition to federal and territorial requirements, the GK Diamond Mine must also comply with the Environmental Agreements. These requirements and conditions may change from time to time, and a breach of legislation may result in the imposition of fines or other penalties. Environmental legislation continues to evolve in a manner such that standards, enforcement, fines and other penalties for non-compliance are becoming stricter. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies, directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in government regulations has the potential to reduce the profitability of future operations. To the best of the Company's knowledge, the GK Diamond Mine is in compliance with environmental laws and regulations currently in effect in the Northwest Territories applicable to its operations.

Federal requirements are administered by Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Natural Resources Canada and Transport Canada. Environmental laws and regulations that have a potential impact on the GK Diamond Mine include those that protect air quality, water quality, archeological sites, migratory birds, animals and fish. Other important laws and regulations applicable to the GK Diamond Mine are those that regulate mine development, land use, water use and waste disposal, release of contaminants, water spills, spill responses, transportation of dangerous goods, explosives use and the maintenance of navigable channels. As a result of devolution of Northern governance, responsibility for the administration and management of public lands, water, mineral and other natural resources in the Northwest Territories transferred from the Government of Canada to the Government of Northwest Territories ("**GNWT**") effective as of April 1, 2014. The GNWT became responsible for the management of onshore lands, the issuance of rights and interests with respect to onshore minerals, and collection of royalties in the Northwest Territories. The Government of Canada will retain responsibility for the remediation of existing contaminated waste sites, the administration of offshore lands and the negotiation of Aboriginal Rights agreements.

Northwest Territories' requirements are administered by the various territorial government departments and Workers' Safety and Compensation Commission-Prevention Services as well as by co-management Boards charged with regulating land and water use in designated areas. Laws and regulations that might impact the GK Diamond Mine include those that protect heritage resources, wildlife and the environment and those that regulate workplace safety, mine safety, training in the handling of dangerous materials, road transportation, air quality, and the use of hazardous substances and pesticides. De Beers holds a number of permits and licenses to address each of these areas and regularly reports on compliance obligations to the respective government departments or regulator. The primary environmental permits were issued on August 11, 2014 (Land Use Permit) and September 24, 2014 (Water License), respectively by the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board allowing for the construction and operation of the Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine.

The Environmental Agreement relating to the GK Diamond Mine requires that security be provided to cover estimated reclamation and remediation costs. During 2014, the Company reached an agreement with De Beers, the Operator of the Joint Venture whereby the Company was required to post its proportionate share of the security deposit used to secure the reclamation obligations for the GK Diamond Mine. Currently, De Beers, on behalf of the Joint Venture has provided letters of credit in the amount of \$47,554,133 (100%) to the GNWT as security for the reclamation obligations for the GK Diamond Mine. The Company pays De Beers a fee of 3% on its proportionate share of the cost of securing the reclamation obligation.

Requirements in the Environmental Agreement are monitored by the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board ("**EMAB**"), which was established as part of the agreement. EMAB includes board members from each of the signatories to the Environmental Agreement and operates at arm's length and independent of the parties to the Environmental Agreement as a public watchdog of the regulatory process and implementation of the Environmental Agreement.

The Kennady North Project

The Kennady North Project is managed by the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary; Kennady Diamonds Inc. ('Kennady' or the 'subsidiary'). Kennady is an exploration company that relies on capital input from the Company to perform its exploration programmes. It is not a revenue-generating subsidiary of the Company. The objective of Kennady Diamonds is to explore for and discover kimberlites on the Kennady North Project, to assess those discoveries for economic potential, and to advance those with the greatest potential through to resource status. To date, Kennady has advanced the Kelvin kimberlite to indicated status, and portions of the Faraday 2 and Faraday 1-3 kimberlites to inferred status as described below.

The following details are derived from the Company's Technical Reports filed on SEDAR under Kennady and titled as follows: "Project Exploration Update and Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, Kennady North Project" and dated January 24th, 2017 (with information effective as of January 24th, 2016) (the "2016 Technical Report"); and "Project Exploration Update and Faraday Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate, Kennady North Project" and dated November 16th, 2017) (with information effective as of November 16th, 2017) (the "2017 Technical Report"). These reports were prepared by Aurora Geosciences Ltd., and Mineral Services Canada Inc. A resource update for Faraday 2 was issued in 2019 in the Company's Technical Report filed on SEDAR under Mountain Province and titled: "Project Exploration and Faraday Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate Update, Kennady North Project" and dated May 10th, 2020 (with information effective as of May 10th, 2020) (the "2019 Technical Report"). This report was prepared by Aurora Geosciences Ltd., and SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.

Property Location, Access and Infrastructure

The Kennady North Project (“KNP”) is located in the Northwest Territories approximately 300 kilometres east-northeast of Yellowknife, 80 kilometres east-southeast of the Snap Lake Mine and 100 kilometres north of the community of Łutsel K’e. The property is 25 km north of the tree line with no permanent road access. Centered geographically at 63°29’ North latitude and 109°11’ West longitude, the property covers an area roughly 30 km long and up to 30 km wide.

Access to the property is easiest via ski- and/or float-equipped fixed wing aircraft and helicopters. The Gahcho Kué Mine Site, just seven kilometres to the south, has a 120 kilometre long winter spur road, leading north to join the Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road (TCWR) at MacKay Lake. KDI has an agreement in place with the Gahco Kué (GK) joint venture (The De Beers Group and the Company) to use the spur road to access the Kennady North property. Annually, KDI builds a 10 km spur road from the Kelvin camp to access the GK spur road.

The Kennady North Project is typical of many northern Canadian exploration operations that lack local and regional infrastructure such as permanent road access, navigable shipping routes and ports, and external utilities. Two camps exist on the Kennady North project, Kelvin and Bob, and provide all room and board at site. A newly amended land use permit allows for 150 people at site with significant on-site equipment such as loaders, graders, trucks, etc.

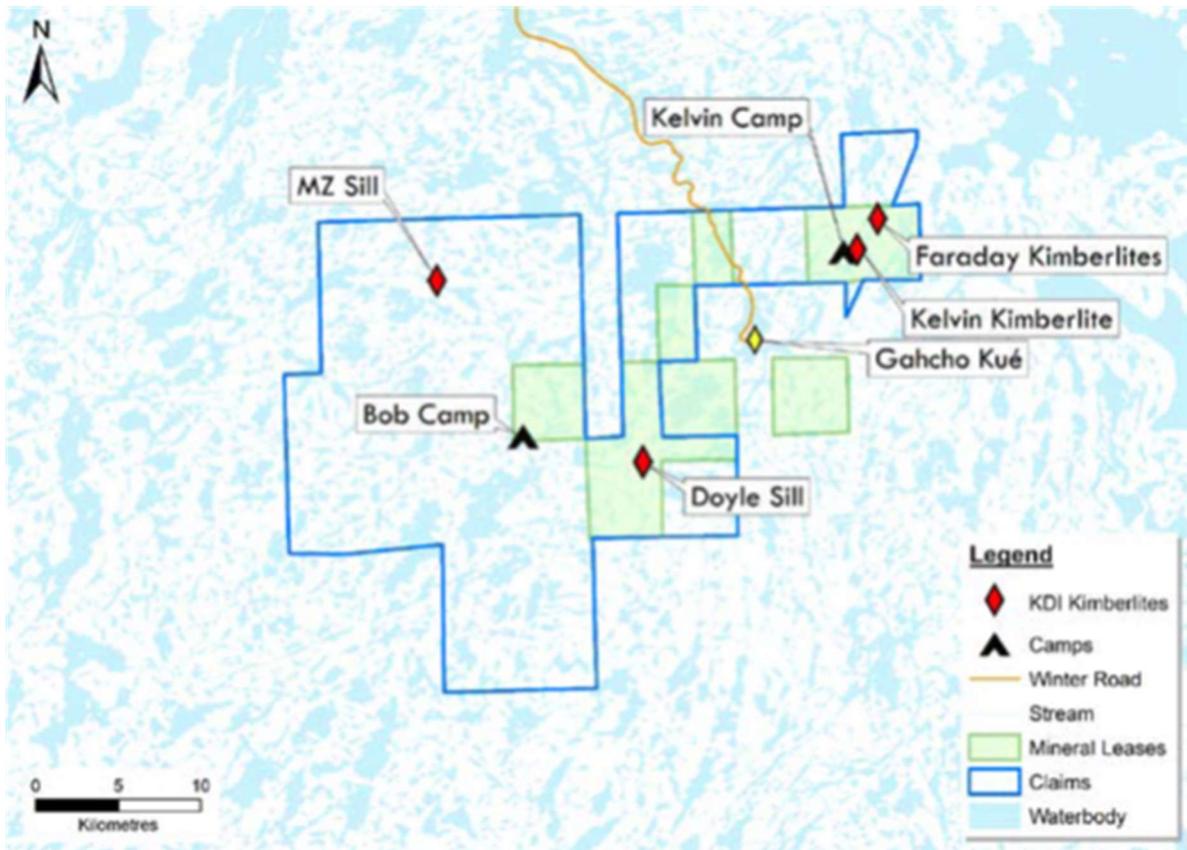
History

Exploration on the KNP commenced in the late 1990’s and has since resulted in the discovery of the diamond-bearing Kelvin, Faraday, MZ and Doyle kimberlite occurrences. Significant discoveries subsequent to 2012 when Kennady Diamonds Inc. acquired the present-day area of the KNP include expansion of the Kelvin and Faraday kimberlites. The number of diamonds recovered from the Kelvin and Faraday kimberlites and their size-frequency distributions indicate that they may be comparable to the 5034 and Hearne kimberlites at the GK Mine.

Mineral Tenure

The property is comprised of 22 mining leases and 58 mineral claims, totaling 160,997.16 acres or 65,154.66 hectares. The claims cover an area roughly 30 kilometres long by 30 kilometres wide and are located on NTS map sheets 75N/06 and 75N/11. The property is 100% owned by Kennady Diamonds Inc.

The map below indicates the location of the KNP relative to the Gahcho Kué Mine.



Geological Setting and Deposit Types

The Kennady North property covers a portion of the southeastern Slave Geological Province, an Archean terrane ranging in age from 4.03 Ga to 2.55 Ga. The area consists of granodiorite, high-grade gneiss and migmatite, along with volcanic and sedimentary supracrustal rocks typical of many greenstone belts in the Slave Province. The kimberlite bodies in the Kennady Lake / Gahcho Kué area were emplaced between 531-542Ma during the Cambrian Period. Erosional processes since emplacement may have been significant, stripping the kimberlites almost to their root zones but still preserving the hypabyssal and diatreme facies. The Kennady North property hosts five known kimberlites to date; Kelvin, Faraday 2, Faraday 1-3, MZ, and Doyle.

Drilling

The majority of drilling on the project has been to define the Kelvin and Faraday resources. Details of the historical drilling can be accessed in the 2016 Technical Report and 2017 Technical Report. Subsequent to the acquisition, delineation and geotechnical drilling at Faraday 2 that includes the northwest extension of Faraday 2 was completed. Details of this drilling and the subsequent expansion of the Faraday 2 Inferred Resource can be found in the 2019 Technical Report.

Drilling conducted in Winter 2019 targeted several geophysical anomalies located three to four kilometers southwest of the Gahcho Kué Mine. The drill testing was hindered by flight-restrictive weather for the helicopter-supported drill program. Only five drill holes totaling 917 meters of the 2,000 meter program were completed and no kimberlite was intersected.

Sampling and Analyses

A brief summer 2019 till sampling program was conducted in which 55 till samples were collected for kimberlite indicator mineral processing. The samples were shipped to SRC (Saskatoon, SK) for heavy mineral processing and recovery, with results expected in early 2020. SRC is an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory. Continued collection and compilation of geotechnical and environmental data was also conducted near the Kelvin and Faraday kimberlites.

Mineral Resource Estimates

Drilling completed at Faraday 2 along with a repricing and remodeling of its diamonds recovered from historic sampling programs were used to generate an updated mineral resource estimate for the body. The Inferred Mineral Resource includes 5.45 million carats of diamonds contained in 2.07 million tonnes of kimberlite, with an overall grade of 2.63 carats per tonne and an average value of US\$140 per carat. This represents a 49% increase in total tonnes and a 74% increase in total carats for the Faraday 2 kimberlite. The Inferred Mineral Resource at Faraday 2 has been updated to include the northwest extension, which was discovered in 2017 and extended the kimberlite by 150 meters.

Geological model domains for the Kelvin, Faraday 2 and Faraday 1-3 kimberlites have been adopted as the resource domains for the estimation of Mineral Resources. The volumes of these domains were combined with estimates of bulk density to derive tonnage estimates. Bulk sampling programs using large diameter RC drilling were conducted to obtain grade and value information. Microdiamond data from drill core were used to forecast grades for the different kimberlite lithologies. Details of the modeling are available in NI 43-101 Compliant Technical Reports (filed in 2016 and 2017 under Kennady Diamonds Inc.) and the NI43-101 Compliant Technical Report filed April 11, 2019 under Mountain Province Diamonds. All reports are available at www.sedar.com.

The work outlined in these reports has defined a total Indicated Mineral Resource for the Kelvin kimberlite of 8.5 million tonnes at an average grade of 1.6 carats per tonne and an overall average diamond value of US\$63 per carat. The Inferred Mineral Resource for Faraday 1-3 has been determined with 1.87 million tonnes at an average grade 1.04 carats per tonne and overall diamond value of US\$75 per carat. At Faraday 2 the 2019 Inferred Mineral Resource update is 2.07 million tonnes at an average grade of 2.63 cpt and an average diamond value of US\$140 per carat. This represents a 49% increase in total tonnes and 74% increase in total carats over the 2017 Inferred Resource estimate for the Faraday 2 kimberlite. All estimates are on the basis of a 1mm bottom cut-off. Details are provided in the table below.

Resource	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Carats (Mct)	Grade (cpt)
Kelvin	Indicated	8.50	13.62	1.60
Faraday 2	Inferred	2.07	5.45	2.63
Faraday 1-3	Inferred	1.87	1.90	1.04

(1) Mineral Resources are reported at a bottom cut-off of 1.0 mm. Incidental diamonds are not incorporated in grade calculations.

(2) Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Relevant parameters for two minor domains of the Faraday 2 and for all of the Faraday 1 kimberlite are not sufficiently well-constrained by available data to define Mineral Resources. These deposits are defined as Target for Further Exploration (TFE) with estimates of the potential ranges of volume, tonnes and grade (where possible) provided in the table below.

Resource	Volume (Mm3)		Tonnes (Mt)		Grade (cpt)	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Faraday 1-3	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.5	3.7
Faraday 2	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	--	--

(1) The estimate of a TFFE is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Reserve and it is uncertain if future exploration will result in the estimate being delineated as a Mineral Reserve.

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Inferred resources are not considered to have sufficient geological confidence to be converted into any reserve classification regardless of economic merit.

RISKS FACTORS

The Company is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties as a result of its operations. Readers should give careful consideration to the following risks, each of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business prospects or financial condition.

Nature of Mining

The Company’s mining operation is subject to risks inherent in the mining industry, including variations in grade and other geological differences, unexpected problems associated with required water retention dikes, water quality, surface and underground conditions, processing problems, equipment performance, accidents, labour disputes, risks relating to the physical security of the diamonds, force majeure risks and natural disasters.

The Company’s mineral properties, because of their remote northern location and access only by winter road or by air, are subject to special climate and transportation risks. These risks include the inability to operate or to operate efficiently during periods of extreme cold, the unavailability of materials and equipment, and increased transportation costs due to the late opening and/or early closure of the winter road. Such factors can add to the cost of mine development, production and operation and/or impair production, mining, and exploration activities, thereby affecting the Company’s profitability. Additionally, these factors may be exacerbated due to the spread, and accompanying mobility restrictions, associated with COVID-19.

COVID-19

The recent threat of a novel coronavirus, known as COVID-19, across the world has significantly restricted travel, reduced or prohibited retail sales and globally affected commercial activity. Additionally, global capital markets have experienced period of increased volatility and uncertainty in reaction to the spread to COVID-19. As a result, there is significant uncertainty regarding the magnitude COVID-19 will have upon the rough diamond industry and future impacts on diamond prices and demand.

The Company, along with De Beers Group Canada, have taken all the necessary precautions to prioritise the health and wellbeing of all employees by implementing the responsible and appropriate health monitoring policies and travel restrictions in order to ensure a safe working environment. Nonetheless, the spread of COVID-19, and accompanying restrictions on mobility, pose a risk of disruption to mine operations and could significantly affect future diamond production. COVID-19 developments and best practises continue to be monitored and implemented on a daily basis.

Joint Ventures

The Company's participation in the mining sector of the diamond industry is through its ownership interest in the GK Diamond Mine group of mineral claims. The GK Diamond Mine is a joint arrangement between De Beers (51%) and the Company (49%).

The Company's joint venture interest in the GK Diamond Mine is subject to the risks normally associated with the conduct of joint ventures, including: (i) disagreement with a joint venture partner about how to develop, operate or finance operations; (ii) that a joint venture partner may not comply with the underlying agreements governing the joint ventures and may fail to meet its obligations thereunder to the Company or to third parties; (iii) that a joint venture partner may at any time have economic or business interests or goals that are, or become, inconsistent with the Company's interests or goals; (iv) the possibility that a joint venture partner may become insolvent; and (v) the possibility of litigation with a joint venture partner.

Diamond Prices and Demand for Diamonds

The profitability of the Company is dependent upon the Company's mineral properties and the worldwide demand for and price of diamonds. Diamond prices fluctuate and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, including worldwide economic trends, worldwide levels of diamond discovery and production, and the level of demand for, and discretionary spending on, luxury goods such as diamonds. Low or negative growth in the worldwide economy, renewed or additional credit market disruptions, natural disasters, global pandemics, such as COVID-19, the occurrence of terrorist attacks or similar activities creating disruptions in economic growth could result in decreased demand for luxury goods such as diamonds, thereby negatively affecting the price of diamonds. Similarly, a substantial increase in the worldwide level of diamond production or the release of stocks held back during recent periods of lower demand could also negatively affect the price of diamonds. In each case, such developments could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

Cash Flow and Liquidity

The Company's liquidity requirements fluctuate from quarter to quarter and year to year depending on, among other factors, the seasonality of production at the GK Diamond Mine, the seasonality of mine operating expenses, exploration expenses, capital expenditure programs, the number of rough diamond

sales events conducted during the quarter, and the volume, size and quality distribution of rough diamonds delivered from the Company's mineral properties and sold by the Company in each quarter.

The Company's principal working capital needs include investments in inventory, prepaid expenses and other current assets, and accounts payable and income taxes payable and interest and loan repayments.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to meet each or all of its liquidity requirements. A failure by the Company to meet its liquidity requirements could result in the Company failing to meet its joint venture commitments, or in the Company being in default of a contractual obligation, each of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business prospects or financial condition.

Event of Default

The Company's secured notes payable and revolving credit facility are subject to various terms and conditions. If any of the terms and conditions are not met, it could result in an event of default which could affect the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Credit Rating

The Company's debt currently has a non-investment grade rating, and any rating assigned could be lowered or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency, if, in that rating agency's judgment, future circumstances relating to the basis of the rating, such as adverse changes, so warrant. Any future lowering of the Company's ratings likely would make it more difficult or more expensive for it to obtain additional debt financing.

Economic Environment

The Company's financial results are tied to the global economic conditions and their impact on levels of consumer confidence and consumer spending. The global markets have experienced the impact of a significant United States and international economic downturn since March 2020. A return to a recession or prolonged economic disruption, due to recent disruptions in financial markets in the United States, the Eurozone with Brexit or elsewhere, COVID-19 related border closures and restrictions, budget policy issues in the United States, political upheavals in the Middle East and Ukraine, economic sanctions against Russia, and demonetization/taxation changes in India could cause the Company to experience revenue declines due to deteriorated consumer confidence and spending, and a decrease in the availability of credit, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business prospects or financial condition. The credit facilities essential to the diamond polishing industry are partially underwritten by European banks that are currently under stress. The withdrawal or reduction of such facilities could also have a material adverse effect on the Company's business prospects or financial condition. The Company monitors economic developments in the markets in which it operates and uses this information in its continuous strategic and operational planning in an effort to adjust its business in response to changing economic conditions.

Synthetic Diamonds

Synthetic diamonds are diamonds that are produced by artificial processes (e.g., laboratory grown), as opposed to natural diamonds, which are created by geological processes. An increase in the acceptance of synthetic gem-quality diamonds could negatively affect the market prices for natural stones. Although significant questions remain as to the ability of producers to produce synthetic diamonds economically within a full range of sizes and natural diamond colours, and as to consumer acceptance of synthetic diamonds, synthetic diamonds are becoming a larger factor in the market. Should synthetic diamonds be offered in significant quantities or consumers begin to readily embrace synthetic diamonds on a large

scale, demand and prices for natural diamonds may be negatively affected. Additionally, the presence of undisclosed synthetic diamonds in jewelry would erode consumer confidence in the natural product and negatively impact demand.

Currency Risk

Currency fluctuations may affect the Company's financial performance. Diamonds are sold throughout the world based principally on the US dollar price, and the Company reports its financial results in Canadian dollars. A majority of the costs and expenses of the GK Diamond Mine are incurred in Canadian dollars. As a result of COVID-19 related developments, currency exchange rates are experiencing a period of extreme volatility. From time to time, the Company may use derivative financial instruments to manage its foreign currency exposure.

Licences and Permits

The Company's mining operations and exploration programmes require licences and permits from the Canadian and Northwest Territories governments, and the process for obtaining, amending and renewing such licences and permits often takes an extended period of time and is subject to numerous delays and uncertainties. Such licences and permits are subject to change in various circumstances. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in injunctions, fines, criminal liability, suspensions or revocation of permits and licences, and other penalties. There can be no assurance that De Beers, as the operator of the GK Diamond Mine, will be at all times in compliance with all such laws and regulations and with their applicable licences and permits, or that De Beers will be able to obtain on a timely basis or maintain in the future all necessary licences and permits.

Regulatory and Environmental Risks

The operations of the GK Diamond Mine, and exploration programmes of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary Kennedy Diamonds Inc. are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, exploration, development, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, mine safety and other matters. New laws and regulations, amendments to existing laws and regulations, or more stringent implementation or changes in enforcement policies under existing laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on the Company by increasing costs and/or causing a reduction in levels of production from the GK Diamond Mine.

Mining and exploration are subject to potential risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment and the disposal of waste products occurring as a result of mining operations. To the extent that the GK Diamond Mine is subject to uninsured environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities could have a material adverse effect on the GK Diamond Mine.

Climate Change

The Canadian government has established a number of policy measures in response to concerns relating to climate change. While the impact of these measures cannot be quantified at this time, the likely effect will be to increase costs for fossil fuels, electricity and transportation; restrict industrial emission levels; impose added costs for emissions in excess of permitted levels; and increase costs for monitoring and reporting. Compliance with these initiatives could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

Resource and Reserve Estimates

The Company's figures for mineral resources and ore reserves are estimates and no assurance can be given that the anticipated carats will be recovered. The estimation of reserves is a subjective process. Forecasts are based on engineering data, projected future rates of production and the timing of future expenditures, all of which are subject to numerous uncertainties and various interpretations. Estimates made at a given time may change significantly in the future when new information becomes available. The Company expects that its estimates of reserves will change to reflect updated information as well as to reflect depletion due to production. Reserve estimates may be revised upward or downward based on the results of current and future drilling, testing or production levels, and on changes in mine design. In addition, market fluctuations in the price of diamonds or increases in the costs to recover diamonds from the Company's mineral properties may render the mining of ore reserves uneconomical. Any material changes in the quantity of mineral reserves or resources or the related grades may affect the economic viability of the Company's mining operations and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Due to the uncertainty that may attach to inferred mineral resources, there is no assurance that mineral resources will be upgraded to proven and probable ore reserves. Inferred mineral resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves.

Dependent on the GK Diamond Mine for future operating revenue

The Company's only economic interest is its indirect 100% equity ownership interest in 2435386 Ontario Inc., which is a 49% participant in the Gahcho Kué Joint Venture, which owns and operates the GK Diamond Mine. As a result, the Company is solely dependent upon its interest in the GK Diamond Mine for its revenue and profits. In addition, production and operating costs are difficult to predict and may render further production at the GK Diamond Mine financially unfeasible. If commercial production and operation of the GK Diamond Mine becomes financially unfeasible, for engineering, technical, economic, political, legal or other reasons, the Company's business and financial position will be materially and adversely affected. In addition, the book value of the Company's interest in the GK Diamond Mine is subject to certain accounting assumptions. If such assumptions prove to be incorrect, then the book value of the Company's interest in the GK Diamond Mine could be impaired, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

No Assurance that the Company will be able to Extend the Mine Life Beyond 2030

The Company is currently exploring options to potentially extend the mine life beyond 2028 through resource conversion and deep mining of the Tuzo kimberlite. Additional exploration and resource delineation are required to assess the viability of these prospects at Tuzo. A transition to underground mining generally increases per unit costs and can limit the annual volumes that can be economically extracted from such orebodies. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to extend the mine life beyond 2028 through resource conversion or deep mining.

Volatility of Diamond Prices

The Company's profitability will be dependent upon its mineral properties and the worldwide demand for and price of diamonds. Diamond prices fluctuate and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including worldwide economic trends, worldwide levels of diamond discovery and production, and the level of demand for, and discretionary spending on, luxury goods such as diamonds. Low or negative growth in the worldwide economy, COVID-19 related border closings and restrictions,

renewed or additional credit market disruptions, natural disasters or the occurrence of terrorist attacks or similar activities creating disruptions in economic growth could result in decreased demand for luxury goods such as diamonds, thereby negatively affecting the price of diamonds. Similarly, a substantial increase in the worldwide level of diamond production or the release of stocks held back during recent periods of lower demand could also negatively affect the price of diamonds. In each case, such developments could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations. In addition, prices for the higher value and lower value market segments can move independently of one another, depending on relative demand. For example, strengthening prices in one market segment can offset weakening prices in another, or synchronize with strengthening prices in another, which increases the unpredictability of diamond prices.

Insurance

The Company's business is subject to a number of risks and hazards, including adverse environmental conditions, industrial accidents, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, risks relating to the physical security of diamonds held as inventory or in transit, changes in the regulatory environment, and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions. Such occurrences could result in damage to the GK Diamond Mine, personal injury or death, environmental damage to the GK Diamond Mine, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability. Although insurance is maintained to protect against certain risks in connection with the GK Diamond Mine, the insurance in place will not cover all potential risks. It may not be possible to maintain insurance to cover insurable risks at economically feasible premiums.

Winter Road

The Company's mining operation is located in remote, undeveloped areas and is therefore, heavily dependent on the seasonal winter road for the supply of goods and services. The transport of supplies can be susceptible to disruptions due to adverse weather conditions, resulting in unavoidable delays in planned programs and/or cost overruns.

Fuel Costs

The expected fuel needs for the GK Diamond Mine are purchased in February and March each year and transported to the mine site by way of the winter road. These costs will increase if transportation by air freight is required due to a shortened "winter road season" or unexpected high fuel usage.

The cost of the fuel purchased is based on the then prevailing price and expensed into operating costs on a usage basis. The GK Diamond Mine currently has no hedges for future anticipated fuel consumption.

Reliance on Skilled Employees

Production at the GK Diamond Mine is dependent upon the efforts of certain skilled employees. The loss of these employees or the inability to attract and retain additional skilled employees may adversely affect the level of diamond production.

The Company's success in marketing its 49% share of the rough diamonds is dependent on the services of key executives and skilled employees, as well as the continuance of key relationships with certain third parties, such as diamantaires. The loss of these persons or the Company's inability to attract and retain additional skilled employees or to establish and maintain relationships with required third parties may adversely affect its business and future operations in marketing diamonds. The ability to attract and retain skilled employees and to maintain the continuance of key relationships may be further inhibited as a result of COVID-19 related border closings and other restrictions in mobility.

DIVIDENDS

In fiscal 2018, the Company declared and paid a dividend of \$0.04 per common share totaling \$8.4 million. The Company did not declare or pay dividends in fiscal 2019. The Company has declared a corporate strategy of returning value to the shareholders by distributing available cash flow in a prudent manner in the form of dividends, and initiated a dividend policy in the 2018 fiscal year. The Company's policy is to manage down the debt levels and to pay reasonable dividends based on available cashflows. The future payment of dividends or distributions is not certain, however, and will be dependent upon the financial condition of the Company and other factors the Board of Directors of the Company may consider appropriate under the circumstances. The Mountain Province Indenture governing Notes and the Revolving Credit Agreement, contain customary terms which restrict, subject to exceptions and qualifications, ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to make certain dividend payments, distributions, redemptions, repurchases, investments and other restricted payments.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The authorized capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares. Holders of common shares are entitled to receive notice of, attend and vote at all meetings of the shareholders of the Company. Each common share carries the right to one vote in person or by proxy at all meetings of the shareholders of the Company. The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Board of Directors of the Company. Subject to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to any other class of shares of the Company, the holders of the common shares are entitled to receive the Company's proportionate remaining share of the assets of the GK Diamond Mine and any other assets the Company may hold in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company.

Ratings

The following table sets out the ratings of the Company's corporate debt by the rating agencies indicated as of March 23, 2020:

	Standard & Poor's	Moody's Investors Services	Fitch Ratings
Corporate rating	B-	B3	B
First lien senior secured revolving credit facility	-	-	BB/RR1
Senior secured second lien notes payable	B-	B3/LGD4	BB-/RR2
Recovery rating	3	-	-
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("**S&P**") credit ratings for long-term debt are on a rating scale ranging from AAA to D, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality. The ratings from AA to CCC may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories. S&P's rating is a forward-looking opinion about credit risk and assesses the credit quality of the individual debt issue and the relative likelihood that the issuer may default. If S&P anticipates that a credit rating may change in the next six to 24 months, it may issue an updated ratings outlook indicating whether the possible change is likely to be "positive", "negative", "stable" or "developing". However, a rating outlook does not mean that a rating change is inevitable.

The B- rating is ranked seventh out of S&P's eleven major rating categories. According to the S&P rating system, debt securities rated B- are more vulnerable to adverse business, financial and economic conditions but currently the Company has the capacity to meet financial commitments. In addition, S&P uses a scale of 1+ to 6 for recovery ratings, which focuses solely, from high to low, on expected recovery in the event of a payment default of a specific debt issue. A "3" recovery rating ranks fourth out of S&P's seven recovery rating categories and indicates S&P's expectation of meaningful (50% - 70%) recovery in the event of default.

Moody's Investors Service ("**Moody's**") credit ratings are on a rating scale that ranges from Aaa to C, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality of such securities rated. According to Moody's, a rating of B is the sixth highest of nine major categories. Obligations rated in the B category are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk. Moody's applies numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa in its long-term rating scale. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic category. Moody's also issues a rating outlook opinion regarding the likely rating direction over the medium term. Rating outlooks fall into four categories: positive, negative, stable, and developing. A stable outlook indicates a low likelihood of a rating change over the medium term. A negative, positive or developing outlook indicates a higher likelihood of a rating change over the medium term. A designation of "Under Review" indicates that a rating is under consideration for a change in the near term. A rating can be placed on review for upgrade, downgrade, or more rarely with direction uncertain.

In addition, Moody's Loss Given Default ("**LGD**") assessments are opinions about expected loss given default expressed as a percent of principal and accrued interest at the resolution of the default based on a scale of 1 to 6. A LGD4 ranks fourth out of Moody's six LGD assessment categories and indicates a $\geq 50\%$ and $< 70\%$ difference between value received at default resolution and principal outstanding and accrued interest due at resolution of the default.

Fitch Ratings ("**Fitch**") credit ratings are on a rating scale that ranges from AAA to C, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality of such securities rated. According to Fitch, a rating of BB is the fifth highest of nine major categories. Obligations rated in the BB category are more vulnerable to adverse business, financial and economic conditions but currently the Company has the capacity to meet financial commitments. In addition, Fitch uses a scale of RR1 to RR6 for recovery ratings, which focuses solely, from high to low, on expected recovery in the event of a payment default of a specific debt issue. A "RR1" recovery rating ranks first out of Fitch's six recovery rating categories and indicates Fitch's expectation of meaningful (91% - 100%) recovery in the event of default and a "RR2" recovery rating ranks second out of Fitch's six recovery categories and indicates Fitch's expectation of meaningful (71% - 90%) recovery in the event of default.

The Company understands that the rating agencies ratings are based on, among other things, information furnished to the above ratings agencies by the Company and information obtained by the ratings agencies from publicly available sources. The credit ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold securities since such ratings do not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor. Credit ratings are intended to provide investors with an independent measure of the credit quality of an individual debt issue; an indication of the likelihood of repayment for an issue of securities; and an indication of the capacity and willingness of the issuer to meet its financial obligations in accordance with the terms of those securities. Credit ratings are not intended as guarantees of credit quality or exact measures of the probability of default. Credit ratings assigned to the Company's corporate debt may not reflect the potential impact of all risks on the value of debt instruments, including risks related to market or other factors discussed in this Annual Information Form. See also "Risk Factors".

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

The Company's common shares have been listed for trading on the TSX (symbol MPVD) since October 25, 2000. The Company is a reporting issuer, or equivalent, in each of the provinces and territories of Canada. The Company's common shares are also listed for trading on the OTCQX under the symbol MPVD.

Trading Price and Volume

The following table outlines the 52-week trading history, as well as monthly trading history during the period from January 2019 to December 2019 for Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. shares on the TSX for the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2019:

52 – Week High:	CDN\$1.86
52 – Week Low	CDN\$1.02
Average Daily Volume	190,331

Month	High (CDN\$)	Low (CDN\$)	Average Daily Volume
January (2019)	1.93	1.49	144,118
February	1.63	1.29	168,884
March	1.35	1.17	150,319
April	1.40	1.11	643,400
May	1.60	1.11	240,264
June	1.47	1.29	254,755
July	1.30	1.16	129,268
August	1.29	1.04	81,648
September	1.36	0.91	284,390
October	1.42	1.18	93,668
November	1.29	1.11	46,486
December (2019)	1.15	1.13	53,075

The following table outlines the 52-week trading history, as well as monthly trading history during the period from January 2019 to December 2019 for Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. shares on the NASDAQ for the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2019:

52 – Week High:	US\$1.40
52 – Week Low	US\$0.78
Average Daily Volume	64,982

Month	High (US\$)	Low (US\$)	Average Daily Volume
January (2019)	1.48	1.14	47,910
February	1.31	0.98	114,911
March	1.02	0.88	51,738
April	1.05	0.84	225,505
May	1.20	0.80	63,400
June	1.15	0.99	44,745
July	1.04	0.90	20,968
August	0.98	0.80	32,518
September	1.00	0.70	72,480
October	1.07	0.90	18,322
November	0.96	0.84	32,300
December (2019)	0.89	0.84	65,738

Prior Sales

Date of Issuance	Number of Securities Issued	Type of Security	Price per Security (\$)	Reason for Issuance
January 7, 2019	6,666	Mountain Province Shares	1.86	RSUs vested and issued
July 2, 2019	28,333	Mountain Province Shares	1.28	RSUs vested and issued.
November 15, 2019	45,000	Mountain Province Shares	1.20	RSUs vested and issued
December 13, 2019	28,332	Mountain Province Shares	1.14	RSUs vested and issued
December 23, 2019	181,666	Mountain Province Shares	1.13	RSUs vested and issued

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Directors, Senior Management and Employees

Directors and Senior management.

Each director of the Company is elected by the shareholders to serve until close of the next annual meeting of shareholders or until a successor is elected or appointed, unless such office is earlier vacated in accordance with the Corporation's by-laws. The following table sets forth certain information regarding the current directors and executive officers of the Company, as of March 23, 2020.

Name	Position with Company	Date of First Appointment
Stuart Brown	President and CEO and Director	President and CEO since July 1, 2018 and Director since July 1, 2018.
Jonathan Comerford	Chair and Director and Former Interim President and CEO	Chair of the Company since May 11, 2006 and Director since September 21, 2001 and Interim President and CEO from June 1, 2018 to June 30, 2018.
David E. Whittle	Former Interim President and CEO and Director ^{(2) (3) (4)}	Interim President and CEO from June 8, 2017 to May 31, 2018 and Director since November 1, 1997.
Perry Ing	Vice-President Finance and CFO	Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer since February 6, 2017.
Reid Mackie	Vice-President Diamond Marketing	Vice President Diamond Marketing since November 1, 2015.
Tom E. McCandless	Vice-President Exploration	Vice President Exploration since November 1, 2018
Keyvan Salehi	Vice-President Corporate Development and Technical Services	Vice-President Corporate Development and Technical Services since January 1, 2019.
Brett Desmond	Director	Director since June 24, 2019.
William Lamb	Director ^{(1) (2) (3) (4)}	Director since June 24, 2019.
Karen Goracke	Director ^{(1) (3) (4)}	Director since November 3, 2016
Tom Peregoodoff	Director ^{(1) (2) (4)}	Director since June 24, 2019.

(1) Member of the Company's Corporate Governance Committee.

(2) Member of the Company's Audit Committee.

(3) Member of the Company's Compensation Committee.

(4) Independent director.

Based on the disclosure available on the System for Electronic Disclosure by Insiders (“SEDI”), as of the date of this AIF, the directors and executive officers of the Company (as listed in this AIF), as a group, beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, a total of 1,279,671 common shares of the Company, representing approximately 0.61% of the total number of common shares of the Company outstanding.

The following is a description of the Company's directors and senior management. The information provided is not within the knowledge of the management of the Company and has been provided by the respective directors and senior officers.

Stuart Brown

Mr. Stuart Brown is the Company's President and CEO since July 1, 2018. Mr. Brown has over 25 years of experience in the diamond industry, where he has gained a wealth of experience across all aspects throughout the diamond pipeline from exploration, mine development and operations to the selling and marketing of diamonds. In 2006, after numerous roles within DeBeers over a period of 14 years, Mr. Brown was appointed as the De Beers Group Chief Financial Officer. He held that position for over five years, and in 2010 was appointed joint acting CEO to run De Beers’ global activities in addition to his CFO duties. From September 2013 to June 2018, Mr. Brown was the CEO of publicly-listed Firestone Diamonds Plc, a diamond producer in Lesotho. Mr. Brown was responsible for securing the funding and building the team that delivered the successful construction and transition to production of Firestone’s Liqhobong diamond mine. Mr. Brown has an enviable track record of leading business transformation to develop

lean, agile and high performing organisations. Mr. Brown holds a Bachelor of Accounting Science from the University of South Africa.

Jonathan Christopher James Comerford, B.A. (Econ.), M.B.S. (Finance)

Mr. Jonathan Comerford has been a director of the Company since September 2001 and Chair since April 2006. Mr. Comerford also assumed the role of Interim President and CEO for the Company from June 1, 2018 until June 30, 2018. Mr. Comerford is resident in Dublin, Ireland. He obtained his Masters in Business from the Michael Smurfit Business School in 1993 and his Bachelor of Economics from University College, Dublin in 1992. Mr. Comerford has been Investment Manager at IIU since August 1995. He also served as a director of Kennady Diamonds Inc. since February 2012 until its acquisition by the Company.

David E. Whittle, B.Comm., CPA, CA

Mr. Whittle is a Chartered Professional Accountant, Chartered Accountant, and is a resident of British Columbia, Canada. He has been a director of Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. since November 1997. Mr. Whittle assumed the role of Interim President and CEO from June 2017 to May 2018. Mr. Whittle obtained a Bachelor of Commerce degree (Finance) in 1987 from the University of British Columbia. He then articulated at Coopers & Lybrand, a Chartered Accountancy firm, in Vancouver, British Columbia, becoming a Chartered Accountant in 1991. From 1993 to June 2000, on completion of the Amalgamation, he was President/CEO and Chief Financial Officer of Glenmore. From 1994 to 1998, he was also Chief Financial Officer of Lytton Minerals Limited, a diamond mining exploration company with which Glenmore was affiliated. Additionally, from 1993 to 2004, Mr. Whittle was variously principal and partner of a Chartered Accountancy practice in the Vancouver area, providing services to both private and public companies in a variety of industries including mining, real estate, telecommunications, computer consulting, high tech and general merchandising. From 2004 to August 2007, Mr. Whittle was Chief Financial Officer of Hillsborough Resources Limited, a public company in the mining business. From October 2007 to December 2014, Mr. Whittle was Chief Financial Officer of Alexco Resource Corp., a public company both in the mining business and in the business of providing consulting services to third parties in respect of environmental remediation and permitting. He also served as director of Kennady Diamonds Inc., from February 2012 until June 2016. Mr. Whittle has advised the Company that he will not stand for re-election at the next Annual General Meeting.

Perry Ing, B.Comm., CPA, CA, CFA

Mr. Ing has been the Company's Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer since Feb 6, 2017. Mr. Ing is a resident of Ontario, Canada. Mr. Ing is a Chartered Professional Accountant, Certified Public Accountant (Illinois), and a Chartered Financial Analyst with over 14 years of financial management experience in the mining sector and nearly 20 years industry experience. Mr. Ing started his accounting career with PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP where he spent 6 years in progressively senior roles before joining Goldcorp Inc. in 2003 as Corporate Controller. Mr. Ing then held the positions of Financial Consultant with Barrick Gold Corporation from 2005 to 2008, Chief Financial Officer of McEwen Mining Inc., from 2008 to 2015, and Chief Financial Officer of Kirkland Lake Gold from 2015 to 2016. Mr. Ing holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree with distinction from the University of Toronto.

Reid Mackie, BA

Mr. Mackie has been the Company's Vice President Diamond Marketing since November 2015. Mr. Mackie is a resident of British Columbia, Canada. Prior to joining the Company, he was with Rio Tinto Diamonds, where he held the positions of Manager Sales and Marketing for Argyle Pink Diamonds in Perth, Australia (2011 to 2015) and Senior Executive Trader in Antwerp, Belgium (1999 to 2010). At Argyle, Mr. Mackie was responsible for the pricing and sales of all Argyle pink polished diamonds including the

Argyle pink diamond tender. In Antwerp, Mr. Mackie was responsible for the valuation and sales of rough diamonds from the Diavik, Argyle, Murowa, Ellendale and Merlin diamond mines. Mr. Mackie is a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.A., 1994).

Tom E. McCandless, Ph.D., P.Geo.

Dr. McCandless has been the Company's Vice President Exploration since November 2018. Dr. McCandless is a resident of British Columbia, Canada. Prior to joining the Company, he was with Stornoway Diamonds (2007-2008) and Ashton Mining of Canada (2000-2007) where he held the position of Chief Mineralogist. At Ashton, Dr. McCandless managed the laboratory facilities and dealt with technical aspects of kimberlite exploration in Quebec, NWT, Nunavut and Alberta. Dr. McCandless was directly involved with the Renard Mine from discovery with Ashton, through its early evaluation with Stornoway. He has served as an officer or director of several public companies and was most recently a director of Kennady Diamonds. Presently he is a director of CBLT, and a technical advisor to Dunnedin Ventures, GGL Resources, and Canterra Minerals. Dr. McCandless is also president of MCC Geosciences Inc., providing advice in diamond and metals exploration and development. Dr. McCandless is a graduate of the University of Arizona (Ph.D., 1994), and is an Adjunct Professor at Arizona and at the University of Alberta. He is a registered Professional Geoscientist with Engineers and Geoscientists BC, and the NT/NU Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists.

Keyvan Salehi, P.ENG, MBA

Mr. Keyvan Salehi is the Company's Vice President of Corporate Development and Technical services effective January 2019. Mr. Salehi has over 17 years of experience in the mining industry having held various roles in operations, projects, and corporate development. Prior to joining Mountain Province Diamonds, Mr. Salehi served as VP of Corporate Development and Technical Services for Kirkland Lake Gold and St. Andrew Goldfields (2013-2017). Prior to those roles, he held various operating positions with Lake Shore Gold, FNX Mining, and Vale (2002 – 2013). Mr. Salehi holds a Bachelor of Applied Sciences, Mineral Engineering from the University of Toronto and an Executive MBA from the Kellogg-Schulich School of Management.

William Lamb

Mr. William Lamb is a resident of British Columbia, Canada, and brings over 25 years of experience in mining operations and project development to Mountain Province Diamonds. In his most recent role, William served as Chief Executive Officer of Lucara Diamond Corp. ("Lucara") from May 2011 to February 2018 before retiring from Lucara. During that time, he played an integral role in taking Lucara's flagship Karowe mine from feasibility through to a steady state, world class, operating diamond mine. Under Lamb's leadership, the Karowe mine evolved into one of the world's highest margin diamond mines and the foremost producer of large, Type IIA diamonds in excess of 10.8 carats, including the historic 1,109 carat Lesedi La Rona (second largest gem diamond ever recovered) and the 813 carat Constellation (sold for a record USD\$63.1 million). William has a NHD in Extraction Metallurgy for the Technicon of the Witwatersrand, and an MBA from Edinburgh Business School.

Tom Peregoodoff

Mr. Tom Peregoodoff is a resident of British Columbia, Canada, and has over 30 years of resource industry experience. As President and CEO of Peregrine Diamonds Ltd he led the development of the Chidliak diamond project through resource definition to the eventual sale of Peregrine to De Beers in 2018. Prior to joining Peregrine, he spent 18 years with BHP Billiton, his last role as Vice President of Early Stage exploration with global responsibility for all early stage exploration. He has extensive global exploration, operations and business development experience. He is a past director of Island Pacific School. Mr. Peregoodoff holds a BSc. in Geophysics from the University of Calgary and resides in Vancouver.

Brett Desmond

Mr. Brett Desmond is a resident of London, England, and is a seasoned investment professional with 20 years of experience in banking, corporate finance, and asset management and his extensive experience in capital markets and private investments adds a unique skill set to the Company's board. In his most recent role, Brett served as SVP of Corporate Development for Daon, a software assurance company, whose clients include the US Government and major US and global banks. Furthermore, he has been involved with a number of successful private and public investments since returning to Europe in 2014. Brett is also the son of the Company's major shareholder, Dermot Desmond. Brett holds a Bachelor of Commerce from University College in Dublin.

Karen Goracke, B.Sc., Business Administration

Ms. Goracke is a resident of Omaha, Nebraska, USA. Ms. Goracke is President and CEO of Borsheims Fine Jewelry, a Berkshire Hathaway company. She began her career at Borsheims in 1988 as a Sales Associate, but soon was promoted. In her time at Borsheims she has worked as inventory supervisor, watch buyer, ladies jewelry buyer, director of merchandising, and, in 2013, was named President and CEO by Berkshire Hathaway Chairman Warren Buffett. Ms. Goracke graduated from the University of Nebraska-Kearney with Bachelors of Science degrees in Business Administration and Organizational Communication. She serves as a Director with the Jewelers Vigilance Committee, the leading compliance organization in the jewelry and gem industry. She also serves as a Director with Jewelers of America and as well as on a number of other boards and committees within the gem and jewelry industry.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

No individual set forth in the above table is, as at the date hereof, or was, within 10 years before the date hereof, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company) that:

- (a) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days and that was issued while such individual was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or
- (b) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued after such individual ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer, and which resulted from an event that occurred while such individual was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

To the knowledge of the Company, no individual set forth in the above table or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, nor any personal holding company of any such individual:

- (a) is, as of the date hereof, or has been within 10 years before the date hereof, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while such individual was acting in that capacity, or within a year of such individual ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or

(b) has, within the 10 years before the date hereof, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of such individual; or

has been subject to (i) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority, or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or (ii) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors and officers of the Corporation also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration, development and mining operations. Consequently, there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. The directors of the Corporation are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Corporation, and to disclose any interest they may have in any project or opportunity of the Corporation. In addition, each of the directors is required by law to declare his or her interest in and refrain from voting on any matter in which he or she may have a conflict of interest, in accordance with applicable laws.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee Charter as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company is included in Appendix 1. As of the date hereof, the Audit Committee is composed of David Whittle (Chair), Tom Peregoodoff, and William Lamb, all of whom are independent directors.

Education and Experience

This section describes the education and experience of the Company's Audit Committee members that are relevant to the performance of their responsibilities in that role.

The Board of Directors believes that the composition of the Audit Committee reflects a high level of financial literacy and expertise. Each member of the Audit Committee has been determined by the Board of Directors to be "independent" and "financially literate" as such terms are defined under Canadian and United States securities laws. The Board of Directors has also determined that David Whittle and William Lamb are financial experts with years of experience in finance. Each other member of the Audit Committee currently are financially literate within the meaning of Section 1.6 of National Instrument 52-110.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The charter of the Audit Committee requires the Audit Committee to review and approve the engagement of the external auditors to perform non-audit services, together with the fees therefore, and the impact thereof, on the independence of the external auditors.

External Auditor Service Fees

Fees paid to KPMG LLP during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

Auditor's Fees	2019 CAD\$	% of Total Fees	2018 CAD\$	% of Total Fees
Audit Fees:				
Audit	533,000	93.5	520,000	89.8
Audit related	37,310	6.5	36,400	6.3
Total Audit Fees	570,310	100.0	556,400	96.1
Tax Fees:				
Planning and advice	Nil	0.0	9,623	1.7
Compliance	Nil	0.0	13,142	2.3
Total Tax Fees	Nil	0.0	22,765	3.9
Total Fees	570,310	100.0	579,165	100.0

Tax Fees

Tax fees were for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning professional services. These services consisted of: tax compliance including the review of tax returns, and tax planning and advisory services.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is not a party to any material legal proceedings, and there are no material legal proceedings to which any of the GK Diamond Mine is subject, and no such proceedings are known to be contemplated.

No penalties or sanctions have been imposed against the Company (i) by a court relating to securities legislation or (ii) by a securities regulatory authority, nor has the Company entered into any settlement agreements (a) before a court relating to securities legislation or (b) with a securities regulatory authority, during the Company's most recently completed financial year, nor has a court or regulatory body imposed any other penalties or sanctions against the Company.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Other than as described elsewhere in this AIF or in the joint management information circular of the Company and Kennady dated as of March 5, 2018 (including, without limitation, under the headings "*Interests of Directors and Officers of Mountain Province In The Arrangement*", "*Interest of Informed Persons in Material Transactions*" and "*Securities Law Matters—Canadian Securities Laws*") which is incorporated by reference herein and available on the Company's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com, no director, executive officer or person or company that beneficially owns, or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of any class or series of the Company's outstanding voting securities and no associate or affiliate of any of such persons or companies has any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction within the three most recently completed fiscal years or since the commencement of the Company's last completed fiscal year or in any proposed transaction, which, in either case, has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar for the common shares of the Company is Computershare of Canada at its principal transfer office in Toronto, Ontario.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

The 2016 Technical Report and 2017 Technical Report “Project Exploration Update and Faraday Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate, Kennady North Project was prepared and completed jointly by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. and Mineral Services Canada Inc. The qualified persons acting for Aurora Geosciences Ltd. was Mr. Gary Vivian, M.Sc., P.Geo. The qualified person acting for Mineral Services Canada Inc. was Dr. Tom Nowicki, Ph.D., P.Geo.

The 2019 Technical Report “Gahcho Kué Mine: NI 43-101 Technical Report NWT, Canada” was prepared and completed by JDS, with Daniel D. Johnson, P. Eng., and Dino Pilotto, P. Eng., acting as qualified persons for the purposes of NI 43-101. The technical report preceding the 2019 Technical Report was filed by the Company in 2018, and was prepared by JDS. The qualified persons acting for JDS were Mr. Johnson and Mr. Pilotto.

To the knowledge of the Company, each of these experts holds less than 1% of the outstanding securities of the Company or of any associate or affiliate thereof as of the date hereof. None of the aforementioned firms or persons received, or will receive, any direct or indirect interest in any securities of the Company or of any associate or affiliate thereof in connection with the preparation of the report prepared by such person. None of the aforementioned firms or persons, nor any directors, officers or employees of such firms, are currently, or are expected to be elected, appointed or employed as, a director, officer or employee of the Company, or of any associate or affiliate of the Company.

During 2019, disclosure by the Company of scientific and technical information regarding its mineral properties in its continuous disclosure documents and filings has been reviewed and approved variously by Keyvan Salehi, P.Eng., MBA, and Tom E. McCandless, Ph.D., P.Geo., qualified persons for the purposes of NI 43-101.

KPMG LLP, the auditors of the Company, prepared an auditors' report to the shareholders of the Company, on the consolidated balance sheets of the Company, for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements comprehensive (loss) income, cash flows and changes in shareholders' equity for each of the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. KMPG LLP has advised that they are independent with respect to the Company within the meaning of the relevant rules and related interpretations prescribed by the relevant professional bodies in Canada and any applicable legislation or regulations, and also that they are independent accountants with respect to the Company under all relevant United States professional and regulatory standards.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Except for contracts entered into by Mountain Province in the ordinary course of business, the only material contracts entered into by Mountain Province since the beginning of the most recently completed financial year or that are still in effect, are:

- the Kennady Arrangement Agreement (see “*Description of the Business—Three Year History—Fiscal Year 2018*”);
- the Kennady Voting and Support Agreements (see “*Description of the Business—Three Year History—Fiscal Year 2018*”);
- the Mountain Province Indenture (see “*Description of the Business—Three Year History—Fiscal Year 2017*”);

- the Joint Venture Agreement (see "*Mineral Properties—The Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine—History*").

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Further, additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is contained in the Company's information circular dated May 3, 2019, for the annual meeting of shareholders that was held on June 13, 2019. Additional financial information is provided in the Company's comparative financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for the years ended December 31, 2019, and December 31, 2018.

APPENDIX 1: AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

Mandate

A. Role and Objectives

The Audit Committee (the "Committee") is a committee of the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Mountain Province Diamonds Inc ("MPVD" or the "Company") established for the purpose of overseeing the accounting and financial reporting process of MPVD and external audits of the consolidated financial statements of MPVD. In connection, therewith, the Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in relation to MPVD's internal accounting standards and practices, financial information, accounting systems and procedures, financial reporting and statements and the nature and scope of the annual external audit. The Committee also recommends for Board approval MPVD's audited annual consolidated financial statements and other mandatory financial disclosure.

MPVD's external auditor is accountable to the Board and the Committee as representatives of shareholders of MPVD. The Committee shall be directly responsible for overseeing the relationship of the external auditor. The Committee shall have such access to the external auditor as it considers necessary or desirable in order to perform its duties and responsibilities. The external auditor shall report directly to the Committee.

The objectives of the Committee are as follows:

1. to be satisfied with the credibility and integrity of financial reports;
2. to support the Board in meeting its oversight responsibilities in respect of the preparation and disclosure of financial reporting, including the consolidated financial statements of MPVD;
3. to facilitate communication between the Board and the external auditor and to receive all reports of the external auditor directly from the external auditor;
4. to be satisfied with the external auditor's independence and objectivity; and
5. to strengthen the role of independent directors by facilitating in-depth discussions between members of the Committee, management and MPVD's external auditor.

B. Composition

1. The Committee shall comprise at least three directors, none of whom shall be an officer or employee of MPVD or any of its subsidiaries or any affiliate thereof. Each Committee member shall satisfy the independence, financial literacy and experience requirements of applicable securities laws, rules or guidelines, any applicable stock exchange requirements or guidelines and any other applicable regulatory rules. In particular, each member of the Committee shall have no direct or indirect material relationship with MPVD or any affiliate thereof which could reasonably interfere with the exercise of the member's independent judgment. Determinations as to whether a particular director satisfies the requirements for membership on the Committee shall be made by the full Board.
2. Members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board. Each member shall serve until his successor is appointed, unless he shall resign or be removed by the Board or he shall otherwise cease to be a director of MPVD.
3. The Chair of the Committee may be designated by the Board or, if it does not do so, the members of the Committee may elect a Chair by vote of a majority of the full Committee membership. The Committee Chair shall satisfy the independence, financial literacy and experience requirements as described above.
4. The Committee shall have access to such officers and employees of MPVD and to such information respecting MPVD as it considers necessary or advisable in order to perform its duties and responsibilities.

C. Meetings

1. At all meetings of the Committee, every question shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast. In case of an equality of votes, the matter will be referred to the Board for decision.
2. A quorum for meetings of the Committee shall be a majority of its members.
3. Meetings of the Committee shall be scheduled at least quarterly and at such other times during each year as it deems appropriate. Minutes of all meetings of the Committee shall be taken. The CFO shall attend meetings of the Committee, unless otherwise excused from all or part of any such meeting by the Committee Chair. The Chair of the Committee shall hold in camera sessions of the Committee, without management present, at each meeting, as determined necessary.
4. The Committee shall report the results of meetings and reviews undertaken and any associated recommendations to the Board.
5. The Committee shall meet periodically with MPVD's external auditor in connection with the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements and otherwise as the Committee may determine, part or all of each such meeting to be in the absence of management.

D. Responsibilities

- As discussed above, the Committee is established to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to the accounting and financial reporting processes of MPVD and external audits of MPVD's consolidated financial statements. In that regard, the Committee shall:
1. satisfy itself on behalf of the Board with respect to MPVD's internal control systems including identifying, monitoring and mitigating business risks as well as compliance with legal, ethical and regulatory requirements. The Committee shall also review with management, the external auditor and, if necessary, legal counsel, any litigation, claim or other contingency (including tax assessments) that could have a material effect on the financial position or operating results of MPVD (on a consolidated basis), and the manner in which these matters may be, or have been, disclosed in the financial statements;
 2. review with management and the external auditor the annual consolidated financial statements of MPVD, the reports of the external auditor thereon and related financial reporting, including

Management's Discussion and Analysis and any earnings press releases, (collectively, "Annual Financial Disclosures") prior to their submission to the Board for approval. This process should include, but not be limited to:

- (a) reviewing changes in accounting principles, or in their application, which may have a material impact on the current or future year's financial statements;
- (b) reviewing significant accruals, reserves or other estimates;
- (c) reviewing accounting treatment of unusual or non-recurring transactions;
- (d) reviewing the adequacy of any reclamation fund;
- (e) reviewing disclosure requirements for commitments and contingencies;
- (f) reviewing financial statements and all items raised by the external auditor, whether or not included in the financial statements; and
- (g) reviewing unresolved differences between MPVD and the external auditor.

Following such review, the Committee shall recommend to the Board for approval all Annual Financial Disclosures;

- review with management all interim consolidated financial statements of MPVD and related financial reporting, including Management's Discussion and Analysis and any earnings press releases, (collectively "Quarterly Financial Disclosures") and, if thought fit, approve all Quarterly Financial Disclosures;
 - be satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of MPVD's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from MPVD's financial statements, other than Annual Financial Disclosures or Quarterly Financial Disclosures, and shall periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures;
 - review with management and recommend to the Board for approval, any financial statements of MPVD which have not previously been approved by the Board and which are to be included in a prospectus of MPVD;
 - review with management and recommend to the Board for approval, MPVD's AIF;
 - with respect to the external auditor:
- (h) receive all reports of the external auditor directly from the external auditor;
 - (i) discuss with the external auditor:
 - (i) critical accounting policies;
 - (ii) alternative treatments of financial information within GAAP discussed with management (including the ramifications thereof and the treatment preferred by the external auditor); and
 - (iii) other material, written communication between management and the external auditor;
 - (j) consider and make a recommendation to the Board as to the appointment or re-appointment of the external auditor, being satisfied that such auditor is a participant in good standing pursuant to applicable securities laws;
 - (k) review the terms of engagement of the external auditor, including the appropriateness and reasonableness of the auditor's fees, and make a recommendation to the Board as to the compensation of the external auditor;
 - (l) when there is to be a replacement of the external auditor, review with management the reasons for such replacement and the information to be included in any required notice to securities regulators and recommend to the Board for approval the replacement of the external auditor along with the content of any such notice;
 - (m) oversee the work of the external auditor in performing its audit or review services and oversee the resolution of any disagreements between management and the external auditor;
 - (n) review and discuss with the external auditor all significant relationships that the external auditor and its affiliates have with MPVD and its affiliates in order to determine the external auditor's independence, including, without limitation:
 - (i) requesting, receiving and reviewing, on a periodic basis, written or oral information from the external auditor delineating all relationships that may reasonably be thought to bear on the independence of the external auditor with respect to MPVD;

- (ii) discussing with the external auditor any disclosed relationships or services that the external auditor believes may affect the objectivity and independence of the external auditor; and
- (iii) recommending that the Board take appropriate action in response to the external auditor's information to satisfy itself of the external auditor's independence;
- (o) as may be required by applicable securities laws, rules and guidelines, either:
 - (i) pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided by the external auditor to MPVD (and its subsidiaries, if any), or, in the case of de minimus non-audit services, approve such non-audit services prior to the completion of the audit; or
 - (ii) adopt specific policies and procedures for the engagement of the external auditor for the purposes of the provision of non-audit services;
- (i) review and approve the hiring policies of MPVD regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditor of MPVD;
- 3. (a) establish procedures for:
 - (i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by MPVD regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; and
 - (ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of MPVD of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters; and
- (b) review with the external auditor its assessment of the internal controls of MPVD, its written reports containing recommendations for improvement, and MPVD's response and follow-up to any identified weaknesses;
- 4. with respect to risk management, be satisfied that MPVD has implemented appropriate systems of internal control over financial reporting (and review management's assessment thereof) to ensure compliance with any applicable legal and regulatory requirements;
- 5. review annually with management and the external auditor and report to the Board on insurable risks and insurance coverage; and
- 6. engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties and set and pay the compensation for any such advisors.

APPENDIX 2: GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED FREQUENTLY IN THIS DOCUMENT

berm - an embankment of crushed and screened rock fill.

carat - unit used to measure gemstones, equal to 200 milligrams or 0.2 grams. For smaller gems, 100 points is equal to one carat.

core - the long cylindrical piece of rock, about an inch in diameter, brought to surface by diamond drilling.

CPT - carats per tonne.

diamantaire - a professional diamond trader or manufacturer active in the diamond business.

diamondiferous - containing diamonds.

diamonds - a crystallized variety of pure carbon that may be of gem quality.

dike - a temporary structure used to retain or restrict water flow.

dilution - the effect of waste or low-grade ore being included unavoidably in the mine ore, lowering the recovered grade.

grade - number of carats (or other unit of weight) in a physical unit of ore, usually expressed in carats per tonne.

Cut-off grade - is the minimum grade at which a tonne of rock can be processed on an economic basis.

Recovered grade - is actual grade realized by the metallurgical process and treatment of ore, based on actual experience or laboratory testing.

kimberlite - A volatile-rich, potassic, ultrabasic rock which varies in mineralogical composition and texture. Kimberlite magmas originate at great depth in the earth's mantle and as they ascend rapidly to the surface

they are often emplaced in vertical, carrot-shaped bodies known as pipes or thin (1-3 metres wide) tabular bodies known as dikes. Kimberlite deposits may or may not contain diamonds.

mineral reserves:

- *mineral reserve*: The economically mineable part of a measured or indicated mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A mineral reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined.

- *proven mineral reserve*: The part of a deposit which is being mined, or which is being developed and for which there is a detailed mining plan, the estimated quantity and grade or quality of that part of a measured mineral resource for which the size, configuration and grade or quality and distribution of values are so well established, and for which economic viability has been demonstrated by adequate information on engineering, operating, economic and other relevant factors, that there is the highest degree of confidence in the estimate.

- *probable mineral reserve*: The estimated quantity and grade or quality of that part of an indicated mineral resource for which economic viability has been demonstrated by adequate information on engineering, operating, economic and other relevant factors, at a confidence level which would serve as a basis for decisions on major expenditures.

mineral resources:

- *mineral resource*: A concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.

- *measured mineral resources*: A measured mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

- *indicated mineral resources*: An indicated mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics, can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and test information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

MT - million tonnes.

open pit - a mine that is entirely on surface. Also, referred to as an open-cut or open-cast mine.

pipe - see "kimberlite" above.

polished diamonds - rough stones that have been cut and polished for retail trade.

qualified person - is an individual who:

(a) is an engineer or geoscientist with at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation, or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these; (b) has experience

relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project, and the technical report; and (c) is a member in good standing of a professional association as defined by NI 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

reclamation - the restoration of a site after mining or exploration activity is completed.

recovery - a term used in process metallurgy to indicate the proportion of valuable material obtained in the processing of an ore. It is generally stated as a percentage of valuable metal in the ore that is recovered compared to the total valuable metal present in the ore.

rough diamonds - untreated stones in run-of-mine form, which have been boiled and cleaned.

sample - a small portion of rock or a mineral deposit, taken so that the metal content can be determined by assaying.

till - a glacial, surficial deposit composed of unsorted clay, sand and matrix-supported rock fragments.