Volcan Compañía Minera S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated interim financial information (unaudited) as of March 31, 2020 and 2019

Volcan Compañía Minera S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As of March 31, 2020 (unaudited) and as of December 31, 2019 (audited)

	Note	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
		US$(000)	US$(000)
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	56,099	33,828
Accounts receivable Trade, net		10,091	22,466
Accounts receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates		-	13,693
Accounts receivable Others		72,803	73,906
Other financial assets	7	9,394	5,416
Inventories, net	6	34,334	36,709
Asset available for sale	4	290,866	301,986
Total current assets		473,587	488,004
Non-current Assets			
Other accounts receivable		7,682	7,990
Financial investments		188,507	193,794
Property, plant and equipment, net	8	664,454	676,790
Assets by right of use	9	18,186	22,463
Mining exploration and evaluation cost, net	10	785,058	780,122
Total non-current assets		1,663,887	1,681,159
Total assets		2,137,474	2,169,163
Liabilities and Net Stockholders' Equity			
Current Liabilities			
Overdrafts		28,931	8,448
Financial obligations	11	270,927	224,476
Trade accounts payable		150,099	178,175
Accounts payable to subsidiaries and affiliates		10,430	-
Other accounts payable	7	46,703	64,044
Other financial liabilities		48,523	53,407
Liabilities available for sale	4	162,611	171,484
Total current liabilities		718,224	700,034
Non-current Liabilities			
Financial obligations	11	570,903	576,322
Provision for closing of mining units and communities		152,546	152,324
Deferred income tax liability	12	133,911	142,989
Provision for contingencies		26,688	26,765
Total non-current liabilities		884,048	898,400
Total liabilities		1,602,272	1,598,434
Equity			
Issued capital	13	1,134,300	1,134,300
Treasury stock		(60,927)	(60,926)
Other capital reserves		11,755	11,755
Capital reserve		(173,222)	(173,217)
Unrealized gains (loss)		(9,974)	(5,918)
Retained earnings		(366,730)	(335,265)
Total net stockholders' equity		535,202	570,729
Total liabilities and net stockholders' equity, net		2,137,474	2,169,163

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Volcan Compañía Minera S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Income Statement (unaudited)

For the period from January 1, to March 31, 2020 and 2019

	For the cumulative period from January 1 to March 31	
	2020	**2019**
	US$(000)	US$(000)
Sales, Note 14	131,101	181,602
Cost of Sales, Note 15	(125,634)	(136,173)
Gross Income	5,467	45,429
Operating income (expenses)		
Administrative expenses	(9,191)	(12,154)
Selling expenses	(4,711)	(4,685)
Other income	13,371	12,453
Other expenses	(23,614)	(16,377)
	(24,145)	(20,763)
Operating income	(18,678)	24,666
Financial income (expenses)		
Financial income, Note 16	22	101
Financial expenses, Note 16	(11,543)	(11,186)
Exchange difference, net	(2,349)	663
Total other income (expenses), net	(13,870)	(10,422)
Income before income tax	(32,548)	14,244
Income tax, Note 12(b)	1,083	(5,860)
Net income	(31,465)	8,384
Net earnings per share	(0.008)	0.002
Weighted average of outstanding shares (in thousands)	3,857,612	3,857,654

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Volcan Compañía Minera S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (unaudited)

For the period from January 1 to March 31, 2020 and 2019

	For the cumulative period from January 1 to March 31	
	2020	**2019**
	US$(000)	US$(000)
Net income	(31,465)	8,384
Others comprehensive income (loss):		
Net change in gains (losses) unrealized on derivate instruments and Financial investments	(5,753)	(4,982)
Income tax	1,697	1,470
Other comprehesive income (loss) net of income tax	(4,056)	(3,512)
Total comprehesive income	**(35,521)**	**4,872**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Volcan Compañía Minera S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Statement of changes in the Net Stockholders' Equity (unaudited)

For the period from January 1 to March 31, 2020 and 2019

	Capital Issued	Treasury stock	Other capital reserves	Capital reserve	Revaluation	Unrealized gains (loss)	Retained earnings	Total
	US$(000)	US$(000)	US$(000)		US$(000)	US$(000)	US$(000)	US$(000)
Balances as of January 1, 2019	**1,134,300**	**(61,285)**	**1,055**	**(172,801)**	**30,307**	**1,121**	**(284,544)**	**648,153**
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Results integrals								
Net Income of year	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,384	8,384
Other results integrals of year	-	-	-		-	(3,512)	-	(3,512)
Total results integrals of year	-	-	-	-	-	(3,512)	8,384	4,872
Adjusment	-	369	-	(388)	-	-	-	(19)
Balances as of March 31, 2019	**1,134,300**	**(60,916)**	**1,055**	**(173,189)**	**30,307**	**(2,391)**	**(276,160)**	**653,006**
Balances as of January 1, 2020	**1,134,300**	**(60,926)**	**11,755**	**(173,217)**	**-**	**(5,918)**	**(335,265)**	**570,729**
Results integrals								
Net Income of year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31,465)	(31,465)
Other results integrals of year	-	-	-	-	-	(4,056)	-	(4,056)
Total results integrals of year	-	-	-	-	-	(4,056)	(31,465)	(35,521)
Adjusment	-	(1)	-	(5)	-	-	-	(6)
Balances as of March 31, 2020	**1,134,300**	**(60,927)**	**11,755**	**(173,222)**	**-**	**(9,974)**	**(366,730)**	**535,202**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Volcan Compañía Minera S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Cash Flows Statement (unaudited)

For the period from January 1 to March 31, 2020 and 2019 (Note 2C)

	Note	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
		US$(000)	US$(000)
Operating activities			
Collection of sales proceeds		171,570	200,350
Refund of the credit balance in favor of the exporter and taxes		2,991	225
Payments to suppliers and third parties		(127,457)	(104,396)
Payments to workers		(13,703)	(22,783)
Income tax payments		(5,721)	(6,797)
Royalties		(1,937)	(1,524)
Expenses for coverage		4,990	-
Cash flows from operating activities, net		**30,736**	**65,075**
Investing activities			
Other cash receipts related to the investment activity		-	433
Acquisition of subsidiary in previous years		-	(2,148)
Disbursements for the acquisition of mining rights, property, plant and equipment		(20,265)	(40,061)
Disbursements for exploration and development activities		(29,452)	(18,411)
Cash flows (used in) investment activities, net		**(49,717)**	**(60,187)**
Financing activities			
Collection corresponding to:			
Obtaining financial obligations		52,000	120,000
Obtaining other financial liabilities		19,321	-
Payments corresponding to:			
Amortization of financial obligations		(9,971)	(130,809)
Amortization of overdrafts and other financial liabilities		(5,360)	23
Interest payment		(16,581)	(18,442)
Cash flows (used in) from financing activities, net		**39,409**	**(29,228)**
Increase (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		20,428	(24,339)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		33,828	62,950
Cash and cash equivalents classified as held for sale		1,843	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	5	**56,099**	**38,611**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

1. Identification and economic activity

(a) Identification –

Volcan Compañía Minera S.A.A. (hereinafter "the Company") is a subsidiary of Glencore AG, which is a subsidiary of Glencore Plc., a company domiciled in Switzerland, hereinafter the Parent, owner of 63% of common class A voting shares and an economic interest of 23%, excluding treasury shares. The Company was incorporated on February 1, 1998 in Lima, Peru.

The shares comprising the capital stock of the Company are listed in the Stock Exchange of Lima.

The Company is mainly engaged in the exploration and operation of mining claims and the extraction, concentration, treatment and commercialization of polymetallic minerals. The economic activity of Subsidiaries is explained in paragraph (c). The Company and Subsidiaries engaged in the mining sector operate the mining units of Yauli, Animon, Alpamarca, Cerro and Oxidos in the departments of Cerro de Pasco, Junín and Lima. The Subsidiaries engaged in the electric power generation business operate in the department of Lima.

The Company's Management addresses and supervises all operations of the economic group.

The legal domicile, where the administrative offices of the Company are located, is Av. Manuel Olguin No. 375, Santiago de Surco, Lima.

(b) Approval of consolidated financial statements –

The consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2020 were approved by the Company's Management on July 30, 2020. The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2019 were approved by the Company's Management on March 20, 2020.

(c) The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements from the following subsidiaries:

Consolidated Subsidiaries and economic activity	Direct and indirect interest in ownership March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Domicile
	%	%	
Mining exploration and operation:			
Compañía Minera Chungar S.A.C.	100.00	100.00	Perú
Óxidos de Pasco S.A.C. (4)	100.00	100.00	Perú
Empresa Administradora de Cerro S.A.C. (4)	100.00	100.00	Perú
Empresa Explotadora de Vinchos Ltda. S.A.C.	100.00	100.00	Perú
Minera Aurífera Toruna S.A.C. (1)	80.00	80.00	Perú
Minera San Sebastián AMC S.R.L.	100.00	100.00	Perú
Compañía Minera Vichaycocha S.A.C.	100.00	100.00	Perú
Electric power generation:			
Hidroeléctrica Huanchor S.A.	100.00	100.00	Perú
Empresa de Generación Eléctrica Rio Baños S.A.C. (2)	100.00	100.00	Perú
Compañía Hidroeléctrica Tingo S.A. (3)	100.00	100.00	Perú
Public services from private investment:			
Terminales Portuarios Chancay S.A. (hoy Cosco Shipping Ports Chancay Perú S.A.)	-	-	Perú
Investments in general:			
Roquel Global S.A.C.	100.00	100.00	Perú
Corporación Logística Chancay S.A.C.	100.00	100.00	Perú
Remediadora Ambiental S.A.C. (4)	100.00	100.00	Perú
Compañía Industrial Limitada de Huacho S.A.	96.41	96.41	Perú
Empresa Minera Paragsha S.A.C.	100.00	100.00	Perú

(1) These are, in turn, subsidiaries of Empresa Minera Paragsha S.A.C.
(2) This is, in turn, a subsidiary of Hidroeléctrica Huanchor S.A.
(3) This is, in turn, a subsidiary of Compañía Minera Chungar S.A.C.
(4) Subsidiaries classified as assets available for sale.

Compañía Minera Chungar S.A.C.

This company has two mining units, Animon and Alpamarca, located in the department of Pasco and is engaged in the exploration, development and operation of mineral deposits, basically with zinc, copper and lead contents. The useful life determined based on the reserves and resources of its mining units of Animon and Alpamarca is 19 years until 2037 (unaudited).

Óxidos de Pasco S.A.C.

This entity is now engaged in the treatment of oxidized minerals at a leach pad. The useful life determined based on reserves and resources of oxidized minerals is 9 years until 2027 (unaudited).

Empresa Administradora de Cerro S.A.C.

This company is engaged in the exploration, development and operation of mineral deposits, basically with zinc and lead contents. Now, the Subsidiary processes stockpiles since its mining operations have been stopped. This company develops its activities in its mining unit Cerro. The useful life determined based on the reserves and resources of its mining unit Cerro is one year until 2019 (unaudited).

Empresa Explotadora de Vinchos Ltda. S.A.C.

This company does not perform operations since 2015 because Management decided to redirect its mining activities in other Subsidiaries of the Company. As from 2019, Management decided to conduct explorations to reconsider the potential of its deposit and then develop and operate it provided it is viable and profitable; otherwise, it will enter into a simple reorganization process in the short term and will be absorbed by an operating subsidiary of the Company in order to search for synergies for the development of its projects.

Empresa Minera Paragsha S.A.C.

This company was incorporated for exploration, operation, assignment and mining usufruct; however, its main activity is now the purchase and sale of investments in equity instruments. This company has shares of the Company and Cementos Polpaico S.A.

Management considers that they will continue receiving financial support from the Company due to its strategic importance.

Minera Aurífera Toruna S.A.C., Minera San Sebastián AMC S.R.L. and Compañía Minera Vichaycocha S.A.C.

These companies were incorporated for the exploration, development and operation of mineral deposits and their main activity is the exploration of their mining concessions through the financing of the Company and Subsidiaries. No activities have been developed in 2018.

The Company's Management is reevaluating potential projects or the option of a simple reorganization in order to search for synergies for the development of their projects.

Hidroeléctrica Huanchor S.A.C.

This company is engaged in electric power generation and has the hydroelectric power plants of Huanchor, Tamboraque I and II.

Empresa de Generación Energética Rio Baños S.A.C.

This company is engaged in electric power generation and has the hydroelectric power plants of Baños V and Rucuy. The hydroelectric power plant of Rucuy has stopped its operations since March 2017 as a consequence of El Niño phenomenon, which caused issues in the penstock and the transmission line. On June 1, 2019, it resumed operations.

Compañía Hidroeléctrica Tingo S.A.

This company is engaged in the operation and maintenance of gen-sets and electrical energy transmission systems. It has the hydroelectric power plant of Tingo of 1.24 MW and 82 km of transmission lines of 22.9 and 50 kv.

Terminales Portuarios Chancay S.A. (today Cosco Shipping Ports Chancay Perú S.A.)

This company is now at the development stage and will be engaged in port activities. Its objective is the development, construction, implementation, commissioning and operation of a multi-purpose port at Chancay Bay, in the northern area of Lima. The construction of the port started in 2017 and it is estimated to commence operations in 2022.
On May 13, 2019, it ceased to be a subsidiary of the Company.

Roquel Global S.A.C.

This company is engaged in real estate development in order to perform port and logistics activities in relation to the Chancay Port. The pre-investment stage will commence in 2019. The financial statements of this subsidiary are presented consolidated with those of the Company since 2017.

Corporación Logística Chancay S.A.C.

Corporación Logística Chancay S.A.C. was incorporated as subsidiary in 2017 and its purpose is to engage in real estate development and port and logistics activities.

Compañía Industrial Limitada de Huacho S.A.

This company is mainly engaged in real estate activities. The financial statements of this subsidiary are presented consolidated with those of the Company since 2017.

Remediadora Ambiental S.A.C.

This company is engaged in environmental consultancy, environmental studies and acquisition of properties. The financial statements of this subsidiary are presented consolidated with those of the Company since 2018.

(d) Subscription and Investment Agreement between Volcan Compañía Minera S.A.A. and Cosco shiping Ports –

On January 23, 2019, the Company executed, with the company of the People's Republic of China, Cosco Shipping Ports Limited (CSPL) and its subsidiary Cosco Shipping (Chancay) Ports Limited (CSPL SPV), with the participation of Terminales Portarias Chancay S.A. (today, Cosco Shipping Ports Chancay Perú SA), a subsidiary of the Company as of December 31, 2018; the Subscription and Investment Agreement and a shareholders agreement under which CSPL, through its subsidiary CSPL SPV, became shareholder of TPCH with an interest of 60% of the shares representing the share capital, once the closing date occurs, which is subject to the verification of the compliance with the “Antitrust” law, provided by the corresponding international authorities of Ukraine and China.

The consideration for the transaction is US $ 225,000, through a capital increase in Terminales Portuarios Chancay SA (today Cosco Shipping Ports Chancay Perú S.A.). As such, the Company shall hold the remaining 40% interest in the share capital of Terminales Portuarios Chancay S.A. (today Cosco Shipping Ports Chancay Perú S.A.)

The infrastructure project is located 50 km north of the Port of Callao. It consists of a multipurpose port terminal that will have two specialized terminals: (i) a container terminal that will include 11 docks for this type of cargo and (ii) a bulk cargo terminal, general cargo and rolling cargo that will have four docks. In a first stage, it will be developed in an area of 141 hectares and with an investment of US $ 1,300,000.

In May 2019 Cosco Shipping Ports Limited became a new shareholder of Terminals Ports Chancay (today Cosco Shipping Ports Chancay Peru S.A.), which holds a 60% interest in such company. This transaction started a new stage in the development of the Chancay port project, which represents a great infrastructure project and a magnificent economic development opportunity for the country, as it will be part of China's new connectivity network with the rest of the world with maritime and land corridors. This transaction representated a financial gain of marítimos y terrestres. Esta transacción generó una ganancia financiera de US$18.3 MM, que luego de gastos e impuestos tuvo un impacto excepcional neto de US$6.9 MM.

The financial statements as of April 30, 2019 from Terminales Portuarios chancay S.A. (today Cosco Shipping Ports Chancay Perú S.A.) were the following:

	TO 30.04.2019
	US$000
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,024
Other accounts receivable	61
Other accounts receivable long term	2,455
Property, plant and equipment, net	102,462
Mining exploration and evaluation cost, net	80,295
Total Assets	**186,297**
Currents	
Trade accounts payable	201
Accounts payable to subsidiaries and affiliates	11,888
Other accounts payable	474
Deferred income tax liability	42,135
Total current	**54,698**
Equity	
Issued capital	83,971
Revaluation	30,307
Retained earnings	17,433
Results of the exercise	(112)
Total Equity	**131,599**
Total liabilities and net stockholders' equity, net	**186,297**
Results of the exercise	
Administrative expenses	(169)
Exchange difference, net	20
Expenses income tax	37
	(112)

(e) Bond issuance –

At the Shareholders' Meeting held on November 4, 2011, it was approved to issue obligations for up to US$1,100,000 thousand or its equivalent amount in soles, to be placed in the international and/or local market, with a first tranche of up to US$600,000 thousand in order to fund mining and energy projects in the next five years.

At the Board of Directors' meeting of the Company held on January 16, 2012, the issuance of bonds was approved under Rule 144A and Regulation S of the U.S. Securities Act of the United States of America, for up to US$600,000 thousand.

On February 2, 2012, bonds known as "Senior Notes Due 2022" were issued and placed in its entirety in the international market for US$600,000 thousand, at an annual rate of 5.375%, maturing in 10 years. Interests will be paid in semiannual installments from August 2, 2012 to February 2, 2022. Compliance covenants were not established for this obligation.

Those funds were mainly allocated for growth projects of its Subsidiaries: i) Oxidos de Pasco S.A.C., for the development of the silver oxide plant and ii) Compañía Minera Alpamarca S.A.C. (now Compañía Minera Chungar S.A.C.), for the development of the Alpamarca mining unit – Pallanga River; having invested in them for camps, tailings facilities, concentration plant and mine development. In addition, funds were allocated for the acquisition of the hydroelectric power plant Huanchor.

2. Significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies used by the Company and Subsidiaries for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

(a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation and presentation –

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), effective as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, as applicable, including International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), or by the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC), adopted by the IASB. Historical cost basis was applied for these purposes, except those items measured at fair value, as further explained in the section of significant accounting policies (letter (d)).

Fair value is the price that would be received when selling an asset, or paid when transferring a liability in an organized transaction between market participants at a measurement date, regardless of the fact that such price is directly observable or estimable through another valuation technique. When estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company considers the characteristics of such asset or liability in the event that market participants would want to consider them when setting a price at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined over such basis, except share-based payment transactions (which are within the scope of IFRS 2), lease transactions (within the scope of IFRS 16), and measurements somehow similar to fair value, but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in IAS 2, or value in use in IAS 36.

Additionally, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized in three levels: 1, 2 or 3; depending on the degree in which the information for fair value measurements are observable, and their significance to fair value measurement in its entirety, as described below:

Level 1: Input is quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company may access to at the measurement date.

Level 2: Input is different from quoted prices included in Level 1, which are observable for the asset or liability, whether directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Input is not observable for the asset or liability. Non-observable input data will be used to measure fair value provided such relevant observable input data are not available, considering situations where there is low market activity, if any, for the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The Company's Management is responsible for the information contained in these consolidated financial statements, which expressly confirms that all principles and criteria established in IFRS issued by the IASB, effective at each year-end, have been applied in their preparation.

(b) Consolidation principles –

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and of those entities controlled by the Company (Subsidiaries). The Company considers that control of an entity is achieved when the Company has the power to govern its financial and operating policies in order to obtain benefits from its activities.

All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of certain Subsidiaries to ensure conformity with the group´s accounting policies.

Profit and loss resulting from subsidiaries acquired or disposed during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of sale, as applicable. Total comprehensive income of those subsidiaries is attributed to the Company's shareholders and to the non-controlling owners of these subsidiaries even in cases when these interests result in a deficit balance.

Changes in the interest in subsidiaries that do not correspond to a loss of control over them are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of interest of the shareholders of the Company and the non-controlling owners of these subsidiaries are adjusted to reflect the changes in their interest. Any difference between these amounts and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is directly attributed to equity.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the consolidated financial statements include the consolidated accounts of Volcan Compañía Minera S.A.A. and Subsidiaries disclosed in Note 1(c).

(c) Functional and presentation currency -

The Company prepares and presents its consolidated financial statements in U.S. dollars, its functional currency. The functional currency is the currency of the main economic environment in which an entity operates, which influences selling prices of traded goods and services, among other factors.

Translation to U.S. dollars

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in U.S. dollars based on its accounting records carried in soles. Those consolidated financial statements are translated into U.S. dollars (functional currency) following the methodology explained below:

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31,2019, the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company, whose original currency is the sol, have been translated into U.S. dollars using the average closing exchange rate effective at those dates of US$0.291 and US$0.302 per S/1.00, respectively. The monetary assets and liabilities in U.S. dollars are maintained at their original value in such currency.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities and equity accounts in soles have been translated into U.S. dollars using the exchange rate in force at the original date of the transaction. The consumption of supplies, accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment, and the amortization of mining concessions, exploration and development costs and other mining assets were calculated based on the amounts translated into U.S. dollars of related assets. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in U.S. dollars are held at their original value in such currency.

Profit or loss items denominated in U.S. dollars are presented in their original currency, and other transactions are translated from soles to U.S. dollars using the effective exchange rate at the original date of the transaction, except items that result from non-monetary assets, which are determined as indicated in the paragraph above.

(d) Financial instruments –

Financial instruments are contracts that simultaneously give rise to a financial asset in a company and a financial liability or equity instrument in another company. Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company and Subsidiaries become part of the contractual agreements of the corresponding instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issuance, except for those classified at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially recognized at fair value and whose transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issuance, are recognized immediately in profit or loss for the year.

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis and require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognized financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortized cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss.

<u>Amortized cost and effective interest method</u>

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortized cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss provision. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss provision.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired.

For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Company and Subsidiaries recognize interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired. Interest income is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company and Subsidiaries recognize a provision for expected credit losses of financial assets that are measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. An impairment loss for investments in equity instruments is not recognized. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date in order to reflect the changes in credit risk since the initial recognition of the pertinent financial instrument.

The Company and Subsidiaries recognize lifetime expected credit losses for trade accounts receivable and other accounts receivable. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company and Subsidiaries' historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the presentation date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Company and Subsidiaries recognize lifetime expected credit losses when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The evaluation of whether the expected credit losses should be recognized during the life of the credit is based on significant increases in the probability or the risk that a noncompliance may occur since initial recognition instead of the evidence that the credit of a financial asset is impaired at the presentation date of the report or an actual noncompliance has occurred.

The duration of expected credit losses during the life of the credit represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected useful life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month expected credit losses during the life of the credit represents the portion of the useful life of expected credit losses during the life of the credit that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified at fair value through profit or loss or at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company and Subsidiaries determine the classification of financial liabilities upon initial recognition.

<u>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</u>

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company and Subsidiaries manage and have a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company and Subsidiaries' documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Company and Subsidiaries is provided internally on that basis; or

- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, with any profit or losses arising on the new measurement recognized in profit or loss. The net profit or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the “other profit and losses” line item.

However, for financial liabilities that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability’s credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognized in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability’s credit risk that are recognized in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

Profit or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Company and Subsidiaries that are designated as at fair value through other profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss.

<u>Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortized cost</u>

Other financial liabilities, including loans, trade accounts payable and others, are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts cash flows receivable or payable (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) estimated through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

<u>Derecognition of financial liabilities</u>

The Company and Subsidiaries derecognize financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company and Subsidiaries’ obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company and Subsidiaries enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risks, rates and prices of commodities.

Derivatives are recognized initially at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. Profit or loss from changes in the fair value of these assets is recognized in profit or loss of the period they occur, unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents –

Cash comprises cash on hand and freely available deposits. Cash equivalents comprise shortterm financial investments with maturities of three months or less counted from their acquisition date, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are not subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(f) Inventories and obsolescence estimate –

Inventories are valued at the lower of acquisition or production cost or net realizable value. The cost of concentrates includes the cost of direct materials, direct labor costs and manufacturing overheads, including the cost of transferring inventories to their current location and conditions. The cost of concentrates and supplies is determined by applying the weighted average cost method, and the cost of inventories in transit is determined by applying the specific cost method. Net realizable value is the sales price estimated in the normal course of business, less the estimated costs to place inventories in sale conditions and perform their sale. Due to the reductions of the carrying amount of inventories to their net realizable value, an estimate for inventory obsolescence is established and charged to profit or loss of the period when those reductions occur.

(g) Property, plant and equipment –

Property, plant and equipment are presented at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and the accumulated amount of impairment losses, except land with port preparation, which is presented under the revaluation model. The historical acquisition cost includes disbursements directly attributable to the acquisition of assets.

Initial disbursements, as well as those subsequently incurred, related to goods whose cost can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that future economic benefits will be obtained from them, are recognized as property, vehicles and equipment. Disbursements for maintenance and repairs are recognized as expenses during the period when incurred. Main components of major equipment are recorded independently and are depreciated according to their useful life. Profit or loss arising from the sale or disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, which is recognized in profit or loss for the period when the sale is considered performed.

Property, plant and equipment under construction or acquisition are presented at cost, less any determined impairment loss. The cost of these assets in process includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs. Those assets are subsequently classified to their category of property, plant and equipment when the construction or acquisition process has been completed and they are ready for intended use. These assets are depreciated from that moment, similarly to the rest of categories of property, plant and equipment.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation and amortization methods are reviewed and adjusted prospectively where appropriate at the end of every year.

Depreciation

Units-of-production method

The depreciation of buildings and other mining constructions is calculated by units of production based on economically recoverable reserves and a portion of resources from the pertinent mining unit.

The units of production are measured in recoverable metric tons of lead, copper and zinc. The depreciation ratio per units of production considers the expenses paid up to that date.

Straight-line method

The depreciation of other mining and hydroelectric assets is calculated by applying the straight-line method based on the lower of the estimated useful life of assets or the remaining useful life of the mining unit for mining assets. The useful lives used by the Company are as follows:

	Years
Buildings and other construction	Up to 33 years
Environmental management program infrastructure	Up to 10 years
Machinery and equipment	Up to 10 years
Vehicles	Up to 5 years
Furniture and fixtures, and computer equipment	Up to 10 years
Sundry equipment	Up to 10 years

(h) Mining concessions, exploration and development costs and other intangibles -

Mining rights and concessions

Mining rights represent the ownership of the Company and Subsidiaries over mining properties that contain the acquired mineral reserves. Mining rights that are related to mineral reserves are amortized following the units-of-production method, using as a basis, the proven and probable reserves and a portion of inferred resources.

Mining concessions are capitalized in the consolidated statement of financial position and represent the ownership of the Company and Subsidiaries of mining properties with a geological interest. Mining concessions are amortized as from the production stage based on the units-of-production method, using proven and probable reserves and a portion of inferred resources. In case the Company and Subsidiaries abandon those concessions, associated costs are written off in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

At every year-end, the Company and Subsidiaries evaluate for each cash-generating unit if there is any indication that the value of their mining rights may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company and Subsidiaries establish an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset.

Evaluation and exploration costs

Exploration costs are only capitalized provided that they are estimated to be economically recoverable through a successful operation in the future or when the activities are in process in the area of interest and it has not reached a stage that allows evaluating reasonably the existence of economically recoverable reserves. These costs mainly include used materials and fuel, land survey costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors. For this purpose, economically recoverable benefits of exploration projects can be evaluated properly when any of the following conditions are met: i) the Board of Directors authorizes Management to conduct a feasibility study for the project, and ii) the purpose of the exploration is to convert resources into reserves or to confirm resources.

Exploration costs are amortized just as development costs.

All capitalized evaluation and exploration costs are monitored to identify impairment indications. When a possible impairment is identified, each area of interest or cashgenerating unit (CGU) is evaluated. If capitalized costs are not expected to be recovered, they are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Development costs

Costs associated with the mine development stage are capitalized. Development costs required to keep production going are charged to profit or loss of the period when incurred.

Development costs are amortized from the beginning of production using the units-ofproduction method. Development costs are amortized based on proven and probable reserves and a portion of inferred resources to which they are related.

Intangibles

Intangible assets with finite useful lives separately acquired are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and any recognized accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method based on useful lives estimated by the Company and Subsidiaries. Estimates on useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to evaluate possible material changes in previous expectations or the expected consumption pattern of future economic benefits inherent to those assets, prospectively incorporating the effects of any change in these estimates against net profit or loss in the period they are made.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized and are reviewed every year in order to identify whether there is any impairment indication according to item (j) below.

(i) Review of impairment of long-term assets –

The Company and Subsidiaries regularly review the carrying amounts of their tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company and Subsidiaries estimate the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. If a reasonable and consistent distribution basis can be identified, corporate assets are also distributed to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise, to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent distribution basis is identified.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less the cost to sell and value in use. Value in use is determined based on future estimated cash flows discounted to their present value, using a discount rate before taxes that reflects current market valuations related to the time value of money and the specific risks of the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is immediately recognized as expense, unless the corresponding asset is held at revalued amounts, in which case the impairment loss is recognized primarily as a reduction of the revaluation surplus.

An impairment loss can be subsequently reversed and recognized as revenue in profit for the year, to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognized for the asset (cash-generating unit) in previous years.
In the determination of values in use of their assets, the Company and Subsidiaries review their projections of future revenue streams that consider the following variables: discount rate, projection of prices, resources and reserves, production, costs and expenses.

(j) Assets classified as held for sale -

Long-term assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Long-term assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

When the Company is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, regardless of whether the Company will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale.

When the Company is committed to a sale plan involving disposal of an investment in an associate or, a portion of an investment in an associate or joint venture, the investment, or the portion of the investment, that will be disposed of is classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met. The Company then ceases to apply the equity method in relation to the portion that is classified as held for sale. Any retained portion of an investment in an associate or joint venture that has not been classified as held for sale continues to be accounted for using the equity method.

(k) Investments in associates -

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment,or a portion of such investment, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is recognized initially in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Company’s share of losses of an associate exceeds the Company’s interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company’s net investment in the associate), the Company discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

When the Company reduces its ownership interest in an associate but the Company continues to use the equity method, the Company reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the profit or loss that had previously been recognized in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that profit or loss would be reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When the Company conducts transactions with an associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Company.

(l) Leases –

The Company and Subsidiaries as lessees:

The Company and Subsidiaries recognize right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (that is, the date when the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, and are adjusted for any new measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred and lease payments made before the commencement date of the lease less any lease incentive received. Unless the Company and Subsidiaries are reasonably certain that they will obtain the ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, assets recognized for right of use are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company and Subsidiaries recognize lease liabilities at the present value of payments that will be made over the lease term. Lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentive receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, and the amounts expected to be paid as residual value guarantees.

When calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company and Subsidiaries use the incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date of the lease if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities increases to reflect the accrual of interests and is reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured whether there is a modification, change in the lease term or change in generally fixed payments.

The Company and Subsidiaries apply the recognition exemption on properties at a short term (that is, those properties with a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date of the lease and that do not contain a lease option). The Company and Subsidiaries also apply the recognition exemption on low-value assets in the lease of office equipment. Payments for short-term leases and low-value assets are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(m) Provisions –

Provisions are recognized when the Company and Subsidiaries have a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company and Subsidiaries will have to dispose of resources that provide economic benefits in order to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the obligation amount can be made.

The amount recognized as provision corresponds to the best estimate of the necessary disbursement to settle the present obligation at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding most of the events and circumstances concurrent to its valuation. If the provision amount is measured using estimated cash flows to settle the obligation, the carrying amount is the present value of corresponding disbursements.

In case it is expected that a part or the total disbursement necessary to settle the provision may be reimbursed by a third party, the portion receivable is recognized as an asset when its recovery is virtually certain, and the amount of such portion can be determined reliably.

(n) Provision for closure of mining units –

The asset and liability for closure of mining units is recognized when: (i) the Company and Subsidiaries have a present obligation related to the dismantling and removal of assets, as well as the restoration of areas where its mining units are located, and (ii) the amount of those obligations can be estimated reliably.

The initial amount of the recognized asset and liability is the present value of future estimated disbursements to meet those obligations.

Subsequently: (i) the liability is adjusted each following period to update the initially recognized present value; such increase of the liability is recognized as a financial expense; (ii) the asset is depreciated based on proven and probable reserves by applying the units-of production method. Related depreciation is recognized as expense.

(o) Financing costs –

Financing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized and added to the cost of the project until those assets are considered to be substantially ready for their intended use, that is, when such assets are able to generate commercial production. If a loan is requested for a specific use in the project, the capitalized amount represents actual costs incurred to obtain such loan.

If short-term excess funds derived from the specific loan are available, earnings provided by temporary investment are also capitalized and deducted from the total debt cost. If funds used to finance a project are part of the general debt, the capitalized amount is calculated by applying the weighted average rate of the general debt of the Company and Subsidiaries during the period. All other debt costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period when incurred.

(p) Revenue recognition –

Revenue is measured by using the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, derived therefrom. This revenue is reduced by estimates such as refunds from customers, discounts and other similar items.

Revenue is recognized as follows:

(i) Revenue is associated with the sale of concentrates, Dore bars and others satisfies its obligation of short-term performance, when the control of the sold asset is transferred to the customer. Transfer control indicators include an unconditional obligation to advance a significant payment, legal title, physical ownership, transfer of risks and benefits, and acceptance from the customer. It generally occurs when concentrates are delivered at the loading port, warehouse or vessel, pursuant to the agreement entered into with the buyer. The buyer controls the concentrates at that place. If the Company is responsible of delivery costs and other services after the date when control of goods is transferred to the customer, these other services are considered as independent performance obligations; therefore, a portion of revenue obtained from the agreement are allocated and recognized when these performance obligations are met.

Sale agreements of concentrates, Dore bars and others generally provide for a significant provisional payment based on provisional tests and prices of quoted metals that on average are in the range of 85 percent to 95 percent of the provisional invoiced value. The final liquidation is based on the results of final assays and prices of metals applicable in specific quotation periods, which tend to range between a month after the shipment and up to three months after the shipment arrives to the agree-upon place, and is based on the average prices of metals in the market. For this purpose, the transaction price can be measured reliably for those products, such as zinc, lead, copper and gold, for which there is a free and active market, such as the London Stock Exchange. When it is the case that the value of the final settlement is less than the provisional settlement, the obligation to return part of the consideration paid as an advance is established. On the other hand, the payment of customers for contracts of sale abroad is guaranteed by means of a letter of guarantee and the sale to the client is guaranteed throught the issuance of the laboratory certificate and tests.

Since these agreements will be settled in the future based on international quotations of contents payable to be finally agreed upon, these agreements are treated as embedded derivatives, and as of the closing of the year, are adjusted due to significant changes in international quotations to reflect them at their fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized as adjustments to revenue provided by sale. Definite adjustments that result from final liquidations are recorded in the period when issued, generally when the seller and buyer exchange weights and contents payable, and establish the quotation term, according to conditions previously agreed upon in the pertinent sale agreements.

IFRS 15 requires that the variable consideration should be recognized only when it is highly probable that a significant reversal does not occur in the amount of recognized accumulated revenue. The Company concluded that the adjustments related to final liquidations for the quantity and quality of sold concentrates are not significant and do not restrict revenue recognition.

(ii) Revenue from interests is recognized based on the effective yield in proportion to the time elapsed.

(iii) Other revenue is recognized when earned.

(q) Recognition of costs and expenses –

The cost of sales of ore concentrates is recognized in the period when shipment or delivery is performed based on contractual terms and conditions, against profit or loss of the period when corresponding operating income is recognized. Expenses are recognized when there has been a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in assets or increase in liabilities and, additionally, when expenses can be measured reliably, regardless of the payment date.

(r) Employee benefits -

Benefits to employees include, among others, short-term benefits, such as wages, salaries and social security contributions, annual paid leaves, paid sick leaves, profit-sharing and incentives, if paid within twelve months following the end of the period. These benefits are recognized against profit or loss for the period when the employee has provided the services that entitle them to receive those benefits. Corresponding obligations payable are presented as part of other liabilities.

(s) Operating profit -

Operating profit is understood as total net sales less total cost of sales, administrative expenses, selling expenses, other income and expenses (net) and revenue from the impairment reversal of non-financial assets and impairment loss of non-financial assets (net), excluding financial income and expenses.

(t) Income tax -

Income tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred income tax and special mining tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax corresponds to the tax payable by applying a rate of 29.5% on estimated taxable income, after deducting the profit sharing of employees, and is recorded in profit or loss for the year.

Current income tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company and Subsidiaries' current income tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognized for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company and Subsidiaries supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities included in the consolidated financial statements and corresponding tax bases used to determine the taxable income, the pertinent rate of these differences, and in this case, the benefits of tax losses to amortize and some tax credits are included. Deferred tax assets or liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. A deferred tax income asset will be recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that the Company and Subsidiaries will have future tax profit against which to apply those deductible temporary differences. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company and Subsidiaries are able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize those temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realized based on rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company and Subsidiaries expect, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of their assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

<u>Current and deferred income tax</u>

Current and deferred income taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are not recognized in profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Where current or deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax effect is included in the recognition of the business combination.

(u) Contingent assets and liabilities -

Contingent liabilities are recorded in the consolidated financial statements when it is probable that they will be confirmed in time and can be quantified reasonably; otherwise, they are disclosed in a note to the consolidated financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recorded in the consolidated financial statements, but are disclosed in a note when their contingency level is probable.

Items previously treated as contingent liabilities will be recognized in the consolidated financial statements in the period when a change in probabilities occurs, that is, when it is determined that an outflow of resources is probable to occur to cover such liability. Items previously treated as contingent assets will be recognized in the consolidated financial statements in the period when it is determined that an inflow of resources is virtually certain to occur.

(v) Basic and diluted earnings per share -

Basic earning per share is calculated by dividing net profit or loss attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares during the period, including shares for the restatement into constant currency.

Since there are no diluted potential common shares, that is, financial instruments or other contracts that allow obtaining common shares, basic and diluted earning per share is the same.

3. Seasonality of operations

The Company operates on a continuous basis, with no important fluctuations due to seasonal factors.

4. Assets and Liabilities availables for sale

In November 2019, Volcan signed an agreement for the sale of its shares in Empresa Administradora Cerro S.A.C., Óxidos de Pasco S.A.C. and Remediadora Ambiental S.A.C. with the Canadian company Cerro de Pasco Resources Inc. This agreement is subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions precedent that should be fulfilled during 2020.

Cerro de Pasco Resources Inc. is a company listed in the Canadian Securities Exchange with a presence in Cerro de Pasco for several years and holder of the El Metalurgista concession in this town. The transaction includes an initial payment of USD 30 MM, a 2% NSR on the concessions of Administradora Cerro S.A.C., and a percentage of future Au and Ag sales of the Plant of Óxidos de Pasco S.A.C. for the life of the concessions. Also, Cerro de Pasco Resources has the obligation to sell 100% of the concentrates that are exploited in the concessions of Administradora Cerro SAC to Volcan.

Finally, the agreement ensures the continuity of the health, safety, environmental and social projection programs that the Company has been developing in the area.

In Management's opinion, it is expected that the transaction could be completed in 2020, unless the preceding conditions that are beyond the Company's control could not be met.

The Company has concluded that the recovery of the value of certain investments in Subsidiaries will occur through their sale and not through the benefits generated by their operation. In addition, it has assessed that it has the ability to transfer assets to a potential buyer under current conditions.

Due to this transaction, the assets and liabilities related to these Subsidiaries are shown as assets and liabilities held for sale, the Company has estimated that the fair value less costs to sell of these Subsidiaries is US $ 130,502 thousand. Said value represents the fair value that has been determined based on the consideration defined in the share purchase-sale agreement.

The assets and liabilities included in the operations classified as held for sale are the following:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	US$000	US$000
Cash and cash equivalents	551	2,394
Accounts receivable Trade net	1,366	4,268
Other accounts receivable net	46,360	48,714
Inventories, net	27,074	29,829
Other accounts receivable long term	690	715
Property, plant and equipment, net	186,066	185,486
Mining exploration and evaluation cost, net	2,235	2,215
Deferred income tax assets, net	26,524	28,365
Total de assets classified as held for sale	290,866	301,986
Overdrafts	466	1,628
Trade accounts payable	18,303	28,136
Other accounts payable	6,866	6,116
Financial obligations	387	459
deferred Income tax, Net	86,190	83,628
Provision for contingencies	6,137	7,161
Provision for closing of mining units and communities	44,262	44,356
Total de liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale	162,611	171,484

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Here in below is the composition of this heading:

	As of March 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2019
	US$(000)	US$(000)
Funds available:		
Cash	6	7
Fixed fund	24	25
Bank checking accounts	55,275	32,985
Funds subject to restriction	794	811
	56,099	**33,828**

6. Inventories

The composition of this heading is presented below:

	As of March 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2019
	US$(000)	US$(000)
Concentrates (a)	807	6,461
Raw material (extracted ore) (b)	9,129	5,730
Miscellaneous supplies	31,260	31,455
Inventories in transit	34	68
Value of stockpiles	-	-
Allowance for obsolescence of spare parts and supplies (c)	(6,896)	(7,005)
	34,334	36,709
Less: non-current portion	-	-
Current portion	**34,334**	**36,709**

Under application of IFRS 5 and under the commercial agreement to be excuted with Cerro de Pasco Resources Inc., the following was reclassified to assets available for sale by the companies Empresa Administradora de Cerro S.A.C and Óxidos de Pascos S.A.C.:

a) The balance of the inventory per concentrate for US $ 2,899 thousand.

b) The balance of the inventory per mineral for US $ 4,473 thousand.

c) The estimate for obsolescence of spare parts and supplies, and accumulated net realization value of concentrate recorded by the companies Empresa Administradora de cerro S.A.C and Óxidos de Pasco S.A.C. for US $ 8,749 thousand and US $ 1,207 thousand, respectively.

It should be noted that during 2020 there is an estimate for the net realization value of concentrate of US $ 2,000, and a recovery for the net realization value of concentrate of US $ 111 thousand.

In the opinion of the Management of the Company and Subsidiaries, the estimate for the impairment of spare parts and supplies is sufficient to cover the risk of losses at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

7. Other financial assets (liabilities)

Here in below is the composition of receivables:

	As of March 31 2020	As of December 31 2019
	US$(000)	US$(000)
Fair value of hedging derivatives	5,724	3,915
Settled derivative financial instruments ans premiums	3,670	1,501
	9,394	**5,416**
	9,394	**5,416**
Less: non-current portion	-	-
Current portion	**9,394**	**5,416**

Here in below is the composition of payables:

	As of March 31 2020	As of December 31 2019
	US$(000)	US$(000)
Fair value of trading derivatives	1,448	1,448
Settled derivative financial instruments ans premiums	46,500	51,860
	47,948	**53,308**
Fair value swaps	575	99
	575	**99**
	48,523	**53,407**
Less: non-current portion	-	-
Current portion	**48,523**	**53,407**

The Company uses derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to market risks. Such risks are primarily related to the effects of constantly fluctuating prices for the metals traded by the Company.

Mineral quotations hedging transactions –

As of March 31, 2020 the Company has executed price hedging operations contracts to hedge future cash flows from its sales. Critical hedge transaction terms have been negotiated with agents so as to match those terms negotiated under the related commercial contracts.

The change in the equity account "Unrealized gains (loss)" is presented below:

	Hedging Financial Derivatives	Income tax	Unrealized Gains (losses)
	US$(000)	US$(000)	US$(000)
Balances as of December 31, 2018	1,590	(469)	1,121
Total change in hedging derivative financial instruments	(234)	69	(165)
Total change in Financial investments	(4,748)	1,401	(3,347)
Balances as of March 31, 2019	**(3,392)**	**1,001**	**(2,391)**
Balances as of December 31, 2019	(8,394)	2,476	(5,918)
Total change in hedging derivative financial instruments	(467)	138	(329)
Total change in Financial investments	(5,287)	1,560	(3,727)
Balances as of March 31, 2020	**(14,148)**	**4,174**	**(9,974)**

8. Property, Plant and Equipment, net

The activity and composition of this heading are presented below:

	Balances as of January 1,2020	Additions	Write-offs	Transfers and / or Reclassifications	Low Company	Estimation for deterioration	Application NIIF 5	Balances as of March 31,2020
2020	**US$ (000)**	**US$ (000)**	**US$ (000)**	**US$ (000)**	**US$ (000)**	**US$ (000)**	**US$ (000)**	**US$ (000)**
Cost								
Land	31,353	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,353
Buidings and other constructions	747,170	-	-	2,268	-	-	-	749,438
Environmental management program infrastrl	11,773	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,773
Machinery and equipment	167,681	4,927	(591)	174	-	-	-	172,191
Transportation units	4,223	46	(42)	-	-	-	-	4,227
Furniture and fixtures and IT equipment	12,780	79	-	-	-	-	-	12,859
Miscellaneous equipment	355,816	1,670	(89)	662	-	-	(366)	357,693
Units in transit	3,724	333	(45)	(661)	-	-	-	3,351
Works in progress	53,661	3,855	-	(2,443)	-	-	(236)	54,837
	1,388,181	**10,910**	**(767)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(602)**	**1,397,722**
Accumulated depreciation								
Buidings and other constructions	(289,689)	(18,113)	-	-	-	-	2,001	(305,801)
Environmental management program infrastrl	(11,773)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,773)
Machinery and equipment	(137,415)	(1,857)	531	-	-	-	94	(138,647)
Transportation units	(3,587)	(53)	23	-	-	-	-	(3,617)
Furniture and fixtures and IT equipment	(9,086)	(242)	-	-	-	-	8	(9,320)
Miscellaneous equipment	(259,841)	(5,534)	73	-	-	-	1,192	(264,110)
	(711,391)	**(25,799)**	**627**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,295**	**(733,268)**
Net cost	**676,790**							**664,454**
2019								
Cost	1,861,818	77,858	(16,930)	46,967	(102,699)	(19,613)	(459,220)	1,388,181
Accumulated depreciation	(883,613)	(113,456)	11,284	-	236	-	274,158	(711,391)
net cost	**978,205**							**676,790**

9. Assets by right of use

The activity and composition of this heading are presented below:

	Balances as of January 1,2020	Additions	Sales and/or withdrawals	Application NIIF 5	Balances as of March 31,2020
2020	US$ (000)	US$ (000)	US$ (000)	US$ (000)	US$ (000)
Cost					
Operating machinery	36,065	472	-	-	36,537
Vehícles	4,911	-	-	-	4,911
Estate	81	-	-	-	81
	41,057	**472**	**-**	**-**	**41,529**
Accumulated depreciation					
Maquinaria de operación	(16,195)	(4,078)	-	-	(20,273)
Vehículos	(2,382)	(692)	-	34	(3,040)
Inmuebles	(17)	(13)	-	-	(30)
	(18,594)	**(4,783)**	**-**	**34**	**(23,343)**
Net cost	**22,463**				**18,186**
2019					
Cost	41,293	418	(654)	-	41,057
Accumulated depreciation	-	(18,824)	230	-	(18,594)
Net cost	**41,293**				**22,463**

10. Mining exploration and evaluation costs, net

The activity and composition of this heading are presented below:

	Balances as of January 1,2020	Additions	Transfers and / or Reclassifications	Corporate Cancellation	Corporate Addition	Impairment Recovery	Application NIIF 5	Balances as of March 31,2020
<u>2020</u>	US$ (000)	US$ (000)	US$ (000)	US$ (000)	US$ (000)	US$ (000)	US$ (000)	US$ (000)
<u>Cost</u>								
Mining rights and concessions	220,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,135
Exploration	268,471	3,868	-	-	-	-	-	272,339
Development and stripping costs	724,847	13,839	-	-	-	-	-	738,686
Closing of mining units	127,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,039
Communal rights	18,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,490
Other intangible assets	17,468	117	-	-	-	-	-	17,585
	1,376,450	**17,824**	**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**	**1,394,274**
<u>**Accumulated amortization**</u>								
Mining rights and concessions	(144,449)	(1,047)	-	-	-	-	-	(145,496)
Exploration	(108,604)	(2,343)	-	-	-	-	-	(110,947)
Development and stripping costs	(281,692)	(7,240)	-	-	-	-	-	(288,932)
Closing of mining units	(48,384)	(1,752)	-	-	-	-	37	(50,099)
Communal rights	(1,451)	(279)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,730)
Other intangible assets	(11,748)	(266)	-	-	-	-	2	(12,012)
	(596,328)	**(12,927)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**39**	**(609,216)**
Net cost	**780,122**							**785,058**
<u>2019</u>								
Cost	1,506,024	110,115	-	(46,968)	(7,122)	35,600	(140,904)	1,376,450
Accumulated amortization	(665,957)	(69,060)	-	-	-	-	138,689	(596,328)
Net cost	**840,067**							**780,122**

11. Financial obligations:

The activity and composition of this heading are presented below:

	Balances as of January 1, 2020	Others	Loans	Payment	Balances as of March 31, 2020	Current	Non-current
	US$ (000)	US$ (000)	US$ (000)	US$ (000)	US$ (000)	US$ (000)	US$ (000)
Financial Institutions - leasing							
Banco internacional del Perú-Interbank	1,340	-	3,869	(364)	4,845	1,756	3,089
Scotiabank Perú S.A.A.	5,435	-	1,087	(522)	6,000	2,495	3,505
Financial Institutions - loans							
Citibank NA, New York	39,375	-	-	(4,375)	35,000	17,500	17,500
Banco internacional del Perú-Interbank	6,168	-	-	(494)	5,674	2,013	3,661
Scotiabank Perú S.A.A.	6,168	-	-	(494)	5,674	2,013	3,661
Banco de Credito	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	60,000	-
Banco de Credito	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-
Banco Continental	-	-	12,000	-	12,000	12,000	-
Banco internacional del Perú-Interbank	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-
Financial Institutions - synthetic loans							
Banco Continental	110,000	-	-	-	110,000	110,000	-
Scotiabank Perú S.A.A.	-	-	25,000	-	25,000	25,000	-
Bonds	535,264	-	-	-	535,264	-	535,264
	763,749	**-**	**56,956**	**(6,248)**	**814,457**	**247,777**	**566,680**
Interest payable	13,803	-	9,120	(15,576)	7,347	7,347	-
Interest payable - leasing	-	86	-	(86)	-	-	-
Operating lease (IFRS 16)	23,246	1,154	472	(4,846)	20,026	15,803	4,223
	37,049	**1,240**	**9,592**	**(20,508)**	**27,373**	**23,150**	**4,223**
TOTAL	**800,798**	**1,240**	**66,548**	**(26,756)**	**841,830**	**270,927**	**570,903**
Financial obligations current	224,476				270,927		
Financial obligations non-current	**576,322**				**570,903**		

12. Deferred income tax

a. The composition of this heading, according to the items originating same, is provided below:

	As of March 31 2020	As of December 31 2019
	US$(000)	US$(000)
Deferred assets		
Provision for the closing of mining units	36,128	36,038
Expenses of amortization of property, plant and equipment and amortization of mining rights and concessions, exploration, development and stripping costs	27,622	24,683
Recoverable tax loss	14,588	-
Contingencies provisions	7,284	7,368
Fair value Polpaico Cement	7,134	5,574
Provision for operating lease	5,902	6,850
Provision for communities	4,966	5,009
Embedded derivative and sales adjustment	4,381	1,858
Estimation for devaluation of inventories	1,892	1,924
Vacation payments outstanding	1,568	1,572
Fair value of derivates financial instruments	594	456
Provision of mining royalties	335	554
Provision for doubtful accounts	92	92
Other minors	845	372
Deferred assets	113,331	92,350
Deferred liabilities		
Utilization of amortization of mining rights and concessions,	192,635	189,194
Effect by translation of the tax benefits to dollars	33,111	25,257
Fair value of shares	5,395	5,395
Insurance indemnity	2,025	2,025
Fair value of derivates financial instruments	2,553	1,913
Embedded derivative and sales adjustment	-	282
Other minors	11,523	11,273
Deferred liabilities	247,242	235,339
Assets (Liabilities) Net deferred	**(133,911)**	**(142,989)**

(b) The income tax expense carried in the income statement:

	Por el período acumulado entre el 1 de enero al 31 de marzo	
	2020	2019
	US$(000)	US$(000)
Impuesto a la renta		
Corriente	(602)	(6,570)
Diferido	2,980	2,869
	2,378	(3,701)
Impuesto a las regalías mineras	(1,295)	(2,056)
Aporte al fondo de jubilación	-	(103)
Total gasto del impuesto a la renta	1,083	(5,860)

13. Issued capital

It is represented by 1,633,414,553 class "A" shares with right to vote and 2,443,157,622 class "B" shares with no right to vote but right to preference dividend distribution; such right is not cumulative. From the total, 182,976,350 class "A" shares and 12,234,901 class "B" shares are held by subsidiary Empresa Minera Paragsha S.A.C.; 23,442,345 class "A" shares by subsidiary Compañía Minera Chungar S.A.C., 306,283 class "A" shares by subsidiary Compañía Industrial Limitada de Huacho S.A.

Both class "A" and class "B" common shares listed in the Lima Stock Exchange were frequently traded by the stock market. As of March 31,2020, their quotation was S/ 3.40 and S/ 0.31 per share, respectively (S/ 3.49 and S/ 0.445 per share, respectively, as of December 31, 2019).

At the board meeting held on January 23, 2017, the directors approved the distribution of cash dividents of up to S/ 49,106 thousand (equivalent to US$.14,854 thousand) in favor of the shareholders, which correspond to the profits of fiscal year 2014. Said dividents were paid on February 28, 2017.

At the board meeting held on October 2, 2017, the directors approved the distribution of cash dividents of up to S/ 54,584 thousand (equivalent to US$.16,397 thousand) in favor of the shareholders, which correspond to the profits of fiscal year 2016. Said dividents were paid on October 27, 2017.

In November 2017, Glencore International AG, subsidiary of Glencore PLC, conducted a Public Acquisition Tender of common class A shares and purchased 603,077,387 shares. Glencore PLC and its related entities, at the announcement date of the Public Acquisition Tender, were the owners of 295,754,888 shares, with which they accumulated 898,832,275 common class A voting shares, which represent 63% of common outstanding class A voting shares, and an economic interest of 23.29%, excluding treasury shares.

At the board meeting held on July 24, 2018, the directors approved the distribution of cash dividents in advance on account of freely available profits as of June 30 of up to S/ 54,583 thousand (equivalent to

US$.16,641 thousand) in favor of the shareholders, which correspond to the profits of fiscal year 2018. Said dividents were paid on August 22, 2018.

14. Net sales

The table herein below provides a detail of net sales:

	For the period from January 1 to March 31	
	2019	**2018**
	US$(000)	US$(000)
Net concentrate sales		
Zinc	75,255	109,822
Lead	40,849	25,216
Copper	7,745	7,466
Silver	8,166	13,888
Silver Bars	11,136	12,657
Final settlement adjustments	(11,512)	(162)
	131,639	168,887
Gain (loss) realized on financial instruments	8,969	-
Sales adjustment for the current period (a)	(5,959)	3,159
Embedded derivatives for the current period (b)	(3,548)	9,556
	131,101	181,602

(a) Sales adjustment

Sales of concentrates by the Company and its Subsidiaries are based on commercial contracts whereby a provisional value is assigned to sales, to be adjusted in accordance with a forward and final quotation. The sales adjustment is regarded as an embedded derivative which must be separated from the contract. Sales agreements are related to future market prices. The embedded derivative does not qualify as a hedging instrument; accordingly, any changes in its fair value are charged to profit and loss. As of March 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company holds embedded derivatives based on forward prices with respect to the anticipated liquidation date, since, under commercial contracts, final prices are to be established over the next months. The adjustment of the provisional sales value is recorded as an adjustment of net current sales.

Sales of concentrates include adjustments to the provisional sales value resulting from changes in the embedded derivatives fair value. Such adjustments resulted in loss for US$ 5,959 thousand and profit for US$ 3,159 thousand in the three-months periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019; respectively, and are shown as part of net sales.

(b) Embedded derivatives

As of March 31, 2020 the fair value of embedded derivatives yielded in loss for US$ 3,548 thousand (profit for US$ 9,556 thousand as of March 31, 2019). It is shown in net sales in consolidated income statement. The price forecasts of our open positions as of March 31, 2020 and 2019 have been taken from entities that work with the London Metal Exchange (LME) publications.

15. Cost of sales

The composition of this below:

	For the period from January 1 to March 31	
	2020	2019
	US$(000)	US$(000)
Concentrates beginning inventory	**11,214**	**15,347**
Raw materials (extracted ore) beginning inventory	**11,319**	**11,814**
Production cost:		
Labor	15,838	17,868
Rental, power and other expenses	48,090	48,737
Supplies used	21,935	25,287
Depreciation and amortization	33,404	46,710
Exceptionals, others	1,142	418
Less - concentrates ending inventory	**(3,706)**	**(18,183)**
Less - raw materials (extracted ore) ending inventory	**(13,602)**	**(11,825)**
	125,634	**136,173**

16. Financial income (expenses)

The composition of this below:

	For the period from January 1 to March 31	
	2020	**2019**
	US$(000)	US$(000)
Financial income		
Loan interest	16	46
Anothe financial income	6	55
Total other financial income	22	101
Financial expenses		
Interest on bonds issued	7,552	7,552
Interest on financial obligations	1,683	1,596
Effect of updating the present value of mine closure	776	896
Commissions and other expenses	1,063	768
	11,074	10,812
Closure of mines and communities	96	-
Operating lease (IFRS 16)	373	374
	469	374
Total financial expenses	11,543	11,186

17. Remuneration of the personal key

The remuneration of the key personnel of the Company and Subsidiaries as of March 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to US$ 1,811 thousand and US$ 1,599 thousand, respectively and corresponds to short-term employee benefits.

Volcan Compañía Minera S.A.A. and Subsidiaries
Management Discussion and Analysis
First Quarter 2020

Principal Results:

Consolidated Volcan	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Sales Prices[1]			
Zinc (USD/MT)	2,183	2,694	-19.0
Lead (USD/MT)	1,834	2,042	-10.2
Copper (USD/MT)	5,393	6,400	-15.7
Silver (USD/Oz)	17.0	15.5	9.8
Gold (USD/Oz)	1,575	1,307	20.6
Operating Results			
Mineral treatment[2] (thousands MT)	1,683	1,969	-14.5
Zinc Production (thousands FMT)	47.4	53.9	-12.1
Lead Production (thousands FMT)	11.4	11.5	-0.5
Copper Production (thousands FMT)	0.8	1.0	-23.6
Silver Production (millions Oz)	3.3	3.4	-1.7
Gold Production (thousands Oz)	2.8	4.7	-40.8
Unit Cost (USD/MT)	51.6	46.1	11.9
Total Investments (MM USD)	28.9	37.3	-22.5
Financial Results (MM USD)			
Sales before adjustments	**143.2**	**169.0**	**-15.3**
Sales Adjustments	**-12.1**	**12.6**	
Settlement of prior period adjustments	-11.5	-0.2	
Adjustments for open positions[3]	-9.5	12.7	
Hedging results	9.0	0.0	
Sales after adjustments	**131.1**	**181.6**	**-27.8**
Net profit before exceptionals	**-24.1**	**8.4**	
Exceptional adjustments	-7.3	0.0	
Net profit after exceptionals	**-31.5**	**8.4**	
EBITDA[4]	**27.3**	**73.7**	**-62.9**

[1] These prices are the initial billing prices, which are provisional, as the adjustments are made when settlements of prior periods are received from customers.

[2] Includes treated tons at Oxides Plant

[3] Adjustments for open commercial positions refer to shipments without final settlement, which are therefore exposed to possible adjustments from variations of future metals prices. These financial provisions, embedded derivatives and sales adjustments, reflect this exposure according to a forward-price curve.

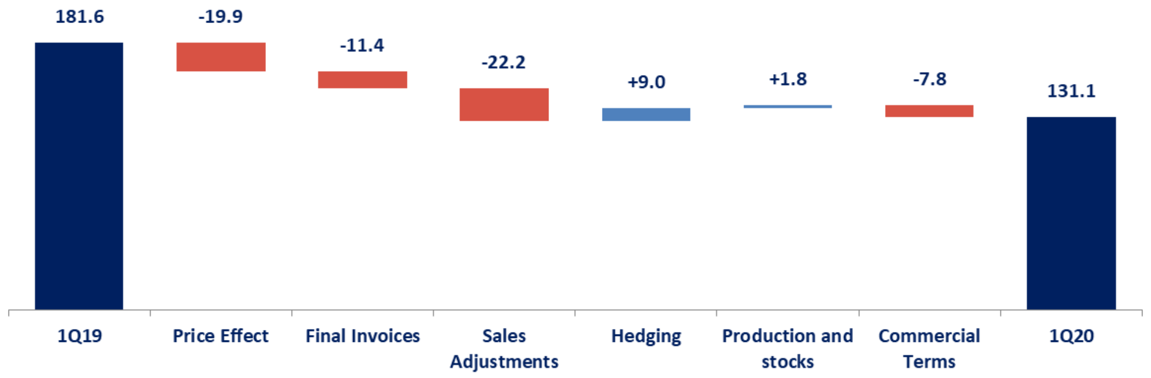
[4] Does not consider exceptional adjustments or the expenses associated with the closing of the sale of the Chancay port project.

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

1. Executive Summary

- In 1Q20, the Company's production decreased as compared to 1Q19, mainly due to the suspension of all operations since March 17, resulting from the mandatory social lockdown ordered by the Government as a preventive measure against the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Treated consolidated volumes decreased by 14.5%, from 2.0 MM MT in 1Q19 to 1.7 MM MT in 1Q20. Zinc production decreased by 12.1%, from 53.9 thousand FMT in 1Q19 to 47.4 thousand FMT in 1Q20; lead production decreased by 0.5%, from 11.5 thousand FMT in 1Q19 to 11.4 thousand FMT in 1Q20, silver production decreased by 1.7%, from 3.4 MM Oz in 1Q19 to 3.3 MM Oz in 1Q20, and gold decreased by 40.8% from 4.7 thousand Oz in 1Q19 to 2.8 thousand Oz in 1Q20.
- The price of zinc decreased by 19.0% (-511 USD/MT), from 2,694 USD/MT in 1Q19 to 2,183 USD/MT in 1Q20; lead decreased by 10.2% (-208 USD/MT), from 2,042 USD/MT to 1,834 USD/MT; copper decreased by 15.7% (-1,007 USD/MT), from 6,400 USD/MT to 5,393 USD/MT; silver increased by 9.8% (+1.5 USD/Oz), from 15.5 USD/Oz to 17.0 USD/Oz; and gold increased by 20.6% (+268 USD/Oz), from 1,307 USD/Oz in 1Q19 to 1,575 USD/Oz in 1Q20.
- Despite the reduced production, no significant variation was recorded in the volume of fines sold, mainly due to the reduction of concentrate inventories. However, the lower base metals prices resulted in a 15.3% decrease of sales before adjustments, from USD 169.0 MM in 1Q19 to USD 143.2 MM in 1Q20. Similarly, in 1Q20, sales adjustments were USD -12.1 MM, explained by the negative trend of forward price curves at the end of the first quarter, resulting from the uncertainty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. These adjustments included final settlements of USD -11.5 MM, open provisions of USD -9.5 MM, and positive hedge results of USD +9.0 MM. As in 1Q19, Volcan recorded positive sales adjustments of USD 12.6 MM, while quarter over quarter adjustment variation was USD -24.6 MM. Total sales after adjustments decreased by 27.8%, from USD 181.6 MM in 1Q19 to USD 131.1 MM in 1Q20.

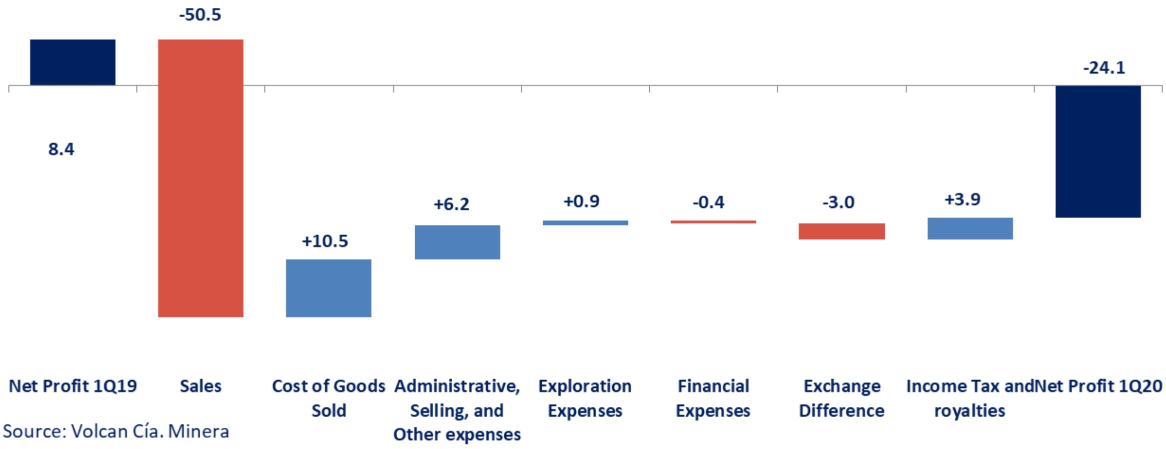
Figure 1: 1Q20 vs 1Q19 variations impact on net sales (USD MM)



Source: Volcan Cía. Minera

- Consolidated unit cost increased by 11.9%, from 46.1 USD/MT in 1Q19 to 51.6 USD/MT in 1Q20, mainly explained by lower treated volumes, which prevented the dilution of the operations' fixed costs.
- Net profit before exceptional items decreased from USD 8.4 MM in 1Q19 to USD -24.1 MM in 1Q20, mainly due to reduced gross profit as a result of the sales decrease explained above. The variations that had an impact on net profit before exceptional items are shown in detail in the figure below.

Figure 2: 1Q20 vs 1Q19 variations impact on net profit before exceptional items (USD MM)



Source: Volcan Cía. Minera

- The reduction of sales also had an impact on EBITDA, which decreased by 62.9%, from USD 73.7 MM in 1Q19 to USD 27.3 MM in 1Q20.
- Total investments decreased by 22.5%, from USD 37.3 MM in 1Q19 to USD 28.9 MM in 1Q20, due to the suspension of operations resulting from the emergency related to COVID-19.

2. Consolidated Results

2.1 Production

Table 1: Consolidated Production

Consolidated Production	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Mineral extraction (thousands MT)	**1,646**	**1,957**	**-15.9**
Polymetallic ore	1,491	1,758	-15.2
Oxides ore	155	198	-21.8
Mineral treatment (thousands MT)	**1,683**	**1,969**	**-14.5**
Concentrator Plants	1,528	1,770	-13.7
Silver Oxides Plant	155	198	-21.8
Fine Content			
Zinc (thousands FMT)	47.4	53.9	-12.1
Lead (thousands FMT)	11.4	11.5	-0.5
Copper (thousands FMT)	0.8	1.0	-23.6
Silver (millions Oz)	3.3	3.4	-1.7
Gold (thousands Oz)	2.8	4.7	-40.8

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

In the first quarter, extracted ore volumes decreased by 15.9% compared to the same quarter of the previous year, from 1.957 MM MT in 1Q19 to 1.646 MM MT in 1Q20. Similarly, treated volumes decreased by 14.5%, from 1.969 MM MT in 1Q19 to 1.683 MM MT in 1Q20. This is mainly explained by the suspension of operations since March 17, resulting from the mandatory social lockdown ordered by the Government as a preventive measure against the spread of COVID-19.

As a result, zinc production decreased by 12.1%, from 53.9 thousand FMT in 1Q19 to 47.4 thousand FMT in 1Q20; lead production decreased by 0.5%, from 11.5 thousand FMT in 1Q19 to 11.4 thousand FMT in 1Q20, silver production decreased by 1.7%, from 3.4 MM Oz in 1Q19 to 3.3 MM Oz in 1Q20, and gold decreased by 40.8% from 4.7 thousand Oz in 1Q19 to 2.8 thousand Oz in 1Q20.

2.2 Cost of Production

Table 2: Consolidated Cost of Production

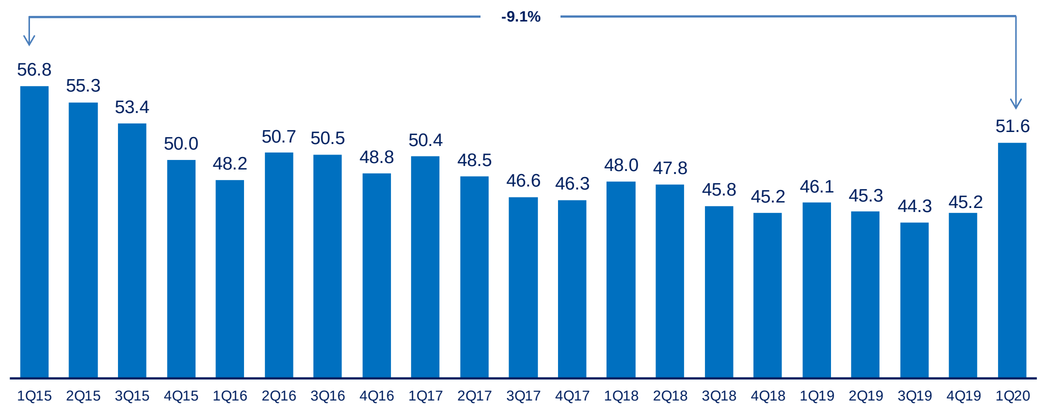
Consolidated Production Cost	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Production Cost (MM USD)	**85.9**	**90.5**	**-5.1**
Mine Cost	44.2	44.6	-0.9
Plant and Other Cost	41.7	45.9	-9.3
Unit Cost (USD/MT)	**51.6**	**46.1**	**11.9**
Mine Cost	26.8	22.8	17.8
Plant and Other Cost	24.8	23.3	6.1

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

Absolute cost of production decreased by 5.1%, from USD 90.5 MM in 1Q19 to USD 85.9 MM in 1Q20, mainly due to lower extraction volumes. Consolidated unit cost increased by 11.9%, from 46.1 USD/MT in 1Q19 to 51.6 USD/MT in 1Q20, mainly explained by the reduced dilution of fixed costs at operations as a result of lower treated volumes, which prevented the dilution of costs.

The evolution of the unit cost of production is shown in the figure below.

Figure 3: Evolution of the Unit Cost of Production (USD/MT)



Source: Volcan Cía. Minera

2.3 Total Investments

Table 3: Consolidated Investment

Consolidated Investment (MM USD)	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Mining	**28.7**	**36.5**	**-21.2**
Mining Units	**28.2**	**35.2**	**-19.8**
Local Exploration	3.7	5.0	-26.6
Development	13.6	15.7	-13.8
Plants and Tailings Facilities	2.7	4.5	-40.4
Mine and Infrastructure	7.1	7.0	1.2
Electrical Infrastructure in Units	0.5	0.5	-10.8
Support and Others	0.7	2.4	-69.8
Regional Explorations	**0.2**	**0.3**	**-25.9**
Growth and Others	**0.3**	**1.0**	**-68.1**
Energy	**0.1**	**0.8**	**-81.9**
Total[1]	**28.9**	**37.3**	**-22.5**

[1] The investments include the amortization of operating leases by application of IFRS 16, resulting USD 4.4 MM in 1Q20.

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

In the first quarter, total mining investments were reduced by 21.2%, from USD 36.5 MM in 1Q19 to USD 28.7 MM in 1Q20, mainly due to the suspension of operations resulting from COVID-19. Operating unit investments decreased by 19.8%, from USD 35.2 MM in 1Q19 to USD 28.2 MM in 1Q20, and regional explorations decreased from USD 0.3 MM to USD 0.2 MM.

Investments in the energy business decreased by 81.9%, from USD 0.8 MM in 1Q19 to USD 0.1 MM in 1Q20. It is important to note that in 1Q19, an investment was made in connection to the scheduled repair works at the Huanchor Hydroelectric Plant. The repairs were completed in May 2019, and since then the Hydroelectric Plant is operating normally.

Total investments decreased by 22.5%, from USD 37.3 MM in 1Q19 to USD 28.9 MM in 1Q20.

2.4 Income Statement

Table 4: Income Statement

Income Statement (MM USD)	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Sales before adjust.	**143.2**	**169.0**	**-15.3**
Sett. of prior periods adjust.	*-11.5*	*-0.2*	
Adj. open positions	*-9.5*	*12.7*	
Hedging	*9.0*	*0.0*	
Sales after adjust.	**131.1**	**181.6**	**-27.8**
Cost of Goods Sold	**-125.6**	**-136.2**	**-7.7**
Gross Profit	**5.5**	**45.4**	**-88.0**
Gross Margin	*4%*	*25%*	*-21 pp*
Administrative Expenses	-7.7	-9.8	*-21.4*
Exploration Expenses	-1.5	-2.4	*-36.7*
Sales Expenses	-4.7	-4.7	0.5
Other Income (Expenses)[1]	0.1	-3.9	
Operating Profit	**-8.3**	**24.7**	
Operating Margin	*-6%*	*14%*	*-20 pp*
Financial Income (Expense)	-11.5	-11.1	3.9
Exchange Difference (net)	-2.3	0.7	
Royalties	-1.3	-2.1	-37.0
Income Tax	-0.7	-3.8	-82.0
Net Profit before Exceptionals	**-24.1**	**8.4**	
Net Margin	*-18%*	*5%*	*-23 pp*
Exceptional adjustments[2]	-7.3	0.0	
Net Profit	**-31.5**	**8.4**	
Net Margin	*-24%*	*5%*	*-29 pp*
EBITDA[3]	**27.3**	**73.7**	**-62.9**
EBITDA Margin	*21%*	*41%*	*-20 pp*

[1] Includes the sales and cost of sales of the energy division.
[2] 2020 exceptional adjustment are USD -10.4 MM in other income (expenses) and USD 3.1 MM in the income tax, which adds USD -7.3 MM in the total.
[3] Does not consider exceptional adjustments.
Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

- **Sales Analysis**

Table 5: Average Sales Prices

Sales Prices	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Zinc (USD/MT)	2,183	2,694	-19.0
Lead (USD/MT)	1,834	2,042	-10.2
Copper (USD/MT)	5,393	6,400	-15.7
Silver (USD/Oz)	17.0	15.5	9.8
Gold (USD/Oz)	1,575	1,307	20.6

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

These prices are initial invoice prices, provisional in nature, and they are adjusted when the final liquidation is received from the clients. Open commercial provisions at the end of each period estimate adjustments on open shipments resulting from future metals prices variations, using a specific forward price curve.

Table 6: Fine Contents Sales Volumes

Fines Sales	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Zinc (thousands FMT)	51.3	56.8	-9.6
Lead (thousands FMT)	13.2	9.2	43.6
Copper (thousands FMT)	0.8	0.7	3.8
Silver (millions Oz)	3.5	3.0	17.9
Gold (thousands Oz)	2.9	4.9	-40.6

[1] Includes Oxides Plant silver and gold sales
Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

Table 7: Sales in USD

Sales (millions USD)	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Zinc	71.1	107.2	-33.6
Lead	18.8	15.9	18.3
Copper	2.2	3.3	-33.7
Silver	47.9	37.2	28.5
Gold	3.2	5.4	-40.5
Sales before adjust.	**143.2**	**169.0**	**-15.3**
Sett. of prior period adjust.	-11.5	-0.2	
Adjust. for open positions	-9.5	12.7	
Hedging results	9.0	0.0	
Sales after adjust.	**131.1**	**181.6**	**-27.8**

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

In 1Q20, total sales before adjustments amounted to USD 143.2 MM, a decrease of 15.3% as compared to the USD 169.0 MM recorded in 1Q19. This was mainly due to the lower base metals prices (zinc, lead, copper) and reduced production, partially offset by the reduced concentrate inventories.

In 1Q20, sales adjustments were negative (USD 12.1 MM), as compared to the positive adjustments recorded in 1Q19 (USD 12.6 MM). In 1Q20, sales adjustments included final settlements of USD -11.5 MM, and negative provisions related to open shipments of USD -9.5 MM explained by the deterioration of the forward price curve at the end of 1Q20, and positive hedge results of USD 9.0 MM. Total sales after adjustments decreased by 27.8%, from USD 181.6 MM in 1Q19 to USD 131.1 MM in 1Q20.

- **Cost of Goods Sold**

Table 8: Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of Goods Sold (millions USD)	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Volcan Production	**125.6**	**134.9**	**-6.9**
Volcan Production Cost	85.9	90.5	-5.1
D&A from Production Cost	33.4	46.7	-28.5
Extraordinary Costs	0.0	0.4	-100.0
Variation of Inventories	6.4	-2.7	
Workers Participation	**0.0**	**1.3**	**-100.0**
Total	**125.6**	**136.2**	**-7.7**

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

Total cost of goods sold decreased by 7.7%, from USD 136.2 MM in 1Q19 to USD 125.6 MM in 1Q20. This is explained by the USD 13.3 MM reduction of depreciation and amortization, due to the non-depreciation of the Oxides Plant assets which are considered assets held for sale for accounting purposes, as a result of the purchase agreement executed with Cerro de Pasco Resources. Similarly, the cost of production decreased by USD 4.6 MM due to the lower volumes of production resulting from the suspension of operations since March 17 due to COVID-19.

- **Gross Margin and Gross Profit**

The Company's gross margin decreased from 25% in 1Q19 to 4% in 1Q20, mainly due to lower base metals prices and the negative effect of sales adjustments resulting from the negative trend of forward price curves at the end of 1Q20. Gross profit decreased from USD 45.4 MM in 1Q19 to USD 5.5 MM in 1Q20.

- **Administrative Expenses**

Administrative expenses decreased by 21.4%, from USD 9.8 MM in 1Q19 to USD 7.7 MM in 1Q20, mainly due to the lower personnel expenses provisions and workers' participation provisions in line with the Company's lower profits.

- **Exploration Expenses**

Exploration expenses decreased from USD 2.4 MM in 1Q19 to USD 1.5 MM in 1Q20, as a result of the reduced execution of exploration projects due to the suspension caused by COVID-19.

- **Sale expenses**

Sales expenses in 1Q20 totaled USD 4.71 MM, a figure similar to the USD 4.68 MM reported in 1Q19.

- **Other Income and Expenses**

In 1Q20, the net amount of other income and expenses was positive, USD 0.1 MM versus a negative amount of USD -3.9 MM in 1Q19. It is important to note that the main items reported under this category of the income statement are the energy business, expenses resulting from suspended operations at Cerro de Pasco, Vinchos, Río Pallanga, Paragsha and Mahr Túnel, non-deductible expenses, contingency provisions and contributions to OEFA and OSINERGMIN.

- **Financial Expenses and Exchange-Rate Difference**

Net financial expenses totaled USD 11.5 MM in 1Q20, compared to net financial expenses worth USD 11.1 MM in 1Q19, mainly explained by higher overdraft and financial expenses.

Exchange-rate losses totaling USD -2.3 MM were registered in 1Q20, as compared to the exchange-rate gain reported in 1Q19 (USD 0.7 MM).

- **Income Tax and Royalties**

Royalties decreased from USD 2.1 MM in 1Q19 to USD 1.3 MM in 1Q20, while income tax decreased from USD -3.8 MM in 1Q19 to USD -0.7 MM in 1Q20, not taking into account taxes related to exceptional items.

- **Net Profit and EBITDA**

Net profit before exceptional items decreased from USD 8.4 MM in 1Q19 to USD -24.1 MM in 1Q20, mainly due to reduced sales as a result of lower metals prices and sales adjustments resulting from the negative trend of forward price curves at the end of 1Q20.

Moreover, in 1Q20, net exceptional expenses of USD -7.3 MM were recorded in connection of the suspension of operations resulting from COVID-19.

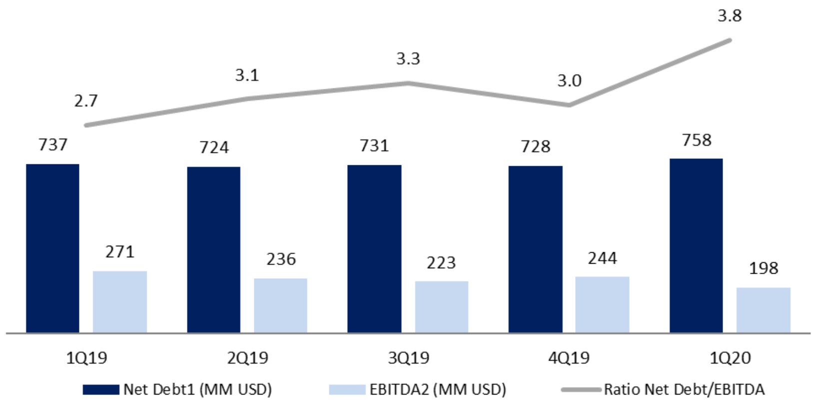
EBITDA decreased from USD 73.7 MM in 1Q19 to USD 27.3 MM in 1Q20, mainly due to a lower gross margin.

2.5 Liquidity and Creditworthiness

In 1Q20, cash generated by mining operations after investments totaled USD -18.2 MM. Interests paid amounted to USD -16.6 MM and net financing cash flow was USD 55.2 MM. This increased financing cash flow ensured the Company's liquidity during the uncertainty caused by COVID-19. Therefore, during 1Q20, the resulting total cash flow was USD 20.4 MM, and the total cash balance as of March 31, 2020, was USD 56.6 MM.

As of March 31, 2020, the net debt/EBITDA ratio was 3.8, higher than in the previous quarter, mainly due to the lower EBITDA accumulated in the last 12 months and a higher net debt.

Figure 4: Net Debt / EBITDA Ratio Evolution



1 Debt does not include the operating leases fee according to NIIF16 or the current interest
2 EBITDA for the last 12 months.
Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

2. Results by Operating Unit

3.1 Yauli Unit Operating Results

Table 10: Yauli Production

Yauli Production	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Mineral extraction (thousands MT)	**603**	**743**	**-18.9**
Mineral treatment (thousands MT)	**597**	**737**	**-19.0**
Fines Content			
Zinc (thousands FMT)	27.7	31.0	-10.6
Lead (thousands FMT)	4.6	5.2	-10.9
Copper (thousands FMT)	0.4	0.7	-33.3
Silver (million Oz)	1.6	1.6	0.0
Gold (thousands Oz)	1.3	1.4	-4.9

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

In the first quarter, ore extracted at the Yauli Unit decreased by 18.9% as compared to the same quarter of the previous year, mainly explained by suspended operations since March 17 due to COVID-19. The ore treated at the Yauli Unit concentrator plants decreased by 19.0% in 1Q20, as compared to the same period of the previous year.

With regard to fines, in 1Q20, zinc, lead, copper and gold production decreased by 10.6%, 10.9%, 33.3% and 4.9%, respectively, as compared to 1Q19. Silver production remained unchanged as compared to 1Q19.

Table 11: Yauli Cost of Production

Yauli Production Cost	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Production Cost (MM USD)	**45.0**	**47.8**	**-5.8**
Extraction Cost	26.5	27.7	-4.1
Treatment Cost	18.5	20.1	-8.2
Unit Cost (USD/MT)	**75.0**	**64.6**	**16.1**
Extraction Cost	44.0	37.2	18.3
Treatment Cost	30.9	27.3	13.3

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

In 1Q20, the absolute cost of production decreased by 5.8%, from USD 47.8 MM in 1Q19 to USD 45.0 MM in 1Q20. This is mainly explained by lower production volumes. For the same reason, the unit cost of production increased by 16.1%, from 64.6 USD/MT in 1Q19 to 75.0 USD/MT in 1Q20.

Table 12: Yauli Operating Investments

Yauli Operating Investment (MM USD)	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Local Exploration	2.1	3.3	-36.0
Mine Development	9.9	10.5	-5.6
Plants and Tailings Dams	2.2	1.0	129.1
Mine and Infrastructure	4.3	5.0	-15.4
Electrical Infrastructure	0.2	0.2	-2.5
Support and Others	0.4	1.0	-55.6
Total[1]	**19.1**	**20.9**	**-8.7**

[1] The investments include the amortization of operating leases by application of IFRS 16, resulting USD 3.0 MM in 1Q20.

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

In 1Q20, operating investments at the Yauli Unit totaled USD 19.1 MM, 8.7% lower than the USD 20.9 MM figure for 1Q19, explained by lower investments in exploration, developments, mine infrastructure, and support, partially offset by higher investment in plants and tailings dams.

3.2 Chungar Unit Operating Results

Table 13: Chungar Production

Chungar Production	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Mineral extraction (thousands MT)	**387**	**413**	**-6.3**
Mineral treatment (thousands MT)	**351**	**435**	**-19.3**
Fines Content			
Zinc (thousands FMT)	14.8	18.5	-20.1
Lead (thousands FMT)	4.4	4.4	-0.8
Copper (thousands FMT)	0.3	0.3	-3.1
Silver (million Oz)	0.8	0.8	-7.3

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

In 1Q20, ore extracted at Chungar decreased by 6.3% as compared to 1Q19, due to fewer days of operation resulting from the COVID-19 situation. Similarly, ore volumes treated in 1Q20 decreased by 19.3%, as compared to the same quarter in the previous year.

With regard to zinc, lead and silver, in 1Q20, production decreased by 20.1%, 0.8%, and 7.3%, respectively.

Table 14: Chungar Cost of Production

Chungar Production Cost	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Production Cost (MM USD)	**22.9**	**23.8**	**-3.9**
Extraction Cost	12.8	13.6	-6.4
Treatment Cost	10.1	10.2	-0.4
Unit Cost (USD/MT)	**61.9**	**56.5**	**9.6**
Extraction Cost	33.0	33.1	-0.1
Treatment Cost	28.9	23.4	23.3

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

In 1Q20, the cost of production in absolute terms decreased by 3.9%, from USD 23.8 MM in 1Q19 to USD 22.9 MM in 1Q20, while the unit cost of production increased by 9.6%, from 56.5 USD/MT in 1Q19 to 61.9 USD/MT in 1Q20, due to lower processed volumes.

Table 15: Chungar Operating Investments

Chungar Operating Investment (MM USD)	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Local Exploration	1.5	1.6	-9.7
Mine Development	3.7	5.3	-30.1
Plants and Tailings Dams	0.2	0.7	-74.6
Mine and Infrastructure	2.3	2.0	18.1
Electrical Infrastructure	0.2	0.3	-17.7
Support and Others	0.3	0.9	-69.7
Total	**8.1**	**10.7**	**-24.1**

[1] The investments include the amortization of operating leases by application of IFRS 16, resulting USD 1.3 MM in 1Q20.

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

Operating investments fell by 24.1%, from USD 10.7 MM in 1Q19 to USD 8.1 MM in 1Q20, mainly due to lower investments in developments, plants and tailings dams and support areas, partially offset by greater investments in mine infrastructure.

3.3 Alpamarca Unit Operating Results

Table 16: Alpamarca Production

Alpamarca Production	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Mineral extraction (thousands MT)	**120**	**227**	**-47.4**
Mineral treatment (thousands MT)	**198**	**224**	**-11.5**
Fines Content			
Zinc (thousands FMT)	1.5	1.2	22.1
Lead (thousands FMT)	1.0	0.9	12.2
Copper (thousands FMT)	0.1	0.1	-14.0
Silver (million Oz)	0.2	0.3	-12.1

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

In 1Q20, ore volumes extracted at the Alpamarca Unit decreased by 47.4% compared to the same quarter of the previous year, due to the lower volumes of ore from the open pit during the stripping stage and fewer days of operation. Extracted ore volumes decreased only by 11.5% compared to the same quarter of the previous year, mainly due to the use of ore from stockpiles.

In 1Q20, silver and copper production decreased by 12.1% and 14.0%, respectively, as compared to 1Q19, while zinc and lead production increased by 22% and 12.2%, respectively, explained by higher head grades of the ore from the new extraction zones in the open pit and from stockpiles.

Table 17: Alpamarca Cost of Production

Alpamarca Production Cost	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Production Cost (MM USD)	**5.0**	**4.8**	**3.9**
Extraction Cost	2.5	2.0	23.6
Treatment Cost	2.5	2.8	-10.4
Unit Cost (USD/MT)	**33.3**	**21.2**	**56.8**
Extraction Cost	20.7	8.8	134.8
Treatment Cost	12.6	12.4	1.2

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

In 1Q20, the absolute cost of production was USD 5.0 MM, 3.9% higher than the USD 4.8 MM figure for the same quarter of the previous year, due to a greater stripping cost at the Alpamarca open pit and the improvement of operating and safety standards. The unit cost increased by 56.8%, from 21.2 USD/MT in 1Q19 to 33.3 USD/MT in 1Q20, additionally affected by lower production volumes.

Table 18: Alpamarca Operating Investments

Alpamarca Operating Inv. (MM USD)	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Local Exploration	0.1	0.0	
Plants and Tailings Dams	0.0	0.3	-99.0
Mine and Infrastructure	0.2	0.0	
Support and Others	0.0	0.0	-67.1
Total[1]	**0.3**	**0.4**	**-19.8**

[1] The investments include the amortization of operating leases by application of IFRS 16, resulting USD 0.08 MM in 1Q20.

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

Operating investments fell by 19.8% in 1Q20 as compared to the same quarter of the previous year, mainly due to lower investments in plants and tailings dams, partially offset by greater investments in explorations and mine infrastructure.

3.4 Cerro de Pasco Unit Operating Results

Table 19: Cerro de Pasco Production

Cerro de Pasco Production	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Mineral extraction (thousands MT)	**382**	**375**	**1.8**
Mineral treatment (thousands MT)	**382**	**375**	**1.8**
Fines Content			
Zinc (thousands FMT)	3.3	3.1	6.9
Lead (thousands FMT)	1.4	0.9	45.7
Silver (million Oz)	0.1	0.1	25.3

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

In 1Q20, ore volumes from stockpiles processed at Cerro de Pasco increased by 1.8% compared to the same quarter of the previous year, from 375 thousand MT in 1Q19 to 382 thousand MT in 1Q20.

Accordingly, in 1Q20, zinc, lead and silver production grew by 6.9%, 45.7% and 25.3%, respectively, as compared to 1Q19.

Table 20: Cerro de Pasco Cost of Production

Cerro de Pasco Production Cost	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Production Cost (MM USD)	**5.6**	**6.0**	**-6.2**
Extraction Cost	0.9	0.0	
Treatment Cost	4.7	6.0	-20.9
Unit Cost (USD/MT)	**14.7**	**16.0**	**-7.9**
Extraction Cost	2.3	0.0	
Treatment Cost	12.4	16.0	-22.3

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

Absolute cost declined by 6.2%, from USD 6.0 MM in 1Q19 to USD 5.6 MM during 1Q20, while unit cost fell by 7.9%, from 16.0 USD/MT in 1Q19 to 14.7 USD/MT.

Table 21: Cerro de Pasco Operating Investments

Cerro de Pasco Operating Inv. (MM USD)	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Local Exploration	0.0	0.1	-100.0
Plants and Tailings Dams	0.0	1.2	-97.3
Mine and Infrastructure	0.1	0.0	
Support and Others	0.0	0.4	-99.3
Total[1]	**0.1**	**1.7**	**-94.7**

[1] The investments include the amortization of operating leases by application of IFRS 16, resulting USD 0.05 MM in 1Q20.
Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

Operating investments decreased from USD 1.7 MM in 1Q19 to USD 0.1 MM in 1Q20, due to lower investments in the Ocroyoc tailings dam and support areas.

3.5 Oxides Plant Operating Results

Table 22: Oxides Plant Production

Oxides Plant Production	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Mineral extraction (thousands MT)	**155**	**198**	**-21.8**
Mineral treatment (thousands MT)	**155**	**198**	**-21.8**
Fines Content			
Silver (million Oz)	0.6	0.6	0.1
Gold (Oz)	1,129	3,335	-66.1

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

Ore volumes treated at the Oxides Plant decreased by 21.8%, from 198 thousand MT in 1Q19 to 155 thousand MT in 1Q20.

In 1Q20, silver production increased by 0.1% and gold decreased by 66.1% compared to 1Q19, due to variations in the grades of processed ore.

Table 23: Oxides Plant Cost of Production

Oxides Plant Production Cost	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Production Cost (MM USD)	**7.4**	**8.1**	**-9.2**
Extraction Cost	1.5	1.3	21.5
Treatment Cost	5.8	6.9	-14.8
Unit Cost (USD/MT)	**47.5**	**40.9**	**16.2**
Extraction Cost	9.8	6.3	55.3
Treatment Cost	37.7	34.6	9.0

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

In 1Q20, the absolute cost of production totaled USD 7.4 MM, 9.2% lower than in 1Q19, due to the lower treated volume. As a result, unit cost increased by 16.2%, from 40.9 USD/MT in 1Q19 to 47.5 USD/MT in 1Q20.

Table 24: Oxides Plant Operating Investments

Oxides Plant Operating Inv. (MM USD)	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Plants and Tailings Dams	0.2	1.3	-82.9
Mine and Infrastructure	0.3	0.0	1084.9
Support and Others	0.0	0.1	-100.0
Total[1]	**0.5**	**1.4**	**-63.0**

[1] The investments include the amortization of operating leases by application of IFRS 16, resulting USD 0.03 MM in 1Q20.

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

Operating investments decreased by 63.0%, from USD 1.4 MM in 1Q19 to USD 0.5 MM in 1Q20, mainly due to lower investments in the Ocroyoc tailings dam.

3. Energy

Table 25: Volcan's Electric Power Balance

Electric Balance (GWh)	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Energy generation	**119.6**	**86.0**	**39.2**
Chungar	36.6	42.5	-13.9
Tingo	0.0	2.3	-100.0
Huanchor	42.3	41.1	3.0
Rucuy	40.7	0.0	
Energy consumption	**171.9**	**181.4**	**-5.2**
Energy purchase	**135.3**	**136.6**	**-0.9**

Source: Volcan Cia. Minera

During 1Q20, Volcan's total consumption of electric power reached 171.9 GWh, with a maximum demand of 94.3 MW.

The 10 hydroelectric plants that belong to the Chungar Unit generated 36.6 GWh. This accounted for 30.6% of the Company's total consolidated consumption, at an average cost of 15.7 USD/MWh, including operating, maintenance and transmission costs.

Volcan purchased 135.3 GWh from the national central grid system (the SEIN) in order to meet its total consumption demand, at an average cost of 59.8 USD/MWh.

In 1Q20, the Huanchor Hydroelectric Plant produced 42.3 GWh, a 3% increase as compared to the same period of the previous year. The power of Huanchor Hydroelectric Plant was entirely sold to third parties.

The Rucuy Hydroelectric Plant produced 40.7 GWh in 1Q20, and the power was used to meet the commitments set forth in its renewable energy agreement (RER).

4. Final Comments

- In 1Q20, the Company's results were affected by the suspension of operations since March 17, resulting from the mandatory social lockdown ordered by the Government as a preventive measure against the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to the reduced production, the uncertainty generated by this situation around the world caused a significant drop of metals prices at the end of the quarter, resulting in negative settlements and sales adjustment provisions.

- To preserve the liquidity needed to face the situation created by COVID-19, the Company secured the credit lines maintained with local banks. Moreover, a series of measures were taken to optimize costs and working capital while normal operations remain restricted.

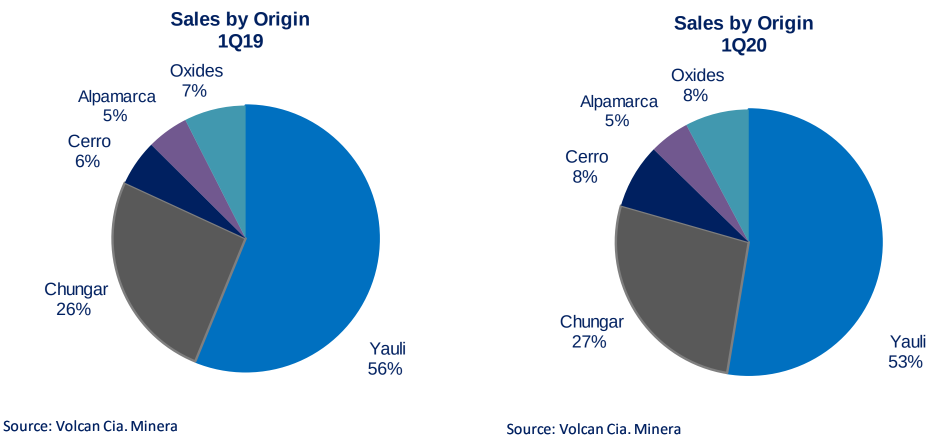
- During the suspension of operations, the Company ensured the adequate maintenance of its mines and facilities, guaranteeing the safety of its personnel and environment protection.

- The necessary protocols have been developed, and the facilities have been adapted at all the operating units to ensure the safe return of the workers, respecting social distance and observing all guidelines and measures stipulated by the Government.

- ## Annexes

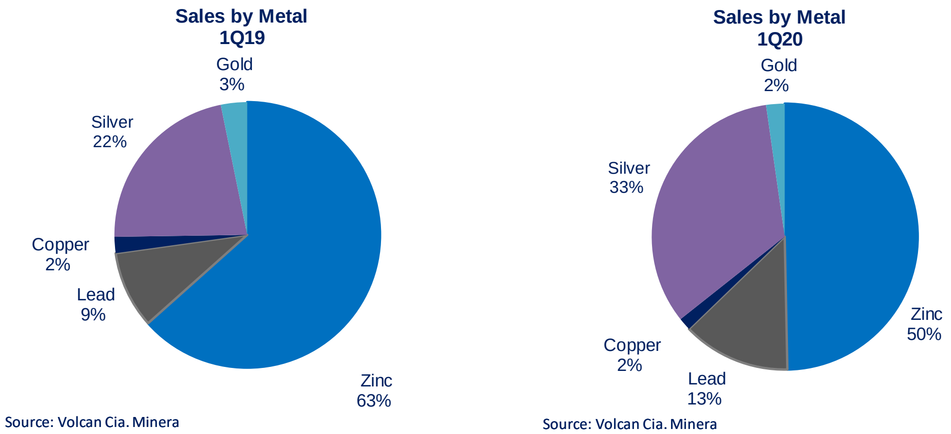
Annex 1: Sales Breakdown

Figure 5: Sales by Origin (percentage of value in USD)



The distribution of sales by origin reflects an increase in the contribution of the Oxides Plant and Cerro de Pasco in total sales, while the contribution by Yauli and Chungar decreased due to lower production volumes.

Figure 6: Sales by Metal (percentage of value in USD)



The distribution of sales by metal in 1Q20 reflects a decrease in the participation of zinc as compared to 1Q19, while the contribution of silver increased, due to higher prices. Lead contribution also grew, resulting from higher sales of lead concentrates from inventories.

Annex 2: Average Spot Prices

Spot Prices	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Zinc (USD/MT)	2,128	2,704	-21.3
Lead (USD/MT)	1,847	2,037	-9.3
Copper (USD/MT)	5,635	6,220	-9.4
Silver (USD/Oz)	16.9	15.6	8.8
Gold (USD/Oz)	1,584	1,305	21.4

Source: London Metal Exctange

Annex 3: Macroeconomic Indicators

Macroeconomic Indicators	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	var %
Exctange Rate (S/ x USD)	3.40	3.32	2.4
Inflation	1.82	2.25	-19.0

[1] Inflation of the last 12 months

Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru

VOLCAN

Lima, 04 de agosto 2020

RB-031-2020

Señores
Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores
Presente

De nuestra consideración:

Mediante la presente carta y conforme con lo dispuesto por el Reglamento de Hechos de Importancia e Información Reservada, aprobado por Resolución SMV N°005-2014-SMV/01 y como información complementaria, alcanzamos a ustedes la versión en idioma Inglés de los Estados Financieros y el Análisis y Discusión de la Gerencia correspondientes al 1er. Trimestre de 2020.

Atentamente,

VOLCAN COMPAÑÍA MINERA S.A.A.

Pedro Olortegui Perea
Representante Bursátil