

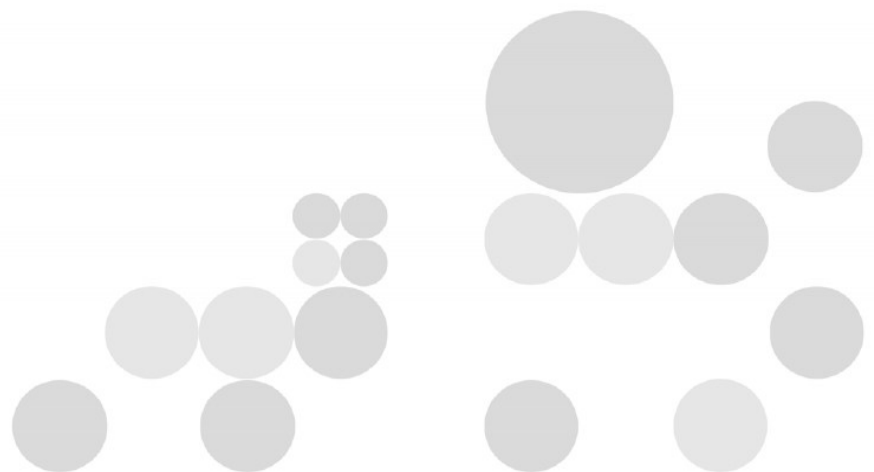


FIRST QUARTER FINANCIAL REPORT

FISCAL 2025

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NARRATIVE DISCUSSION

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

The Mint prepared these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 and March 30, 2024 in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Although the Mint’s year-end of December 31 matches the calendar year-end, the Mint’s quarter end dates do not necessarily coincide with calendar year quarters; instead, each of the Mint’s quarters contains 13 weeks. In 2025, the first 13 weeks included 88 days compared to 90 days in the first 13 weeks of 2024. 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 20, 2025, unless otherwise noted.

MATERIALITY

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

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

This narrative includes non-GAAP financial measures which are clearly denoted where presented. Non-GAAP financial measures are not standardized under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other corporations reporting under IFRS.

OVERVIEW OF THE CORE MANDATE AND THE BUSINESS

The Royal Canadian Mint is a Crown corporation owned solely by the Government of Canada. It is required by the *Royal Canadian Mint Act* to mint coins in anticipation of profit and to carry out other related activities. The Mint aims to be an agile, resilient Crown corporation focused on the future and prepared to act on opportunities to create value for Canada. The Mint has two primary businesses: Circulation and Precious Metals.

Circulation Business

The Royal Canadian Mint is Canada's national mint and a global leader in circulation coinage and precious metals. As part of its core mandate, the Mint manages the circulation of Canada's coinage from its weekly forecasting and world-class production to eventual retirement. This end-to-end responsibility, along with the management of inventories across the nation, enables the Mint to effectively deliver a reliable and inclusive payment option for Canadians. The Mint recycles and re-distributes coins which reduces the need to produce more coins and extends the life span and usage of those coins already circulating.

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

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

Precious Metals Business

The Bullion Products & Services business provides critical support to the essential Canadian mining and financial sectors through its market-leading precious metal investment coin and bar products, supported by integrated precious metal refining, storage and exchange traded

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(Unaudited)

receipts (ETR) capabilities. These products include the Maple Leaf family of gold and silver coins, as well as other precious metal products and services for investment and manufacturing purposes. As a market leader in the industry with bullion coins of the highest quality and security, the Mint is well positioned to capture a leading share of any increase in demand while sustaining volumes during softer markets. The Mint has, in the past, issued ETRs under its Canadian Gold Reserves (TSX: MNT/MNT.U) and Canadian Silver Reserves (TSX: MNS/MNS.U) programs, which provide retail and institutional investors direct legal title and beneficial ownership in physical bullion held in the custody of the Mint at its facilities on an unallocated basis. These programs contribute to the efficient operation of the Mint's production facilities, including reduced precious metal lease requirements, while generating management fee revenue.

The Numismatics business designs, manufactures and sells collectible coins to a loyal customer base in Canada and around the world. The medals division proudly provides medals to many Canadian public institutions to recognize and celebrate outstanding accomplishments of Canadians. The Mint's global leadership in the art and science of minting is consistently recognized around the world. This recognition is largely earned by innovative technology enhancements, such as glow in the dark paint, selective plating, the Opulence line, hybrid and premium bullion products and the use of vibrant colour that allow the Mint to create unique and compelling products. The Mint sells numismatic products through its outbound sales and e-commerce platforms, and through its boutiques in Ottawa and Winnipeg, as well as through its dealers and partners, both domestically and internationally.

SIGNIFICANT CORPORATE EVENTS

New Coin Offerings

Biggest-ever 99.99% Pure Silver Maple Leaf Coin

The Mint crafted an outsized numismatic tribute to its iconic Silver Maple Leaf (SML) bullion coin with a 10 kilo version, struck in exquisite detail and precision at the Mint's Ottawa facility. The Big Silver Maple Leaf is the biggest 99.99% pure silver coin of its kind, both in terms of weight and diameter and was unveiled at the 2025 World Money Fair in Berlin, Germany.

Black History Silver Coin Series

The Mint honoured Hogan's Alley, a Black community that thrived in Vancouver's Strathcona neighbourhood until the early 1970's. As a new generation of community leaders breathes fresh life into a lost part of the city, the Mint's 2025 Fine Silver Commemorating Black History collector coin celebrates the undying spirit of Hogan's Alley.

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New \$1 Circulation Coin to Commemorate the Supreme Court of Canada

On April 8, 2025, 150 years after the Supreme Court of Canada's founding as Canada's general court of appeal, the Mint has issued a \$1 circulation coin commemorating this vital institution's independent role in upholding and interpreting our nation's laws and constitution and protecting the rights and freedoms of Canadians.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with THE BANGKO SENTRAL ng Philipinas (BSP)

On January 22, 2024, BSP signed a MoU with the Mint. The MoU outlines key areas of cooperation, including technology exchange, staff training and exchange.

Sustainability Initiatives (ESG)

Strategic Partnership with Enim Technologies Inc. ("enim")

The Mint signed a memorandum of understanding and issued a joint press release with enim, highlighting areas of collaboration which are mutually beneficial, including the feasibility of incorporating enim's revalorized metals – gold, silver, and copper, from electronic waste – into the Mint's future coin production, alongside the exchange of expertise in related strategic fields.

National Capital Region's Top Employers (2025)

On March 3, 2025, the Mint was selected as one of the National Capital Region's Top Employers (2025) for the fifth consecutive year. Its compassionate leave top-up payments when employees need time off to care for a loved one, to 93 percent of salary for up to 28 weeks, was highlighted in this recognition.

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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 its Shareholder, customers, business partners and employees. The measures below allow the Mint to monitor its capacity to improve performance and create value for its Shareholder and for Canada.

	13 weeks ended			
	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024	\$ Change	% Change
Revenue	\$ 388.0	\$ 314.7	73.3	23
Profit for the period	\$ 2.0	\$ 4.6	(2.6)	(57)
(Loss) profit before income tax and other items ¹	\$ (8.9)	\$ 4.8	(13.7)	(285)
(Loss) profit before income tax and other items margin ²	(2.3)%	1.5%		

¹ (Loss) profit before income tax and other items is a non-GAAP financial measure. A reconciliation from profit for the period to (loss) profit before income tax and other items is included on page 11.

² (Loss) profit before tax and other items margin is a non-GAAP financial measure and its calculation is based on (loss) profit before income tax and other items

Profit for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 was \$2.6 million lower than the same period in 2024. Geo-political events out of the Mint's control caused volatility in the precious metals market that resulted in an unforeseen \$7.2 million increase in the cost of precious metal leases required in the Mint's refinery and production operations. The weaker performance was also impacted by the continued soft global bullion market demand, that started in second half of 2023, as well as higher precious metal purchase costs. Partially offsetting the higher costs of sales were higher revenue across both business areas supported by higher gold market pricing and favourable foreign exchange on our US denominated revenue, as well as a planned lower level of operating expenses to support the Mint's on-going operations, and a \$11.2 million favourable change on the revaluation of the Face Value redemptions liability.

	As at			
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024	\$ Change	% Change
Cash	\$ 37.5	\$ 54.6	(17.1)	(31)
Inventories	\$ 64.1	\$ 56.2	7.9	14
Capital assets	\$ 172.4	\$ 173.8	(1.4)	(1)
Total assets	\$ 363.1	\$ 367.0	(3.9)	(1)
Working capital	\$ 80.3	\$ 86.1	(5.8)	(7)

Working capital decreased 7% from December 31, 2024. Cash decreased 31% from December 31, 2024 mainly due to cash flows used in operations \$11.3 million and capital investments of \$5.0 million.

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(Unaudited)

Revenue by program and business

	13 weeks ended			
	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024	\$ Change	% Change
Canadian Circulation	\$ 18.9	\$ 19.1	(0.2)	(1)
Foreign Circulation	9.9	9.3	0.6	6
Total Circulation	\$ 28.8	\$ 28.4	0.4	1
Bullion Products and Services	\$ 323.7	\$ 251.6	72.1	29
Numismatics	35.5	34.7	0.8	2
Total Precious Metals	\$ 359.2	\$ 286.3	72.9	25
Total revenue	\$ 388.0	\$ 314.7	73.3	23

The Mint takes an integrated approach to managing the Circulation and Precious Metals businesses. This approach allows the Mint to allocate resources within these businesses in order to respond to customer and market demands.

Canadian Circulation

During the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025, revenues from the Canadian Circulation Program decreased 1% to \$18.9 million compared to \$19.1 million in the same period in 2024. The decrease is mainly due to lower program fees, in accordance with the memorandum of understanding with the Department of Finance.

Coin supply

	13 weeks ended			
	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024	Change	% Change
<i>(in millions of coins)</i>				
Financial institution deposits	386	426	(40)	(9)
Recycled coins	18	36	(18)	(50)
New coins sold to financial institutions and others	14	11	3	27
Total coin supply	418	473	(55)	(12)

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. In the first 13 weeks of 2025, 97% of the coins supplied by the Mint to meet demand leveraged coins that were already in circulation.

Financial institution deposits are the primary coin supply channel that fulfills coin demand and are typically made up of coins from transit, parking, vending, etc. In the first 13 weeks of 2025, financial institution deposits were 9% lower compared to the same period in 2024.

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Department of Finance Inventory

<i>(in millions of dollars)</i>	As at		
	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024	\$ Change
Opening inventory	\$ 98.8	\$ 90.0	8.8
New coins produced and sold to Department of Finance	15.8	12.2	3.6
New coins sold to financial institutions and others	(4.6)	(2.5)	(2.1)
Ending inventory	\$ 110.0	\$ 99.7	10.3

The Mint actively manages inventory supply levels from financial institution deposits, recycling kiosk volumes, and new coin production to ensure coinage demand is met efficiently and cost effectively throughout the year. The face value of the Department of Finance owned inventory at March 29, 2025 was \$110.0 million, which was at the inventory limit outlined in the Mint's memorandum of understanding with the Department of Finance.

Foreign Circulation

Revenue from the Foreign Circulation business increased for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 to \$9.9 million compared to \$9.3 million in the same period in 2024. The increase in foreign circulation revenue is due to changes in the mix of contracts.

Bullion Products and Services

	13 weeks ended			
	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024	\$ Change	% Change
Gross revenue	\$ 738.2	\$ 676.7	61.5	9
Less: Customer inventory deals ¹	(414.5)	(425.1)	10.6	(2)
Net revenue	\$ 323.7	\$ 251.6	72.1	29

¹ Customer inventory deals involve transactions where customer-owned precious metals are used to facilitate the sale, resulting in the Mint acting as an intermediary rather than the principal. Consequently, the revenue from the sale of goods is presented net of the cost of sales.

<i>(thousands of ounces)</i>	13 weeks ended			
	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024	Change	% Change
Gold	139.8	173.6	(33.8)	(19)
Less: ounces from customer inventory deals	(94.3)	(135.2)	40.9	(30)
Net gold ounces	45.5	38.4	7.1	18
Silver	2,300.0	4,501.0	(2,201.0)	(49)
Less: ounces from customer inventory deals	(629.7)	(1,593.4)	963.7	(60)
Net silver ounces	1,670.3	2,907.6	(1,237.3)	(43)

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(Unaudited)

Bullion Products and Services net revenue for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 increased 29% compared to the same period in 2024. The increase in revenue was mainly driven by higher gold and silver market price, a decrease in customer inventory deals for gold bullion products, as well as a stronger US dollar favourably impacting the translation of our US dollar denominated revenue, partially offset by lower silver net bullion volumes sold.

Numismatics

Numismatics revenue increased 2% to \$35.5 million during the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 from \$34.7 million in the same period of 2024. The increase in revenue was primarily due to strong sales of gold products, partially offset by the timing of sales from the Commemorative Coin Program.

13 weeks ended				
	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024	\$ Change	% Change
Gold	\$ 17.1	\$ 14.9	2.2	15
Silver	15.0	15.7	(0.7)	(4)
Other revenue ¹	3.4	4.1	(0.7)	(17)
Total revenue	\$ 35.5	\$ 34.7	0.8	2

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

Expenses and income tax

13 weeks ended				
Expenses (income)	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024	\$ Change	% Change
Cost of sales	\$ 355.2	\$ 278.1	77.1	28
Operating expenses				
Marketing and sales	\$ 6.7	\$ 6.4	0.3	5
Administration	22.1	24.2	(2.1)	(9)
Total operating expenses	\$ 28.8	\$ 30.6	(1.8)	(6)
Other expenses, net	\$ 1.6	\$ -	1.6	100

Cost of sales for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 increased to \$355.2 million compared to \$278.1 million during the same period in 2024. The overall increase in cost of sales reflects an increase of 23% in overall revenue, higher precious metal costs and higher precious metal lease costs, partially offset by an increase of \$11.2 million in the revaluation gain on the Face Value redemptions liability which is recognized in cost of sales.

Overall, operating expenses for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 decreased 6% to \$28.8 million from \$30.6 million in the same period in 2024. Administration expenses decreased 9% mainly due to a decrease in workforce costs to support on-going operations.

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Other expenses for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 of \$1.6 million reflects costs incurred on a lost shipment related to a revenue contract which the Mint expects to recover through insurance.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash flows

	13 weeks ended		
	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024	\$ Change
Cash, at the end of the period	\$ 37.5	\$ 54.9	(17.4)
Cash flow (used in) from operating activities	\$ (11.3)	\$ 6.0	(17.3)
Cash flow used in investing activities	\$ (5.0)	\$ (6.2)	1.2
Cash flow used in financing activities	\$ (0.5)	\$ (4.5)	4.0

Cash used in operating activities for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 decreased \$17.4 million compared to the same period in 2024 primarily due to lower operating profit from the Precious Metals business, higher precious metal purchases and lease costs and the timing of billings to customers.

Cash used in investing activities decreased \$1.2 million for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025, as compared to the same period in 2024 as the investments in production equipment for the Winnipeg and Ottawa plants as part of the implementation of the One Mint Strategy are largely complete and capital spend is returning to normal maintenance levels in 2025.

Cash used in financing activities decreased \$4.0 million for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024 due to the timing of the payment of the annual dividend to the Government of Canada.

Annual Report

The Mint's 2024 Annual Report, including its audited financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024, was submitted to the Minister of Finance on March 27, 2025, in accordance with the *Financial Administration Act Section 50(1)*. As of the date of this narrative, the Mint's 2024 Annual Report has not been tabled in Parliament and will not be available for public release until the tabling occurs.

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Borrowing facilities

See note 16 in the December 31, 2024 audited consolidated financial statements for details on the Mint's borrowing facilities. The Mint entered and closed the period with total outstanding long-term loans of \$12.1 million, which is within the Mint's approved borrowing limit as prescribed by the *Royal Canadian Mint Act*. The Mint entered and closed the period with a long-term debt-to-equity ratio of 1:14.

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

(Loss) profit before income tax and other items is a non-GAAP financial measure used by management and other stakeholders to compare the Mint's financial results before the impact of non-cash changes in valuations, taxes and other items. A reconciliation from profit for the period to (loss) profit before income tax and other items is as follows:

	13 weeks ended	
	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024
Profit for the period	\$ 2.0	\$ 4.6
Add (deduct):		
Income tax expense	0.7	1.6
Other expenses, net	1.6	0.2
Net foreign exchange (gain) loss	(0.1)	0.3
Face Value revaluation gain ¹	(13.1)	(1.9)
(Loss) profit before income tax and other items	\$ (8.9)	\$ 4.8

¹ Face Value revaluation is the non-cash impact of the change in the valuation of the precious metal component of the Face Value redemptions liability which excludes the impact of a foreign exchange loss of \$0.4 million (2024 - \$1.4 million gain).

RISKS TO PERFORMANCE

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

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

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

The key corporate level risks that could materially impact the Mint's ability to achieve its corporate strategic objectives are identified in the Mint's 2024 Annual Report. In the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025, the Mint updated the risks to the strategy and made the following changes:

1. Added the risk of **AI integration**: The risk that the Mint cannot capture the opportunities or mitigate the risks brought on by AI due to the pace of change leading to degradation of marketability of our products and services as well as our standing as employer of choice. The Mint has created the AI Council to support AI initiatives, provide oversight of AI activities and projects proposed to be implemented across the Mint
2. Withdrew the **Talent Pool** risk as this was no longer considered a strategic-level risk. The exposure remains but at an operational level and for specific skill sets.
3. Upward revision of the assessment of **Geopolitical Tensions** risk to reflect changes in the geopolitical environment. Management continues to monitor the situation and implement proactive actions to protect its market share.

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, 2024 for a discussion of critical accounting estimates, as well as note 3 in the accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 for a discussion regarding the adoption of new accounting standards and accounting policy developments.

OUTLOOK

The financial goal for 2025 is a profit before tax and other items of \$8.5 million, as approved in the Mint's 2025-2029 Corporate Plan. Despite losses incurred in the first quarter of 2025, the Mint sees a path to profitability for 2025.

Continuing with the implementation of its One Mint Strategy which was approved in 2020, in 2025, the Mint continues to evolve its domestic circulation coin lifecycle management practices

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and aims to seize the best foreign circulation opportunities. The Mint continues to build its precious metals capacity, focus its numismatic offerings, and pursue operational efficiencies. The Mint is also making investments in its digital capabilities and sustainability initiatives to continue to build its agility and resiliency as it continues to add value for Canada.

The Mint is actively managing the impact of economic and geopolitical events around the globe, including trade barriers, on demand for its products, as well as the cost of its products, and on its global supplier network, and identifies contingency plans when required to support the business.

Circulation business

Canadian circulation

As the weather warms, it is anticipated that coin requirements will begin to steadily increase as tourism and outdoor activities increase. Although, aggregate coin demand levels are expected to be similar to 2024, the Mint is keeping a close pulse on regional needs to proactively respond to requirements at the financial institution level.

To meet the trade and commerce needs of Canadians, the Mint focuses on re-circulating coins that are already in the ecosystem, which reduces the need to manufacture new coins. However, when new coins are necessary to meet demand, the Mint ensures they are produced efficiently and cost effectively by leveraging a resilient supply chain that continues to withstand uncertainties and changes in the market.

Foreign circulation

In a changing global foreign circulation landscape, the Mint is leveraging its position as a top-tier, full-service mint, with the ability to produce blanks and coins, and building on the investments and improvements made to its processes in recent years, to secure large volume business with both current and new customers.

Global addressable demand for coins and blanks over the next twelve months is expected to be between 4 and 6 billion pieces. At the same time, many economies continue to experience pressure on procurement budgets from inflation and/or currency devaluation.

Generally, the outlook for the Mint over the coming year appears to be favourable given the reduction of supply and the emergence of new market and denominational opportunities.

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Precious metals business

Bullion products and services

The Mint continues to monitor the slowdown in the Bullion market which started during the second half of 2023 and continues to review the pricing and mix of its bullion products as market conditions evolve. In the next twelve months, the Mint will continue to focus on its customer, market and distribution strategies gold refining, gold and silver bullion products and selective storage opportunities in support of its market share.

Numismatics

The Mint continues to prioritize being a customer-centric organization focused on enhancing the customer experience and improving the long-term performance of the Numismatics business. The Mint continues to implement and pursue product strategies intended to reach new customers in new and emerging markets.

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 assumptions regarding expected growth, results of operations, performance, business prospects and opportunities. While management considers these assumptions to be reasonable based on available information, they may prove to be incorrect. These assumptions 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 in this narrative, as well as in Note 8 – 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-

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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 20, 2025, 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.

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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's Directive on Accounting Standards: *GC 5200 Crown Corporations Quarterly Financial Reports* 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.

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



Marie Lemay

President and Chief Executive Officer



Francis Mensah, MBA, CFA, CPA, CMA

Vice-President, Finance and Administration
and Chief Financial Officer



Jana Fritz, CPA, CA

Senior Director, Finance and Chief
Accountant

Ottawa, Canada

May 20, 2025

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

	Notes	March 29, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 37,541	\$ 54,575
Trade receivables, net and other receivables	5	15,648	17,095
Income tax receivable		5,894	2,799
Prepaid expenses and other advances		6,095	3,580
Inventories	6	64,068	56,158
Contract assets	7	40,000	33,489
Derivative financial assets	8	263	-
Total current assets		169,509	167,696
Non-current assets			
Prepaid expenses and other advances		1,062	604
Contract assets	7	-	1,742
Deferred income tax assets		20,151	23,170
Property, plant and equipment	9	165,700	166,522
Investment property		219	219
Intangible assets	9	3,032	3,256
Right-of-use assets	10	3,439	3,834
Total non-current assets		193,603	199,347
Total assets		\$ 363,112	\$ 367,043
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables, other payables and accrued liabilities	11	\$ 53,571	\$ 46,992
Provisions	12	5,068	5,489
Face Value redemptions liability	13	453	452
Contract liabilities	7	14,846	11,709
Loan payable		6,079	6,016
Lease liabilities	10	1,724	1,708
Employee benefit obligations	14	3,443	3,522
Derivative financial liabilities	8	3,978	5,672
Total current liabilities		89,162	81,560
Non-current liabilities			
Trade payables, other payables and accrued liabilities	11	377	269
Provisions	12	627	862
Face Value redemptions liability	13	82,937	95,791
Loan payable		6,000	6,000
Lease liabilities	10	2,003	2,504
Employee benefit obligations		11,648	11,648
Derivative financial liabilities	8	-	68
Total non-current liabilities		103,592	117,142
Total liabilities		192,754	198,702
Shareholder's equity			
Share capital (authorized and issued 4,000 non-transferable shares)		40,000	40,000
Retained earnings		130,358	128,341
Total shareholder's equity		170,358	168,341
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		\$ 363,112	\$ 367,043

Commitments, contingencies and guarantees (Note 19)

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)

		13 weeks ended	
	Notes	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024
Revenue	15	\$ 387,952	\$ 314,664
Cost of sales	16,17	355,242	278,116
Gross profit		32,710	36,548
Marketing and sales expenses	16,17	6,700	6,444
Administration expenses	16,17	22,055	24,152
Operating expenses		28,755	30,596
Net foreign exchange loss		14	249
Operating profit		3,941	5,703
Finance income, net		312	556
Other expenses, net		(1,553)	(3)
Profit before income tax		2,700	6,256
Income tax expense		(683)	(1,606)
Profit for the period		\$ 2,017	4,650
Total comprehensive income		\$ 2,017	\$ 4,650

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

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

13 weeks ended March 29, 2025

	Notes	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at December 31, 2024		\$ 40,000	\$ 128,341	\$ 168,341
Profit for the period		-	2,017	2,017
Balance as at March 29, 2025		\$ 40,000	\$ 130,358	\$ 170,358

13 weeks ended March 30, 2024

	Notes	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at December 31, 2023		\$ 40,000	\$ 115,215	\$ 155,215
Profit for the period		-	4,650	4,650
Dividends paid		-	(4,000)	(4,000)
Balance as at March 30, 2024		\$ 40,000	\$ 115,865	\$ 155,865

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

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		13 weeks ended	
	Notes	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024 ¹
Cash flows (used in) from operating activities			
Profit for the year		\$ 2,017	\$ 4,650
Adjustments to reconcile profit to cash flows from operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	16	4,495	4,381
Income tax expense		683	1,606
Finance income, net		(312)	(556)
Other expenses, net		1,554	-
Unrealized (net gain) net loss on derivative financial instruments and foreign exchange		(1,880)	1,974
Employee benefits expenses, net of employee benefits paid	17	58	176
Loss on disposal of assets	9	5	87
Other non-cash revenues		(170)	(170)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:			
Trade receivables, net and other receivables	5	1,352	2,738
Inventories	6	(7,910)	(690)
Prepaid expenses and other advances		(2,978)	(1,141)
Trade payables, other payables and accrued liabilities	11	7,079	(2,168)
Contract assets	7	(4,769)	(4,963)
Contract liabilities	7	3,137	54
Provisions	12	(656)	2,343
Face Value redemptions liability	13	(12,853)	(2,034)
Income tax paid		(697)	(985)
Interest received		500	659
Net cash (used in) from operating activities		(11,345)	5,961
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and advances on property, plant and equipment purchases	9	(4,998)	(6,180)
Acquisition of intangible assets	9	(34)	(73)
Net cash used in investing activities		(5,032)	(6,253)
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Dividends paid		-	(4,000)
Lease principal payments	12	(514)	(498)
Net cash used in financing activities		(514)	(4,498)
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash		(143)	(139)
Decrease in cash		(17,034)	(4,929)
Cash at the beginning of the period		54,575	59,825
Cash at the end of the period		\$ 37,541	\$ 54,896

¹ Comparative information has been reclassified as described in Note 24.3 of the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

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 and carry out other related activities. The Corporation is an agent corporation of His Majesty named in Part II of Schedule III to the *Financial Administration Act*. It produces all of the circulation coins used in Canada and manages the Canadian circulation coin life cycle for the Government of Canada.

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

The Corporation produces coins for Canadian trade and commerce, manages the country's coin system for optimum efficiency and cost, and is a world-renowned manufacturer of precious metals investment products and collectibles. It is also one of the largest gold refiners in the world. The addresses of its registered office and principal place of business are 320 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0G8 and 520 Lagimodière Blvd, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R2J 3E7.

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

While the Corporation is not subject to federal income taxes in the United States of America as its primary operations are based in Canada, it is subject to state income taxes in certain U.S. states due to its sales activities and economic presence within those states.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These condensed consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with *IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34")* of the *International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")* and the *Directive on Accounting Standards: GC 5200 Crown Corporations Quarterly Financial Reports* 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, 2024.

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

2.2 Basis of presentation

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

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

These condensed consolidated financial statements were approved for public release by the Board of Directors of the Corporation on May 20, 2025.

2.3 Consolidation

These condensed consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary RCMH-MRCF Inc. which has been operationally inactive since December 31, 2008. All intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

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

3. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements requires the Corporation's management to exercise judgement to make complex or subjective estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period.

In making estimates and using assumptions, management relies on external information and observable conditions where possible, supplemented by internal analysis as required. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. 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 29, 2025 were consistent with those disclosed in Note 3 of the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

4. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED IFRS PRONOUNCEMENTS

4.1 New and revised IFRS pronouncements affecting amounts reported and/or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

The Corporation reviewed the new and revised accounting pronouncements that were issued and had mandatory effective dates of annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. The following amendment was adopted by the Corporation on January 1, 2025 and did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Lack of Exchangeability

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 – *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*. The amendments contain guidance to specify when a currency is not exchangeable, how to determine the exchange rate and to require disclosure of information that would enable users of its financial statements to evaluate how a currency's lack of exchangeability affects, or is expected to affect, its financial performance, financial position and cash flows. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025.

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

The Corporation reviewed the revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued, but are not yet effective.

Classification and Measurement Requirements of Financial Instruments

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 7 – *Financial Instruments Disclosures* to address matters identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9. The amendments address requirements related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system and assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those with environmental, social and governance-linked features. These amendments have an effective date for annual periods beginning on or after January 1,

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

2026. The Corporation does not currently anticipate the adoption of these amendments to significantly impact the consolidated financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

In July 2024, the IASB issued *Annual Improvement to IFRS accounting standards – Volume 11*. It contains amendments to five standards: 1) IFRS 1 - *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*; 2) IFRS 7 - *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*; 3) IFRS 9 - *Financial Instruments*; 4) IFRS 10 - *Consolidated Financial Statements* and 5) IAS 7 - *Statement of Cash Flows*. These amendments have an effective date for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The Corporation does not currently anticipate the adoption of these amendments to significantly impact the consolidated financial statements.

Primary Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 – *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* to replace IAS 1 - *Presentation of Financial Statements*. IFRS 18 improves the reporting of financial performance through the addition of detailed requirements for subtotals in the statement of profit and loss, disclosures about management-defined performance measures and adding new principles for the aggregation and disaggregation of information. These amendments have an effective date for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The Corporation is currently assessing the potential impact from the adoption of these amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES, NET AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	As at	
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Receivables and accruals from contracts with customers	\$ 13,813	\$ 15,833
Receivables from contracts with related parties (Note 18)	938	740
Allowance for expected credit losses	(214)	(6)
Trade receivables, net	\$ 14,537	\$ 16,567
Other current financial receivables	939	405
Other receivables	172	123
Trade receivables, net and other receivables	\$ 15,648	\$ 17,095

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

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
13 WEEKS ENDED MARCH 29, 2025

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

6. INVENTORIES

	As at	
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total inventories	\$ 64,068	\$ 56,158

The Corporation recognized write-downs of inventory to net realizable value of \$1.6 million for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 (13 weeks ended March 30, 2024 - \$0.2 million).

7. CONTRACT ASSETS AND CONTRACT LIABILITIES

The contract assets are related to the Corporation's rights to consideration for work completed, but not billed at the end of the reporting period. The Corporation reviewed its credit risk exposure related to contract assets as at March 29, 2025 and evaluated the risk to be minimal as each contract is subject to a contract specific risk assessment process. The contract liabilities are related to the consideration received in advance from customers for which revenue has not yet been recognized, as well as amounts relating to customer loyalty programs.

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

	As at March 29, 2025	
	Contract Assets	Contract Liabilities
Opening balance	\$ 35,231	\$ 11,709
Revenue recognized	-	(9,635)
Cash received, excluding amounts recognized during the period	-	12,772
Transfers from contract assets to receivables ¹	(8,029)	-
Increases resulting from changes in the measure of progress ¹	13,043	-
Foreign exchange revaluation	(245)	-
Closing balance	\$ 40,000	\$ 14,846

¹ Transfers from contract assets to receivables and changes in the measure of progress include amounts related to the Corporation's memorandum of understanding with the Department of Finance (Note 18).

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

	As at December 31, 2024	
	Contract Assets	Contract Liabilities
Opening balance	\$ 20,435	\$ 11,900
Revenue recognized	-	(9,621)
Cash received, excluding amounts recognized during the period	-	9,430
Transfers from contract assets to receivables ¹	(44,534)	-
Increases resulting from changes in the measure of progress ¹	57,017	-
Foreign exchange revaluation	2,313	-
Closing balance	\$ 35,231	\$ 11,709

¹ Transfers from contract assets to receivables and changes in the measure of progress include amounts related to the Corporation's memorandum of understanding with the Department of Finance (Note 18).

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

8.1 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 term and conditions. Since March 1999, following the enactment of changes to the *Royal Canadian Mint Act*, the total aggregate borrowings by the Corporation and outstanding at any time shall not exceed \$75 million. For the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025, approved short-term borrowings for working capital needs within this limit were not to exceed \$41 million (December 31, 2024 - \$25 million) or the US dollar equivalent. From time to time, the Corporation may seek approval for new long-term borrowings. As at March 29, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Corporation had no approvals for any new long-term borrowings for those ending fiscal periods. The Corporation's long-term borrowings are described in note 16 of its audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

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 29, 2025 or December 31, 2024.

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

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

8.2 Classification and fair value measurements of financial instruments

8.2.1 Classification and fair value measurement techniques of financial instruments

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

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

- i) The carrying amounts of cash, trade receivables, net and other receivables and trade payables, other payables and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values as a result of the relatively short-term nature of these financial instruments.
- ii) The fair value of the loan payable is estimated based on a discounted cash flow approach using current market rates.
- iii) The fair values of the Corporation's foreign currency forward contracts are based on estimated credit-adjusted forward market prices. The Corporation takes counterparty credit risk and its own credit risk into consideration for the fair value of these financial instruments.

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

	As at	
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Derivative financial assets		
Foreign currency forwards	\$ 263	\$ -
	\$ 263	\$ -
Derivative financial liabilities		
Foreign currency forwards	\$ 3,978	\$ 5,740
	\$ 3,978	\$ 5,740

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

8.2.2 Carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments

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

	As at					
	March 29, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 37,541	\$ 37,541		\$ 54,575	\$ 54,575	
Trade receivables, net and other receivables	\$ 15,476	\$ 15,476		\$ 16,972	\$ 16,972	
Derivative financial assets:						
Foreign currency forwards	\$ 263	\$ 263		\$ -	\$ -	
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables, other payables and accrued liabilities	\$ 53,754	\$ 59,118		\$ 46,822	\$ 46,822	
Loan payable	\$ 12,079	\$ 12,017		\$ 12,016	\$ 11,877	
Derivative financial liabilities:						
Foreign currency forwards	\$ 3,978	\$ 3,978		\$ 5,740	\$ 5,740	

8.2.3 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 was classified as level 1 of the fair value hierarchy as at March 29, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The fair value measurements of all other financial instruments held by the Corporation were classified as level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as at March 29, 2025 and December 31, 2024. There were no transfers of financial instruments between levels for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025.

8.3 Financial risk management objectives and framework

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

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

8.3.1 Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Corporation if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Corporation's receivables from customers, cash and derivative instruments. The Corporation has a defined know your client and credit assessment process that evaluates the creditworthiness of 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 represents the Corporation's maximum credit exposure.

8.3.1.1 Credit risk management of receivables from customers

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

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

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Unaudited) (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

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

	As at	
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Canada	\$ 10,604	\$ 10,197
United States	2,542	335
Asia and Oceania	1,060	4,135
Europe, Middle East and Africa	982	269
Latin America and Caribbean	288	2,036
Total financial trade receivables, net and other financial receivables	\$ 15,476	\$ 16,972

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

	As at	
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Consumers, dealers and others	\$ 8,322	\$ 4,998
Central and institutional banks	3,639	7,336
Governments (including governmental departments and agencies)	3,515	4,638
Total financial trade receivables, net and other financial receivables	\$ 15,476	\$ 16,972

The Corporation established an allowance for ECLs based on a provision matrix that reflected the estimated impairment of financial trade receivables, net and other financial receivables at the end of the reporting period. The provision matrix was based on historical observed default rates and was adjusted for forward-looking estimates. The Corporation sets different payment terms depending on the customer and product, and excluding prepayments, the Corporation's standard payment terms are generally 30 days. As at March 29, 2025, the Corporation's rate of credit losses was approximately 1% (2024 – less than 1%) of total financial trade receivables, net and other financial receivables.

8.3.2 Liquidity risk

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

8.3.3 Market risk

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

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

8.3.3.1 Foreign exchange risk

The Corporation is exposed to foreign exchange risk on sales and purchase transactions and short-term cash management requirements that are denominated in foreign currencies, primarily in US dollars. The Corporation manages 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.

8.3.3.2 Interest rate risk

Financial assets and financial liabilities with variable interest rates expose the Corporation to cash flow interest rate risk. As at March 29, 2025, there was no variable interest rate exposure.

Financial assets and financial liabilities that bear interest at fixed rates are subject to fair value interest rate risk. The Corporation's cash, lease liabilities and loan payable expose the Corporation to fair value interest rate risk.

8.3.3.3 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 its bullion sales program because the purchase and sale of precious metals used in this program are completed on the same date, using the same price basis in the same currency. For numismatic sales, the Corporation enters into short-term lease or fixed-price purchase commitments for precious and

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT
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13 WEEKS ENDED MARCH 29, 2025

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

base metals (Note 19.1), and also utilizes forward contract options to mitigate the commodity price risk.

Contracts and transactions that are entered into for the purpose of procuring commodities to be used in production are classified as normal course of business. The Corporation does not procure commodities for trading or speculative purposes.

The impact of commodity price risk fluctuation on the condensed consolidated financial statements is not significant because none of the Corporation's financial assets or liabilities are directly exposed to commodity price risks.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

	As at	
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cost	\$ 467,252	\$ 464,451
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(301,552)	(297,929)
Net book value	\$ 165,700	\$ 166,522

Net book value by asset class

	As at	
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Land and land improvements	\$ 3,139	\$ 3,142
Buildings and improvements	68,967	68,227
Equipment	69,770	63,873
Capital projects in process	23,824	31,280
Net book value	\$ 165,700	\$ 166,522

During the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025, the Corporation acquired \$3.1 million (13 weeks ended March 30, 2024 - \$3.7 million) worth of building and improvements and equipment. No capital assets were transferred to different categories within property, plant and equipment.

Included in property, plant and equipment additions for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 is a total accrual of \$1.0 million (December 31, 2024 - \$2.5 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 29, 2025.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
13 WEEKS ENDED MARCH 29, 2025

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

Intangible assets

	As at	
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cost	\$ 39,486	\$ 39,484
Accumulated amortization and impairment	(36,454)	(36,228)
Net book value	\$ 3,032	\$ 3,256

The Corporation did not acquire software during the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 (13 weeks ended March 30, 2024 - \$0.1 million). No capital assets were transferred to different categories within intangible assets.

During the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025, the Corporation spent \$0.6 million (13 weeks ended March 30, 2024 - \$1.2 million) in research and development expenses all of which are included in cost of sales and administration expenses.

10. LEASES

Right-of-use assets

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

	As at	
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cost	\$ 10,712	\$ 10,712
Accumulated depreciation	(7,273)	(6,878)
Net book value	\$ 3,439	\$ 3,834

Net book value by right-of-use asset class

	As at	
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Buildings	\$ 2,049	\$ 2,238
Equipment	1,390	1,596
Net book value	\$ 3,439	\$ 3,834

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NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
13 WEEKS ENDED MARCH 29, 2025

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

Lease liabilities

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

As at March 29, 2025

		Buildings	Equipment	Total
Opening balance, January 1, 2025	\$	2,494	\$ 1,718	\$ 4,212
Interest expense		17	12	29
Lease payments		(288)	(226)	(514)
Closing balance	\$	2,223	\$ 1,504	\$ 3,727

As at December 31, 2024

		Buildings	Equipment	Total
Opening balance, January 1, 2024	\$	3,309	\$ 2,506	\$ 5,815
Interest expense		82	64	146
Lease payments		(897)	(879)	(1,776)
Lease additions and renewals		-	27	27
Closing balance	\$	2,494	\$ 1,718	\$ 4,212

	As at	
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Buildings	\$ 851	\$ 844
Equipment	873	864
Current	\$ 1,724	\$ 1,708
Buildings	1,372	1,650
Equipment	631	854
Non-Current	\$ 2,003	\$ 2,504
Total lease liabilities	\$ 3,727	\$ 4,212

Total cash outflow for leases included in lease liabilities for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 is \$0.5 million (13 weeks ended March 30, 2024 - \$0.5 million).

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11. TRADE PAYABLES, OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	As at	
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade payables	\$ 5,558	\$ 5,880
Employee compensation payables and accrued liabilities	28,242	25,453
Other current financial liabilities ¹	19,577	15,220
Other accounts payables and accrued liabilities	194	439
Total current trade payables, other payables and accrued liabilities	\$ 53,571	\$ 46,992
Other non-current financial liabilities ¹	377	269
Total non-current trade payables, other payables and accrued liabilities	\$ 377	\$ 269
Trade payables, other payables and accrued liabilities	\$ 53,948	\$ 47,261

¹ Other financial liabilities include various accrued liabilities relating to operating and capital accruals.

12. PROVISIONS

The following table presents the changes in the provisions:

	As at	
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Opening balance	\$ 6,351	\$ 6,078
Additional provisions recognized	943	5,029
Payments	(1,095)	(3,890)
De-recognition of provisions	(331)	(980)
Foreign exchange revaluation	(173)	114
Total provisions	\$ 5,695	\$ 6,351

Provisions include the following:

	As at	
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Sales returns and warranty	\$ 1,977	\$ 2,230
Customer contract commitments	3,713	4,116
Other provisions	5	5
Total provisions	\$ 5,695	\$ 6,351

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13. FACE VALUE REDEMPTIONS LIABILITY

	As at	
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Face Value redemptions liability	\$ 174,698	\$ 175,032
Precious metal recovery	(91,308)	(78,789)
Face Value redemptions liability, net	\$ 83,390	\$ 96,243

	As at	
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Opening balance	\$ 96,243	\$ 117,182
Redemptions, net	(170)	(554)
Precious metal and foreign exchange revaluation	(12,683)	(20,385)
Closing balance	\$ 83,390	\$ 96,243

As at March 29, 2025 the Corporation determined that it continues to be unable to reliably estimate the redemptions of Face Value coins.

The Face Value redemptions liability represents the expected cash outflows if all Face Value coins are redeemed, including the costs of redemptions offset by the precious metal content that will be reclaimed by the Corporation when the coins are redeemed. The precious metal recovery component of the liability is based on the market value of silver as at the end of each reporting period. The impact of the revaluation of the precious metal component of the liability was a decrease of \$12.7 million for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 (13 weeks ended March 30, 2024 – decrease of \$3.3 million). Based on the Face Value redemptions liability as at March 29, 2025, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a hypothetical 10% appreciation in the market value of silver in Canadian dollars would increase profit for the year by \$9.1 million (March 30, 2024 - \$6.2 million). A hypothetical 10% weakening in the market value of silver in Canadian dollars would have the equal, but opposite effect.

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

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

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14. EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS

Pension benefits

Substantially all of the employees of the Corporation are covered by the Public Service Pension plan, a contributory defined benefit plan established through legislation and sponsored by the Government of Canada. The Corporation made total contributions of \$2.1 million in the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 (13 weeks ended March 30, 2024 - \$2.3 million).

See Note 17 in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 for details of the Corporation's pension and other post-employment benefit plans, including the sensitivity analysis of the impact of changes in the discount rate on the employee benefit liabilities.

15. REVENUE

15.1 Revenue by performance obligation

	13 weeks ended	
	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024
Performance obligations satisfied at a point in time		
Sale of goods ¹	\$ 343,496	\$ 270,044
Rendering of services	12,017	15,509
Total revenue recognized at a point in time	\$ 355,513	\$ 285,553
Performance obligations satisfied over time		
Sale of goods	\$ 9,533	\$ 5,184
Rendering of services	22,906	23,927
Total revenue recognized over time	\$ 32,439	\$ 29,111
Total revenue	\$ 387,952	\$ 314,664

¹ Revenue from the sale of goods is presented net of cost of sales in cases where the Corporation is the agent in the transaction. These transactions for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 were \$414 million (2024 - \$425 million)

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15.2 Disaggregation of Revenue

The following table, revenue is disaggregated by the primary geographical region of the customer and program or business:

	13 weeks ended	
Primary Geographic Regions	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024
North America	\$ 274,732	\$ 235,376
Europe, Middle East and Africa	88,900	68,706
Asia and Oceania	23,635	8,422
Latin America and Caribbean	685	2,160
Total revenue	\$ 387,952	\$ 314,664

	13 weeks ended	
Program and Businesses	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024
Canadian Circulation program	\$ 18,905	\$ 19,090
Foreign Circulation	9,863	9,328
Total Circulation	\$ 28,768	\$ 28,418
Bullion Products and Services	323,650	251,552
Numismatics	35,534	34,694
Total Precious Metals	\$ 359,184	\$ 286,246
Total revenue	\$ 387,952	\$ 314,664

For the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025, two (13 weeks ended March 30, 2024 – two) customers made up 38% (13 weeks ended March 30, 2024 – 28%) or more of the Corporation's revenue.

For the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 and March 30, 2024, the revenue earned from significant customers was reported in the Precious Metals business and in the primary geographic regions of North America and Europe, Middle East and Africa.

15.3 Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The following table includes revenue expected to be recognized in the future related to performance obligations that were unsatisfied, or partially unsatisfied, as at March 29, 2025:

	2025	2026	Total
Total revenue	\$ 108,995	\$ 5,047	\$ 114,042

The Corporation has other contracts with terms longer than 12 months that include unsatisfied performance obligations that are dependent on volumes. These contracts, as well as any volume dependent components in other contracts, are excluded from the table above as the Corporation cannot reliably measure the unsatisfied performance obligations. Under these contracts, customers

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have the option to increase or decrease the volume over the terms of their respective contracts and therefore, the unsatisfied performance obligation, would be impacted by this decision.

16. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

	13 weeks ended	
	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	\$ 3,874	\$ 3,758
Amortization of intangible assets	226	240
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	395	383
Total depreciation and amortization expenses	\$ 4,495	\$ 4,381

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

	13 weeks ended	
	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024
Cost of sales	\$ 3,195	\$ 3,057
Marketing and sales expenses	332	342
Administration expenses	968	982
Total depreciation and amortization expenses	\$ 4,495	\$ 4,381

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17. EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION EXPENSES

	13 weeks ended	
	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024
Included in cost of sales:		
Salaries and wages including short-term employee benefits	\$ 9,391	\$ 9,725
Pension costs	1,094	1,154
Other long-term employee and post-employment benefits	679	555
Termination benefits	88	-
Included in marketing and sales expenses:		
Salaries and wages including short-term employee benefits	3,807	3,787
Pension costs	295	295
Other long-term employee and post-employment benefits	146	124
Included in administration expenses:		
Salaries and wages including short-term employee benefits	11,741	13,362
Pension costs	779	1,004
Other long-term employee and post-employment benefits	668	555
Termination benefits	-	93
Total employee compensation and benefits expense	\$ 28,688	\$ 30,654

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

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

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

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The majority of transactions with the Government of Canada were with the Department of Finance related to the production, management and delivery of Canadian circulation coins which are governed by the terms outlined in the memorandum of understanding which is effective from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2025.

The transactions with Department of Finance were as follows:

13 weeks ended		
	March 29, 2025	March 30, 2024
Revenue	\$ 18,230	\$ 18,789

As at		
	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade receivable (Note 5)	\$ 938	\$ 740
Contract assets (Note 7)	\$ 2,215	\$ 848
Contract liabilities (Note 7)	\$ 538	\$ -

During the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 and March 30, 2024, the majority of transactions with Crown corporations were for the sale of numismatic products.

19. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES

19.1 Precious metal and other commitments

In order to facilitate the production of precious metal coins and manage the risks associated with changes in metal prices, the Corporation may enter into firm fixed-price purchase commitments, as well as precious metal leases and supply arrangements for precious metal bullion products. As at March 29, 2025, the Corporation had \$45.9 million in outstanding firm fixed-price precious metal purchase commitments and firm commitments for precious metal bullion product supply arrangements, including sourcing costs (December 31, 2024 – \$65.8 million).

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

As at		
Ounces	March 29, 2025	December 31, 2024
Gold	365,088	730,866
Silver	5,860,327	17,320,657
Platinum	14,442	16,305

The fees for these leases are based on the market value. Precious metal lease payments of \$9.1 million for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 2025 were recognized through cost of sales (March

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30, 2024 - \$1.9 million). The value of the metals under these leases is not reflected in the Corporation's condensed consolidated financial statements as stated in note 3.2.5 of the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

As at March 29, 2025, the total estimated minimum remaining future commitments were as follows:

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
Other commitments	\$ 39,456	\$ 9,910	\$ 663	\$ 129	\$ 31	\$ 50,189
Base metal commitments	12,975	1,114	-	-	-	14,089
Capital commitments	3,136	-	-	-	-	3,136
Total	\$ 55,567	\$ 11,024	\$ 663	\$ 129	\$ 31	\$ 67,414

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

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

19.2 Trade finance bonds, bank guarantees and contingencies

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 have remaining terms of between one to twenty-five months depending on the applicable contract, while warranty guarantees have remaining terms of up to nine to seventeen months. The various contracts to which these guarantees apply generally have terms ranging from one to two years. An advance payment guarantee has a remaining term of two months. Any potential payments that might become due under these commitments would relate to the Corporation's non-performance under the applicable contract. The Corporation does not anticipate any material payments will be required in the future. As at March 29, 2025, under the guarantees, the maximum potential amount of future payments is \$12.6 million (December 31, 2024 - \$14.7 million).

In addition, from time to time, 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. There was no provision for potential legal obligations as at March 29, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

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Other than the changes noted above, there have been no other material changes to the Corporation's commitments, contingencies and guarantees since December 31, 2024.