FIRST QUARTER FINANCIAL REPORT

FISCAL 2020

NARRATIVE DISCUSSION

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Royal Canadian Mint (the "Mint") prepared this report as required by section 131.1 of the *Financial Administration Act*[1] using the standard issued by the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat. This narrative should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

The Mint prepared these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 and March 30, 2019 in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Although the Mint's year end of December 31 matches the calendar year end, the Mint's quarter end dates do not necessarily coincide with calendar year quarters; instead, each of the Mint's quarters contains 13 weeks. Financial results reported in this narrative are presented in Canadian dollars and rounded to the nearest million, unless otherwise noted. The information in this narrative is current to May 21, 2020, unless otherwise noted.

MATERIALITY

In assessing what information to provide in the narrative, management applies the materiality principle as guidance for disclosure. Management considers information material if its omission or misstatement could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users make based on the financial information included in this narrative.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Readers are advised to refer to the cautionary language included at the end of this narrative when reading any forward-looking statements.

OVERVIEW OF THE CORE MANDATE AND THE BUSINESS

The Royal Canadian Mint is Canada's national mint and a global leader in circulation, bullion, and collectible coin products and services. As part of its core mandate, the Mint produces and

[1] Financial Administration Act, R.S.C., 1985, c. F-11

distributes coins for circulation and for use in trade and commerce for Canada. The Mint provides a full coin lifecycle management service for the Government of Canada with the Mint's forecasting, world-class production, logistics, recycling and distribution operations, circulation, and advisory and monitoring services.

On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Mint operates a Commemorative Coin Program (CCP) to celebrate Canada's history, diversity, culture and values. In addition to its core mandate, the Mint is also responsible for the Alloy Recovery Program (ARP) that removes older-composition Canadian coins from circulation and replaces them with multi-ply plated steel (MPPS) coins that are more durable and secure.

The Foreign Circulation business produces and supplies finished coins, coin blanks and tokens to customers around the world, including central banks, mints, monetary authorities and finance ministries. The Mint also produces high technology dies for international customers allowing countries to strike their own coins. These contracts leverage the infrastructure and industry-leading expertise in the Mint's Winnipeg manufacturing facility.

The Bullion Products & Services business provides its customers with market-leading precious metal investment coin and bar products, supported by integrated precious metal refining, storage and exchange traded receipts (ETR) capabilities. These products include the Maple Leaf family of gold and silver coins, as well as other precious metal products and services for investment and manufacturing purposes. As a market leader in the industry with bullion coins of the highest quality and security, the Mint is well positioned to capture a leading share of any increase in demand while sustaining volumes during soft markets. The Canadian Gold and Silver Reserves ETR products listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange allow retail and institutional investors to hold title to precious metals covered under ETRs and stored at the Mint while reducing Mint lease costs.

The Numismatics business designs, manufactures and sells collectible coins and medals to a loyal customer base in Canada and around the world. The Mint's global leadership in the art and science of minting is consistently recognized with prestigious international awards. This recognition is largely earned by innovative technology enhancements, such as glow in the dark paint, selective plating and the use of vibrant colour that allow the Mint to create unique and compelling products. The Mint sells numismatic products through its e-commerce platform and at its Ottawa and Winnipeg boutiques, as well as through dealers and partners, both domestically and internationally.

SIGNIFICANT CORPORATE EVENTS

COVID-19 Pandemic

As the situation with COVID-19 evolved over the winter, the Mint prepared to respond by establishing an Emergency Response Steering Committee in late January and a formalized command structure. In early March, the Mint proactively took the step of asking all employees who could work from home to do so in an effort to minimize the number of people working in its facilities and keep people safe and healthy. Plans were developed to modify operations and production to focus on delivering critical services in our circulation and bullion businesses in support of the mining and financial sectors and international supply chains.

The plan included closing its boutiques on March 14, 2020, and proactively suspending the majority of its production and shipping operations on March 20, 2020 through to April 5, 2020. Among the enhanced safety measures introduced were rotational schedules preventing employees from overlapping between shifts, and temperature check stations. These steps were taken to ensure Mint employees were operating in a safe and healthy environment that respected physical distancing guidelines and incorporated the latest recommendations from health authorities.

On April 6, 2020, the Mint returned to modified production. The Mint continues to closely monitor the situation and adapt its plans as needed to prioritize employee safety while delivering critical services that support the economy.

OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

To achieve its objectives, the Mint strives to continually improve profitability through prudent financial management and efficient operations. The Mint measures its performance by using metrics meaningful to customers, business partners and employees. The measures below allow the Mint to monitor its capacity to improve performance and create value for its Shareholder and for Canada.

	13 weeks ended			
	March 28, 2020	March 30, 2019	$ Change	% Change
Revenue	**$ 498.4**	$ 350.7	$ 147.7	42%
Profit before income tax and other items[1]	**$ 6.5**	$ 10.8	$ (4.3)	(40%)
Profit before income tax and other items margin	**1.3%**	3.1%		
Profit for the period	**$ 1.7**	$ 7.7	$ (6.0)	(78%)

[1]A reconciliation from profit for the period to profit before income tax and other items is included on page 10

Profit before income taxes and other items for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 decreased 40% to $6.5 million compared to $10.8 million during the same period in 2019. The Bullion Products and Services and Foreign Circulation businesses had a strong quarter, while revenue from the Numismatics business was lower due to a planned smaller, more resonant portfolio combined with the negative impact of a reduction in order fulfilment and shipments, as well as boutique closures, due to COVID-19 in March 2020.

	As at			
	March 28, 2020	December 31, 2019	$ Change	% Change
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 83.1**	$ 65.5	$ 17.6	27%
Inventories	**$ 50.8**	$ 94.9	$ (44.1)	(46%)
Capital assets	**$ 170.1**	$ 173.9	$ (3.8)	(2%)
Total assets	**$ 400.0**	$ 429.9	$ (29.9)	(7%)
Working capital	**$ 110.8**	$ 102.5	$ 8.3	8%

Working capital remained strong having increased 8% from December 31, 2019. Cash and cash equivalents increased 27% from December 31, 2019 due to higher revenue and the favorable timing of cash collected from customers and payments made to suppliers. Inventories and contract liabilities decreased $44 million and $45 million, respectively, compared to December 31 2019 due principally to the settlement of significant bullion transactions from 2019.

Revenue by program and business

	13 weeks ended			
	March 28, 2020	March 30, 2019	$ Change	% Change
Canadian Circulation program	**$ 21.7**	$ 21.4	$ 0.3	1%
Foreign Circulation business	**$ 11.4**	$ 8.7	$ 2.7	31%
Bullion Products and Services business	**$ 443.9**	$ 293.3	$ 150.6	51%
Numismatics business	**$ 21.3**	$ 27.3	$ (6.0)	(22%)

Canadian Circulation

During the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020, revenues from the Canadian Circulation program remained relatively consistent as compared to the same period in 2019. A change in the mix of coin denominations sold to the Department of Finance, with more coins from the Canadian Commemorative Coin Program sold in 2020, and higher revenue from the Alloy Recovery Program, partially offset by lower fixed costs billed under the 2018 memorandum of understanding, resulted in the $0.3 million increase in revenue.

Coin supply

	13 weeks ended			
(in millions of coins)	**March 28, 2020**	March 30, 2019	Change	% Change
Financial institutions deposits	**601**	669	(68)	(10%)
Recycled coins	**42**	38	4	11%
Coins sold to financial institutions and others	**13**	16	(3)	(19%)
Total coin supply	**656**	723	(67)	(9%)

Department of Finance Inventory

	As at			
(in millions of dollars)	**March 28, 2020**	March 30, 2019	$ Change	% Change
Opening inventory	**$ 102.0**	$ 98.0	$ 4.0	4%
Coins produced	**26.2**	6.0	20.2	337%
Coins sold to financial institutions and others	**(22.2)**	(2.0)	(20.2)	1010%
Ending inventory	**$ 106.0**	$ 102.0	$ 4.0	4%

Demand is met through the three main sources of supply outlined in the above table and is subject to variability across regions of the country and seasonality depending on the time of the year. The supply for Canadian circulation coins decreased 9% for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020, when compared to the same period in 2019 due to more financial institution inventory being available.

The Mint actively manages inventory levels in response to changes in demand, financial institution deposits and recycling volumes to ensure coinage demand is met throughout the year. The face value of the Department of Finance owned inventory at March 28, 2020 was $106.0 million, which was within the inventory limit outlined in the Mint's MOU with the Department of Finance, with no coin shortages during the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020. To replenish inventories held on behalf of the Department of Finance, the Mint produced 76 million coins in the first quarter of 2020 compared to 70 million for the same period in 2019.

Foreign Circulation

Revenue from the Foreign Circulation business increased by 31% for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 to $11.4 million compared to $8.7 million in the same period in 2019. The increase in Foreign Circulation revenue for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 reflected changes in the mix of contracts which consisted of shipments of 265 million (2019 –

194 million) coins and blanks to 5 (2019 – 4) countries. During the first 13 weeks of 2020, the Mint secured 5 new production contracts for an aggregate of 36 million coins.

Bullion Products and Services

	13 weeks ended			
	March 28, 2020	March 30, 2019	$ Change	% Change
Gross revenue	**$ 647.9**	$ 398.3	$ 249.6	63%
Less: Customer inventory deals	**(204.0)**	(105.0)	(99.0)	(94)
Net revenue	**$ 443.9**	$ 293.3	$ 150.6	51%

	13 weeks ended			
(thousands of ounces)	**March 28, 2020**	March 30, 2019	Change	% Change
Gold	**198.1**	123.8	74.3	60%
Silver	**6,565.6**	5,517.2	1,048.4	19
Gross ounces	**6,763.7**	5,641.0	1,122.7	20%
Less: ounces from customer inventory deals	**(951.0)**	(287.6)	(663.4)	(231)
Net ounces	**5,812.7**	5,353.4	459.3	9%

Bullion Products and Services net revenue for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 increased 51% compared to the same period in 2019. The increase in revenue was mainly attributable to an increase in global market demand for gold and silver bullion products combined with higher gold prices quarter over quarter.

Numismatics

Numismatics revenue decreased 22% to $21.3 million during the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 from $27.3 million in the same period of 2019. The decrease in revenue was largely attributable to the suspension of order fulfillment and shipments in mid-March as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic combined with a planned smaller, more resonant product portfolio in 2020, in particular for silver products, consistent with the Mint's updated numismatics strategy.

	13 weeks ended			
	March 28, 2020	March 30, 2019	$ Change	% Change
Gold	**$ 6.6**	$ 6.5	$ 0.1	2%
Silver	**11.6**	18.6	(7.0)	(38)
Other revenue[1]	**3.1**	2.2	0.9	41
Total revenue	**$ 21.3**	$ 27.3	(6)	(22%)

[1]Other revenue includes base metal coins, medals and other related revenue

Expenses, other income and income tax

	13 weeks ended			
Expenses (income)	**March 28, 2020**	March 30, 2019	$ Change	% Change
Cost of sales	**$ 479.9**	$ 318.7	$ 161.2	51%
Operating expenses:				
Marketing and sales	**$ 6.4**	$ 7.5	$ (1.1)	(15%)
Administration	**$ 15.9**	$ 14.8	$ 1.1	7%
Net foreign exchange (gains) losses	**$ (5.1)**	$ 0.6	$ (5.7)	
Income tax (recovery) expense	**$ (0.1)**	$ 1.6	$ (1.7)	

Cost of sales for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 increased to $479.9 million compared to $318.7 million during the same period in 2019. The overall increase in cost of sales was mainly due to higher gold and silver bullion volumes sold which increased 20%, combined with higher precious metal market pricing in 2020. The negative impact of the increase in the Face Value redemptions liability from the decrease in the price of silver in the period also increased cost of sales $9.1 million.

Overall, operating expenses for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 remained consistent compared to the same period in 2019 at $22.3 million. Marketing and sales expenses decreased 15% due to the timing of marketing campaigns in 2020 compared to 2019 while administration expenses increased 7% mainly due to higher employee compensation costs.

Net foreign exchange gains increased $5.7 million for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 when compared to the same period in 2019. The net foreign exchange gain in the first quarter of 2020 was mainly due to a weaker Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar and the resulting positive impact on the translation of the Mint's US dollar balances.

Income tax recovery for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 increased $1.7 million, when compared to the same period in 2019, mainly due to a decrease in taxable income as a result of lower operating income and differences between income for accounting and tax purposes, mainly related to the Face Value redemptions liability.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash flows

	13 weeks ended		
	March 28, 2020	March 30, 2019	$ Change
Cash and cash equivalents, at the end of the period	**$ 83.1**	$ 83.4	$ (0.3)
Cash flow from operating activities	**$ 18.6**	$ 19.6	$ (1.0)
Cash flow used in investing activities	**$ (2.5)**	$ (1.9)	$ (0.6)
Cash flow used in financing activities	**$ (0.7)**	$ (0.6)	$ (0.1)

Cash from operating activities for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 decreased $1.0 million compared to the same period in 2019 primarily due to the timing of receipts from customers and higher precious metal inventory purchases during the period.

Cash used in investing activities increased $0.6 million for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020, as compared to the same period in 2019, mainly due to information technology hardware upgrades and various production equipment projects.

Cash used in financing activities was consistent quarter over quarter and included lease principal payments for the Mint's office space and equipment leases.

Borrowing facilities

See note 18 in the December 31, 2019 audited consolidated financial statements for details on the Mint's borrowing facilities. The Mint entered the period with total outstanding long term loans of $9.0 million, as well as total lease liability of $10.0 million, and closed the period with total outstanding long term loans of $9.0 million and total lease liability of $8.9 million, which is within the Mint's approved borrowing limit as prescribed by the *Royal Canadian Mint Act*. The Mint entered and closed the period with a long-term debt-to-equity ratio of 1:17.

RECONCILIATION FROM PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD TO PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX AND OTHER ITEMS

A reconciliation from profit for the period to profit before income tax and other items was as follows:

	13 weeks ended	
	March 28, 2020	March 30, 2019
Profit for the period	**$ 1.7**	$ 7.7
Add (deduct):		
Income tax (recovery) expense	**(0.1)**	1.6
Net foreign exchange (gain) loss	**(5.1)**	0.6
Face Value revaluation[1]	**10.0**	0.9
Profit before income tax and other items	**$ 6.5**	$ 10.8

[1] Face Value revaluation is the non-cash impact of the change in the valuation of the precious metal component of the Face Value redemptions liability.

RISKS TO PERFORMANCE

Management considers risks and opportunities at all levels of decision-making. The Mint's performance is influenced by many factors, including: economic conditions, financial and commodity market volatility, and competitive pressures. Also, as a Crown corporation governed under a legislative framework, the Mint's performance could be impacted by changes to Shareholder objectives or to the directions given by governing bodies. Under the guidance of the Board of Directors, the Mint's enterprise risk management process is undertaken by the Mint's Leadership Team. It focuses on the identification and management of the key risks, which could impact the achievement of the Mint's strategic objectives. As part of its oversight process, the Board reviews the Mint's corporate risk profile on a quarterly basis and has input into the broader risk management approach.

The Mint's enterprise risk management framework and practice is consistent with guidance issued by the Treasury Board and is subject to periodic review by its internal auditor. Guidance in relation to risk awareness and risk management is provided to staff where necessary. Appropriate risk management requirements are embedded in staff responsibilities.

A register of key corporate risks is maintained, together with a series of operational risk registers covering each of the Mint's business/support areas. These registers are updated regularly and evolve as new risks are identified and existing ones are mitigated.

The key corporate level risks that could materially affect the Mint's ability to achieve its strategy as identified in the Mint's 2019 Annual Report have changed with the occurrence of the COVID-

19 pandemic. In March 2020, the Mint temporarily suspended the majority of its operations in response to the pandemic. With the temporary suspension, the Mint now has two additional risks to the achievement of its strategic objectives: the Mint's agility to implement effective remobilization efforts, as well as the markets and geopolitical environments when operations resume. The risks previously identified remain, with E-payment adoption rate dominating in its overall criticality, which may increase during the pandemic period. There are no other material changes to the substance of the remaining risks previously identified.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND ACCOUNTING POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

See note 4 in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 for a discussion of key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements, as well as note 3 in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 for a discussion regarding the adoption of new accounting standards.

OUTLOOK

The financial goal for 2020, as approved in the Mint's 2020-2024 Corporate Plan, is $25.5 million. The Mint is working diligently to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 on its business performance while following government guidance and prioritizing the health and safety of its employees. The Mint is expecting to return to full production in the second quarter as it implements further safety measures to allow for a higher number of employees in its production facility per shift and it increases the number of shifts to accommodate the entire workforce. As part of its business continuity plan, the Mint is actively monitoring its global supply chain and logistics networks in support of its continued operations.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, regular trade and commerce activities of Canadians' have been disrupted. Since this situation is unprecedented, the Mint is leveraging its coin distribution system to track supply and demand across the nation to ensure that there is sufficient coinage to meet trade and commerce needs. To further increase the resiliency of the coin supply chain, the Mint has strategically optimized inventories throughout the network so that the coin supply is in place when activities resume to more normal levels or to be well prepared in the event of an unexpected event, such as an extended regional power outage. In addition, to a sufficient supply of inventories, the coin management team is regularly engaging with stakeholders in order to learn about best practices and to proactively address concerns. Despite the severe challenges brought on by COVID-19, cash and coin remain an essential payment option for Canadians. The Mint remains ready and dedicated to support these transactions and will be monitoring demand on an ongoing basis to inform new coin production forecasts going forward.

The Mint continues to closely monitor international circulation coin market conditions, cash usage trends, and potential disruptions to coin supply and demand as a result of the global COVID-19 pandemic. The Mint's foreign circulation bookings will allow for productive utilization of Winnipeg production resources through to the end of 2020. Actual production realized will be dependent on the production capacity achieved following government guidance and prioritizing employee safety, combined with continued supply chain and logistic network operation. Despite anticipated market fluctuations, the Mint estimates that central banks will issue tenders for four billion nickel plated steel coins and coin blanks over the next 12 months. Industry overcapacity, however, will likely continue to put pressure on margins. The Mint will continue to pursue opportunities where it has a competitive advantage for 2021 and beyond.

The Mint continues to monitor bullion coin market and supply conditions closely and will work to position itself to be able to meet demand relating to potential strong market conditions for gold and silver bullion coins. The Mint will continue to focus on customer and market strategies with its modified production configuration in support of its strong market share, while prioritizing employee safety and carefully managing operating costs to mitigate the impact of uncertainty in the bullion coin market. The Mint's Storage and Refinery businesses remain solid.

The Mint has reduced and realigned is Numismatics product plan, and product launch activities and schedule for the balance of 2020 in line with its expectation to return to full production activity over the upcoming months. The Mint's direct sales, including e-commerce, are expected to continue to be solid consistent with e-commerce trends during the COVID-19 pandemic period. Production is expected to resume in line with government guidance and with a focus on employee health and safety. The Mint continues to prioritize being a customer-centric organization focused on enhancing the customer experience and improving the long-term performance of the Numismatics business. This is being achieved through targeted marketing and sales activities to new and existing customers and identifying other areas to reduce costs in the business in support of sustainable profitability.

The Mint expects to continue production of hand sanitizer and protective visors at its Ottawa and Winnipeg plants over the coming months as part of its efforts to support health care workers during the COVID-19 pandemic dependent on available supplies.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the narrative, contain forward-looking statements that reflect management's expectations regarding the Mint's objectives, plans, strategies, future growth, results of operations, performance and business prospects and opportunities. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words or phrases such as "plans", "anticipates", "expects", "believes", "estimates", "intends", and other similar expressions. These forward-looking statements are not facts, but only estimates regarding expected growth, results of operations, performance, business prospects and opportunities (assumptions). While management considers these assumptions to be reasonable based on available information, they may prove to be incorrect. These estimates of future results are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from what the Mint expects. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, those risks and uncertainties set forth above in the Risks to Performance, as well as in Note 9 – Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management to the Mint's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

To the extent the Mint provides future-oriented financial information or a financial outlook, such as future growth and financial performance, the Mint is providing this information for the purpose of describing its expectations. Therefore, readers are cautioned that this information may not be appropriate for any other purpose. Furthermore, future-oriented financial information and financial outlooks, as with forward-looking information generally, are based on the assumptions and subject to the risks.

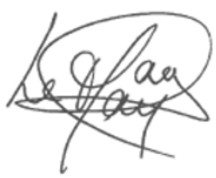
Readers are urged to consider these factors carefully when evaluating these forward-looking statements. In light of these assumptions and risks, the events predicted in these forward-looking statements may not occur. The Mint cannot assure that projected results or events will be achieved. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements included in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and narrative are made only as of May 21, 2020, and the Mint does not undertake to publicly update these statements to reflect new information, future events or changes in circumstances or for any other reason after this date.

Statement of Management Responsibility by Senior Officials

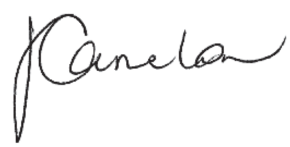
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with *IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting* and requirements in the Treasury Board of Canada *Standard on Quarterly Financial Reports for Crown Corporations* and for such internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement. Management is also responsible for ensuring all other information in this quarterly financial report is consistent, where appropriate, with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

To the best of our knowledge, these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Royal Canadian Mint, as at the date of and for the periods presented in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.



Marie Lemay

President and Chief Executive Officer



Jennifer Camelon, CPA, CA

Senior Vice-President, Finance and Administration and Chief Financial Officer

Ottawa, Canada
May 21, 2020

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
Unaudited (CAD$ thousands)

	Notes	As at March 28, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**$ 83,054**	$ 65,506
Trade receivables, net and other receivables	5	**36,260**	38,343
Income tax receivable		**7,649**	7,748
Prepaid expenses		**5,555**	4,018
Inventories	6	**50,773**	94,901
Contract assets	7	**10,525**	11,778
Derivative financial assets	8	**422**	684
Total current assets		**194,238**	222,978
Non-current assets			
Trade receivables, net and other receivables	5	**454**	519
Prepaid expenses		**369**	404
Derivative financial assets	8	**-**	35
Deferred income tax assets		**34,826**	32,031
Property, plant and equipment	9	**156,703**	159,507
Investment property		**236**	236
Intangible assets	9	**5,799**	6,339
Right-of-use assets	10	**7,335**	7,856
Total non-current assets		**205,722**	206,927
Total assets		**$ 399,960**	$ 429,905
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables, other payables and accrued liabilities	11	**$ 51,224**	$ 44,616
Provisions	12	**1,874**	1,918
Face Value redemptions liability	13	**1,036**	1,091
Contract liabilities	7	**19,293**	64,294
Loan payable		**3,001**	3,000
Derivative financial liabilities	8	**1,505**	-
Lease liabilities	10	**2,458**	2,452
Employee benefit obligations		**3,021**	3,101
Total current liabilities		**83,412**	120,472
Non-current liabilities			
Trade payables, other payables and accrued liabilities	11	**200**	215
Provisions	12	**1,444**	1,373
Face Value redemptions liability	13	**139,116**	133,024
Loan payable		**5,994**	5,993
Derivative financial liabilities	8	**163**	-
Lease liabilities	10	**6,398**	7,146
Employee benefit obligations		**11,476**	11,476
Total non-current liabilities		**164,791**	159,227
Total liabilities		**248,203**	279,699
Shareholder's equity			
Share capital (authorized and issued 4,000 non-transferable shares)		**40,000**	40,000
Retained earnings		**111,878**	110,179
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income		**(121)**	27
Total shareholder's equity		**151,757**	150,206
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		**$ 399,960**	$ 429,905

Commitments, contingencies and guarantees (Note 22)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Unaudited (CAD$ thousands)

	Notes	13 weeks ended March 28, 2020	13 weeks ended March 30, 2019
Revenue	15	**$ 498,371**	$ 350,707
Cost of sales	16, 17	**479,872**	318,652
Gross profit		**18,499**	32,055
Marketing and sales expenses	16,17	**6,356**	7,531
Administration expenses	16, 17, 18	**15,926**	14,825
Operating expenses		**22,282**	22,356
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)		**5,068**	(642)
Operating profit		**1,285**	9,057
Finance income, net		**270**	242
Other income		**1**	2
Profit before income tax		**1,556**	9,301
Income tax recovery (expense)	19	**143**	(1,616)
Profit for the period		**1,699**	7,685
Net unrealized losses on cash flow hedges		**(148)**	(74)
Other comprehensive loss, net of income tax		**(148)**	(74)
Total comprehensive income		**$ 1,551**	$ 7,611

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Unaudited (CAD$ thousands)

13 weeks ended March 28, 2020

	Notes	Share capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (Net gains on cash flow hedges)	Total
Balance as at December 31, 2019		$ 40,000	$ 110,179	$ 27	$ 150,206
Profit for the period		**-**	**1,699**	**-**	**1,699**
Other comprehensive loss, net[1]		**-**	**-**	**(148)**	**(148)**
Balance as at March 28, 2020		**$ 40,000**	**$ 111,878**	**$ (121)**	**$ 151,757**

[1]Amounts are net of income tax

13 weeks ended March 30, 2019

	Notes	Share capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (Net gains on cash flow hedges)	Total
Balance as at December 31, 2018		$ 40,000	$ 116,358	$ 92	$ 156,450
Profit for the period		-	7,685	-	7,685
Other comprehensive loss, net[1]		-	-	(74)	(74)
Balance as at March 30, 2019		$ 40,000	$ 124,043	$ 18	$ 164,061

[1]Amounts are net of income tax

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Unaudited (CAD$ thousands)

	Notes		13 weeks ended March 28, 2020		March 30, 2019
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the period		**$**	**1,699**	$	7,685
Adjustments to reconcile profit to cash flows from operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	16		**5,161**		5,056
Income tax (recovery) expense	19		**(143)**		1,616
Finance income, net			**(270)**		(242)
Other income			**(1)**		(2)
Net foreign exchange loss			**(6,834)**		(1,227)
Adjustments to other (revenue) expenses, net	20		**(7,055)**		6,125
Changes in Face Value redemptions liability			**9,770**		568
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities	20		**18,692**		2,563
Cash from operating activities before interest and income tax			**21,019**		22,142
Income tax paid			**(2,441)**		(2,748)
Interest paid, net of interest received	20		**(10)**		228
Net cash from operating activities			**18,568**		19,622
Cash flows used in investing activities					
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment			**(2,143)**		(1,705)
Acquisition of intangible assets			**(398)**		(157)
Net cash used in investing activities			**(2,541)**		(1,862)
Cash flows used in financing activities					
Lease principal payments	10		**(742)**		(566)
Net cash used in financing activities			**(742)**		(566)
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents			**2,263**		(125)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents			**17,548**		17,069
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period			**65,506**		66,364
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**$**	**83,054**	$	83,433

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

1. NATURE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CORPORATION

The Royal Canadian Mint ("the Mint" or "the Corporation") was incorporated in 1969 by the *Royal Canadian Mint Act* to mint coins and carry out other related activities. The Corporation is an agent corporation of Her Majesty named in Part II of Schedule III to the *Financial Administration Act*. It produces all of the circulation coins used in Canada and manages the Canadian circulation coin life cycle for the Government of Canada.

In July 2015, the Corporation was issued a directive (P.C. 2015-1107) pursuant to section 89 of the *Financial Administration Act* to align its travel, hospitality, conference and event expenditure policies, guidelines and practices with Treasury Board policies, directives and related instruments on travel, hospitality, conference and event expenditures in a manner that is consistent with its legal obligations. The directive also requires the Corporation to report on the implementation of this directive in its Corporate Plan. The Corporation has complied with this directive, and has implemented all subsequent amendments to the Treasury Board's Directive on Travel, Hospitality, Conference and Event Expenditures.

The Corporation is one of the world's foremost producers of circulation, collector and bullion investment coins for the domestic and international marketplace. It is also one of the largest gold refiners in the world. The addresses of its registered office and principal place of business are 320 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0G8 and 520 Lagimodière Blvd, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R2J 3E7.

The Corporation is a prescribed federal Crown corporation for income tax purposes and is subject to federal income taxes under the *Income Tax Act*.

While not subject to United States of America federal income taxes, the Corporation is subject in some states to state income taxes.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These condensed consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with *IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34")* of the *International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")* and the *Standard on Quarterly Financial Reports for Crown Corporations* issued by the Treasury Board of Canada. As permitted under these standards, these condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the disclosure requirements for annual consolidated financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

These condensed consolidated financial statements have not been audited or reviewed by an external auditor.

2.2 Basis of presentation

These condensed consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Although the Corporation's year end of December 31 matches the calendar year end, the Corporation's quarter end dates do not necessarily coincide with calendar year quarters; instead, each of the Corporation's quarters contains 13 weeks.

These condensed consolidated financial statements were approved for public release by the Board of Directors of the Corporation on May 21, 2020.

2.3 Consolidation

These condensed consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary RCMH-MRCF Inc. The subsidiary adopted IFRS at the same time as the Corporation and its accounting policies are in line with those used by the Corporation. RCMH-MRCF Inc. has been operationally inactive since December 31, 2008. All intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Unless otherwise stated, all figures reported in these condensed consolidated financial statements and disclosures are reflected in thousands of Canadian dollars (CAD$), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Corporation.

3. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements requires management to make critical judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period.

Actual results may differ significantly from the estimates and assumptions. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant judgements and estimates as at March 28, 2020 were consistent with those disclosed in Note 4 of the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

4. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED IFRS

4.1 New and revised IFRS pronouncements affecting amounts reported and/or disclosed in the condensed consolidated financial statements for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020.

The Corporation reviewed the new and revised accounting pronouncements that were issued and had mandatory effective dates of annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

a) The following amendments were adopted by the Corporation on January 1, 2020 and did not have a material impact on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

   Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

   In March 2018, the IASB issued the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, which provides a set of concepts to assist the IASB in developing standards and to help preparers consistently apply accounting policies where specific accounting standards do not exist. In accordance with the revised Conceptual Framework financial information must be relevant and faithfully represented to be useful. This framework also provides revised definitions of an asset and a liability as well as new guidance on measurement and derecognition, presentation and disclosure. The framework is not an accounting standard and does not override the requirements that exist in other IFRS standards.

   Definition of Material

   In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 – *Presentation of Financial Statements* (IAS 1) and IAS 8 – *Accounting policies, changes in estimates and errors* (IAS 8). The amendments clarify the definition of material and align the definition in both standards.

4.2 New and revised IFRS pronouncements issued, but not yet effective

There were no new or revised accounting pronouncements issued, but not yet effective as of March 28, 2020.

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES, NET AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	As at			
		March 28, 2020		December 31, 2019
Receivables and accruals from contracts with customers	**$**	**33,378**	$	36,403
Receivables from contracts with related parties (Note 21)		**870**		650
Allowance for expected credit losses		**(307)**		(42)
Net trade receivables		**33,941**		37,011
Lease receivables		**255**		251
Other current financial receivables		**1,133**		880
Other receivables		**931**		201
Total current trade receivables, net and other receivables	**$**	**36,260**	$	38,343
Non-current lease receivables		**454**		519
Total non-current trade receivables, net and other receivables	**$**	**454**	$	519
Trade receivables, net and other receivables	**$**	**36,714**	$	38,862

The Corporation does not hold any collateral in respect of trade and other receivables.

The following represents a reconciliation of the opening and closing balance of the lease receivable balance:

	As at			
		March 28, 2020		December 31, 2019
Opening balance	**$**	**770**	$	1,004
Interest income		**6**		30
Sublease payments received		**(67)**		(264)
Closing balance	**$**	**709**	$	770

Total cash inflow for leases included in lease receivables for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 was $0.1 million (13 weeks ended March 30, 2019 - $0.1 million).

6. INVENTORIES

	As at			
		March 28, 2020		December 31, 2019
Total inventories	**$**	**50,773**	$	94,901

The Corporation recognized write-downs of inventory to net realizable value of $0.7 million for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 (13 weeks ended March 30, 2019 - $1.3 million).

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

7. CONTRACT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The contract assets relate to the Corporation's rights to consideration for work completed, but not billed as at March 28, 2020. The Corporation reviewed its credit risk exposure related to contract assets as at March 28, 2020 and evaluated the risk to be minimal as each related contract is subject to a contract specific risk assessment process. The contract liabilities relate to the consideration received in advance from customers for which revenue has not yet been recognized and accrued expenses related to contract assets, as well as amounts relating to customer loyalty programs.

Significant changes in the contract asset and liability balances were as follows:

	As at March 28, 2020	
	Contract Assets	**Contract Liabilities**
Opening balance	**$ 11,778**	**$ 64,294**
Revenue recognized	**-**	**(55,595)**
Cash received, excluding amounts recognized during the period	**-**	**10,036**
Transfers from contract liabilities to payables	**-**	**(743)**
Foreign exchange revaluation	**1,171**	**200**
Transfers from contract assets to receivables	**(13,500)**	**-**
Increases resulting from changes in the measure of progress[1]	**11,076**	**1,101**
Closing balance	**$ 10,525**	**$ 19,293**

[1] Increases resulting from changes in the measure of progress in contract liabilities include $1.3 million related to the Corporation's Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Finance (Note 21)

	As at December 31, 2019	
	Contract Assets	Contract Liabilities
Opening balance	$ 17,304	$ 14,590
Revenue recognized	-	(6,976)
Cash received, excluding amounts recognized during the period	(2,492)	57,155
Transfers from contract liabilities to payables	-	(4,533)
Foreign exchange revaluation	(691)	(127)
Transfers from contract assets to receivables	(49,678)	-
Increases resulting from changes in the measure of progress[1]	47,335	4,185
Closing balance	$ 11,778	$ 64,294

[1] Increases resulting from changes in the measure of progress in contract liabilities include $0.6 million related to the Corporation's Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Finance (Note 21)

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

8.1 Capital risk management

The Corporation may borrow money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance with respect to the time and term and conditions. Since March 1999, following the enactment of changes to the *Royal Canadian Mint Act*, the aggregate of the amounts loaned to the Corporation and outstanding at any time shall not exceed $75 million. For the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020, approved short-term borrowings for working capital needs within this limit were not to exceed $25 million (13 weeks ended March 30, 2019 - $25 million) or its US dollar equivalent.

To support such short-term borrowings, as may be required from time to time, the Corporation has various commercial borrowing lines of credit, made available to it by Canadian financial institutions. These lines are unsecured and provide for borrowings up to 364 days in term based on negotiated rates. No amounts were borrowed under these lines of credit as at March 28, 2020 or December 31, 2019.

The Corporation employs a dividend framework to calculate dividends payable to its Shareholder. The calculated dividend amount represents projected excess year end cash over a pre-determined cash reserve requirement and is generally paid in the fourth quarter of each year.

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

8.2 Classification and fair value measurements of financial instruments

8.2.1 Carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments

The classification, as well as the carrying amount and fair value of the Corporation's financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table:

	As at			
	March 28, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Carrying Amount	**Fair Value**	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Amortized cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 83,054**	**$ 83,054**	$ 65,506	$ 65,506
Trade receivables, net and other receivables	**$ 35,074**	**$ 35,074**	$ 37,891	$ 37,891
Derivatives at FVTPL				
Derivative financial assets:				
Foreign currency forwards	**$ 422**	**$ 422**	$ 684	$ 684
Derivatives at FVOCI				
Derivative assets:				
Interest rate swap	**$ -**	**$ -**	$ 35	$ 35
Financial Liabilities				
Amortized cost				
Trade payables, other payables and accrued liabilities	**$ 51,116**	**$ 51,116**	$ 44,473	$ 44,473
Loan payable	**$ 8,995**	**$ 8,999**	$ 8,993	$ 8,996
Derivatives at FVTPL				
Derivative financial liabilities:				
Foreign currency forwards	**$ 1,505**	**$ 1,505**	$ -	$ -
Derivatives at FVOCI				
Derivative financial liabilities:				
Interest rate swap	**$ 163**	**$ 163**	$ -	$ -

The Corporation did not have any held-to-maturity or available-for-sale financial assets at the end of the reporting periods presented.

8.2.2 Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments, other than those that are not subsequently measured at fair value and for which fair value approximates carrying value, whether or not they are carried at fair value in the condensed consolidated statement of financial position, must be disclosed at their fair value and be classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices)
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair value measurement of cash and cash equivalents are classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy as at March 28, 2020 and December 31, 2019. The fair value measurements of all other financial instruments held by the Corporation were classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as at March 28, 2020 and December 31, 2019. There were no transfers of financial instruments between levels for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020.

8.2.3 Classification and fair value techniques of financial instruments

The Corporation holds financial instruments in the form of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, net and other receivables, derivative assets, trade payables, other payables and accrued liabilities, loan payable and derivative liabilities.

The Corporation estimated the fair values of its financial instruments as follows:

i) The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, net and other receivables and trade payables, other payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values as a result of the relatively short-term nature of these financial instruments.

ii) The fair value of the loan payable is estimated based on a discounted cash flow approach using current market rates.

iii) The fair values of the Corporation's foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate swaps are based on estimated credit-adjusted forward market prices. The Corporation takes counterparty credit risk and its own credit risk into consideration for the fair value of financial instruments.

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

The table below details the types of derivative financial instruments carried at fair value:

	As at	
	March 28, 2020	December 31, 2019
Derivative financial assets		
Foreign currency forwards	**$ 422**	$ 684
Interest rate swap	**-**	35
	$ 422	$ 719
Derivative financial liabilities		
Foreign currency forwards	**$ 1,505**	$ -
Interest rate swap	**163**	-
	$ 1,668	$ -

8.3 Financial risk management objectives and framework

The Corporation is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk from its use of financial instruments.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Corporation's financial risk management framework. The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors and is responsible for review, approval and monitoring of the Corporation's financial risk management policies. The Audit Committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

8.3.1 Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Corporation if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Corporation's receivables from customers, cash and cash equivalents and derivative instruments. The Corporation has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Corporation's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the condensed consolidated financial statements as at March 28, 2020 and December 31, 2019 represents the Corporation's maximum credit exposure.

8.3.1.1 Credit risk management of receivables from customers

The Corporation's exposure to credit risk associated with financial trade receivables and other financial receivables is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer, however the Corporation also considers the demographics of its customer base, including the risk associated with the type of customer and country in which the customer operates.

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

The Corporation manages this risk by monitoring the creditworthiness of customers and obtaining prepayment or other forms of payment security from customers with a high level of credit risk. The Corporation has established processes over contracting with foreign customers in order to manage the risk relating to these customers. The Corporation's management reviews the detailed trade receivable listing on a regular basis for changes in the factors that impact a customer's ability to pay outstanding receivable balances, including changes in a customer's business and the overall economy. An allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) is provided for customer accounts that could present collectability issues.

The Corporation's maximum exposure to credit risk for financial trade receivables and other financial receivables by geographic regions was as follows:

	As at	
	March 28, 2020	December 31, 2019
Asia and Australia	**$ 13,886**	$ 16,384
Latin America and Caribbean	**12,442**	11,055
Canada	**7,714**	8,367
United States	**605**	1,778
Europe, Middle East and Africa	**427**	307
Total financial trade receivables, net and other financial receivables	**$ 35,074**	$ 37,891

The maximum exposure to credit risk for financial trade receivables, net and other financial receivables by type of customer was as follows:

	As at	
	March 28, 2020	December 31, 2019
Central and institutional banks	**$ 27,392**	$ 28,287
Consumers, dealers and others	**6,077**	5,768
Governments (including governmental departments and agencies)	**1,605**	3,836
Total financial trade receivables, net and other financial receivables	**$ 35,074**	$ 37,891

The Corporation established an allowance for ECLs based on a provision matrix that reflected the estimated impairment of financial trade receivables and other financial receivables. The provision matrix was based on historical observed default rates and was adjusted for forward-looking estimates. The Corporation sets different payment terms depending on the customer and product, and excluding prepayments, the Corporation's standard payment terms are generally 30 days. As at March 28, 2020, the Corporation’s rate of credit losses was 1% of total financial trade receivables and other financial receivables.

8.3.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Corporation manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring actual and forecasted cash flows to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Corporation’s reputation.

8.3.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates or commodity price changes will affect the Corporation's income or the fair value of its financial instruments.

The Corporation uses, from time to time, derivative instruments, such as foreign currency forward contracts, interest rate exchange agreements and commodity swap and forward contracts to manage its exposure to fluctuations in cash flows resulting from foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk. The Corporation buys and sells derivatives in the ordinary course of business and all such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set out in established policies. In accordance with the Corporation’s policies, derivative instruments are not used for trading or speculative purposes.

Foreign exchange risk

The Corporation is exposed to foreign exchange risk on sales and purchase transactions and short term cash management requirements that are denominated in foreign currencies, primarily in US dollars. The Corporation manages the risk to its exposure to exchange rate fluctuations between the foreign currency and the Canadian dollar by entering into foreign currency forward contracts. The Corporation also uses such contracts in managing its overall cash requirements.

Interest rate risk

Financial assets and financial liabilities with variable interest rates expose the Corporation to cash flow interest rate risk. There is no interest rate risk related to cash and cash equivalents. The Corporation’s Bankers Acceptance interest rate swap loan instruments expose the Corporation to cash flow interest rate risk. The Corporation has fully hedged the exposure to fluctuations in interest rates related to the instrument by entering into a corresponding interest rate swap, where the Corporation pays a fixed interest rate in exchange for receiving a floating interest rate. The interest rate swap is designated as a hedging instrument under the cash flow hedge accounting model.

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Financial assets and financial liabilities that bear interest at fixed rates are subject to fair value interest rate risk. The Corporation does not account for its fixed rate debt instruments as held for trading; therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss with respect to these fixed rate instruments. The Corporation's interest rate swap exposes the Corporation to fair value interest rate risk.

Commodity price risk

The Corporation is exposed to commodity price risk on its purchase and sale of precious metals including gold, silver, platinum and base metals including nickel, copper and steel.

The Corporation is not exposed to precious metal price risk related to its bullion sales program because the purchase and sale of precious metals used in this program are completed on the same date, using the same price basis in the same currency. For numismatic coin production , the Corporation enters into short term lease or purchase commitments for precious and base metals to mitigate the commodity price risk (Note 22).

For contracts that are entered into for the purpose of procuring commodities to be used in production, the Corporation applies the normal purchases classification.

The impact of commodity price risk fluctuation on the condensed consolidated financial statements is not significant because the Corporation's un-hedged commodity volume is not significant.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The composition of the net book value of the Corporation's property, plant and equipment, is presented in the following tables:

	As at	
	March 28, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cost	**$ 435,698**	$ 434,776
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	**(278,995)**	(275,269)
Net book value	**$ 156,703**	$ 159,507

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Net book value by asset class

	As at	
	March 28, 2020	December 31, 2019
Land and land improvements	**$ 3,062**	$ 3,063
Buildings and building improvements	**85,303**	86,482
Equipment	**66,023**	67,686
Capital projects in process	**2,315**	2,276
Net book value	**$ 156,703**	$ 159,507

During the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020, the Corporation acquired $0.9 million (13 weeks ended March 30, 2019 - $0.9 million) worth of building and building improvements and equipment. No capital assets were transferred to different categories within property, plant and equipment.

Included in property, plant and equipment additions for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 is a total accrual of $1.1 million (December 31, 2019 - $2.4 million).

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

No asset is pledged as security for borrowings as at March 28, 2020.

Intangible assets

	As at	
	March 28, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cost	**$ 35,953**	$ 35,579
Accumulated amortization and impairment	**(30,154)**	(29,240)
Net book value	**$ 5,799**	$ 6,339

During the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020, the Corporation acquired $0.4 million (13 weeks ended March 30, 2019 - $0.2 million) worth of software. No capital assets were transferred to different categories within intangible assets.

Included in intangible asset additions for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 is a total accrual of $0.2 million (December 31, 2019 - $0.1 million).

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

10. LEASES

Right-of-use assets

The composition of the net book value of the Corporation's right-of-use assets, is presented in the following table:

	As at	
	March 28, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cost	**$ 9,946**	$ 9,946
Accumulated depreciation	**(2,611)**	(2,090)
Net book value	**$ 7,335**	$ 7,856

Net book value by asset class

	As at	
	March 28, 2020	December 31, 2019
Buildings	**$ 5,011**	$ 5,252
Equipment	**2,324**	2,604
Net book value	**$ 7,335**	$ 7,856

Lease liabilities

The following represents a reconciliation of the opening and closing balance of the lease liability balance:

As at March 28, 2020

	Buildings	**Equipment**	**Total**
Opening balance, January 1, 2020	**$ 6,952**	**$ 2,646**	**$ 9,598**
Interest expense	**58**	**22**	**80**
Lease payments	**(525)**	**(297)**	**(822)**
Closing balance, March 28, 2020	**$ 6,485**	**$ 2,371**	**$ 8,856**

As at December 31, 2019

	Buildings	Equipment	Total
Opening balance, January 1, 2019	$ 8,198	$ 3,753	$ 11,951
Interest expense	259	109	368
Lease payments	(1,505)	(1,208)	(2,713)
Transfer to Property, Plant and Equipment	-	(8)	(8)
Closing balance, December 31, 2019	$ 6,952	$ 2,646	$ 9,598

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

	As at	
	March 28, 2020	December 31, 2019
Buildings	**$ 1,371**	$ 1,359
Equipment	**1,087**	1,093
Current	**$ 2,458**	$ 2,452
Buildings	**5,114**	5,593
Equipment	**1,284**	1,553
Non-Current	**$ 6,398**	$ 7,146
Total lease liabilities	**$ 8,856**	$ 9,598

Total cash outflow for leases included in lease liabilities for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 is $0.8 million (13 weeks ended March 30, 2019 - $0.6 million).

11. TRADE PAYABLES, OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	As at	
	March 28, 2020	December 31, 2019
Trade payables	**$ 5,039**	$ 3,960
Employee compensation payables and accrued liabilities	**27,682**	23,956
Other current financial liabilities[1]	**18,195**	16,342
Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**308**	358
Total current trade payables, other payables and accrued liabilities	**$ 51,224**	$ 44,616
Other non-current financial liabilities[1]	**200**	215
Total non-current trade payables, other payables and accrued liabilities	**$ 200**	$ 215
Trade payables, other payables and accrued liabilities	**$ 51,424**	$ 44,831

[1] Other financial liabilities include payables that are not trade in nature, as well as various operating and capital accruals.

12. PROVISIONS

The following table presents the changes in the provisions:

	As at	
	March 28, 2020	December 31, 2019
Opening balance	**$ 3,291**	$ 7,920
Additional provisions recognized	**891**	3,392
Payments	**(13)**	(6,170)
Derecognition of provisions	**(861)**	(1,839)
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	**10**	(12)
Closing balance	**$ 3,318**	$ 3,291

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Provisions include the following**:**

	As at	
	March 28, 2020	December 31, 2019
Sales returns and warranty	**$ 2,249**	$ 2,427
Employee compensation	**177**	-
Other provisions	**892**	864
Total provisions	**$ 3,318**	$ 3,291

	As at	
	March 28, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current portion	**$ 1,874**	$ 1,918
Non-current portion	**1,444**	1,373
Total provisions	**$ 3,318**	$ 3,291

13. FACE VALUE REDEMPTIONS LIABILITY

	As at	
	March 28, 2020	December 31, 2019
Face Value redemptions liability	**$ 178,289**	$ 178,616
Precious metal recovery	**(38,137)**	(44,501)
Face Value redemptions liability, net	**140,152**	134,115
Less: Current portion	**(1,036)**	(1,091)
Non-current Face Value redemptions liability, net	**$ 139,116**	$ 133,024

	As at	
	March 28, 2020	December 31,2019
Opening balance	**$ 134,115**	$ 139,819
Redemptions, net	**(251)**	(1,256)
Revaluation	**6,288**	(4,448)
Closing balance	**$ 140,152**	$ 134,115

As at March 28, 2020, the Corporation determined that it continues to be unable to reliably estimate the redemptions of Face Value coins.

The Face Value redemptions liability represents the expected cash outflows if all Face Value coins are redeemed, including the costs of redemptions offset by the precious metal content that will be reclaimed by the Corporation when the coins are redeemed. The precious metal recovery component of the liability is based on the market value of silver as at the end of each reporting period. The impact of the revaluation of the precious metal component of the liability was an increase of $6.3 million for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 (13 weeks ended March 30, 2019 – an increase of $1.8 million).

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

The current portion of the Face Value redemptions liability is based on the redemptions for the last 12 months, as the Corporation determined that it continues to be unlikely that all outstanding Face Value coins will be redeemed in the next 12 months as Face Value coins are widely held and the redemption process takes time to complete.

The Corporation continues to monitor the redemption levels of Face Value coins to ensure requisite funding for future redemptions is maintained.

14. EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS

Pension benefits

The Corporation made total contributions of $1.9 million in the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 (13 weeks ended March 30, 2019 - $2.2 million).

See Note 19 in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 for details on the Corporation's pension and other post-employment benefit plans.

15. REVENUE

15.1 Revenue by performance obligation

		13 weeks ended		
		March 28, 2020		March 30, 2019
Performance obligations satisfied at a point in time				
Sale of goods	**$**	**457,648**	$	314,240
Rendering of services		**5,525**		6,035
Total revenue recognized at a point in time	**$**	**463,173**	$	320,275
Performance obligations satisfied over time				
Sale of goods		**11,076**		6,416
Rendering of services		**24,122**		24,016
Total revenue recognized over time	**$**	**35,198**	$	30,432
Total revenue	**$**	**498,371**	$	350,707

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Revenue from the sale of goods is presented net of cost of sales in cases where the Corporation is not the principal in the transaction ("Customer inventory deals"). The following is a reconciliation of the gross revenue from the sale of goods and the net revenue presented:

	13 weeks ended	
	March 28, 2020	March 30, 2019
Gross revenue from the sale of goods	**$ 672,706**	$ 425,664
Less: Customer inventory deals	**(203,982)**	(105,008)
Net revenue from the sale of goods	**$ 468,724**	$ 320,656

15.2 Disaggregation of Revenue

The following table shows revenue disaggregated by primary geographical region and program or business:

	13 weeks ended	
Primary Geographic Regions	**March 28, 2020**	March 30, 2019
North America	**$ 263,106**	$ 233,085
Europe, Middle East and Africa	**200,742**	94,853
Asia and Australia	**32,374**	17,828
Latin America and Caribbean	**2,149**	4,941
Total revenue	**$ 498,371**	$ 350,707

	13 weeks ended	
Program and Businesses	**March 28, 2020**	March 30, 2019
Canadian Circulation program	**$ 21,746**	$ 21,431
Foreign Circulation	**11,380**	8,667
Bullion Products and Services	**443,928**	293,303
Numismatics	**21,317**	27,306
Total revenue	**$ 498,371**	$ 350,707

For the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 four (13 weeks ended March 30, 2019 – four) customers each made up 10% or more of the Corporation's revenue.

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

15.3 Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The following table includes revenue expected to be recognized in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as at March 28, 2020:

	2020	**2021**	**2022**	**Total**
Total revenue	**$90,741**	**$89,891**	**$69,942**	**$250,574**

The Corporation has other contracts with terms longer than 12 months that include unsatisfied performance obligations that are dependent on volumes. These contracts, as well as any volume dependent components in other contracts, are excluded from the table above as the Corporation cannot reliably measure the unsatisfied performance obligations. Under these contracts, customers have the option to increase or decrease the volume over the terms of their respective contracts and therefore, the unsatisfied performance obligation, would be impacted by this decision.

16. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

	13 weeks ended	
	March 28, 2020	March 30, 2019
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**$ 3,726**	$ 3,606
Amortization of intangible assets	**914**	938
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**521**	512
Total depreciation and amortization expenses	**$ 5,161**	$ 5,056

Depreciation and amortization expense were allocated to the following expense categories:

	13 weeks ended	
	March 28, 2020	March 30, 2019
Cost of sales	**$ 3,090**	$ 3,065
Marketing and sales expenses	**743**	717
Administration expenses	**1,328**	1,274
Total depreciation and amortization expenses	**$ 5,161**	$ 5,056

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

17. EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION EXPENSES

	13 weeks ended	
	March 28, 2020	March 30, 2019
Included in cost of sales:		
Salaries and wages including short term employee benefits	**$ 7,454**	$ 8,925
Pension costs	**1,068**	1,108
Other long term employee and post-employment benefits	**583**	615
Termination benefits	**-**	(26)
Included in marketing and sales expenses:		
Salaries and wages including short term employee benefits	**3,559**	4,037
Pension costs	**293**	295
Other long term employee and post-employment benefits	**123**	100
Termination benefits	**-**	(16)
Included in administration expenses:		
Salaries and wages including short term employee benefits	**9,182**	8,645
Pension costs	**669**	674
Other long term employee and post-employment benefits	**428**	370
Termination benefits	**149**	13
Total employee compensation and benefits expense	**$ 23,508**	$ 24,740

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18. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES (SRED), NET

	13 weeks ended	
	March 28, 2020	March 30, 2019
SRED expenses	**$ 1,225**	$ 1,371
SRED investment tax credit	**(113)**	(170)
SRED expenses, net	**$ 1,112**	$ 1,201

The net expenses of scientific research and experimental development are included in the administration expenses in the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

19. INCOME TAXES

	13 weeks ended	
	March 28, 2020	March 30, 2019
Current income tax expense	**$ 2,602**	$ 1,986
Deferred income tax recovery	**(2,745)**	(370)
Income tax (recovery) expense	**$ (143)**	$ 1,616

The Corporation's effective income tax expense on profit before income tax differs from the amount that would be computed by applying the federal statutory income tax rate of 25% (2019 – 25%). The difference in the tax expense is due to temporary differences between accounting and taxable income, mainly due to the Face Value redemptions liability.

20. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Adjustments to other (revenue) expenses, net, were comprised of the following:

	13 weeks ended	
	March 28, 2020	March 30, 2019
Expenses		
Employee benefits expenses	**$ 2,019**	$ 2,073
Employee benefits paid	**(1,933)**	(2,232)
Inventory write-downs	**(755)**	(94)
Provisions	**40**	(580)
Prepaid expenses	**(451)**	439
Other non-cash expenses, net	**153**	140
Revenue		
Foreign circulation revenue	**(2,661)**	6,782
Bullion service revenue	**(3,467)**	(403)
Adjustments to other (revenue) expenses, net	**$ (7,055)**	$ 6,125

The net change in operating assets and liabilities shown in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flow was comprised of the following:

	13 weeks ended	
	March 28, 2020	March 30, 2019
Trade receivables, net and other receivables	$ **17,081**	$ (6,166)
Inventories	**(12,574)**	12,537
Prepaid expenses	**(1,051)**	(2,181)
Trade payables, other payables and accrued liabilities	**5,186**	(511)
Contract liabilities	**10,036**	(1,116)
Provisions	**14**	-
Net change in operating assets and liabilities	**$ 18,692**	$ 2,563

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Interest paid, net of interest received was comprised of the following:

	13 weeks ended	
	March 28, 2020	March 30, 2019
Interest paid	**$ (137)**	$ (141)
Interest received	**127**	369
Interest paid, net of interest received	**$ (10)**	$ 228

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Corporation is related in terms of common ownership to all Government of Canada owned entities. The Corporation enters into transactions with these entities in the normal course of business, under the same terms and conditions that apply to unrelated parties. In accordance with the disclosure exemption regarding "government related entities", the Corporation is exempt from certain disclosure requirements of *IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures* relating to its transactions and outstanding balances with:

- a government that has control, joint control or significant influence over the reporting entity; and
- another entity that is a related party because the same government has control, joint control or significant influence over both the reporting entity and the other entity.

Transactions with related parties that are considered to be individually or collectively significant, include transactions with the Government of Canada, and departments thereof and all federal Crown corporations.

The majority of transactions with the Government of Canada were with the Department of Finance related to the production, management and delivery of Canadian circulation coins which are governed by the terms outlined in the memorandum of understanding which is effective from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2021.

The transactions with Department of Finance were as follows:

	13 weeks ended	
	March 28, 2020	March 30, 2019
Revenue	**$ 19,453**	$ 19,622

	As at	
	March 28, 2020	December 31, 2019
Receivable (Note 5)	**$ 870**	$ 650
Contract liability (Note 7)	**$ 1,284**	$ 598

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

During the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 and March 30, 2019, the majority of transactions with Crown corporations were for the sale of numismatic products.

22. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES

22.1 Precious metal commitments

In order to facilitate the production of precious metal coins and manage the risks associated with changes in metal prices, the Corporation may enter into firm fixed price purchase commitments, as well as precious metal leases. As at March 28, 2020, the Corporation had $18.7 million in outstanding precious metal purchase commitments (December 31, 2019 – $23.0 million).

As at March 28, 2020, the Corporation had entered into precious metal leases as follows:

	As at	
Ounces	**March 28, 2020**	December 31, 2019
Gold	**212,185**	178,941
Silver	**5,293,848**	6,581,392
Platinum	**6,227**	14,558

The fees for these leases are based on the market value of the underlying precious metals. The precious metal lease payments expensed for the 13 weeks ended March 28, 2020 were $0.5 million (13 weeks ended March 30, 2019 - $0.6 million). The value of the precious metals under these leases is not reflected in the Corporation's condensed consolidated financial statements as stated in note 4 of the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

22.2 Trade finance bonds and bank guarantees

The Corporation has various outstanding bank guarantees and trade finance bonds associated with the production of foreign circulation coin contracts. These were issued in the normal course of business. The guarantees and bonds are delivered under standby facilities available to the Corporation through various financial institutions. Performance guarantees generally have a term up to one year depending on the applicable contract, while warranty guarantees can last up to five years. Bid bonds generally have a term of less than three months, depending on the length of the bid period for the applicable contract. The various contracts to which these guarantees or bid bonds apply generally have terms ranging from one to two years. Any potential payments that might become due under these commitments would relate to the Corporation's non-performance under the applicable contract. The Corporation does not anticipate any material payments will be required in the future. As at March 28, 2020, under the guarantees and bid bonds, the maximum potential amount of future payments was $16.6 million (December 31, 2019 - $16.5 million).

(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

22.3 Other commitments and contingencies

As at March 28, 2020, the total estimated minimum remaining future commitments were as follows:

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 and thereafter	Total
Operating leases[1]	$ 369	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 369
Other commitments	27,308	3,868	79	59	55	12	31,381
Base metal commitments	20,023	156	-	-	-	-	20,179
Capital commitments	1,621	1	-	-	-	-	1,622
Total	**$ 49,321**	**$ 4,025**	**$ 79**	**$ 59**	**$ 55**	**$ 12**	**$ 53,551**

[1] Operating leases include low value leases

Other commitments include firm contracts with suppliers for goods and services, excluding precious metals commitments, as well as the non-lease components of leases of right-of-use assets.

Base metal commitments are firm fixed-price purchase commitments which are entered into in order to facilitate the production of circulation and non-circulation coins for Canada and other countries, and manage the risks associated with changes in metal prices.

The Corporation committed to spend approximately $1.6 million as at March 28, 2020 (December 31, 2019 - $2.3 million) in 2020 on capital projects.

In addition, there are various legal claims against the Corporation. Claims that are uncertain in terms of the outcome or potential outflow or that are not measurable are considered to be a contingency and are not recorded in the Corporation’s condensed consolidated financial statements. A $0.9 million provision for potential legal obligations is included in other provisions (Note 12) as at March 28, 2020 (December 31, 2019 - $0.8 million). The amount and timing of the settlement of the provision is uncertain.

There have been no other material changes to the Corporation’s commitments, contingencies and guarantees since December 31, 2019.