

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

First Quarter - March 31, 2021

(unaudited)

(In U.S. dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where indicated)

Interim Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss)

(unaudited)

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars, except where indicated and share and per share amounts)

		Three months end	led March 31
	Note	2021	2020
Sales revenues	13	1,678	1,182
Cost of sales	14	(1,138)	(1,035)
Gross profit		540	147
Exploration		(3)	(3)
General and administrative		(27)	(22)
Other income (expense)	17	3	(118)
Operating profit		513	4
Finance income		16	17
Finance costs	15	(187)	(201)
Adjustment for expected phasing of Zambian VAT	3c	8	37
Loss on redemption of senior notes	8	-	(2)
Earnings (loss) before income taxes		350	(145)
Income tax credit (expense)	16	(156)	50
Net earnings (loss)		194	(95)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		52	(33)
Shareholders of the Company	12	142	(62)
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to			
the shareholders of the Company			
Net earnings (loss) (\$ per share)			
Basic	12	0.21	(0.09)
Diluted	12	0.21	(0.09)
Weighted average shares outstanding (000's)			
Basic	12	688,771	688,093
Diluted	12	691,812	688,093
Total shares issued and outstanding (000's)	11a	690,415	689,401

Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(unaudited)

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

Three	months	ended	March 31
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	Note	2021	2020
Net earnings (loss) for the period		194	(95)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that have been/may subsequently be reclassified to net earnings	s (loss):		
Cash flow hedges reclassified to net earnings (loss)		(164)	1
Movements on unrealized cash flow hedge positions		102	294
Deferred tax on unrealized gain on cash flow hedge	16	-	(67)
Items that will not subsequently be reclassified to net earnings (loss):			
Unrealized loss on investments		(9)	(3)
Total comprehensive income for the period		123	130
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		52	(33)
Shareholders of the Company		71	163
Total comprehensive income for the period		123	130

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(unaudited)

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

Three months ended March 31

	Not	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities	-		
Net earnings (loss)		194	(95)
Adjustments for			
Depreciation	14	286	311
Income tax expense (credit)	16	156	(50)
Net finance expense		171	184
Adjustment for expected phasing of Zambian VAT		(8)	(37)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss		9	127
Loss on redemption of senior notes		-	2
Deferred revenue amortization	10	(23)	(18)
Share of loss (profit) in joint venture	17	(14)	16
Other		(5)	(10)
		766	430
Taxes paid		(75)	(61)
Movements in non-cash operating working capital		92	104
Long-term incentive plans		(40)	-
Net cash from operating activities		743	473
Cash flows used by investing activities			
Purchase and deposits on property, plant and equipment	5,18	(180)	(170)
Other		17	2
Net cash used by investing activities		(163)	(168)
Cash flows from (used by) financing activities			
Net movement in trading facility	8	(147)	(143)
Movement in restricted cash		(3)	(6)
Proceeds from debt	8	90	1,813
Repayments of debt	8	(220)	(1,111)
Payments to joint venture (KPMC)	9b	(31)	-
nterest paid		(193)	(226)
Other		(2)	(5)
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		(506)	322
ncrease in cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts		74	627
Cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts – beginning of period		914	523
Exchange losses on cash and cash equivalents		-	(5)
Cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts – end of period		988	1,145
Cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts comprising:			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,058	1,515
Bank overdrafts		(70)	(370)

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

Interim Consolidated Balance Sheets

(unaudited)

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

		March 31,	December 31,
	Note	2021	2020
Assets			(audited)
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,058	950
Trade and other receivables	3	714	737
Inventories	4	1,331	1,333
Current portion of other assets	6	89	88
		3,192	3,108
Non-current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted cash		42	40
Non-current VAT receivable	3b	373	349
Property, plant and equipment	5	19,373	19,468
Goodwill		237	237
Investment in joint venture	7	558	544
Deferred income tax assets		161	152
Other assets	6	329	338
Total assets		24,265	24,236
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Bank overdrafts		70	36
Trade and other payables		802	762
Current taxes payable		234	164
Current debt	8	724	871
Current portion of provisions and other liabilities	9	695	602
		2,525	2,435
Non-current liabilities			
Debt	8	7,326	7,452
Provisions and other liabilities	9	2,258	2,286
Deferred revenue	10	1,424	1,433
Deferred income tax liabilities		615	595
Total liabilities		14,148	14,201
Equity			-
Share capital	11	5,597	5,629
Retained earnings		3,834	3,695
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		(526)	(455)
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		8,905	8,869
Non-controlling interests		1,212	1,166
Total equity		10,117	10,035
Total liabilities and equity		24,265	24,236
Commitments & contingencies	20		

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

Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(unaudited)

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

	Share capital		ccumulated other mprehensive come (loss)	Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	Non- controlling interests	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2021	5,629	3,695	(455)	8,869	1,166	10,035
Net earnings	-	142	-	142	52	194
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(71)	(71)	-	(71)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	142	(71)	71	52	123
Share-based compensation expense	8	-	-	8	-	8
Acquisition of treasury shares	(41)	-	-	(41)	-	(41)
Net cash from share awards	1	-	-	1	-	1
Dividends	-	(3)	-	(3)	(6)	(9)
Balance at March 31, 2021	5,597	3,834	(526)	8,905	1,212	10,117

		Acc Retained com	cumulated other nprehensive	Total equity attributable to shareholders of the	Non- controlling	
	Share capital	earnings	loss	Company	interests	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2020	5,615	3,880	(45)	9,450	1,212	10,662
Net earnings (loss)	-	(62)	-	(62)	(33)	(95)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	225	225	-	225
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	(62)	225	163	(33)	130
Share-based compensation expense	7	-	-	7	-	7
Dividends	-	(3)	-	(3)	(1)	(4)
Balance at March 31, 2020	5,622	3,815	180	9,617	1,178	10,795

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars, except where indicated and share and per share amounts)

1 Nature of operations

First Quantum Minerals Ltd. ("First Quantum" or "the Company") is engaged in the production of copper, nickel, gold and silver, and related activities including exploration and development. The Company has operating mines located in Zambia, Panama, Finland, Turkey, Spain, Australia and Mauritania. The Company is progressing the Taca Taca copper-gold-molybdenum project in Argentina and is exploring the Haquira copper deposit in Peru.

The Company's shares are publicly listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange and has Depository Receipts listed on the Lusaka Stock Exchange.

The Company is registered and domiciled in Canada, and its registered office is Suite 2600, Three Bentall Centre, P.O. Box 49314, 595 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V7X 1L3.

2 Basis of presentation

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"). Accordingly, certain disclosures included in the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board have been condensed or omitted. The accounting policies applied in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of, and disclosed in, the consolidated annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, except for the adoption of new IFRSs effective as of January 1, 2021. IFRSs issued but not yet effective have not been early adopted.

IFRSs effective as of January 1, 2021

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - IBOR 'phase 2' (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)

. The amendments have had no impact on the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In making the assessment that the Company is a going concern, management has taken into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from March 31, 2021.

Following the declaration on March 11, 2020, of a pandemic by the World Health Organisation, the restrictions imposed by governments around the world has had a significant impact on the global economy, which have impacted the Company. Expected credit losses on financial assets remain immaterial at March 31, 2021. Commodity price risk continues to be managed through the Company's hedging program (see note 19).

The Company has not experienced any significant disruption to supply chains and product shipments since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Company is working to manage the logistical challenges presented by the closure of trade borders, using alternative routes where feasible. Border restrictions, if ongoing, could result in supply chain delays.

At March 31, 2021, the Company had \$730 million of committed undrawn senior debt facilities and \$988 million of net unrestricted cash (inclusive of overdrafts), as well as future cash flows in order to meet all current obligations as they become due. The Company was in compliance with all existing facility covenants as at March 31, 2021.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

3 Trade receivables

a) Trade and other receivables

	March 31,	December 31,
	2021	2020
Trade receivables	503	583
VAT receivable (current)	16	13
Other receivables	195	141
	714	737

b) VAT receivable

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Kansanshi Mining PLC	178	178
Kalumbila Minerals Limited	174	154
First Quantum Mining and Operations Limited (Zambia)	21	17
VAT receivable from the Company's Zambian operations	373	349
Other	16	13
Total VAT receivable	389	362
Less: current portion, included within trade and other receivables	(16)	(13)
Non-current VAT receivable	373	349

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

c) VAT receivable by the Company's Zambian operations

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Receivable at date of claim	886	855
Impact of depreciation of Zambian kwacha against U.S. dollar ¹	(394)	(379)
Receivable at the period end exchange rate	492	476
Adjustment for expected phasing for non-current portion ²	(119)	(127)
Total receivable	373	349
Consisting:		
Current portion, included within trade and other receivables	-	-
Non-current VAT receivable	373	349

¹The impact of depreciation of the Zambian kwacha against the U.S. dollar in the three-months period ended March 31, 2021 on the Company's Zambian operations VAT receivable of \$15 million is equal to the unrealized foreign exchange loss on the total kwacha receivable and is included within other expense (note 17) in the Statement of Earnings (Loss). It does not include foreign exchange losses realized on receipts.
²The adjustment for expected phasing for non-current portion represents the application of a Zambian risk-free rate to the expected phasing of VAT receipts twelve months or more from the reporting date. In assessing the expected phasing adjustment, management considers publicly available information with respect to the fiscal situation in Zambia as well as the level of refunds and offsets provided historically. This adjustment for expected phasing of \$8 million has been recognized in the three months period ended March 31, 2021, (March 31, 2020: \$37 million). Discussions with the relevant government authorities are ongoing and management continues to consider that the outstanding VAT claims are fully recoverable.

d) Aging analysis of VAT receivable for the Company's Zambian operations

	< 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-8 years	Total
Receivable at date of claim ¹	199	359	118	210	886
Impact of depreciation of Zambian Kwacha against U.S. dollar	(25)	(156)	(67)	(146)	(394)
Non- current VAT due	174	203	51	64	492
Adjustment for expected phasing	(40)	(51)	(12)	(16)	(119)
Total VAT receivable from Zambian operations	134	152	39	48	373

The movement in VAT receivable at date of claim is net of offsets received in the three months ended March 31, 2021, of \$17 million.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

4 Inventories

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Ore in stockpiles	186	196
Work-in-progress	36	29
Finished product	298	313
Total product inventory	520	538
Consumable stores	811	795
	1,331	1,333

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Mineral properties and mine development costs				
	Plant and equipment	Capital work- in-progress	Operating mines	Development projects	Total
Net book value, as at January 1, 2021	10,278	804	7,239	1,147	19,468
Additions	-	188	-	-	188
Disposals	(12)	-	-	-	(12)
Transfers between categories	30	(67)	34	3	-
Restoration provision	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
Depreciation charge	(150)	-	(118)	-	(268)
Net book value, as at March 31, 2021	10,146	925	7,152	1,150	19,373
Cost	15,624	925	9,501	1,150	27,200
Accumulated depreciation	(5,478)	-	(2,349)	-	(7,827)

				erties and mine elopment costs	
	Plant and equipment	Capital work- in-progress	Operating mines	Development projects	Total
Net book value, as at January 1, 2020	10,802	851	7,182	1,137	19,972
Additions	-	605	-	-	605
Disposals	(17)	-	-	-	(17)
Transfers between categories	340	(652)	302	10	-
Restoration provision	-	-	107	-	107
Depreciation charge	(847)	-	(352)	-	(1,199)
Net book value, as at December 31, 2020	10,278	804	7,239	1,147	19,468
Cost	15,627	804	9,470	1,147	27,048
Accumulated depreciation	(5,349)	-	(2,231)	-	(7,580)

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

Included within capital work-in-progress and mineral properties – operating mines at March 31, 2021, is an amount of \$740 million related to capitalized deferred stripping costs (December 31, 2020: \$720 million).

6 Other assets

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Prepaid expenses	94	110
KPMC shareholder loan	292	292
Other investments	7	16
Derivative instruments (note 19)	25	8
Total other assets	418	426
Less: current portion of other assets	(89)	(88)
	329	338

7 Joint venture

On November 8, 2017, the Company completed the purchase of a 50% interest in KPMC from LS-Nikko Copper Inc. KPMC is jointly owned and controlled with Korea Resources Corporation ("KORES") and holds a 20% interest in Cobre Panama. The purchase consideration of \$664 million comprised the acquisition consideration of \$635 million and the reimbursement of cash advances of \$29 million with \$179 million paid on closing. In the three months ended March 31, 2021, no consideration was paid (year ended December 31, 2020: \$100 million). The remaining consideration is payable in November 2021.

A \$558 million investment in the joint venture representing the discounted consideration value and the Company's proportionate share of the profit or loss in KPMC to date is recognized. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2021, the profit attributable to KPMC was \$28 million (March 31, 2020: \$32 million loss). The profit or loss in KPMC relates to the 20% equity accounted share of loss reported by MPSA, a subsidiary of the Company. The material assets and liabilities of KPMC are an investment in MPSA of \$297 million, shareholder loans receivable from the Company (note 9b) and shareholder loans payable of \$1,325 (note 19) million due to the Company and its joint venture partner KORES.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

8 Debt

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Drawn debt		
Senior notes:		
First Quantum Minerals Ltd. 7.25% due April 2023	1,599	1,599
First Quantum Minerals Ltd. 6.50% due March 2024	845	845
First Quantum Minerals Ltd. 7.50% due April 2025	1,346	1,346
First Quantum Minerals Ltd. 6.875% due March 2026	993	993
First Quantum Minerals Ltd. 6.875% due October 2027	1,487	1,487
First Quantum Minerals Ltd. senior debt facility	1,506	1,632
Kalumbila term loan	110	110
Trading facilities	164	311
Total debt	8,050	8,323
Less: current maturities and short term debt	(724)	(871)
	7,326	7,452
Undrawn debt		
First Quantum Minerals Ltd. senior debt facility	730	600
Trading facilities	276	129

9 Provisions and other liabilities

a) Provisions and other liabilities

2021	2020
1,325	1,327
808	821
554	452
27	30
41	50
93	91
10	22
95	95
2,953	2,888
(695)	(602)
2,258	2,286
	554 27 41 93 10 95 2,953 (695)

¹The shareholder loan is due from the Company's Cobre Panama operation to KPMC, a 50:50 joint venture between the Company and KORES.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

b) Amount owed to joint venture

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,327	1,238
Funding provided to MPSA for the development of Cobre Panama	-	28
Interest accrued	29	115
Repayment	(31)	(54)
Balance at end of year due to KPMC	1,325	1,327

As at March 31, 2021, the accrual for interest payable is \$385 million (December 31, 2020: \$387 million) and is included in the carrying value of the amount owed to the joint venture, as this has been deferred under the loan agreement. Amounts due to KPMC are specifically excluded from the calculation of net debt as defined under the Company's banking covenant ratios.

10 Deferred revenue

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,524	1,516
Accretion of finance costs	16	64
Amortization of gold and silver revenue	(23)	(56)
Balance at the end of the year	1,517	1,524
Less: current portion (included within provisions and other liabilities)	(93)	(91)
Non-current deferred revenue	1,424	1,433

Franco-Nevada precious metal stream arrangement

The Company commenced the recognition of delivery obligations under the terms of the Franco Nevada precious metal stream arrangement in June 2019 following the first sale of copper concentrate. The Company uses refinery-backed credits as the mechanism for satisfying its delivery obligations under the arrangement. In the three-month period ended March 31, 2021, \$56 million was recognized in cost of sales (three-months ended March 31, 2020: \$37 million).

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

11 Share capital

a) Common shares

Authorized

Unlimited common shares without par value

Issued

	Number of shares (000's)
Balance as at December 31, 2020	690,317
Shares issued through Share Option Plan	98
Balance as at March 31, 2021	690,415

b) Dividends

On February 16, 2021, the Company declared a final dividend of CDN\$0.005 per share, in respect of the financial year ended December 31, 2020 (February 13, 2020: CDN\$0.005 per share or \$3 million) to be paid on May 6, 2021 to shareholders of record on April 15, 2021.

12 Earnings (loss) per share

Three months er	nded March	31
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	2021	2020
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company	142	(62)
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding (000's of shares)	688,771	688,093
Potential dilutive securities:	3,041	1,308
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding (000's of shares)	691,812	688,093
Earnings (loss) per common share – basic expressed in \$ per share)	0.21	(0.09)
Earnings (loss) per common share – diluted expressed in \$ per share)	0.21	(0.09)

13 Sales revenues

Three months ended March 31

	2021	2020
Copper	1,445	1,015
Gold	161	134
Nickel	29	3
Silver	20	11
Other	23	19
	1,678	1,182

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

14 Cost of sales

Three months ended March 31

	2021	2020
Costs of production	(854)	(733)
Depreciation	(268)	(319)
Movement in inventory	2	9
Movement in depreciation in inventory	(18)	8
	(1,138)	(1,035)

15 Finance costs

Three months ended March 31

	2021	2020
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(168)	(183)
Finance cost accretion on deferred revenue	(16)	(16)
Accretion on restoration provision	(3)	(2)
	(187)	(201)

16 Income tax

A tax expense of \$156 million was recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2021, (three months ended March 31, 2020: \$50 million tax credit) reflecting statutory tax rates. The statutory tax rates for the Company's operations range from 20% to 35%. No tax expenses or credits have been recognized with respect to losses incurred for the early repayment of borrowings or corporate sales hedge program. A deferred tax charge was recognized in other comprehensive income with a corresponding tax credit recognized in the statement of earnings with regard to the fair value gain recognized on derivatives designated as hedged instruments through accumulated other comprehensive income in the three months ended March 31, 2020.

17 Other income (expense)

Three months ended March 31

	2021	2020
Foreign exchange losses ¹	(11)	(123)
Change in restoration provision for closed properties	(1)	6
Share of profit (loss) in joint venture (note 7)	14	(16)
Other income	1	15
	3	(118)

¹ The majority of foreign exchange losses are unrealized and include \$15 million arising on translating the Zambian VAT receivable (see note 3c), at the period end exchange rate. Realized losses include \$4 million arising on Zambian VAT offsets and cash receipts received (see note 3c) in the three-months ended March 31, 2021.

18 Segmented information

The Company's reportable operating segments are individual mine development projects or mine operations. Each of the mines and development projects report information separately to the CEO, the chief operating decision maker.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

The Corporate & other segment is responsible for the evaluation and acquisition of new mineral properties, regulatory reporting, treasury and finance and corporate administration. Included in the Corporate & other segment is the Company's metal marketing division which purchases and sells third party material, and the exploration projects.

The Company's operations are subject to seasonal aspects, in particular the rain season in Zambia. The rain season in Zambia generally starts in November and continues through April, with the heaviest rainfall normally experienced in the months of January, February and March. As a result of the rain season, mine pit access and the ability to mine ore is lower in the first quarter of the year than other quarters and the cost of mining is higher.

Earnings by segment

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2021, segmented information for the statement of earnings (loss) is presented as follows:

	Revenue	Cost of sales (excluding depreciation)	Depreciation	Other	Operating profit (loss) ¹	Income tax (expense) credit
Cobre Panama	780	(314)	(134)	(3)	329	-
Kansanshi ²	418	(195)	(49)	(13)	161	(65)
Sentinel	531	(225)	(69)	(5)	232	(75)
Las Cruces	44	(23)	(13)	6	14	(3)
Guelb Moghrein	77	(35)	(10)	(1)	31	(8)
Çayeli	24	(9)	(5)	(1)	9	(7)
Pyhäsalmi	13	(8)	-	2	7	(2)
Ravensthorpe	39	(39)	(5)	-	(5)	(1)
Corporate & other ³	(248)	(4)	(1)	(12)	(265)	5
Total	1,678	(852)	(286)	(27)	513	(156)

¹ Operating profit (loss) less net finance costs and taxes equals net earnings (loss) for the period on the consolidated statement of earnings.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, segmented information for the statement of earnings (loss) is presented as follows:

	Revenue	Cost of sales (excluding depreciation)	Depreciation	Other	Operating profit (loss) ¹	Income tax (expense) credit
Cobre Panama	398	(240)	(125)	(2)	31	-
Kansanshi ²	349	(209)	(61)	(67)	12	(16)
Sentinel	235	(158)	(56)	(43)	(22)	7
Las Cruces	83	(29)	(49)	(1)	4	3
Guelb Moghrein	67	(36)	(10)	(2)	19	(4)
Çayeli	9	(7)	(6)	(1)	(5)	(5)
Pyhäsalmi	13	(9)	(1)	-	3	(1)
Ravensthorpe	-	(36)	(2)	2	(36)	12
Corporate & other ³	28	-	(1)	(29)	(2)	54
Total	1,182	(724)	(311)	(143)	4	50

¹ Operating profit (loss) less net finance costs and taxes equals net earnings (loss) for the period on the consolidated statement of earnings.

² Kansanshi Mining Plc, the most significant contributor to the Kansanshi segment, is 20% owned by ZCCM, a Zambian government owned entity.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Revenue includes hedge gains and losses recognized on forward sales and zero cost collar options.

² Kansanshi Mining Plc, the most significant contributor to the Kansanshi segment, is 20% owned by ZCCM, a Zambian government owned entity.

³ Revenue includes hedge gains recognized on forward copper sales and zero cost collar options.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

Balance sheet by segment

Segmented information on balance sheet items is presented as follows:

	March 31, 2021			December 31, 2020		
	Non-current assets ¹	Total assets	Total liabilities	Non-current assets ¹	Total assets	Total liabilities
Cobre Panama²	11,842	12,412	3,214	11,919	12,505	3,201
Kansanshi ³	2,458	4,194	894	2,488	4,052	840
Sentinel	2,946	3,544	544	2,945	3,485	488
Las Cruces	29	92	134	32	102	153
Guelb Moghrein	38	146	50	48	154	48
Çayeli	60	115	43	64	105	37
Pyhäsalmi	10	38	45	10	34	46
Ravensthorpe	824	1,019	248	802	963	255
Corporate & other ⁴	1,489	2,705	8,976	1,483	2,836	9,133
Total	19,696	24,265	14,148	19,791	24,236	14,201

¹ Non-current assets include \$19,373 million of property plant and equipment (December 31, 2020: \$19,468 million) and exclude financial instruments, deferred tax assets, VAT receivable and goodwill.

Capital expenditure by segment

Additions to non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets and goodwill represent additions to property, plant and equipment, for which capital expenditure is presented as follows:

	Three month	Three months ended March 31	
	2021	2020	
Cobre Panama	53	106	
Kansanshi	32	22	
Sentinel	53	29	
Las Cruces	1	1	
Guelb Moghrein	-	4	
Çayeli	1	1	
Ravensthorpe	35	3	
Corporate & other	5	4	
Total	180	170	

²Cobre Panama is 20% owned by KPMC, a joint venture.

³ Kansanshi Mining Plc, the most significant contributor to the Kansanshi segment, is 20% owned by ZCCM, a Zambian government owned entity. This segment includes the Kansanshi smelter.

⁴ Included within the corporate segment are assets relating to the Haquira project, \$692 million (December 31, 2020: \$692 million), and to the Taca Taca project, \$448 million (December 31, 2020: \$445 million).

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

19 Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets as amortized cost, FVOCI or FVTPL. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost or FVTPL.

The following provides a comparison of carrying and fair values of each classification of financial instrument at March 31, 2021:

	Amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through OCI	Total
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables ¹	195	503	-	698
Due from KPMC (note 6)	292	-	-	292
Derivative instruments in designated hedge relationships	-	-	2	2
Other derivative instruments ²	-	23	-	23
Investments ³	-	-	7	7
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	802	-	=	802
Derivative instruments in designated hedge relationships	-	-	465	465
Other derivative instruments ²	-	89	-	89
Leases	27	-	-	27
Liability to joint venture	1,325	-	-	1,325
Debt	8,050	-	-	8,050

¹ Commodity products are sold under pricing arrangements where final prices are set at a specified future date based on market commodity prices. Changes between the prices recorded upon recognition of revenue and the final price due to fluctuations in commodity market prices give rise to an embedded derivative in the accounts receivable related to the provisionally priced sales contracts.

²Other derivative instruments related to provisionally priced sales contracts are classified as fair value through profit or loss and recorded at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized as a component of cost of sales.

³ Investments held by the Company are held at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

The following provides a comparison of carrying and fair values of each classification of financial instruments at December 31, 2020, on the same classification basis as above:

	Amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through OCI	Total
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables ¹	141	583	-	724
Due from KPMC (note 6)	292	-	-	292
Derivative instruments in designated hedge relationships	-	-	3	3
Other derivative instruments ²	-	5	-	5
Investments ³	-	-	16	16
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	762	-	-	762
Derivative instruments in designated hedge relationships	-	-	404	404
Other derivative instruments ²	-	48	-	48
Leases	30	-	-	30
Liability to joint venture	1,327	-	-	1,327
Debt	8,323	-	-	8,323

¹Commodity products are sold under pricing arrangements where final prices are set at a specified future date based on market commodity prices. Changes between the prices recorded upon recognition of revenue and the final price due to fluctuations in commodity market prices give rise to an embedded derivative in the accounts receivable related to the provisionally priced sales contracts.

Fair Values

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

²Other derivative instruments related to provisionally priced sales contracts are classified as fair value through profit or loss and recorded at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized as a component of cost of sales.

³ Investments held by the Company are held at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

The following table sets forth the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on the balance sheet at March 31, 2021:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Financial assets				
Derivative instruments – LME contracts ¹	21	=	-	21
Derivative instruments – OTC contracts ²	-	4	-	4
Investments ³	7	-	-	7
Financial liabilities				
Derivative instruments – LME contracts ¹	80	=	-	80
Derivative instruments – OTC contracts ²	-	474	-	474

¹Futures for copper, nickel, gold and zinc were purchased on the London Metal Exchange ("LME") and London Bullion Market and have direct quoted prices, therefore these contracts are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The following table sets forth the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on the balance sheet at December 31, 2020, in the fair value hierarchy:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Financial assets				
Derivative instruments – LME contracts ¹	4	=	-	4
Derivative instruments – OTC contracts ²	-	4	-	4
Investments ³	16	-	-	16
Financial liabilities				
Derivative instruments – LME contracts ¹	24	-	-	24
Derivative instruments – OTC contracts ²	-	428	-	428

¹ Futures for copper, nickel, gold and zinc were purchased on the London Metal Exchange ("LME") and London Bullion Market and have direct quoted prices, therefore these contracts are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

²The Company's derivative instruments are valued by the Company's brokers using pricing models based on active market prices. All forward swap contracts held by the Company are OTC and therefore the valuation models require the use of assumptions concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and discount rates using inputs which can generally be verified and do not involve significant management judgment. Such instruments are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Derivative assets are included within other assets on the balance sheet and derivative liabilities are included within provisions and other liabilities on the balance sheet

³The Company's investments in marketable equity securities are valued using quoted market prices in active markets and as such are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the marketable equity securities is calculated as the quoted market price of the marketable security multiplied by the quantity of shares held by the Company.

²The Company's derivative instruments are valued by the Company's brokers using pricing models based on active market prices. All forward swap contracts held by the Company are OTC and therefore the valuation models require the use of assumptions concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and discount rates using inputs which can generally be verified and do not involve significant management judgment. Such instruments are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Derivative assets are included within other assets on the balance sheet and derivative liabilities are included within provisions and other liabilities on the balance sheet.

³The Company's investments in marketable equity securities are valued using quoted market prices in active markets and as such are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the marketable equity securities is calculated as the quoted market price of the marketable security multiplied by the quantity of shares held by the Company.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

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Derivatives designated as hedged instruments

The Company has elected to apply hedge accounting with the following contracts expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in the cash flows of designated future sales. Commodity contracts outstanding as at March 31, 2021, were as follows:

	Open Positions (tonnes/ozs/ litres)	Average Contract price	Closing Market price	Maturities Through
Commodity contracts:				
Copper forward	89,125	\$2.88/lb	\$4.01/lb	December 2021
Copper zero cost collar	182,950	\$3.03 - \$3.50/lb	\$4.01/lb	March 2022
Nickel forward	1,092	\$7.13/lb	\$7.30/lb	October 2021
Nickel zero cost collar	500	\$7.50 - \$8.55/lb	\$7.30/lb	August 2021
Fuel forward	15,102,150	\$0.34/lt	\$0.47/lt	April 2021

As at December 31, 2020, the following commodity contracts were outstanding:

	Open Positions (tonnes/ozs/	Average Contract price	Closing Market price	Maturities Through
Commodity contracts:				
Copper forward	152,125	\$2.86/lb	\$3.51/lb	December 2021
Copper zero cost collar	174,400	\$2.83 - \$3.07/lb	\$3.51/lb	December 2021
Nickel forward	3,213	\$6.89/lb	\$7.50/lb	October 2021
Fuel forward	60,408,600	\$0.34/It	\$0.38/It	April 2021

Other derivatives

As at March 31, 2021, the Company had entered into the following derivative contracts for copper, gold, zinc and Nickel in order to reduce the effects of fluctuations in metal prices between the time of the shipment of metal from the mine site when the sale is provisionally priced and the date agreed for pricing the final settlement.

Excluding the copper contracts noted above, as at March 31, 2021, the following derivative positions were outstanding:

	Open Positions (tonnes/ozs)	Average Contract price	Closing Market price	Maturities Through
Embedded derivatives in provisionally priced sales contracts:				
Copper	162,503	\$3.91/lb	\$4.01/lb	July 2021
Gold	48,404	\$1,730/oz	\$1,691/oz	July 2021
Nickel	482	\$7.57/lb	\$7.30/lb	May 2021
Commodity contracts:				
Copper	162,175	\$3.91/lb	\$4.01/lb	July 2021
Gold	48,404	\$1,730/oz	\$1,691/oz	July 2021
Nickel	482	\$7.57/lb	\$7.30/lb	May 2021

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

As at December 31, 2020, the following derivative positions were outstanding:

	Open Positions (tonnes/ozs)	Average Contract price	Closing Market price	Maturities Through
Embedded derivatives in provisionally priced sales contracts:				
Copper	146,677	\$3.46/lb	\$3.51/lb	April 2021
Gold	43,103	\$1,829/oz	\$1,891/oz	April 2021
Nickel	3,176	\$7.55/lb	\$7.50/lb	February 2021
Commodity contracts:				
Copper	146,174	\$3.46/lb	\$3.51/lb	April 2021
Gold	42,730	\$1,829/oz	\$1,891/oz	April 2021
Nickel	3,174	\$7.55/lb	\$7.50/lb	February 2021

A summary of the fair values of unsettled derivative financial instruments for commodity contracts recorded on the consolidated balance sheet.

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Commodity contracts:		
Asset position	25	8
Liability position	(554)	(452)

20 Commitments & contingencies

Capital commitments

The Company has committed to \$130 million (December 31, 2020: \$50 million) in capital expenditures.

Other commitments & contingencies

Due to the size, complexity and nature of the Company's operations, various legal and tax matters are outstanding from time to time. The Company is routinely subject to audit by tax authorities in the countries in which it operates and has received a number of tax assessments in various locations, including Zambia, which are currently at various stages of progress with the relevant authorities. The outcome of these audits and assessments are uncertain however the Company is confident of its position on the various matters under review.

Panama constitutional proceedings

In February 1996, the Republic of Panama and Minera Panama SA ("MPSA"), now a Panamanian subsidiary of the Company, entered into a mining concession contract in respect of the Cobre Panama project.

On February 26, 1997, Contract-Law No. 9 ("Law 9") was passed by the Panamanian National Assembly. Law 9 granted the status of national law to the mining concession contract, establishing a statutory legal and fiscal regime for the development of the Cobre Panama project. On December 30, 2016, the Government of Panama signed and issued Resolution No. 128 by which it extended the mining concession contract held by MPSA for a second 20-year term commencing March 1, 2017 up to February 28, 2037. The Company remains eligible for consideration of a third 20-year term of the MPSA mining concession contract commencing March 1, 2037.

In September 2018, the Company became aware of a ruling of the Supreme Court of Panama ("Supreme Court") in relation to the constitutionality of Law 9. The Company understands that the ruling of the Supreme Court with respect to the constitutionality of Law 9 relates to the enactment of Law 9 and does not affect the legality of the MPSA mining concession contract itself, which remains in effect, and allows continuation of the development and operation of the Cobre Panama project by MPSA.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

In respect of the Supreme Court ruling on Law 9, which remains subject to various procedural processes, the Company notes the following:

The ruling is not yet in effect.

The Supreme Court decision was in respect of ongoing legal filings made since 2009 with regard to specific environmental petitions.

In reviewing the process of approval of Law 9 of 1997, the Supreme Court found that the National Assembly had failed to consider whether Law 9 complied with applicable legislation at the time, namely Cabinet Decree 267 of 1969.

The applicable Cabinet Decree of 1969, which was repealed in 1997 by Law 9, required the Ministry of Commerce and Industry ("MICI") to issue a request for proposals before awarding the Law 9 mining concession.

The Attorney General of Panama has provided two formal opinions favourable to the constitutionality of Law 9 as required in this type of proceedings by Panamanian law.

The Supreme Court ruling did not make a declaration as to the annulment of the MPSA mining concession contract.

Subsequently, MPSA has submitted filings to the Supreme Court for ruling, which it has accepted, prior to the ruling in relation to the constitutionality of Law 9 taking effect. On September 26, 2018, the Government of Panama issued a news release affirming support for Cobre Panama. The release confirmed that MICI considers that the MPSA mining concession contract, and its extension, remains in effect in all its parts while the Company seeks to clarify the legal position. (The MICI release is available at www.twitter.com/MICIPMA/status/1044915730209222657).

The current Government of Panama, inaugurated on July 1, 2019, has established a multidisciplinary high-level commission including the Minister of Commerce and Industries (mining regulator), Minister of Environment, and Minister of Employment to discuss the Law 9 matter and seek resolution. Based on support from the Government of Panama, the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of Panama, the Panamanian Mining Chamber, other Panamanian business and industry chambers and its legal advice, the Company is confident of resolving the Law 9 matter in the near-medium term.

Kansanshi minority partner

In October 2016, the Company, through its subsidiary Kansanshi Holdings Limited, received a Notice of Arbitration from ZCCM International Holdings PLC ("ZCCM") under the Kansanshi Mining PLC ("KMP") Shareholders Agreement. ZCCM is a 20% shareholder in KMP and filed the Notice of Arbitration against Kansanshi Holdings Limited ("KHL"), the 80% shareholder, and against KMP. The Company also received a Statement of Claim filed in the Lusaka High Court naming additional defendants, including the Company, and certain directors and an executive of the named corporate defendants. Aside from the parties, the allegations made in the Notice of Arbitration and the High Court for Zambia were the same. The Company is firmly of the view that the allegations are in their nature inflammatory, vexatious and untrue.

The dispute was stated as a request for a derivative action, requiring ZCCM to obtain permission to proceed in each forum of the Arbitration and the Lusaka High Court. The dispute arose from facts originating in 2007, and concerned the rate of interest paid on select deposits by KMP with the Company. The deposits were primarily retained for planned investment by KMP in Zambia. In particular, KMP deposits were used to fund a major investment program at Kansanshi, including the successful construction and commissioning of the Kansanshi smelter and expansion of the processing plant and mining operations. The entirety of the deposit sums has been paid down from the Company to KMP, with interest. The interest was based on an assessment of an arm's length fair market rate, which is supported by independent third-party analysis. ZCCM disputed that interest rate paid to KMP on the deposits was sufficient.

In July 2019, the Arbitral Tribunal issued a final award in favour of KMP. The parties have reached an agreement on costs, in total exceeding US\$1 million payable by ZCCM, bringing this particular matter to an end.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

In parallel, several preliminary procedural applications to dismiss the High Court Action were lodged on behalf of the Company, and other defendants, in the Lusaka High Court. By a decision dated January 25, 2018, the Lusaka High Court used its discretion to rectify ZCCM's procedural errors. The Court granted leave to the Company, FQM Finance, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and the individual defendants to appeal against this decision and the litigants have agreed to a stay pending the appeal. The appeal hearing took place on November 21, 2018, with submissions made by all parties. The Court of Appeal delivered judgment on January 11, 2019, dismissing the appeal. An appeal to the Supreme Court of Zambia was heard on April 24, 2019, and has been dismissed. The High Court was scheduled to resume hearing two further procedural applications, including whether ZCCM is allowed to maintain the derivative action. However, before these hearings could take place the defendants brought an application requesting dismissal of the case on grounds of abuse of process/ res judicata, on the basis that the action cannot be allowed to continue for risk of producing conflicting judgment from the London arbitration, which has already adjudicated the facts of this particular complaint. ZCCM objected to the defendants' application. ZCCM also tried to bring an application to set aside the registration of the Arbitral award in Zambia. The defendants' resisted this application. Both applications had an oral hearing in October 2019.

However, after the October 2019 hearing, ZCCM pursued a challenge to the registration of the Arbitral Award on grounds that it was not enforceable because it had complied with the costs payment order of the Arbitral Award. KMP opposed ZCCM's challenge and made submissions to the Registrar that an Arbitration Award is eligible for registration despite compliance with costs orders. On February 13, 2020, the Registrar accepted KMP's position and dismissed ZCCM's challenge to the registration of the Arbitration Award. Accordingly, the Lusaka High Court proceeded to rule on the abuse of process application. By way of a ruling dated March 23, 2020, the Lusaka High Court agreed with KMP's application that the process, if it were to be allowed to continue before it, would risk conflicting judgements and would be res judicata. Accordingly, ZCCM's derivative action case was dismissed, with costs awarded to KMP against ZCCM. On April 6, 2020, ZCCM sought permission to appeal to the Court of Appeal on grounds that the High Court judge erred in fact and in law. KMP objects to the appeal, and the matter remains pending. The Court of Appeal has delivered its judgment on January 13, 2021, dismissing all grounds of appeal with the exception of one ground raised by the ZCCM-IH and awarded costs to the Defendants. With regards to the remaining ground, the Court of Appeal held that the determination of this ground of appeal would be inconsequential as the matter should have been determined earlier than now and Is therefore now moot. On 9 February 2021, ZCCM sought leave to appeal the decision of the Court of Appeal to the Supreme Court of Zambia. The defendants challenge the leave application.

In addition, on November 11, 2019, Kansanshi Holding Ltd (KHL) filed a UNCITRAL Rules based Request for Arbitration against ZCCM and KMP (as Nominal Respondent) in connection with a Cash Management Services Agreement dated August 19, 2019. KHL seeks a declaration that the CMSA is an arm's length contract. The CMSA provides for cash management services whereby KMP would deposit with the Group's treasury subsidiary certain of its cash balances for management by FQML's treasury function. All cash managed and deposited is callable on demand by KMP and attracts commercial interest rates. Under the shareholder agreement between the Group and ZCCM, related party transactions are required to be on arms' length basis. This arbitration was held virtually in a hearing between October 19 to 23, 2020. On February 15, 2021, the Tribunal issued a Partial Final Award regarding contractual requirements for arm's length transactions. The partial decision is being reviewed and the parties await the Tribunal's subsequent directions in respect of the remaining issues.

21 Post balance sheet events.

Bilateral Borrowing Facility

The Company signed a bilateral borrowing facility for \$175 million, in April 2021, available for 12 months from the date of signing.