FIRST QUARTER FINANCIAL REPORT

FISCAL 2018

NARRATIVE DISCUSSION

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Royal Canadian Mint (the "Mint") has 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 has prepared these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017 in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). 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 29, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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 BUSINESS

The Royal Canadian Mint is Canada's national mint. Its core mandate is to produce circulation coins for Canada, manage the supporting distribution system and provide advice to the Government of Canada on all matters related to coinage. It accomplishes this mandate through a world-leading coin distribution network and inventory management system, as well as a high-tech high-volume manufacturing, plating and coining facility in Winnipeg. It is also responsible for safeguarding the integrity of Canada's coinage through ongoing research, development and implementation of increasingly sophisticated security features. The Mint is also responsible for the Alloy Recovery Program (ARP) where older-composition Canadian coins are removed from circulation and replaced by multi-ply plated steel (MPPS) coins, which are more durable and secure. This program also involves the systematic replacement of old alloy coins and international coins ensuring that there is consistency in the market and helping to streamline automated coin acceptance transactions. The Mint's activities also include the

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

provision of minting services to foreign countries, the production and marketing of bullion and related refinery products and services, numismatic coins and medals.

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, which allows 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, silver, palladium and platinum 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 unprecedented 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 access precious metals stored at the Mint while reducing Mint lease costs.

The Numismatics business creates and sells collectible coins and medals to customers in Canada and around the world. Due to its world-class designs, the Mint's global leadership in the art and science of minting is consistently recognized with prestigious international awards in large part due to innovative technology enhancements such as holograms, selective plating and vibrant colour that allow the Mint to create unique and compelling products. The Mint's innovation extends to its promotions, as well, which include leading edge messaging and media fostering an expanding reach in Canada.

SIGNIFICANT CORPORATE EVENTS

MintShield

The Mint developed MINTSHIELD™, a proprietary advancement which is applied to every Silver Maple Leaf bullion coin dated 2018 or later and is the world's first and only proven solution for reducing white spots on silver bullion coins. MINTSHIELD™ was launched in February 2018 at the World Money Fair in Berlin, Germany.

Coin of the Year Awards

The Mint is honoured that its 2016-dated $20 Fine Silver Coin – *Mother Earth* won the "Most Inspirational Coin" category of the 2018 Krause Publications Coin of the Year awards. This award was presented to the Mint in February 2018 at the World Money Fair in Berlin, Germany.

In addition, our 2017 $2 *Dance of the Spirits* Coin continues to turn heads. It was recently awarded the title of "Most Technologically Advanced Circulation Coin" at the April 2018 Mint Directors Conference in South Korea. This award is a reminder of how our passion and pride continues to set us apart from the rest as impressive minting innovators.

On-going legal proceedings between the Mint and the Royal Australian Mint

In December 2017, the Mint launched legal proceedings in Australia against the Royal Australian Mint for the unauthorized use of a patented technology relating to the application of colour or images to metallic surfaces such as coins. The Mint undertakes the steps necessary to protect its unique technologies that distinguish it in the global marketplace. The legal proceedings remain ongoing.

Memorandum of understanding with the Government of Canada and Corporate Plan

The Mint's memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Government of Canada expired on December 31, 2017 and negotiations to renew the MOU are progressing well. On May 29, 2018, the Mint's Board of Directors approved the key business terms of the MOU and it is expected that a new MOU will be signed before the end of the second quarter of 2018. The current MOU will remain in effect until the new MOU is signed.

With the substantial conclusion of the MOU negotiations, on May 29, 2018, the Mint's Board of Directors approved a revised 2018-2022 Corporate Plan for submission to the Minister of Finance which included minor updates to the 2018 calendar year financials.

Organizational update

The Mint's President and CEO Sandra Hanington announced her resignation from the Mint effective July 1, 2018. On the recommendation of the Mint's Board of Directors, the Minister of Finance Bill Morneau has confirmed the Mint's CFO and Vice-President of Finance and Administration Jennifer Camelon will serve as interim president and CEO until the Government of Canada appoints a permanent replacement through an open and transparent selection process.

Appointments to and departures from the Royal Canadian Mint Board of Directors

On May 23, 2018, the Minister of Finance Bill Morneau announced the appointment of Phyllis Clark as Chairperson on the Mint's Board of Directors. The appointment is for five years.

The Mint would like to extend a sincere thank you to Susan Dujmovic, who has served as the Mint's interim chairperson since August 2017 and has served on the Mint's Board of Directors since 2006, for her years of commitment to our success.

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.

	13 weeks ended			
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017	$ Change	% Change
Revenue	**$ 340.9**	$ 502.8	$ (161.9)	(32)
Profit before income tax and other items[1]	**6.8**	11.9	(5.1)	(43)
Profit for the period	**4.8**	11.1	(6.3)	(57)
Total assets	**376.5**	418.2	(41.7)	(10)
Working capital	**91.5**	118.5	(27.0)	(23)
Gross profit margin[2]	**8%**	9%		
Pre-tax return on equity[3]	**6%**	9%		
Pre-tax return on assets[3]	**2%**	4%		

[1]A reconciliation from profit for the period to profit before income tax and other items is included on page 12.
[2] Prior year figure has been revised to conform to the current year presentation.
[3] Calculation is based on profit before income tax and other items.

Profit before income taxes and other items for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 decreased 43% to $6.8 million compared to $11.9 million during the same period in fiscal year 2017. 2017 results reflected the positive impact of the Mint's highly successful Canada 150 numismatic coin campaigns.

Revenue by business

	13 weeks ended			
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017[1]	$ Change	%
Canadian Circulation	**$ 22.6**	**$** 24.6	$ (2.0)	(8)
Foreign Circulation	**18.6**	10.1	8.5	84
Bullion Products and Services	**271.7**	421.2	(149.5)	(35)
Numismatics	**28.0**	46.9	(18.9)	(40)

[1] Prior year figures have been reclassified to reflect the grouping of ARP revenue with Canadian Circulation.

Canadian Circulation

During the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018, revenues from the Canadian Circulation business decreased by $2.0 million over the same period in 2017 mainly due to a decrease in the volume of coins sold to the Department of Finance period over period and lower fixed costs billed.

Coin supply

	13 weeks ended			
(in millions of coins)	**March 31, 2018**	April 1, 2017	Change	%
Financial institutions deposits	**713**	777	(64)	(8)
Recycled coins	**40**	45	(5)	(11)
Coins sold to financial institutions and others	**19**	18	1	6
Total coin supply	**772**	840	(68)	(8)

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 net supply for Canadian circulation coins was 772 million coins as at March 31, 2018 compared to 840 million as at April 1, 2017, a decrease of 8% for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018, when compared to the same period in 2017. Sales of new coins to financial institutions were comparable to the same period a year ago as the first quarter of the year has minimal demand. Demand seasonality for coinage continues to follow historical patterns with the highest periods being in the summer and winter holidays.

Department of Finance (DOF) Inventory

	As at			
(in millions of coins)	**March 31, 2018**	April 1, 2017	Change	%
Opening inventory	**382**	308	74	24
Production	**69**	100	(31)	(31)
Coins sold to financial institutions and others	**(19)**	(23)	4	(17)
Ending inventory	**432**	385	47	12

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 Mint also works to optimize its logistics operations to reduce overall distribution and storage costs for the Government of Canada. The management of the coinage system was achieved within inventory limits for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 as outlined in the

Mint's MOU with the Government of Canada. To replenish inventories held on behalf of the Department of Finance, the Mint produced 69 million coins in the first quarter of 2018 compared to 100 million for the same period in 2017.

Foreign Circulation

Revenue for the Foreign Circulation business increased 84% to $18.6 million during the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 compared to $10.1 million in the same period in 2017.

Foreign Circulation revenue reflects the shipment of 504.5 million (2017 – 269.7 million) coins and blanks to 6 (2017 – 9) countries during the quarter. During the first quarter of 2018, the Mint secured 3 new production contracts for an aggregate of 238 million coins.

Bullion Products and Services

	13 weeks ended			
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017	$ Change	%
Gross revenue	**$ 334.1**	$ 551.1	$ (217.0)	(39)
Less: Customer inventory deals	**(62.4)**	(129.9)	67.5	(52)
Net revenue	**$ 271.7**	$ 421.2	$ (149.5)	(35)

	13 weeks ended			
(thousands of ounces)	**March 31, 2018**	April 1, 2017[1]	Change	%
Gold	**108.5**	228.2	(119.7)	(52)
Silver	**4,801.8**	5,015.6	(213.8)	(4)
Gross ounces	**4,910.3**	5,243.8	(333.5)	(6)
Less: ounces from customer inventory deals	**(396.1)**	(1,085.5)	689.4	(64)
Net ounces	**4,514.2**	4,158.3	355.9	9

[1]Prior year figures have been revised to conform to the current year presentation.

Bullion Products and Services net revenues for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 decreased 35% to $271.7 million from $421.2 million in the same period in 2017. The decline in revenue is mainly attributable to lower global market demand which impacted sales volumes for gold bullion products. Sales volumes for bullion silver maple leafs increased 16% quarter over quarter mainly due to higher demand in Europe and the Mint's Refinery and Storage Services revenue increased 36% quarter over quarter as these ancillary services continue to expand.

Numismatics

Numismatics revenue decreased 40% to $28 million during the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 from $46.9 million in the same period of 2017. The decrease in revenue is largely attributable to a decrease in the volume of silver and base metal numismatic products sold in 2018 in comparison to 2017 Numismatic revenue which was supported by the strong Canada 150 campaign.

	13 weeks ended			
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017[1]	$ Change	% Change
Gold	**$ 6.1**	$ 4.8	1.3	27
Silver	**19.8**	35.1	(15.3)	(44)
Non Gold or Silver	**2.1**	7.0	(4.9)	(70)
Total revenue	**$ 28.0**	$ 46.9	(18.9)	(40)

[1]Prior year figures have been revised to conform to the current year presentation.

During the first quarter of 2018, the Mint released a variety of coins, including a pure silver coin celebrating the 30th anniversary of the iconic Silver Maple Leaf (SML) Bullion coin, a pure silver proof set commemorating the 240th anniversary of Captain Cook at Nootka Sound, a pure silver convex coin celebrating the 180th anniversary of Canadian baseball and an innovative coin and medallion set honouring the 100th Anniversary of The Canadian National Institute for the Blind adding braille to a coin for the first time.

Expenses, other income and income tax

	13 weeks ended			
Expenses (income)	**March 31, 2018**	April 1, 2017[1]	$ Change	% Change
Cost of sales	**$ 313.3**	$ 458.7	$ 145.4	32
Operating expenses:				
Marketing and sales	**8.7**	11.4	2.7	24
Administration	**13.6**	16.1	2.5	16
Net foreign exchange (gains) losses	**(2.1)**	1.8	3.9	
Income tax expense	**2.6**	3.7	1.1	

[1]Prior year figures have been revised to conform to the current year presentation.

Cost of sales for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 decreased to $313.3 million compared to $458.7 million during the same period in fiscal year 2017.

The overall decrease in cost of sales is in line with the decrease in Bullion and Numismatic revenues in 2018 due to the lower global market demand for bullion gold products and lower volumes of Numismatic products following the completion of the 2017 Numismatic campaign. The decrease in cost of sales was also attributable to a decrease in the revaluation of the precious metal component of the Face Value redemptions liability due to a decrease in the price of silver in 2018 when compared to the same period in 2017. These decreases are partially offset by an increase in cost of sales for the Foreign Circulation business during the period as contracts were fulfilled during the period.

Operating expenses for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 decreased 19% to $22.3 million compared to $27.4 million during the same period in fiscal year 2017. The decrease in administration expenses was largely due to lower consulting costs and lower compensation costs, combined with one-time costs incurred in 2017 attributable to the consolidation of office workspace in Ottawa. The decrease in sales and marketing expenses was largely due to lower advertising and consulting costs.

Net foreign exchange gain increased $3.9 million for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 when compared to the same period in 2017. The net foreign exchange gain of $2.1 million in the first quarter of 2018 was mainly due to a weaker Canadian dollar in relation to the U.S. dollar and the resulting positive impact on the translation of the Mint's U.S. dollar balances combined with favourable settlements of foreign exchange derivative contracts. In comparison, the net foreign exchange loss of $1.8 million in the first quarter of 2017 was largely due to the unfavourable settlement of foreign exchange derivative contracts.

Income tax expense for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 decreased $1.1 million when compared to the same period in 2017 mainly due to lower income from continuing operations in 2018 compared to previous year.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash flows

	13 weeks ended		
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017[1]	$ Change
Cash, at the end of the period	**$ 51.4**	$ 80.5	$ (29.1)
Cash flow used in operating activities	**(1.1)**	(1.9)	0.8
Cash flow used in investing activities	**(3.5)**	(3.0)	(0.5)
Cash flow used in financing activities	**-**	(29.0)	29.0

[1]Prior year figures have been revised to conform to the current year presentation as described in Note 19.1 of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018.

Cash used in operating and investing activities for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 was consistent with the same period in 2017. The capital expenditures in the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 primarily related to office modernization and improvements to optimize the Mint's office footprint in Ottawa, as well as upgrades to production equipment.

The $29 million decrease in cash used in financing activities for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 as compared to 2017 represented a decrease in dividends paid to the Government of Canada as dividend payments will be made on an annual basis, most likely in the fourth quarter of each year, beginning in 2018.

Borrowing facilities

See note 14 in the December 31, 2017 audited consolidated financial statements for details on the Mint's borrowing facilities. The Mint entered and closed the quarter with total outstanding long term loans of $19.5 million. The Mint entered and closed the period with a long-term loan-to-equity ratio of 1:7.

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 is as follows:

	13 weeks ended			
		March 31, 2018		April 1, 2017
Profit for the period	**$**	**4.8**	$	11.1
Add (deduct):				
Income tax expense		**2.6**		3.7
Net foreign exchange (gain) loss		**(2.1)**		1.8
FV Revaluation[1]		**1.5**		(4.7)
Profit before income tax and other items	**$**	**6.8**	$	11.9

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

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 Government of Canada objectives or to the directions given by governing bodies.

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, as part of the Mint's enterprise risk management process. These registers are updated regularly and evolve as new risks are identified and existing ones are mitigated to a level acceptable to management.

The key corporate level risks that could materially impact the Mint's ability to achieve its strategy are identified in the Mint's 2017 Annual Report. There have been no material changes to the key corporate level risks since the filing of the 2017 Annual Report.

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

See note 3 in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 for a discussion of critical accounting estimates, as well as notes 3 and 5 in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 for a discussion of changes to accounting policies and adoption of new accounting standards.

OUTLOOK

Demand seasonality for coinage continues to follow historical patterns with the highest periods being in the summer and winter holidays. Canada continues to be a leader in e-payment adoption and as such has already experienced a decline in demand for Canadian Circulation coins. With that in mind, it is expected that demand will continue to decline modestly for the foreseeable future. The Mint anticipates one commemorative coin will be approved for 2018.

The Mint has strong contracted business for its Foreign Circulation business in 2018. Over the next 12 months, Central Banks are expected to issue tenders for over 5 billion nickel plated steel coins and coin blanks. The Mint anticipates continued profitable utilization of its Winnipeg assets.

Global demand for gold and silver bullion in 2018 is expected to remain at a low level and the Mint is continuing to carefully manage operating costs to mitigate the impact of uncertainty in the bullion market. The Mint continues to focus on customer strategies and product differentiation, like MINTSHIELD™, in support of its strong market share. 2018 is expected to be a strong year for the Mint's Refining and Storage ancillary services.

Canada 150 was instrumental in fuelling the growth in Numismatic revenues in 2017, but has also fostered innovation in products and promotion that will drive success in future years. In addition to the value provided by the attraction of over 140,000 new customers in 2017, the 2018 Numismatics plan is focused on foundational changes to the Mint's customer acquisition and retention strategies including leading edge use of digital media, targeting and insight driven messaging. This trajectory of innovation and strong analytics, will continue throughout 2018 and beyond.

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 29, 2018, 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.

Sandra L. Hanington
President and Chief Executive Officer

Jennifer Camelon, CPA, CA
Chief Financial Officer and
Vice-President, Finance and Administration

Ottawa, Canada
May 29, 2018

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

	Notes		As at March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017
Current Assets					
Cash		**$**	**51,412**	$	56,268
Accounts receivable	6		**21,937**		16,787
Prepaid expenses			**5,375**		3,615
Income taxes receivable			**4,093**		4,246
Inventories	7		**70,647**		85,455
Contract assets	8		**13,897**		-
Derivative financial assets	9		**37**		361
Total current assets			**167,398**		166,732
Non-current assets					
Prepaid expenses			**1,855**		2,336
Derivative financial assets	9		**140**		111
Deferred income tax assets			**32,249**		32,379
Property, plant and equipment	10		**165,509**		166,071
Investment property			**236**		236
Intangible assets	10		**9,136**		9,930
Total non-current assets			**209,125**		211,063
Total assets		**$**	**376,523**	$	377,795
Current Liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12	**$**	**52,794**	$	60,803
Loans payable			**7,515**		7,507
Face Value redemptions	11		**1,451**		1,789
Deferred revenue			**3,043**		11,013
Contract liabilities	8		**6,739**		-
Employee benefits			**2,891**		2,874
Derivative financial liabilities	9		**1,074**		597
Income taxes payable			**387**		-
Total current liabilities			**75,894**		84,583
Non-current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12		**2,153**		1,881
Loans payable			**11,993**		11,994
Face Value redemptions	11		**139,634**		139,346
Employee benefits			**11,765**		11,765
Total non-current liabilities			**165,545**		164,986
Total liabilities			**241,439**		249,569
Shareholder's equity					
Share capital (authorized and issued 4,000 non-transferable shares)			**40,000**		40,000
Retained earnings			**94,954**		88,127
Accumulated other comprehensive income			**130**		99
Total shareholder's equity			**135,084**		128,226
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		**$**	**376,523**	$	377,795

Commitments, contingencies and guarantees (Note 21)
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 31, 2018**		April 1, 2017 (Note 22)
Revenue	14	**$**	**340,879**	$	502,750
Cost of sales	15,16		**313,304**		458,686
Gross profit			**27,575**		44,064
Marketing and sales expenses	15,16		**8,745**		11,388
Administration expenses	15,16,17		**13,612**		16,050
Operating expenses			**22,357**		27,438
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)			**2,104**		(1,768)
Operating profit			**7,322**		14,858
Finance income (costs), net			**109**		(7)
Other income			**1**		-
Profit before income tax			**7,432**		14,851
Income tax expense	18		**(2,629)**		(3,737)
Profit for the period			**4,803**		11,114
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit:					
Net unrealized gains on cash flow hedges			**31**		17
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			**31**		17
Total comprehensive income		**$**	**4,834**	$	11,131

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

13 weeks ended March 31, 2018

	Notes	**Share Capital**		**Retained earnings**		**Accumulated other comprehensive income (Net gains on cash flow hedges)**		**Total**
Balance as at December 31, 2017		$ 40,000	$	88,127	$	99	$	128,226
Balance as at January 1, 2018, as previously reported		40,000		88,127		99		128,226
Impact of change in accounting policy	3.1.4	**-**		**2,024**		**-**		**2,024**
Adjusted balance as at January 1, 2018		**40,000**		**90,151**		**99**		**130,250**
Profit for the period		**-**		**4,803**		**-**		**4,803**
Other comprehensive income, net[1]		**-**		**-**		**31**		**31**
Balance as at March 31, 2018		**$ 40,000**	**$**	**94,954**	**$**	**130**	**$**	**135,084**

[1]Amounts are net of income tax

13 weeks ended April 1, 2017

	Notes	Share Capital		Retained earnings		Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income (Net gains(losses) on cash flow hedges)		Total
Balance as at December 31, 2016		$ 40,000	$	145,617	$	(261)	$	185,356
Profit for the period		-		11,114		-		11,114
Other comprehensive income, net[1]		-		-		17		17
Dividends paid	9.1	-		(29,000)		-		(29,000)
Balance as at April 1, 2017		$ 40,000	$	127,731	$	(244)	$	167,487

[1] Amounts are net of income tax.

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

	Notes	13 weeks ended March 31, 2018	13 weeks ended April 1, 2017 (Note 19.1)
Cash flows (used in) from operating activities			
Profit for the period		**$ 4,803**	$ 11,114
Adjustments to reconcile profit to cash flows from operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	15	**4,324**	4,875
Income tax expense	18	**2,629**	3,737
Finance (income) costs, net		**(109)**	7
Other income		**(1)**	-
Net foreign exchange gain		**(1,180)**	(1,805)
Adjustments to other revenues, net	19	**(1,427)**	(5)
Changes in liability for Face Value redemptions		**1,110**	(4,862)
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities	19	**(8,636)**	(9,970)
Cash from operating activities before interest and income tax		**1,513**	3,091
Income tax paid	19	**(2,795)**	(5,094)
Interest received, net of interest paid	19	**221**	82
Net cash used in operating activities		**(1,061)**	(1,921)
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		**(3,326)**	(2,879)
Acquisition of intangible assets		**(182)**	(89)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(3,508)**	(2,968)
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Dividends paid	9.1	**-**	(29,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		**-**	(29,000)
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash		**(287)**	229
Decrease in cash		**(4,856)**	(33,660)
Cash at the beginning of the period		**56,268**	114,185
Cash at the end of the period		**$ 51,412**	$ 80,525

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed 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 in anticipation of profit 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 support distribution system for the Government of Canada. The Corporation is compliant with all Treasury Board's Directives regarding 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 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 have been 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, 2017.

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

2.2 Basis of presentation

The 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 29, 2018.

2.3 Consolidation

The 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 the 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. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting policies applied in these condensed consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 2 of the Corporation's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017. Except for the changes highlighted below, the Corporation has consistently applied these accounting policies in the current and comparative periods.

3.1 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Corporation has adopted IFRS 15 – *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* with a date of initial application of January 1, 2018. As a result, the Corporation has changed its accounting policy for revenue recognition as detailed below.

The Corporation has applied IFRS 15 using the modified retrospective method. Under this method, the Corporation applies the standard retrospectively only to the most current period presented in the condensed consolidated financial statements and recognizes the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as at January 1, 2018. Therefore, the comparative information for 2017 presented in the Corporation's condensed consolidated financial statements for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 has not been restated and continues to be reported under the accounting policies disclosed in Note 2.19 of the Corporation's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017. Under the modified retrospective method, only contracts that have remaining undelivered performance obligations as at January 1, 2018 were assessed under IFRS 15 based on the form of these contract as at January 1, 2018, including any contract modifications up to this date. The details of the significant changes and quantitative impact of these changes are set out below.

3.1.1 Revenue from contracts with customers recognized over time or at a point in time

IFRS 15 does not distinguish products from services, but rather defines performance obligations that encompass both. Performance obligations as defined under IFRS 15 can be satisfied over time or at a point in time depending on when control of the asset is transferred to the customer. Control of an asset refers to the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, the asset. Under IFRS 15, for certain contracts, the Corporation transfers the control of the asset to the customer over time. The assessment of whether revenue is recognized over time or at a point in time is made at contract inception.

The Corporation transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Corporation's performance as the Corporation performs;
- the Corporation's performance creates or enhances an asset (for example, work in progress) that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- the Corporation's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Corporation and the Corporation has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Under IFRS 15, for certain contracts, the Corporation recognizes revenue as circulation coins are produced where the Corporation has established that there is no alternative use for the circulation coins and the Corporation has an enforceable right to payment for circulation coins produced at any point in time over the term of the contract.

Revenue from contracts with customers that is not recognized over time is recognized at the point in time when the Corporation transfers control of the promised asset to its customer. The indicators of the transfer of control that the Corporation considers include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The Corporation has a present right to payment for the asset transferred.
- The customer has legal title to the asset.
- The Corporation has transferred physical possession of the asset to the customer.
- The customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset.
- The customer has accepted the asset.

3.1.2 Contract Costs

The Corporation previously recognized commission fees payable related to Foreign Circulation contracts as expenses when they were incurred. Under IFRS 15, these fees will be capitalized as costs of obtaining a contract when they are incremental and, if they are expected to be recovered, and will be amortized consistently with the pattern of revenue for the related contract. If the expected amortization period is one year or less the commission fee will continue to be expensed as incurred. There were no contract costs capitalized as at January 1, 2018 or March 31, 2018.

3.1.3 Contracts with a customer that include a significant financing component

The Corporation adjusts the promised amount of consideration to be received from a customer for the effects of a significant financing component if the Corporation expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the Corporation transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be more than one year.

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

3.1.4 Impacts on financial statements

The following tables summarize the impacts of adopting IFRS 15 on the Corporation's condensed consolidated financial statements as at and for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018.

a) Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

As at March 31, 2018		**As reported**		**Adjustments**		**Balances without adoption of IFRS 15**
Income taxes receivable	$	4,093	$	(34)	$	4,059
Inventories		70,647		11,851		82,498
Contract assets		13,897		(13,897)		-
Deferred income tax asset		32,249		642		32,891
Total assets	**$**	**376,523**	**$**	**(1,438)**	**$**	**375,085**
Deferred revenue	$	3,043	$	7,270	$	10,313
Contract liabilities		6,739		(6,739)		-
Total liabilities	**$**	**241,439**	**$**	**531**	**$**	**241,970**
Retained earnings	$	94,954	$	(1,969)	$	92,985
Total shareholder's equity	**$**	**135,084**	**$**	**(1,969)**	**$**	**133,115**
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	**$**	**376,523**	**$**	**(1,438)**	**$**	**375,085**

As at January 1, 2018		**Balances with adoption of IFRS 15**		**Adjustments**		**As reported**
Inventories	$	75,663	$	9,792	$	85,455
Contract assets		11,257		(11,257)		-
Deferred income tax asset		31,691		688		32,379
Total assets	**$**	**378,572**	**$**	**(777)**	**$**	**377,795**
Deferred revenue	$	6,203	$	4,810	$	11,013
Contract liabilities		3,563		(3,563)		-
Total liabilities	**$**	**248,322**	**$**	**1,247**	**$**	**249,569**
Retained earnings	$	90,151	$	(2,024)	$	88,127
Total shareholder's equity	**$**	**130,250**	**$**	**(2,024)**	**$**	**128,226**
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	**$**	**378,572**	**$**	**(777)**	**$**	**377,795**

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

b) Condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018		As reported		Adjustments		Balances without adoption of IFRS 15
Revenue	$	340,879	$	(2,350)	$	338,529
Cost of sales		313,304		(2,669)		310,635
Net foreign exchange gain		2,104		(184)		1,920
Income tax expense		(2,629)		(34)		(2,663)
Profit for the period	$	4,803	$	101	$	4,904
Total comprehensive income	$	4,834	$	101	$	4,935

c) Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

For the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018		As reported		Adjustments		Balances without adoption of IFRS 15
Profit for the period	$	4,803	$	101	$	4,904
Adjustments to reconcile profit to cash flows from operating activities:						
Net foreign exchange gain		(1,180)		184		(996)
Adjustments to revenue, net		(1,427)		(319)		(1,746)
Income tax expense		2,629		34		2,663
Net cash from operating activities	$	(1,061)	$	-	$	(1,061)

3.2 Financial Instruments

The Corporation has adopted *IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")* and *IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments* – Disclosures ("IFRS 7") with a date of initial application of January 1, 2018. As a result, the Corporation has changed its accounting policy for the classification of its financial instruments.

The Corporation has applied IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 on a retrospective basis, but has decided not to restate its comparative condensed consolidated financial statements and has adjusted its condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at January 1, 2018 to reflect the application of the new requirements.

In addition, the Corporation has applied the simplified approach in its impairment testing for financial assets measured at amortized cost and for trade receivables and contract assets within the scope of IFRS 15.

3.2.1 Classification and fair value measurements of financial instruments

After the Corporation performed its assessment of IFRS 9 on its financial instruments it concluded that:

- Financial assets and liabilities held for trading and financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL") are expected to continue to be measured at FVTPL;
- Financial instruments classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39 are expected to continue to be measured at amortized cost under IFRS 9.

Previously under IAS 39, the Corporation's financial assets and financial liabilities were classified and subsequently measured as follows:

Financial Instrument	Classification	Subsequent measurement
Cash	Held for trading	Fair value
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Derivative financial assets	Held for trading	Fair value
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liability	Amortized cost
Loans payable	Other financial liability	Amortized cost
Derivative financial liabilities	Held for trading	Fair value

Under IFRS 9, the Corporation's financial assets and financial liabilities are now classified and subsequently measured as follows:

Financial Instrument	Classification	Subsequent measurement
Cash	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Derivative financial assets	Derivatives at FVTPL	Fair value
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Loans payable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Derivative financial liabilities	Derivatives at FVTPL and at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Fair value

There was no significant impact from the implementation of IFRS 9 on the Corporation's condensed consolidated financial statements as at January 1, 2018 or March 31, 2018.

4. 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 31, 2018 were consistent with those disclosed in Note 3 of the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017.

5. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED IFRS

5.1 New and revised IFRS pronouncements affecting amounts reported and/or disclosed in the condensed consolidated financial statements for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018

a) IFRS 15 - *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments – Disclosures* and IFRS 9 - *Financial Instruments* were adopted by the Corporation on January 1, 2018. The disclosure of the impact of the application of these new pronouncements on the Corporation's condensed consolidated financial statements is included in Note 3.

b) The Corporation has reviewed the revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued which had mandatory effective dates of annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The following amendments were adopted by the Corporation on January 1, 2018 and did not have a material impact on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

   IAS 40 Investment Property ("IAS 40")

   An amendment was released in December 2016 to IAS 40 which states that an entity shall transfer a property to, or from, investment property when, and only when, there is evidence of a change in use. A change in use occurs if the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property. A change in management's intentions for the use of a property by itself does not constitute evidence of a change in use. The list of examples of evidence is now presented as a non-exhaustive list of examples instead of the previous exhaustive list.

Annual improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016

In December 2016, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued annual improvements during the 2014-2016 cycle. The standards covered by the amendments are: IFRS 1 – *First time adoption of IFRS* which deletes the short-term exemptions in paragraphs E3-E7 because they have now served their intended purpose; IAS 28 – *Investments in Associates* which clarifies the election to measure at fair value through profit or loss an investment in an associate or a joint venture that is held by an entity that is a venture capital organization, or other qualifying entity, is available for each investment in an associate or joint-venture on an investment-by-investment basis, upon initial recognition.

IFRIC 22 – Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The interpretation addresses foreign currency transactions or parts of transactions where: there is consideration that is denominated or priced in a foreign currency; the entity recognizes a prepayment asset or a deferred income liability in respect of that consideration, in advance of the recognition of the related asset, expense or income; and the prepayment asset or deferred income liability is non-monetary. The committee concluded the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate is the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary prepayment asset or deferred income liability. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, a date of transaction is established for each payment or receipt.

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

The Corporation has reviewed the revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued, but are not yet effective and has made the following assessments of their future impact on its consolidated financial statements.

a) The adoption of the following IFRS pronouncement has been assessed as having a possible impact on the Corporation’s consolidated financial statements in the future.

IFRS 16 Leases (“IFRS 16”)

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 to replace IAS 17 - *Leases*. The new standard requires that leases be brought onto companies’ statements of financial position, increasing the visibility of their assets and liabilities. IFRS 16 removes the classification of leases for lessees as either operating leases or finance leases, treating all leases as finance leases. Short-term leases (less than twelve months) and leases of low-value assets will have an optional exemption from the requirements. For lessors, IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the requirements of IAS 17 - *Leases*. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Entities can elect to use either a retrospective approach with a restatement of comparative information or a retrospective approach with the cumulative effect of initial application shown in retained earnings instead of the restatement of the comparative information.

The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 16 on its consolidated financial statements and therefore the impact of its adoption is not yet determined. Based on the assessment completed to date, the Corporation expects the most significant impact of the new lease standard to be on its existing and future equipment and property leases which will be capitalized on the consolidated statement of financial position under IFRS 16. Under IFRS 16, short-term leases are not required to be accounted for as a finance lease, and as a result, the Corporation does not expect to have to capitalize its precious metal leases as these leases are generally entered into on a call basis or have a fixed lease term of less than 12 months. A full assessment of all existing leases under IFRS 16, as well as an assessment of the impact of the financial statement presentation and disclosure requirements on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements is on-going.

b) The adoption of the following amendments is not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

Annual improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017

In December 2017, the IASB published Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle. The standards covered by the amendments are: IFRS 3 - Business Combinations which clarifies that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it remeasures previously held interests in that business. IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements which clarifies that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not remeasure previously held interests in that business. IAS 12 - Income Taxes which clarifies that all income tax consequences of dividends should be recognized in profit or loss, regardless of how the tax arises. IAS 23 - Borrowing Costs which clarifies that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalization rate on general borrowings.

The annual improvements are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

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

6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	As at			
		March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017
Receivables and accruals from contracts with customers	**$**	**20,388**	$	11,956
Receivables from contracts with related parties (Note 20)		**632**		3,512
Allowance for credit losses		**(28)**		(28)
Net trade receivables		**20,992**		15,440
Other current financial receivables		**110**		205
Other receivables		**835**		1,142
Total accounts receivable	**$**	**21,937**	$	16,787

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

7. INVENTORIES

	As at			
		March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017
Total inventories	**$**	**70,647**	$	85,455

The Corporation recognized for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 $0.6 million (13 weeks ended April 1, 2017 - $1.0 million) of write-downs of inventory to net realizable value.

8. CONTRACT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The contract assets relate to the Corporation's rights to consideration for work completed, but not billed as at the reporting date. The contract liabilities relate to the advance consideration received from customers for which revenue has not yet been recognized and accrued expenses related to contract assets.

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

	As at			
	March 31, 2018			
		Contract Assets		**Contract Liabilities**
Opening balance, January 1, 2018	$	11,257	$	3,563
Revenue recognized		-		-
Cash received, excluding amounts recognized during the period		-		-
Transfers from Contract liabilities to payables		-		(460)
Foreign exchange revaluation		214		30
Transfers from contract assets to receivables		(8,641)		-
Increases resulting from changes in the measure of progress		11,067		3,606
Closing balance	**$**	**13,897**	**$**	**6,739**

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

9.1 Capital risk management

The Corporation may borrow money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund or any other source, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance with respect to the time and terms 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 31, 2018, approved short-term borrowings for working capital needs within this limit were not to exceed $25.0 million (13 weeks ended April 1, 2017 - $25.0 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 31, 2018 or April 1, 2017.

No dividends were remitted during the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018, (April 1, 2017 - $29 million) to its shareholder, the Government of Canada. The Corporation employs a dividend framework to calculate dividends payable to its shareholder. The calculated dividend amount represents excess year end cash over a pre-determined cash reserve requirement and is expected to be paid in the fourth quarter of each year beginning in 2018.

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

9.2 Classification and fair value measurements of financial instruments

9.2.1 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 at March 31, 2018 are presented in the following table:

As at March 31, 2018 (Note 3)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets		
Amortized cost		
Cash	**$ 51,412**	**$ 51,412**
Accounts receivable	**21,102**	**21,102**
Derivatives at FVTPL		
Derivative assets	**177**	**177**
Financial Liabilities		
Amortized cost		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**50,735**	**50,735**
Loans payable	**19,508**	**19,531**
Derivatives at FVTPL		
Derivative liabilities	**1,067**	**1,067**
Derivatives at FVOCI		
Derivative liabilities	**7**	**7**

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

The classification, as well as the carrying amount and fair value of the Corporation's financial assets and financial liabilities at December 31, 2017 are presented in the following table:

As at December 31, 2017	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets		
Held for Trading		
Cash	$ 56,268	$ 56,268
Derivative financial assets	472	472
Loans and receivables		
Accounts receivable	15,645	15,645
Financial Liabilities		
Held for Trading		
Derivative liabilities	$ 597	$ 597
Other Financial Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	58,459	58,459
Loans payable	19,501	19,520

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

9.2.2 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 is classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy as at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017. The fair value measurements of all other financial instruments held by the Corporation are classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017. There were no transfers of financial instruments between levels for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018.

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

9.2.3 Classification and fair value techniques of financial instruments

The Corporation holds financial instruments in the form of cash, accounts receivable, derivative assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loans payable and derivative liabilities.

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

i) The carrying amounts of cash, accounts receivable and accounts 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 loans payable are estimated based on a discounted cash flow approach using current market rates appropriate as at the respective date presented.

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 risk and its own risk into consideration for the fair value of financial instruments.

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

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Derivative financial assets		
Foreign currency forwards	**$ -**	$ 334
Interest rate swaps	**177**	138
	$ 177	$ 472
Derivative financial liabilities		
Foreign currency forwards	**$ 1,067**	$ 587
Interest rate swaps	**7**	10
	$ 1,074	$ 597

9.3 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 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.

9.3.1 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 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 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 represents the maximum credit exposure.

9.3.1.1 Credit risk management of receivables from customers

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

The Corporation manages this risk by monitoring the creditworthiness of customers and obtaining pre-payment or other forms of payment security from customers with an unacceptable level of credit risk. The Corporation has established processes over contracting with foreign customers in order to manage the risk relating to foreign customers. The Corporation's management reviews the detailed accounts receivable listing on a regular basis for changes in customer balances which could present collectability issues. An accrual for estimated credit loss (ECL) is provided for accounts with collectability issues when needed.

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

The maximum exposure to credit risk for accounts receivable by geographic regions was as follows:

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Canada	**$ 9,622**	$ 10,324
Latin America and Caribbean	**5,589**	1,518
Asia and Australia	**5,208**	3,948
United States	**1,124**	649
Europe, Middle East and Africa	**394**	348
Total accounts receivable	**$ 21,937**	$ 16,787

The maximum exposure to credit risk for accounts receivable by type of customer was as follows:

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Central and institutional banks	**$ 11,833**	$ 6,191
Consumers, dealers and others	**7,961**	6,228
Governments (including governmental departments and agencies)	**2,143**	4,368
Total accounts receivable	**$ 21,937**	$ 16,787

The Corporation establishes an allowance for estimated credit losses based on a provision matrix that reflects the estimated impairment of accounts receivables. The provision matrix is based on historical observed default rates and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. The Corporation sets different payment terms depending on the customer and product, which results in an average of 30 day payment terms. The Corporation also reviewed its exposure related to contract assets as at March 31, 2018 and evaluated the risk to be minimal as each related contract is subject to a contract specific risk assessment process. As at March 31, 2018, the Corporation's rate of credit losses was less than 1% of total accounts receivable.

9.3.2 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.

9.3.3 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 swaps to manage the Corporation’s 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. The Corporation’s policy is not to enter into derivative instruments 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 and Euros. The Corporation manages 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 as there are no short-term investments as at the dates presented. 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 these instruments by entering into corresponding interest rate swaps, where the Corporation pays a fixed interest rate in exchange for receiving a floating interest rate. The interest rate swaps are designated as hedging instruments under the cash flow hedge accounting model.

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 swaps expose the Corporation to fair value interest rate risk.

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

Commodity price risk

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

The Corporation is not exposed to precious metal price risk related to the 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 sales the Corporation enters into short term lease or purchase commitments for precious and base metals to mitigate the commodity price risk (Note 21.1 and Note 21.3).

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.

10. CAPITAL ASSETS

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 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Cost	**$ 419,849**	$ 417,012
Accumulated depreciation	**(254,340)**	(250,941)
Net book value	**$ 165,509**	$ 166,071

Net book value by asset class

Land and land improvements	**$ 3,071**	$ 3,073
Buildings and improvements	**92,146**	91,694
Equipment	**69,850**	70,346
Capital projects in process	**442**	958
Net book value	**$ 165,509**	$ 166,071

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

During the first quarter of 2018, the Corporation acquired $2.8 million (2017 - $2.4 million) worth of building and leasehold improvements and equipment. No capital assets have been transferred to different categories within Property, plant and equipment.

Included in property, plant and equipment additions for the first quarter of 2018 is a total accrual of $0.4 million (2017 - $1.0 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 31, 2018.

Intangible assets

		As at		
		March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017
Cost	**$**	**32,181**	$	32,052
Accumulated depreciation		**(23,045)**		(22,122)
Net book value	**$**	**9,136**	$	9,930

During the first quarter of 2018, the Corporation acquired $0.1 million (2017 - $0.1 million) worth of software. No capital assets have been transferred to different categories within Intangible assets.

Intangible asset additions did not include any accruals for the first quarter of 2018 (2017 - $0.1 million).

11. FACE VALUE REDEMPTIONS

		As at		
		March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017
Face Value redemptions	**$**	**181,576**	$	182,060
Precious metal recovery		**(40,491)**		(40,925)
Face Value redemptions, net		**141,085**		141,135
Less: Current portion		**(1,451)**		(1,789)
Non-current Face Value redemptions, net	**$**	**139,634**	$	139,346

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

	As at			
		March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017
Opening balance	**$**	**141,135**	$	141,017
Additions, net		**-**		643
Redemptions, net		**(381)**		(1,873)
Revaluation		**331**		1,348
Ending balance	**$**	**141,085**	$	141,135

As at March 31, 2018, the Corporation determined that it continues to be unable to reliably estimate the redemptions of Face Value coins.

Face Value redemptions represent 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 each financial statement reporting date. The impact of the revaluation of the precious metal component of the liability was an increase of $0.3 million for the first quarter of 2018 (2017 - $1.3 million).

The current portion of the Face Value redemptions is based on the redemptions for the last 12 months, as the Corporation continues to determine that it is 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.

As of January 1, 2017, the Corporation is no longer selling Face Value coins and all back-orders are now complete.

12. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	As at			
		March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017
Trade payables	**$**	**4,602**	$	2,207
Other current financial liabilities[1]		**45,420**		55,835
Other accounts payables and accrued liabilities [2]		**2,772**		2,761
Total current accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$**	**52,794**	$	60,803
Other non-current financial liabilities		**713**		418
Other non-current accounts payable and accrued liabilities[2]		**1,440**		1,463
Total non-current accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$**	**2,153**	$	1,881
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$**	**54,947**	$	62,684

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

[2] Other accounts payables and accrued liabilities include amounts due for withholding, sales tax and sales returns provisions. The provision for sales returns as at March 31, 2018 was $2.7 million (December 31, 2017 - $2.3 million). Also included is an accrual for a $1.6 million (December 31, 2017 - $1.6 million) penalty, the majority of which was due to undercharged sales tax to the Department of Finance (Note 20).

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

13. EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS

Pension benefits

The Corporation made total contributions of $2.3 million in the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 (13 weeks ended April 1, 2017 - $2.4 million).

See Note 17 in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 for details on the Corporation's pension and other post-employment benefit plans.

14. REVENUE

The Corporation has applied IFRS 15 using the modified retrospective method and therefore the comparative information for 2017 has not been restated and continues to be reported under the accounting policies disclosed in note 2.19 of the Corporation's annual audited consolidated financial statements. The impact of the implementation of IFRS 15 on the Corporation's condensed consolidated financial statements is disclosed in Note 3.

Revenue from contracts with customers

	13 weeks ended			
		March 31, 2018		April 1, 2017[1]
Revenue from the sale of goods	**$**	**334,068**	$	495,186
Revenue from the rendering of services		**6,811**		7,564
Total revenue	**$**	**340,879**	$	502,750

[1]Prior year figures have been reclassified to move the sales of goods related to Refinery services from revenue from the rendering of services to revenue from the sale of goods.

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 31, 2018		April 1, 2017[1]
Gross revenue from the sale of goods	**$**	**396,475**	$	625,119
Less: Customer inventory deals		**(62,407)**		(129,933)
Net revenue from the sale of goods	**$**	**334,068**	$	495,186

[1]Prior year figures have been reclassified to move the sales of goods related to Refinery services from revenue from the rendering of services to revenue from the sale of goods.

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

14.2 Disaggregation of Revenue

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by primary geographical region, business and timing of revenue recognition.

	13 weeks ended	
Primary Geographic Regions	**March 31, 2018**	April 1, 2017
North America	**$ 183,331**	$ 296,566
Europe, Middle East & Africa	**122,757**	148,028
Asia & Australia	**28,021**	57,646
Latin America & Caribbean	**6,770**	510
Total revenue	**$ 340,879**	$ 502,750

	13 weeks ended	
Businesses	**March 31, 2018**	April 1, 2017
Canadian Circulation	**$ 22,586**	$ 24,600
Foreign Circulation	**18,559**	10,092
Bullion Products and Services	**271,696**	421,174
Numismatics	**28,038**	46,884
Total revenue	**$ 340,879**	$ 502,750

	13 weeks ended	
Timing of Revenue Recognition	**March 31, 2018**	April 1, 2017
Performance obligations satisfied at a point in time	**$ 333,461**	$ 499,078
Performance obligations satisfied over time	**7,418**	3,672
Total revenue	**$ 340,879**	$ 502,750

14.3 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 31, 2018.

	2018	**2019**	**Total**
Foreign Circulation	**$39,308**	**$1,564**	**$40,872**

The Corporation has other contracts with terms longer than 12 months that include unsatisfied performance obligations that are dependent on volumes. These 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.

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

15. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

	13 weeks ended	
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**$ 3,400**	$ 3,955
Amortization of intangible assets	**924**	920
Total depreciation and amortization expense	**$ 4,324**	$ 4,875

Depreciation and amortization expense were reclassified to operating expense as follows:

	13 weeks ended	
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Cost of sales	**$ 2,599**	$ 2,558
Marketing and sales expenses	**696**	904
Administration expenses	**1,029**	1,413
Total depreciation and amortization expense	**$ 4,324**	$ 4,875

16. EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION EXPENSES

	13 weeks ended	
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017 (Note 22)
Included in cost of sales:		
Salaries and wages including short term employee benefits	**$ 8,584**	$ 10,139
Pension costs	**1,185**	1,181
Other long term employee and post-employment benefits	**718**	606
Termination benefits	**37**	60
Included in marketing and sales expenses:		
Salaries and wages including short term employee benefits	**4,432**	4,476
Pension costs	**342**	356
Other long term employee and post-employment benefits	**166**	131
Termination benefits	**(33)**	305
Included in administration expenses:		
Salaries and wages including short term employee benefits	**7,742**	8,163
Pension costs	**619**	768
Other long term employee and post-employment benefits	**352**	376
Termination benefits	**89**	523
Total employee compensation and benefits expense	**$ 24,233**	$ 27,084

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

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

	13 weeks ended	
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
SRED expenses	**$ 950**	$ 1,262
SRED investment tax credit	**(119)**	(181)
SRED expenses, net	**$ 831**	$ 1,081

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

18. INCOME TAXES

	13 weeks ended	
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Current income tax expense	**$ 3,198**	$ 2,576
Deferred income tax (recovery) expense	**(569)**	1,161
Income tax expense	**$ 2,629**	$ 3,737

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% (2017 – 25%).

19. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

19.1 Reclassification

The Corporation modified the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows during 2017 to better represent the realized and unrealized gain or loss related to financial instruments, specifically the realized portion of foreign exchange gains and losses. In addition, interest payments on loans were reclassified to operating activities.

The impacts of these reclassifications were the following;

	As at April 1, 2017		
Increase (decrease)	As previously reported	Reclassification	As reclassified
Net foreign exchange loss (gain)	$ 1,768	$ (3,573)	$ (1,805)
Net change in operating assets and liabilities	(9,992)	22	(9,970)
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash	(3,322)	3,551	229
Interest received, net of interest paid	144	(62)	82
Financing fees paid	(62)	62	-

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

19.2 Supplemental cash flow information

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 31, 2018	April 1, 2017[1]
Accounts receivable	**$ (5,416)**	$ (1,323)
Inventories	**5,677**	(7,627)
Prepaid expenses	**(1,280)**	(784)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(6,918)**	1,932
Deferred revenue	**(699)**	(2,168)
	$ (8,636)	$ (9,970)

[1] Prior year figures have been reclassified as described in Note 19.1.

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

	13 weeks ended	
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Expenses		
Employee benefits expenses	**$ 2,117**	$ 2,303
Employee benefits paid	**(2,242)**	(1,353)
Inventory write-downs	**(568)**	1,018
Gain on disposal of assets	**-**	(5)
Other non-cash expenses (revenue), net	**119**	(169)
Revenue	**(853)**	(1,799)
	$ (1,427)	$ (5)

Income tax paid was comprised of the following:

	13 weeks ended	
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Income tax paid	**$ (2,795)**	$ (5,094)
	$ (2,795)	$ (5,094)

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

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

	13 weeks ended	
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017[1]
Interest received	**$ 310**	$ 193
Interest paid	**(89)**	(111)
	$ 221	$ 82

[1] Prior year figures have been reclassified as described in Note 19.1.

20. 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 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 ("DOF") related to the production, management and delivery of Canadian circulation coins which are negotiated and measured at fair value under a Memorandum of Understanding, where pricing is agreed annually in the normal course of operations.

The transactions with Department of Finance are as follows:

	13 weeks ended	
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Revenue from DOF	**$ 20,452**	$ 22,792

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Receivable from DOF	**$ 632**	$ 3,512

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

The majority of transactions with Crown corporations were for the sales of numismatic product.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the condensed consolidated statement of financial position is an accrual for a $1.6 million (December 31, 2017 - $1.6 million) penalty, the majority of which is due to undercharged sales tax to the Department of Finance. The Corporation is awaiting the final assessment of the sales tax owed and will bill the Department of Finance for the undercharged sales tax of $32 million which the Corporation will in turn remit to the Canada Revenue Agency. This amount is not included in the condensed consolidated statement of financial position.

21. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES

21.1 Precious metal leases

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 metals leases. As at March 31, 2018, the Corporation had $14.3 million in outstanding precious metal purchase commitments (December 31, 2017 – $17.6 million).

At the end of the period, the Corporation had entered into precious metal leases as follows:

	As at	
Ounces	**March 31, 2018**	December 31, 2017
Gold	**177,227**	73,370
Silver	**5,688,967**	5,892,387
Palladium	**243**	538
Platinum	**22,850**	24,165

The fees for these leases are based on market value. The precious metal lease payment expensed for the 13 weeks ended March 31, 2018 was $0.6 million (13 weeks ended April 1, 2017 - $0.9 million). The value of the metals under these leases has not been reflected in the Corporation's condensed consolidated financial statements since the Corporation intends to settle these commitments through receipt or delivery of the underlying metal.

21.2 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 which 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 31, 2018, under the guarantees and bid bonds, the maximum potential amount of future payments is $11.7 million (December 31, 2017 - $11.3 million).

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

21.3 Other commitments and contingencies

Total estimated minimum remaining future commitments are as follows:

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 and thereafter	Total
Operating leases	$ 182	$ 2,596	$ 2,257	$ 2,153	$ 1,269	$ 4,048	$ 12,505
Other commitments	24,709	4,230	2,725	2,113	-	46	33,823
Base metal commitments	12,081	-	-	-	-	-	12,081
Capital commitments	2,732	-	-	-	-	-	2,732
Total	**$ 39,704**	**$ 6,826**	**$ 4,982**	**$ 4,266**	**$ 1,269**	**$ 4,094**	**$ 61,141**

Other commitments include firm contracts with suppliers for goods and services, excluding precious metals commitments and operating leases.

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 has committed as at March 31, 2018 to spend approximately $2.7 million (December 31, 2017 - $3.3 million) in 2018 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 $0.8 million provision for potential legal obligations is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 12) as at March 31, 2018 (December 31, 2017 - $0.9 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, 2017.

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

22. RECLASSIFICATIONS

In 2018, the Corporation modified the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income classification for certain amounts between cost of sales, marketing and sales expenses and administration expenses to more appropriately reflect their nature. Comparative amounts in these condensed consolidated financial statements were reclassified for consistency.

The following table shows the combined impact of these reclassifications:

	13 weeks ended April 1, 2017		
Increase (Decrease)	As reported	Reclassifications	As reclassified
Cost of sales	$ 452,296	$ 6,390	$ 458,686
Marketing and sales expenses	16,669	(5,281)	11,388
Administration expenses	17,159	(1,109)	16,050