

Teck

FORWARD TOGETHER



2020
ANNUAL
REPORT

2020 ANNUAL REPORT

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On the cover: Rebecca Nielsen, Engineer-In-Training Geotech at Highland Valley Copper in British Columbia, Canada. Photo taken with all necessary COVID-19 protocols in place to ensure health and safety.

Our Business

Teck is a diversified resource company committed to responsible mining and mineral development with business units focused on copper, zinc, steelmaking coal, and energy. Headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia (B.C.), Canada, we own or have interests in 10 operating mines, a large metallurgical complex, and several major development projects in the Americas. We have expertise across a wide range of activities related to exploration, development, mining and minerals processing, including smelting and refining, health and safety, environmental protection, materials stewardship, recycling and research.

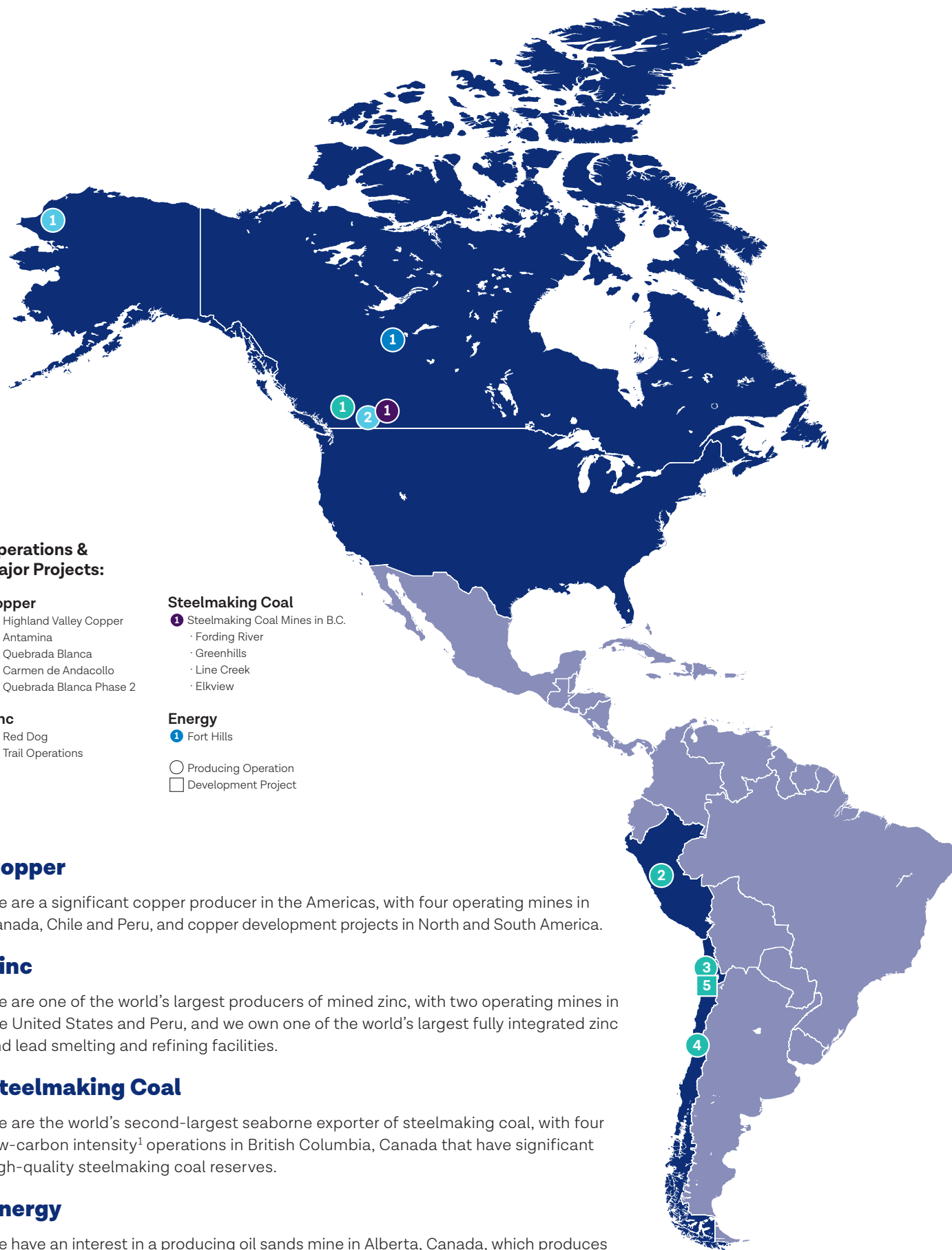
Our corporate strategy is focused on exploring for, developing, acquiring and operating world-class, long-life assets in stable jurisdictions that operate through multiple price cycles. We maximize productivity and efficiency at our existing operations, maintain a strong balance sheet, and are nimble in recognizing and acting on opportunities. The pursuit of sustainability guides our approach to business, and we recognize that our success depends on our ability to ensure safe workplaces, collaborative community relationships and a healthy environment.

Mineral reserve and resource estimates for our properties are disclosed in our most recent Annual Information Form, which is available on our website at www.teck.com, under Teck's profile at www.sedar.com (SEDAR), and on the EDGAR section of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) website at www.sec.gov.

Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report contains forward-looking statements. Please refer to the "Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements" on page 70.

All dollar amounts expressed throughout this report are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.



Operations & Major Projects:

Copper

- 1 Highland Valley Copper
- 2 Antamina
- 3 Quebrada Blanca
- 4 Carmen de Andacollo
- 5 Quebrada Blanca Phase 2

Steelmaking Coal

- 1 Steelmaking Coal Mines in B.C.
 - Fording River
 - Greenhills
 - Line Creek
 - Elkview

Zinc

- 1 Red Dog
- 2 Trail Operations

Energy

- 1 Fort Hills
- Producing Operation
- Development Project

Copper

We are a significant copper producer in the Americas, with four operating mines in Canada, Chile and Peru, and copper development projects in North and South America.

Zinc

We are one of the world’s largest producers of mined zinc, with two operating mines in the United States and Peru, and we own one of the world’s largest fully integrated zinc and lead smelting and refining facilities.

Steelmaking Coal

We are the world’s second-largest seaborne exporter of steelmaking coal, with four low-carbon intensity¹ operations in British Columbia, Canada that have significant high-quality steelmaking coal reserves.

Energy

We have an interest in a producing oil sands mine in Alberta, Canada, which produces a low-carbon intensity product.

¹ Carbon intensity in this context refers to the GHG emissions per tonne of product produced (e.g., GHG per tonne of steelmaking coal).

2020 Highlights

Safety

- All sites implemented comprehensive measures to manage through the global pandemic, protect the health and safety of employees and communities, and operate responsibly
- Health and safety performance in 2020 was the best on record for Teck, with a 32% reduction in High-Potential Incident Frequency and a 23% reduction in Lost-Time Disabling Injury Frequency
- Created a \$20 million COVID-19 Response Fund to provide direct support to critical services in communities

Financial

- Revenues of \$8.9 billion and cash flow from operations of \$1.6 billion
- Gross profit before depreciation and amortization of \$2.8 billion
- Liquidity remained strong at \$6.5 billion, including \$450 million of cash
- Returned \$106 million in cash to shareholders through dividends and completed \$207 million of share buybacks in 2020
- Exceeded our cost reduction target, realizing more than \$1.0 billion in savings as of the end of 2020

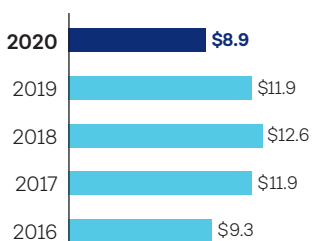
Operating and Development

- Achieved our target for our Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 project of 40% overall completion at the end of 2020, with the construction workforce ramped back up to pre-COVID-19 levels
- Structurally shifted the cost base of our steelmaking coal business lower with the closure of our Cardinal River Operations, completion of the expansion of our Elkview Operations, planned decrease in strip ratios and value supported by RACE21™
- Advanced measures to reduce costs and improve reliability of our steelmaking coal supply chain through new rail and terminal agreements and significant progress of the Neptune Bulk Terminals upgrade project

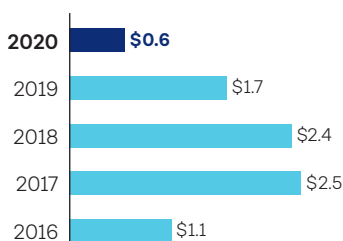
Sustainability

- Launched an updated sustainability strategy with new goals, including becoming carbon neutral across all operations and activities by 2050
- Ranked as the top mining company for Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) performance by the S&P 200 Dow Jones Sustainability World Index, Sustainalytics and FTSE4Good, and as the top company overall in North America by Vigeo Eiris; also ranked in the top tier of our industry by MSCI, ISS ESG and Refinitiv
- Named to the Forbes World's Best Employers 2020 list, Canada's Top Employers for Young People 2021 and as one of Canada's Top 100 Employers for the fourth consecutive year by Mediacorp Canada's Top Employers program
- Named to the 2021 Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index for the fourth straight year

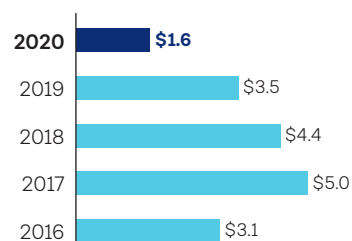
Revenues
(\$ in billions)



Adjusted Profit Attributable to Shareholders⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
(\$ in billions)



Cash Flow from Operations⁽⁴⁾
(\$ in billions)



Notes:

(1) Non-GAAP Financial Measure. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.

(2) See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for reconciliation.

(3) Certain 2019 and 2018 comparatives have been restated, while 2017 and prior years have not been restated.

(4) Certain 2017 comparatives have been restated, while 2016 and prior years have not been restated.



Letter from the Chair

Sheila A. Murray
Chair of the Board

To the Shareholders

When I was appointed Chair of Teck's Board of Directors in February 2020, I could not have imagined the unprecedented challenges that were just ahead for our company and for society. As we reflect on a year since the onset of COVID-19 changed the world, I could not be more proud of how the Teck team has met this challenge and worked together to ensure the safety of our people and the continuity of our business.

I want to offer my sincere gratitude to all Teck employees, who demonstrated incredible strength and compassion in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Together you rose to the challenge, exemplifying remarkable resilience during extraordinarily difficult circumstances, supporting each other and our communities, and moving our business forward safely and responsibly. On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would also like to thank our shareholders, customers, suppliers, all levels of government, Indigenous groups and the communities where we operate for your support during 2020. Despite the many unprecedented challenges presented by the global pandemic, the Teck team remained focused and advanced key priorities while maintaining operations and supporting jobs and economic activity throughout the communities in which we operate. As vaccines are distributed and fiscal stimulus plans are rolled out to support global economic recovery, the Teck Board remains focused on ensuring we are well positioned to support responsible execution of those strategic priorities and managing risk across all aspects of the business.

This focus includes executing on our copper growth strategy. In particular, we are advancing construction of the long-life, low-cost Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 (QB2) project in Chile, which will double Teck's copper production on a consolidated basis when complete. We are also closely following the implementation of our plans to optimize our steelmaking coal business following the decision to close our Cardinal River Operations and replace it with lower-cost coal production from our Elkview Operations expansion. Together with improvements to our supply chain, such as our Neptune Bulk Terminals upgrade and new rail and terminal agreements, these initiatives have strengthened our steelmaking coal business substantially for 2021 and beyond.

These strategic moves position Teck well for the future, particularly when combined with our RACE21™ innovation program and continued focus on strong environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance to support Teck's position as one of the world's most sustainable mining companies. In 2020, we continued to lead in areas that reflect societal priorities, which include an increased focus on managing sustainability issues such as climate change, water, diversity and inclusion, and communities. That work involved setting out a new sustainability strategy with ambitious goals, including a commitment to being carbon neutral by 2050. While we are encouraged by the recognition of Teck's sustainability efforts, such as our ongoing inclusion in the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index, your Board remains focused on continuous improvement and being a global leader in ESG performance. This also includes supporting our world-class team of people and continuing to be a leading employer, as was recognized in 2020 when we were named to the Forbes World's Top Employers list.

Your Board is working hard to ensure that our track record of success continues well into the future. I am extremely proud of our company's adaptability and resiliency, and I strongly believe that 2020 served as a reminder that together we have the ability to overcome any challenges we face. Looking to the future, we will remain focused on advancing strategic priorities, supporting the communities where we operate, and delivering value to our shareholders as we move forward, together.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sheila A. Murray".

Sheila A. Murray, Chair of the Board
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
February 17, 2021



Letter from the CEO

Donald R. Lindsay
President and Chief Executive Officer

To the Shareholders

2020 was unlike any year we've experienced, with a global pandemic that had an unprecedented impact and that required new ways of working and living. Yet through it all, the Teck team rose to the challenge and moved forward together to advance our priorities.

Thanks in no small part to the strong culture of health and safety our people have worked to build over the years, Teck was able to quickly respond to the pandemic. We implemented comprehensive protocols and preventive measures to safeguard our people and transitioned thousands of employees to remote work overnight. We made tough but necessary decisions to ensure safety, including temporarily reducing crew sizes at our operations and suspending construction at our Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 (QB2) project in Chile. These measures allowed us to keep operating, maintain jobs and continue providing essential metals and minerals for the world.

In keeping with our long-standing track record of supporting the communities in which we operate, we focused on helping those who have been hard hit by the pandemic by establishing a \$20 million COVID-19 response fund to support healthcare and community organizations such as food banks in communities where we operate. As well, we looked at how we can contribute to protecting our communities in the long term through the expansion of our Copper & Health Program, which promotes the use of antimicrobial copper coatings in healthcare and public transit settings, with the goal of reducing transmission of infections like COVID-19.

Health and safety is a core value at Teck and our first consideration in everything we do. Our health and safety performance in 2020 was the best on record, with a 32% reduction in High-Potential Incidents from 2019. However, we were deeply saddened by a fatality that took place in January 2021 at our Red Dog Operations. In response to the incident, we are carrying out an in-depth investigation to learn as much as possible and implement measures to prevent a reoccurrence.

In spite of the challenges of 2020, we continued to operate responsibly, advance our business strategy and strengthen Teck for the future. We maintained our focus and progressed our key priorities of advancing copper production growth, enhancing the efficiency of our steelmaking coal logistics chain, implementing our RACE21™ business transformation program, and reducing costs—all while maintaining strong health and safety and sustainability performance.

Advancing Copper Growth

Copper is an essential material for the global transition to a low-carbon future. Renewable energy systems can require up to 10 times more copper compared to traditional energy systems, and a zero-emission electric vehicle needs up to four times as much copper as an internal combustion vehicle.

As such, the low-carbon transition will drive increased copper demand in the near and long term. To support this global transition, we continued in 2020 to advance our strategy of growing copper production and rebalancing our portfolio towards copper. In spite of the challenges posed by COVID-19, we achieved our year-end target of 40% completion of QB2 which, once operating at full capacity, will double Teck's copper production on a consolidated basis and significantly advance our copper growth strategy.

Letter from the CEO

Improving Steelmaking Coal Logistics and Productivity

We also continued to improve our low-carbon intensity steelmaking coal business in 2020, strengthening our logistics through rail and terminal agreements and upgrades at Neptune Bulk Terminals. When complete this year, the Neptune upgrades will increase terminal-loading capacity, improve our capability to meet our delivery commitments and lower our overall transportation costs. In addition, we structurally reduced our mine operating costs with the closure of our higher-cost Cardinal River Operations, replacing this production through the expansion of our lower-cost Elkview Operations. Collectively, these improvements position us well to meet steelmaking coal demand growth as the rollout of vaccines and fiscal stimulus drive the global economic recovery.

Implementing the RACE21™ Business Transformation

RACE21™ is Teck's business transformation program, which focuses on harnessing innovation and technology to strengthen productivity, health and safety, and sustainability. In 2020, we advanced a broad range of initiatives, including using machine learning to analyze data and provide real-time recommendations to our front-line operators to maximize throughput at our processing plants and automation. This will improve safety and maximize the efficiency of our mobile mining fleets. Moving forward, we will continue to implement and scale up technologies to optimize our operations.

Implementing Cost Reductions

We implemented a company-wide program beginning in 2019 to reduce operating costs and planned capital spending for the third quarter of 2019 and all of 2020, targeting total reductions of approximately \$500 million. As of the end of 2020 we had exceeded this target, achieving a total of approximately \$1.0 billion of reductions from previously planned spending across 2019 and 2020.

Financial Performance

In 2020 we maintained our strong financial position, despite challenging market conditions in the wake of COVID-19. Revenues were \$8.9 billion, and gross profit before depreciation and amortization was \$2.8 billion. We ended the year with \$450 million of cash and \$6.5 billion of liquidity, and our balance sheet remains strong. We also returned \$106 million in cash to shareholders through dividends and completed \$207 million of share buybacks.

Sustainability Performance

2020 was a milestone year for our sustainability efforts, marking the 20th year of our annual Sustainability Report as well as the 10th anniversary of our sustainability strategy. In 2020, we updated our sustainability strategy to meet changing global expectations and to position us for the future. This included setting ambitious, new long-term priorities and goals under eight strategic themes, including a goal to become a carbon-neutral operator by 2050.

We also took major steps toward achieving this goal, entering into renewable energy agreements to supply 50% of the power for our QB2 project and 100% of the power for our Carmen de Andacollo Operations. Together, these agreements will eliminate 1 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions annually and demonstrate our commitment to making real progress on our path to decarbonization.

We were recognized for our sustainability efforts in the year, being named the top-ranked mining company on the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index, while also being named to the Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations list by Corporate Knights. Sustainalytics also ranks Teck first in its Diversified Metals and Mining category, and we are currently listed on the MSCI World ESG Leaders Index, FTSE4Good Index, Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index and Jantzi Social Index.

Our People

In a year that saw unexpected global challenges, our people rose to the occasion and worked to move our company forward together like never before. We worked closely with communities, unions and other stakeholders to ensure we could continue operating safely and responsibly.

Our leadership team also underwent significant change in 2020 with the appointment of three experienced senior executives to help advance our key priorities: Red Conger, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer; Jonathan Price, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer; and Nicholas Hooper, Senior Vice President, Corporate Development. Ron Millos, our former Senior Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer; Dale Andres, our former Senior Vice President, Base Metals; and Andrew Golding, Senior Vice President, Corporate Development, announced their retirements in 2020, as did Vice Presidents Chris Dechert, Scott Wilson, Mark Edwards and Keith Stein in early 2021. I want to thank all these individuals for their many significant contributions to our business over many years.

Forward Together

I am incredibly proud of how much we accomplished during such an unprecedented time. Our team was put to the test and persevered, maintaining a strong focus on health and safety while advancing our key priorities. In 2021, we will continue to strengthen our business, provide value to our shareholders, support the global transition to a low-carbon future and provide the metals and minerals that are essential to our modern world.



Donald R. Lindsay
President and Chief Executive Officer
Vancouver, B.C., Canada
February 17, 2021

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Our business is exploring for, acquiring, developing and producing natural resources. We are organized into business units focused on copper, zinc, steelmaking coal, and energy. These are supported by our corporate offices, which manage our corporate growth initiatives and provide marketing, administrative, technical, health, safety, environment, community, financial and other services.

Through our interests in mining and processing operations in Canada, the United States (U.S.), Chile and Peru, we are an important producer of copper, one of the world's largest producers of mined zinc, the world's second-largest seaborne exporter of steelmaking coal and we have an interest in a producing oil sands mine. We also produce lead, silver, molybdenum and various specialty and other metals, chemicals and fertilizers. We actively explore for copper, zinc and gold, and we hold interests in oil sands assets in the Athabasca region of Alberta, Canada.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of our results of operations is prepared as at February 17, 2021 and should be read in conjunction with our audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. Unless the context otherwise dictates, a reference to Teck, Teck Resources, the Company, us, we or our refers to Teck Resources Limited and its subsidiaries, including Teck Metals Ltd. and Teck Coal Partnership. All dollar amounts are in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated, and are based on our 2020 audited annual consolidated financial statements that are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. In addition, we use certain financial measures, which are identified throughout the Management's Discussion and Analysis in this report, that are not measures recognized under IFRS and do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" on page 59 for an explanation of these financial measures and reconciliation to the most directly comparable financial measures under IFRS.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements. You should review the cautionary statement on forward-looking statements under the heading "Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements" on page 70, which forms part of this Management's Discussion and Analysis, as well as the risk factors discussed in our most recent Annual Information Form.

Additional information about us, including our most recent Annual Information Form, is available on our website at www.teck.com, under Teck's profile at www.sedar.com (SEDAR), and on the EDGAR section of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) website at www.sec.gov.

Business Unit Results

The following table shows a summary of our production of our major commodities for the last five years and estimated production for 2021.

Five-Year Production Record and Our Estimated Production in 2021

Principal Products		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 estimate ⁽³⁾
Copper ⁽¹⁾	thousand tonnes	324	287	294	297	276	283
Zinc							
Contained in concentrate ⁽¹⁾	thousand tonnes	662	659	705	640	587	598
Refined	thousand tonnes	312	310	303	287	305	305
Steelmaking coal	million tonnes	27.6	26.6	26.2	25.7	21.1	26.0
Bitumen ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	million barrels	–	–	6.8	12.3	8.4	10.4

Notes:

- (1) We include 100% of production and sales from our Quebrada Blanca and Carmen de Andacollo mines in our production and sales volumes, even though we do not own 100% of these operations, because we fully consolidate their results in our financial statements. We include 22.5% and 21.3% of production and sales from Antamina and Fort Hills, respectively, representing our proportionate ownership interest in these operations. Zinc contained in concentrate production includes co-product zinc production from our 22.5% interest in Antamina.
- (2) Fort Hills bitumen results for the year ended December 31, 2018 are included from June 1, 2018.
- (3) Production estimates for 2021 represent the midpoint of our production guidance range.

Average commodity prices and exchange rates for the past three years, which are key drivers of our profit, are summarized in the following table.

	US\$					CAD\$				
	2020	% chg	2019	% chg	2018	2020	% chg	2019	% chg	2018
Copper (LME cash – \$/pound)	2.80	+3%	2.72	-8%	2.96	3.76	+4%	3.62	-6%	3.84
Zinc (LME cash – \$/pound)	1.03	-11%	1.16	-13%	1.33	1.38	-10%	1.54	-10%	1.72
Steelmaking coal (realized – \$/tonne)	113	-31%	164	-12%	187	152	-30%	218	-10%	243
Blended bitumen (realized – \$/barrel) ⁽¹⁾	27.99	-38%	45.20	+29%	35.12	37.51	-38%	60.12	+30%	46.14
Exchange rate (Bank of Canada)										
US\$1 = CAD\$	1.34	+1%	1.33	+2%	1.30					
CAD\$1 = US\$	0.75	0%	0.75	-3%	0.77					

Note:

- (1) Fort Hills blended bitumen results for the year ended December 31, 2018 are included from June 1, 2018.

Our revenues, gross profit before depreciation and amortization,^{1,2} and gross profit by business unit for the past three years are summarized in the following table.

(\$ in millions)	Revenues			Gross Profit (Loss) Before Depreciation and Amortization ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾			Gross Profit (Loss)		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Copper	\$ 2,419	\$ 2,469	\$ 2,714	\$ 1,242	\$ 1,080	\$ 1,355	\$ 859	\$ 617	\$ 877
Zinc	2,700	2,968	3,094	815	831	1,085	523	601	869
Steelmaking coal	3,375	5,522	6,349	1,009	2,904	3,770	277	2,112	3,040
Energy ⁽³⁾	454	975	407	(223)	144	(106)	(326)	10	(165)
Total	\$ 8,948	\$ 11,934	\$ 12,564	\$ 2,843	\$ 4,959	\$ 6,104	\$ 1,333	\$ 3,340	\$ 4,621

Notes:

- (1) Non-GAAP Financial Measure. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.
- (2) See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for reconciliation.
- (3) Fort Hills blended bitumen results for the year ended December 31, 2018 are included from June 1, 2018.

¹ Non-GAAP Financial Measure. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.

² See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for reconciliation.

Copper

In 2020, we produced 276,000 tonnes of copper from our Highland Valley Copper Operations in B.C., our 22.5% interest in Antamina in Peru, and our Carmen de Andacollo and Quebrada Blanca operations in Chile.

In 2020, our copper business unit accounted for 27% of our revenue and 44% of our gross profit before depreciation and amortization.

(\$ in millions)	Revenues			Gross Profit (Loss) Before Depreciation and Amortization ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾			Gross Profit (Loss)		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Highland Valley Copper	\$ 993	\$ 1,005	\$ 941	\$ 476	\$ 395	\$ 343	\$ 331	\$ 196	\$ 164
Antamina	868	900	1,061	566	614	794	414	457	652
Carmen de Andacollo	442	394	488	170	89	193	95	23	121
Quebrada Blanca	116	170	224	30	(18)	26	19	(59)	(59)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Total	\$ 2,419	\$ 2,469	\$ 2,714	\$ 1,242	\$ 1,080	\$ 1,355	\$ 859	\$ 617	\$ 877

Notes:

(1) Non-GAAP Financial Measure. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.

(2) See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for reconciliation.

(thousand tonnes)	Production ⁽¹⁾			Sales ⁽¹⁾		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Highland Valley Copper	119	121	101	119	124	103
Antamina	86	101	100	85	101	99
Carmen de Andacollo	58	54	67	59	55	64
Quebrada Blanca	13	21	26	14	21	26
Total	276	297	294	277	301	292

Note:

(1) We include 100% of production and sales from our Quebrada Blanca and Carmen de Andacollo mines in our production and sales volumes, even though we do not own 100% of these operations, because we fully consolidate their results in our financial statements. We include 22.5% of production and sales from Antamina, representing our proportionate ownership interest in the operation.

Operations

Highland Valley Copper

Our Highland Valley Copper Operations is located in south-central B.C. Gross profit was \$331 million in 2020, compared with \$196 million in 2019. The increase was primarily due to lower operating costs, reduced depreciation and amortization expense, and higher copper prices, partially offset by lower sales volumes resulting from a decrease in copper and molybdenum production. Gross profit before depreciation and amortization was \$476 million in 2020, compared to \$395 million in 2019 and \$343 million in 2018.

Highland Valley Copper's 2020 copper production was 119,300 tonnes, compared to 121,300 tonnes in 2019 and 100,800 tonnes in 2018. The decrease in 2020 production compared with 2019 was primarily due to lower mill throughput as a result of harder ores, offset by higher mill recoveries and copper grades. Molybdenum production was 50% lower in 2020 at 3.3 million pounds, compared to 6.6 million pounds in 2019, primarily due to substantially lower molybdenum grades and recovery, as anticipated in the mine plan.

Copper production in 2021 is anticipated to be between 128,000 and 133,000 tonnes, with lower production in the first half of 2021. This is lower than our previous guidance. We have identified the rock unit attributable to the decreased throughput and it is now incorporated in our throughput model. This will continue to be a component of the ore feed through 2022 and declines thereafter. Copper production from 2022 to 2024 is expected to be between 135,000 and 165,000 tonnes per year. Molybdenum production in 2021 is expected to be between 1.2 million and 1.8 million pounds, with production expected to be between 3.0 million and 4.5 million pounds per year from 2022 to 2024.

Antamina

We have a 22.5% share interest in Antamina, a copper-zinc mine in Peru. The other shareholders are BHP (33.75%), Glencore (33.75%) and Mitsubishi Corporation (10%). Gross profit in 2020 was \$414 million, compared with \$457 million in 2019. Gross profit in 2020 decreased from 2019 primarily due to a temporary shutdown due to COVID-19 in the second quarter, partially offset by higher copper prices and zinc sales. In 2020, our share of gross profit before depreciation and amortization was \$566 million, compared with \$614 million in 2019 and \$794 million in 2018.

On a 100% basis, Antamina's copper production in 2020 was 380,700 tonnes, compared to 448,500 tonnes in 2019, with the decrease primarily due to the temporary shutdown. Zinc production was 427,800 tonnes in 2020, an increase from 303,300 tonnes of production in 2019, primarily due to higher zinc grades and a higher proportion of copper-zinc ore processed as expected in the mine plan. In 2020, molybdenum production was 7.9 million pounds, which was similar to 2019.

Pursuant to a long-term streaming agreement made in 2015, Teck delivers an equivalent to 22.5% of payable silver sold by Compañía Minera Antamina S.A. to a subsidiary of Franco-Nevada Corporation (FNC). FNC pays a cash price of 5% of the spot price at the time of each delivery, in addition to an upfront acquisition price previously paid. In 2020, approximately 2.8 million ounces of silver were delivered under the agreement. After 86 million ounces of silver have been delivered under the agreement, the stream will be reduced by one-third. A total of 18.0 million ounces of silver have been delivered under the agreement from the effective date in 2015 to December 31, 2020.

Our 22.5% share of 2021 production at Antamina is expected to be in the range of 91,000 to 95,000 tonnes of copper, 95,000 to 100,000 tonnes of zinc and 1.0 to 1.4 million pounds of molybdenum. Our share of annual copper production is expected to average 90,000 tonnes from 2022 to 2024. Zinc production is expected to remain high through the next couple of years as a result of mine sequencing. Our share of zinc production is expected to average between 80,000 and 100,000 tonnes per year during 2022 to 2024, with annual production fluctuating due to feed grades and the amount of copper-zinc ore available to process. Our share of annual molybdenum production is expected to be between 2.0 and 3.0 million pounds between 2022 and 2024.

Carmen de Andacollo

We have a 90% interest in the Carmen de Andacollo mine, which is located in the Coquimbo Region of central Chile. The remaining 10% is owned by Empresa Nacional de Minería (ENAMI), a state-owned Chilean mining company. Gross profit increased to \$95 million in 2020 from \$23 million in 2019, with production and sales in 2019 impacted by a labour

strike. Gross profit before depreciation and amortization was \$170 million in 2020, compared to \$89 million in 2019 and \$193 million in 2018.

Carmen de Andacollo produced 55,400 tonnes of copper contained in concentrate in 2020, compared to 51,600 tonnes in 2019. The increase was primarily due to the labour strike in 2019, which impacted production, partially offset by lower copper grades. Copper cathode production was 2,000 tonnes in 2020, compared with 2,400 tonnes in 2019. Gold production of 49,200 ounces in 2020 was higher than the 46,800 ounces produced in 2019, with 100% of the gold produced for the account of RGLD Gold AG, a wholly owned subsidiary of Royal Gold, Inc. In effect, 100% of gold production from the mine has been sold to Royal Gold, Inc., who pays a cash price of 15% of the monthly average gold price at the time of each delivery, in addition to an upfront acquisition price previously paid.

Carmen de Andacollo's production in 2021 is expected to be in the range of 46,000 to 51,000 tonnes of copper, including approximately 1,000 tonnes of copper cathode. Production in 2021 is expected to be lower than 2020 due to lower copper grades. Annual copper in concentrate production is expected to be between 50,000 and 60,000 tonnes for 2022 to 2024.

Quebrada Blanca

Our Quebrada Blanca Operations is located in the Tarapacá Region of northern Chile. We have a 60% indirect interest in Compañía Minera Quebrada Blanca S.A. (QBSA). A 30% interest is owned indirectly by Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. and Sumitomo Corporation (together referred to as SMM/SC), and 10% is owned by ENAMI. ENAMI's 10% preference share interest in QBSA does not require ENAMI to fund capital spending.

Quebrada Blanca Operations

Quebrada Blanca's gross profit in 2020 was \$19 million, in comparison to a gross loss of \$59 million in 2019. The increase is primarily a result of substantially lower operating costs and reduced depreciation and amortization expense as the cathode operation nears the end of its operating life. Quebrada Blanca's gross profit before depreciation and amortization was \$30 million in 2020, compared to a loss of \$18 million in 2019 and a profit of \$26 million in 2018.

Mining operations ceased in the fourth quarter of 2018, and mining equipment and personnel have been redeployed to the Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 (QB2) project. The operation is now focused on secondary copper extraction from previous leach piles.

Quebrada Blanca produced 13,400 tonnes of copper cathode in 2020, compared to 21,100 tonnes in 2019, with the decrease due to the continued decline of cathode production, as planned. Cathode production has been extended to the end of 2021, with anticipated production of approximately 10,000 to 11,000 tonnes in 2021, with declining production rates in the second half of the year.

Quebrada Blanca Phase 2

The QB2 project is one of the world's largest undeveloped copper resources. QB2 is expected to have low operating costs, an initial mine life of 28 years and significant potential for further growth. Teck approved the QB2 project for full construction in December 2018.

On March 18, 2020, we temporarily suspended construction activities at the project to protect the health and safety of our employees and to support Chilean efforts to limit transmission of COVID-19. The project has subsequently ramped up in stages to pre-COVID-19 levels in accordance with plan and will continue to ramp up further as conditions permit, with peak construction workforce levels expected in the second quarter of 2021. The overall project progress through the end of December 31, 2020 met our year-end target of 40% overall completion. Significant focus remains on managing COVID-19 and the extensive protocols in place to protect the health and safety of our employees.

On March 31, 2020, we announced an updated capital cost estimate for the project of US\$5.2 billion, including escalation, and the go-forward spend from April 1, 2020 was estimated at US\$3.9 billion, assuming a CLP/USD of 775 over the remainder of the project. The estimate was based on a schedule that contemplated first production in the second quarter of 2022 and included a contingency of approximately US\$400 million. This updated estimate and schedule did not reflect the impact of COVID-19 on the project outlined below, including the temporary suspension of project construction activities due to the pandemic.

The temporary suspension due to COVID-19 in mid-March and impacts related to managing ramp-up and construction within the current COVID-19 environment has resulted in changes to both project capital costs and schedule. We have updated our estimate of the overall COVID-19 related costs based on the impacts to construction seen to date under the existing COVID-19 management protocols. However, additional cost risk remains, should the pandemic worsen or continue for a protracted period of time.

The impact of the construction suspension including estimated ramp-up costs and estimated costs associated with ongoing compliance with health and safety protocols in the context of COVID-19, as well as additional camp space that would not have been required absent COVID-19, are anticipated to be approximately US\$450 to US\$500 million, of which US\$197 million has been expensed. This is an increase of US\$50 million over previous guidance. This does not include interest that would have otherwise been capitalized if the project were not suspended.

The estimated capital cost of QB2 excluding costs associated with COVID-19 remains US\$5.2 billion as announced on March 31, 2020, including escalation and based on a CLP/USD exchange rate of 775 from April 1, 2020. The average realized exchange rate was approximately 800 from April 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020. The go-forward capital cost from January 1, 2021 is estimated at US\$3.2 billion, assuming a CLP/USD rate of 775 over the remainder of the project. A 25 CLP change in the CLP/USD exchange rate would change the capital cost by approximately US\$80 million.

First production is expected in the second half of 2022, in line with previous guidance, reflecting the estimate of schedule delay related to COVID-19, including demobilization, suspension and restart impacts.

Project development expenditures in 2020 were approximately US\$1.227 billion, with additional capital commitments as at December 31, 2020 of approximately US\$1.3 billion. The development of the project is based on a technical report that is compliant with National Instrument (NI) 43-101.

Quebrada Blanca Phase 3

Drilling and engineering studies for the Quebrada Blanca Phase 3 project progressed in 2020. A limited amount of work continues on targeted trade-off studies in preparation for the start of the prefeasibility study.

Other Copper Projects

Teck and our partners continue to advance the development of five base metals projects, Zafranal, San Nicolás, Galore Creek, Mesaba and Schaft Creek, collectively referred to as the Project Satellite assets. Work in 2021 at Zafranal will include submission of a Social and Environmental Impact Assessment in support of project permitting. Work at San Nicolás in 2021 will focus on completing a prefeasibility study and baseline environmental studies. At Galore Creek, a prefeasibility study and associated environmental and social baseline studies will be initiated. Limited baseline field studies and focused engineering work will be carried out at Mesaba and Schaft Creek.

In addition to the Project Satellite assets, Teck has a 50% interest in Compañía Minera NuevaUnión S.A., which owns the Relincho and La Fortuna projects. Newmont Corporation owns the remaining 50%. In 2020, limited work focused on a review of study results and an assessment of optimization opportunities, with assessments continuing in 2021.

Expenditures in 2021 on NuevaUnión and the Satellite assets in total are expected to increase over 2020 expenditures. Our 2020 capital expenditures for the Satellite assets were \$23 million and funding to NuevaUnión, which is accounted for as an equity investment, was \$11 million. Capital expenditures in 2021 for the Satellite assets are expected to be \$40 million and funding to NuevaUnión is expected to be \$5 million.

Markets

Copper prices on the London Metal Exchange (LME) averaged US\$2.80 per pound in 2020, up from an average of US\$2.72 per pound in 2019.

Copper stocks on the LME fell by 26% to 107,950 tonnes in 2020, and copper stocks on the Shanghai Futures Exchange fell by 30% to 86,700 tonnes, while COMEX warehouse stocks rose 120% to 68,400 tonnes. Combined exchange stocks decreased by 38,500 tonnes during 2020 and ended the year at 261,700 tonnes, or less than four weeks of global consumption, well below the 25-year average of 11.3 weeks of global consumption. Exchange stocks ended the year at six-year lows and came within 1,000 tonnes of reaching levels last seen in 2008. Total reported global stocks,

including producer, consumer, merchant and terminal stocks, stood at an estimated 18.8 days of global consumption versus the 25-year average of 26.9 days.

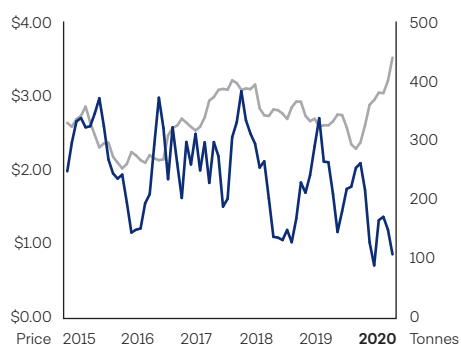
In 2020, global copper mine production decreased 1.4% according to Wood Mackenzie, a commodity research consultancy, with total production estimated at 20.6 million tonnes. Wood Mackenzie is forecasting a 3.5% increase in global mine production in 2021 to 21.3 million tonnes.

Copper scrap availability decreased in 2020 as scrap and unrefined copper imports into China, including blister and anode, were down 5.9% year over year to December 2020. China-refined copper imports increased by 36% in 2020 to 4.3 million tonnes, in response to improved demand, inventory restocking, and lower availability of copper concentrates and copper scrap.

Wood Mackenzie estimates that global refined copper production grew 1.0% in 2020, above the 1.3% decrease in global copper cathode demand. They are projecting that refined production will increase 1.5% in 2021, reaching 24.1 million tonnes. Fundamentals for copper are expected to improve in the coming years as global stimulus spending by governments continues, and as governments and corporations continue to build out their exposure to the green economy through increased electrification and reductions to carbon emissions, requiring additional copper units. Wood Mackenzie is forecasting that global copper metal demand will increase by 2.7% in 2021, reaching 24.0 million tonnes, suggesting the refined copper market will be balanced in 2021.

Copper Price and LME Inventory

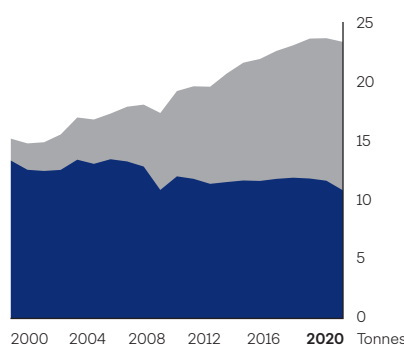
Source: LME



■ LME inventory (tonnes in thousands)
■ Copper price (US\$ per pound)

Global Demand for Copper

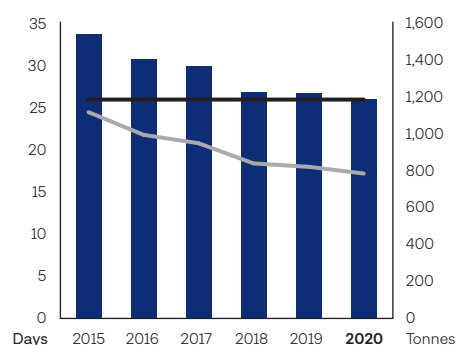
Source: Wood Mackenzie



■ Rest of the world (tonnes in millions)
■ China (tonnes in millions)

Global Copper Inventories

Source: ICSG, LME, COMEX, SHFE



■ Inventories (tonnes in thousands)
■ Days of global consumption
■ 25-year average days inventory

Outlook

We expect 2021 copper production to be in the range of 275,000 to 290,000 tonnes. Higher production at Highland Valley Copper and Antamina is expected to offset declines at Carmen de Andacollo and Quebrada Blanca.

In 2021, we expect our copper total cash unit costs¹ to be in the range of US\$1.65 to US\$1.75 per pound before cash margins for by-products. Copper net cash unit costs are expected to be in the range of US\$1.30 to US\$1.40 per pound after cash margins for by-products, based on current production plans, by-product prices and exchange rates.

We expect copper production to be in the range of 275,000 to 315,000 tonnes per year from 2022 to 2024, excluding QB2, which is expected to add substantially to our overall copper production following first production in the second half of 2022.

¹ Non-GAAP Financial Measure. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.

Zinc

We are one of the world's largest producers of mined zinc, primarily from our Red Dog Operations in Alaska, and the Antamina copper mine in northern Peru, which has significant zinc co-product production. Our metallurgical complex in Trail, B.C. is one of the world's largest integrated zinc and lead smelting and refining operations. In 2020, we produced 587,000 tonnes of zinc in concentrate, while our Trail Operations produced 305,100 tonnes of refined zinc.

In 2020, our zinc business unit accounted for 30% of revenue and 29% of gross profit before depreciation and amortization.

(\$ in millions)	Revenues			Gross Profit (Loss) Before Depreciation and Amortization ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾			Gross Profit (Loss)		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Red Dog	\$ 1,394	\$ 1,594	\$ 1,696	\$ 717	\$ 837	\$ 990	\$ 513	\$ 696	\$ 864
Trail Operations	1,761	1,829	1,942	65	-	91	(23)	(86)	16
Pend Oreille	-	56	98	-	(4)	(5)	-	(7)	(20)
Other	9	8	8	33	(2)	9	33	(2)	9
Intra-segment	(464)	(519)	(650)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,968	\$ 3,094	\$ 815	\$ 831	\$ 1,085	\$ 523	\$ 601	\$ 869

Notes:

(1) Non-GAAP Financial Measure. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.

(2) See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for reconciliation.

(thousand tonnes)	Production			Sales		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Refined zinc						
Trail Operations	305	287	303	307	284	304
Contained in concentrate						
Red Dog	491	553	583	551	561	521
Antamina ⁽¹⁾	96	68	92	95	68	93
Pend Oreille	-	19	30	-	20	30
Total	587	640	705	646	649	644

Note:

(1) Co-product zinc production from our 22.5% interest in Antamina.

Operations

Red Dog

Our Red Dog Operations, located in northwest Alaska, is one of the world's largest zinc mines. Gross profit in 2020 was \$513 million, lower than \$696 million in 2019, primarily due to lower zinc and lead prices, higher smelter processing charges and higher depreciation and amortization expense, which were partially offset by lower royalty expense. Red Dog's gross profit before depreciation and amortization in 2020 was \$717 million, compared with \$837 million in 2019 and \$990 million in 2018.

In 2020, zinc production at Red Dog was 490,700 tonnes, lower than 552,400 tonnes produced in 2019, primarily due to lower zinc grades and lower mill recoveries. Lead production in 2020 of 97,500 tonnes was slightly lower than 102,800 tonnes in 2019.

We continue to implement tailings and water-related projects to manage increased water volume at Red Dog Operations. Climate change is affecting conditions in the receiving environment, which limited our ability to discharge treated water in 2020, leading to increased water in the storage facilities. Throughout 2020, we completed several projects to increase storage capacity and implemented a breakthrough RACE21™ project that significantly increased water treatment capability. In addition, a new water treatment plant was installed to increase the water discharge capacity when permit limitations allow. These projects removed the temporary restrictions from the mine plan put in place to manage water levels in 2020. We are advancing additional projects in 2021 to minimize potential constraints on production in the future.

Construction on the mill upgrade project, called VIP2, was completed in 2020. The project, which started construction in late 2017, is expected to increase average mill throughput by about 15% over the remaining mine life, helping to offset lower grades and harder ore.

Red Dog's location exposes the operation to severe weather and winter ice conditions, which can significantly affect production, sales volumes and operating costs. In addition, the mine's bulk supply deliveries and all concentrate shipments occur during a short ocean shipping season that normally runs from early July to late October. This short shipping season means that Red Dog's sales volumes are usually higher in the last six months of the year, resulting in significant variability in its quarterly profit, depending on metal prices.

The Red Dog concentrate shipping season, which commenced on July 13, 2020, following a delay due to the failure of the loading arm on one of two shipping barges, was completed successfully on November 2, 2020, with all available concentrate shipped.

In accordance with the operating agreement governing the Red Dog mine between Teck and NANA Regional Corporation, Inc. (NANA), we pay a royalty on net proceeds of production to NANA, which increased from 30% to 35% in October 2017. This royalty increases by 5% every fifth year to a maximum of 50%, with the next adjustment to 40% anticipated to occur in October 2022. The NANA royalty payment in 2020 was US\$175 million, compared with US\$231 million in 2019. NANA has advised us that it ultimately shares approximately 60% of the royalty, net of allowable costs, with other Regional Alaska Native Corporations pursuant to section 7(i) of the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act*.

Red Dog's production of contained metal in 2021 is anticipated to be in the range of 490,000 and 510,000 tonnes of zinc and 85,000 to 95,000 tonnes of lead. From 2022 to 2024, zinc production is expected to be in the range of 510,000 to 550,000 tonnes of contained zinc per year as the mine plan enters an area of higher-grade ores, while lead production is expected to be between 80,000 and 90,000 tonnes of contained lead per year.

Trail Operations

Our Trail Operations in southern B.C. produces refined zinc and lead, as well as a variety of precious and specialty metals, chemicals and fertilizer products.

Trail Operations incurred a gross loss of \$23 million in 2020, in comparison to a gross loss of \$86 million in 2019. The lower loss in 2020 is primarily due to higher smelter processing charges realized in 2020 as well as higher production

and sales. Production and sales were reduced in 2019 due to an electrical equipment failure in one of four rectifiers at the zinc refinery. Trail Operations' gross profit before depreciation and amortization was \$65 million in 2020, compared with nil in 2019 and \$91 million in 2018.

Refined zinc production in 2020 was 305,100 tonnes, higher than 287,400 tonnes in 2019 when production was reduced due to the electrical equipment failure in 2019. Refined zinc production in 2020 was impacted by the extension of the annual zinc roaster maintenance to facilitate physical distancing and by the quality of feed sources available. Refined lead production in 2020 was 72,900 tonnes, compared with 69,000 tonnes in 2019. Silver production fell to 11.5 million ounces in 2020 from 14.0 million ounces in 2019 due to lower silver contained in purchased concentrates.

Our recycling process treated 43,100 tonnes of material during the year, and we plan to treat about 44,300 tonnes in 2021. Our focus remains on treating lead acid batteries and cathode ray tube glass, plus small quantities of zinc alkaline batteries and other post-consumer waste.

In 2021, we expect Trail Operations to produce between 300,000 and 310,000 tonnes of refined zinc. Refined zinc production from 2022 to 2024 is expected to be between 305,000 and 315,000 tonnes per year. Refined lead and silver production at Trail are expected to be similar to prior years but will fluctuate as a result of concentrate feed source optimization.

Markets

Zinc prices on the London Metals Exchange (LME) averaged US\$1.03 per pound for the year, lower than US\$1.16 per pound in 2019. Zinc prices ended the year at US\$1.24 per pound, rising from a low of US\$0.80 per pound in March.

Zinc stocks on the LME rose by 151,000 tonnes in 2020, a 295% increase from historically low 2019 levels, finishing the year at 202,225 tonnes. Stocks held on the Shanghai Futures Exchange rose 527 tonnes in 2020, a 1.9% increase from 2019 levels, finishing the year at 28,600 tonnes. Total global exchange stocks remained well below historical levels, ending the year at 6.4 days of global consumption, well below the 25-year average of 18 days. We estimate that total reported global stocks, which include producer, consumer, merchant and terminal stocks, rose by approximately 138,600 tonnes in 2020 to 0.8 million tonnes at year-end, representing an estimated 21 days of global demand, compared to the 25-year average of 38 days.

In 2020, global zinc mine production decreased 3.4% according to Wood Mackenzie, a commodity research consultancy, with total production reaching 12.5 million tonnes as mines in South America were forced to close for extended periods of time in the first half of 2020. Wood Mackenzie expects global zinc mine production to grow 5.5% in 2021 to reach 13.2 million tonnes, down from their September estimate of 8.5% in 2021. This increase is largely attributable to a resumption in production at South American mines.

Wood Mackenzie estimates that the global zinc metal market moved into surplus in 2020, recording an excess of 0.46 million tonnes of available material. Global refined zinc demand fell 5.5% in 2020 over 2019, declining to 13.1 million tonnes. Demand in China rebounded strongly in the second half of 2020, with Wood Mackenzie estimating that it was one of the only countries to show growth in 2020, rising 0.1% over 2019.

Wood Mackenzie estimates that global refined zinc production increased 1.5% in 2020, with refined production reaching 13.6 million tonnes. They also estimate that refined zinc production will see a 1.9% increase in 2021 over 2020 levels, to 13.9 million tonnes. The estimate for the total increase in supply will be above global metal demand, which is forecast to grow 4.0% to 13.6 million tonnes, suggesting that the refined metal market will be in a 0.3 million tonne surplus in 2021.

Zinc Price and LME Inventory

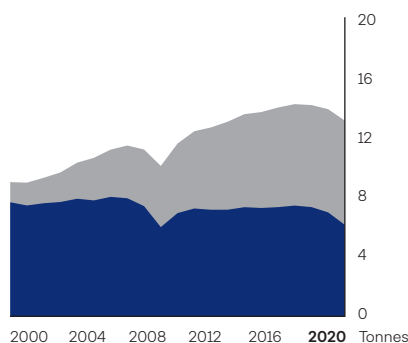
Source: LME



■ LME inventory (tonnes in thousands)
■ Zinc price (US\$ per pound)

Global Demand for Zinc

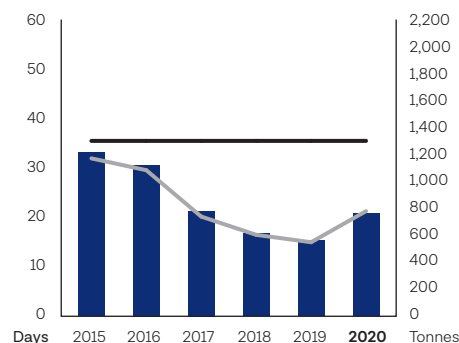
Source: Wood Mackenzie



■ Rest of the world (tonnes in millions)
■ China (tonnes in millions)

Global Zinc Inventories

Source: ILZSG, LME, SHFE



■ Inventories (tonnes in thousands)
■ Days of global consumption
■ 25-year average days inventory

Outlook

We expect 2021 production of zinc in concentrate, including co-product zinc production from our copper business unit, to be in the range of 585,000 to 610,000 tonnes. We expect lead production from Red Dog to be in the range of 85,000 to 95,000 tonnes in 2021.

In 2021, we expect our zinc total cash unit costs to be in the range of US\$0.54 to US\$0.59 per pound before cash margins for by-products. Total cash unit costs at Red Dog are expected to increase in 2021 due primarily to lower production volumes in 2020 compared to prior years. Zinc net cash unit costs are expected to be in the range of US\$0.40 to US\$0.45 per pound after cash margins for by-products in 2021, based on current production plans, by-product prices and exchange rates. Cash margins for by-products are expected to be lower in 2021 primarily due to lower silver production. Net cash unit costs are expected to vary significantly throughout the year, in line with normal seasonal sales patterns. Sales of Red Dog lead, our main by-product, are typically completed in the third and fourth quarters, resulting in limited by-product credits and consequently higher net cash unit costs in the first half of the year.

For the 2022 to 2024 period, we expect total zinc in concentrate production to be in the range of 590,000 to 650,000 tonnes per year.

Steelmaking Coal

In 2020, our steelmaking coal operations in Western Canada produced 21.1 million tonnes of coal, with sales of 21.9 million tonnes. As planned, Cardinal River Operations in Alberta completed its final production in the second quarter and began transitioning to closure in the second half of 2020. The majority of our steelmaking coal sales are to the Asia-Pacific region, with the remaining amounts sold primarily to Europe and the Americas. Our long-term annual average production capacity is 26 to 27 million tonnes, and we have total proven and probable reserves of 811 million tonnes of steelmaking coal.

A major expansion of our Elkview Operations processing facility, completed in the second quarter, increased Elkview's capacity to allow it to produce 9 million tonnes annually. This has enabled us to replace higher-cost production from our Cardinal River Operations with lower-cost production from our Elkview Operations.

In 2020, our steelmaking coal business unit accounted for 38% of revenue and 35% of gross profit before depreciation and amortization.

(\$ in millions)	2020	2019	2018
Revenues	\$ 3,375	\$ 5,522	\$ 6,349
Gross profit before depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 1,009	\$ 2,904	\$ 3,770
Gross profit	\$ 277	\$ 2,112	\$ 3,040
Production (million tonnes)	21.1	25.7	26.2
Sales (million tonnes)	21.9	25.0	26.0

Notes:

(1) Non-GAAP Financial Measure. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.

(2) See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for reconciliation.

Operations

Gross profit for our steelmaking coal business unit was \$277 million in 2020, down from \$2.1 billion in 2019, largely due to COVID-19, which impacted demand for our products and substantially reduced prices in 2020. In addition, logistics chain disruptions early in the year and a planned extended shutdown at Neptune Bulk Terminals (Neptune), resulted in lower production and sales volumes. Gross profit before depreciation and amortization for our steelmaking coal business unit decreased to \$1.0 billion in 2020, compared with \$2.9 billion in 2019.

Our average realized steelmaking coal selling price in 2020 decreased to US\$113 per tonne, compared with US\$164 per tonne in 2019 and US\$187 per tonne in 2018.

Sales volumes were 21.9 million tonnes in 2020, compared with 25.0 million tonnes sold in 2019. Our 2020 production of 21.1 million tonnes was 4.6 million tonnes lower than 2019, for the reasons noted above.

Cost of sales in 2020 was \$67 per tonne, and adjusted site cash cost of sales^{1, 2} in 2020 was \$64 per tonne. This cost was lower than the \$65 per tonne adjusted site cost of sales in 2019. Higher cost of sales in the first and second quarters of 2020 was due to logistics issues and the impacts of COVID-19, and was offset by our cost reduction efforts and a structural change in our cost base. We have restructured the cost base in our steelmaking coal business unit with the expansion of our Elkview Operations completed in the first half of 2020, closure of our higher-cost Cardinal River Operations, a planned decline in strip ratio, and the benefits of our cost reduction program and RACE21™.

Capital spending in 2020 included \$571 million for sustaining capital, including water, and \$411 million for growth capital, which includes \$379 million for the Neptune upgrade project, as described below.

Elk Valley Water Management Update

We continue to implement the water quality management measures required by the Elk Valley Water Quality Plan (the Plan). The Plan establishes short-, medium- and long-term water quality targets for selenium, nitrate, sulphate and cadmium to protect the environment and human health, as well as a plan to manage calcite formation. In 2020, we completed the Elkview Phase 2 Saturated Rock Fill (SRF), doubling its capacity from 10 to 20 million litres per day, and we are currently in the commissioning phase. We also continued to advance the construction of the Fording River South Active Water Treatment Facility (FRO-S AWTF), expected to be complete during the second quarter of 2021, and the construction of our next SRF at our Fording River Operations, planned for commissioning in the fourth quarter of 2021.

The majority of our 2020 capital spending for water projects in the steelmaking coal business unit was associated with our FRO-S AWTF, the Elkview Phase 2 SRF, the Kilmarnock Diversion and the advancement of the Eagle 4 SRF at our Fording River Operations. Capital spending in 2020 on water treatment was \$266 million, below our previous guidance of \$285 million. COVID-19 resulted in a delay in the construction of our FRO-S AWTF in the fourth quarter 2020, which in combination with a change in the general contractor, has delayed the completion of the project to the second quarter of 2021.

Capital spending in 2021 on water treatment (AWTFs and SRFs) and water management (source control, calcite management and tributary management) is estimated to be approximately \$255 million. By the end of 2021, we expect to increase total treatment capacity to more than 50 million litres per day with the completion of FRO-S AWTF, Elkview Phase 2 SRF and the first phase of an SRF at the north end of the Elk Valley.

From 2022 to 2024, we plan to invest an additional \$300 to \$400 million of capital on water management and water treatment. The investment in water treatment will further increase treatment capacity to 90 million litres per day and will be achieved through the development of SRFs. Our guidance on water-related capital spending from 2021 to 2024 has increased by approximately \$100 million. The increase in costs is due to approximately \$25 million in spending that was delayed from 2020 to 2021, approximately \$45 million in COVID-19 costs primarily related to the FRO-S AWTF, and approximately \$30 million related to other factors including scope changes.

The table below sets out the components of our expected water treatment and management capital costs for the years 2021 and 2022 to 2024.

(\$ in millions)	2021	2022 to 2024
Water treatment (AWTFs and SRFs)	\$ 215	\$ 200 – 250
Water management (source control, calcite and tributary)	40	100 – 150
	\$ 255	\$ 300 – 400

In addition to the capital set out above and as previously announced, the aggregate cost of the incremental measures required under the October 2020 Direction issued by Environment and Climate Change Canada, outlined below, are preliminarily estimated at \$350 to \$400 million between 2021 and 2030. These cost estimates are based on limited engineering, and the feasibility of certain measures has not yet been confirmed. The results of environmental monitoring may dictate that certain of the measures do not need to be fully implemented, or that other measures will be required.

¹ Non-GAAP Financial Measure. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.

² See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for reconciliation.

We continue to invest in various innovative technical solutions to address water quality issues. Additional research and development projects are ongoing to continue to improve our understanding of water quality, source control and treatment options.

Operating costs associated with water treatment were approximately \$0.75 per tonne in 2020 and are projected to increase gradually over the long term to approximately \$3 per tonne as additional AWTFs and SRFs become operational. Long-term capital costs for construction of additional treatment facilities are expected to average approximately \$2 per tonne annually.

Fish census data obtained in late 2019, and confirmed in 2020, showed unexpected and substantial reductions in populations of Westslope Cutthroat Trout in certain mine-affected waters in the Elk Valley. The causes of the reductions are still unclear and substantial technical effort is ongoing to determine whether the reductions are associated with water quality issues, flow conditions, habitat, predation, weather, other natural causes or a combination of these factors. However, preliminary findings indicate water quality constituents, including selenium, were not a primary contributor to the decline. Given the nature and timing of the reduction in the fish population, it is more likely that the fish population decline happened due to a combination of factors. Preliminary findings have been shared and discussed with representatives of the various government agencies and Ktunaxa Nation Council and are currently under review. Concurrently, we have implemented Westslope Cutthroat Trout recovery-focused projects in the upper Fording River watershed in 2020 with more planned for 2021. Teck is also working collaboratively with representatives from the Province of B.C., Ktunaxa Nation Council and Department of Fisheries and Oceans to develop a Westslope Cutthroat Trout recovery plan. Until the results of the evaluation of cause are available, currently expected mid-2021, and appropriate mitigation measures in place, we may face delays in permitting or restrictions on our mining activities in the Elk Valley.

During the third quarter of 2018, we received notice from Canadian federal prosecutors of potential charges under the *Fisheries Act* in connection with discharges of selenium and calcite from steelmaking coal mines in the Elk Valley. Since 2014, compliance limits and site performance objectives for selenium and other constituents, as well as requirements to address calcite, in surface water throughout the Elk Valley and in the Koochanusa Reservoir have been established under a regional permit issued by the provincial government, which references the Plan.

As noted above, in October 2020, Environment and Climate Change Canada issued a Direction under the *Fisheries Act* (the Direction) setting out measures to be taken to improve water quality and prevent calcite deposition in the Elk Valley in waters affected by Teck's Fording River and Greenhills operations. The measures set out in the Direction are complementary to measures already included in the Plan being implemented by Teck. The Direction does not require construction of any additional water treatment facilities beyond those already contemplated by the Plan, but sets out requirements with respect to water management such as diversions, mine planning, fish monitoring and calcite prevention measures, as well as the installation, by December 31, 2030, of a 200-hectare geo-synthetic cover trial in the Greenhills Creek drainage. The headwaters of Greenhills Creek have been identified as the location where a geo-synthetic cover over waste rock has the greatest technical potential as a source control measure.

Certain of the measures in the Direction, including the cover trial, will require incremental spending beyond that already associated with the Plan. The issuance of the Direction does not resolve the potential charges under the *Fisheries Act* previously notified to Teck. Discussions with respect to those charges continue and the outcome of these discussions is uncertain. If a pre-trial resolution of the potential charges is not feasible, it is not possible to assess the viability of potential defences to any charges, and the impact of a conviction may be material.

Final costs of implementing the Plan and managing water quality will depend in part on the technologies applied, on regulatory developments and on the results of ongoing environmental monitoring and modelling. The timing of expenditures will depend on resolution of technical issues, permitting timelines and other factors. As previously noted, our current plan is that the Fording River AWTF will be the last full-scale AWTF and that future treatment facilities will be SRFs. Implementation of this plan will require additional operating permits. We expect that, in order to maintain water quality, some form of water treatment will continue for an indefinite period after mining operations end. The Plan contemplates ongoing monitoring to ensure that the water quality targets set out in the Plan are in fact protective of the environment and human health, and provides for adjustments if warranted by monitoring results. This ongoing monitoring, as well as our continued research into treatment technologies, could reveal unexpected environmental

impacts, technical issues or advances associated with potential treatment technologies that could substantially increase or decrease both capital and operating costs associated with water quality management, or that could materially affect our ability to permit mine life extensions in new mining areas.

Rail

Rail transportation of product westbound from our four steelmaking coal mines in southeast B.C. to Vancouver port terminals is currently provided under a 10-year agreement with CP Rail, which expires March 31, 2021. Most eastbound coal deliveries to North American customers are shipped pursuant to an arrangement with CP Rail. The remaining eastbound coal deliveries are shipped via the BNSF Railway.

In 2019, we entered into a long-term agreement with CN Rail for shipping of steelmaking coal from our four B.C. operations between Kamloops and Neptune and other west coast ports, including Ridley Terminals Inc. (Ridley). The agreement, which runs from January 2019 to December 2026, enables us to significantly increase shipment volumes through an expanded Neptune. The agreement also provides for investments by CN Rail of more than \$125 million to enhance rail infrastructure and support increased shipment volumes through Neptune and Ridley. Negotiations with CP Rail for the new westbound contract commenced in the third quarter of 2020 and continued into the first quarter of 2021.

Ports

We continue to progress the Neptune facility upgrade project. All major equipment is now installed and work activity is focused on final mechanical installations and completion of electrical and control systems. Significant new facilities including the replacement of the existing dumper and the stacker-reclaimer have been fully constructed, tested and successfully placed in operation, with train dumping and shiploading performing as planned. A 35-day scheduled outage took place in the first quarter of 2021, removing one of the existing shiploaders and installing a new high-capacity shiploader and associated material handling systems. This shutdown essentially completes the outbound system, with commissioning to be concluded during the first quarter. Construction of the inbound-coal facilities, including the new tandem railcar dumper, is anticipated to be completed at the end of the first quarter, with first steelmaking coal handled early in the second quarter and commissioning and full ramp-up to follow. Construction activities and delivery of materials have been impacted by the resurgence of COVID-19 late in the year, resulting in pressure on the project schedule and cost increases. We will provide an update on the capital cost of the project once the final costs are determined, but at this point the total cost of the project before COVID-19 impacts is expected to be approximately 10% higher than our previous estimate of approximately \$800 million. Costs associated with the impacts of COVID-19 since the onset of the pandemic, including vendor delays and subsequent construction resequencing, workforce productivity and mandated restrictions, are estimated to be an additional \$80 to \$100 million. Spending on the Neptune facility upgrade project is expected to be approximately \$310 million in 2021 through to completion. Once completed, the upgrade project will significantly increase terminal-loading capacity and improve our capability to meet delivery commitments to our customers while lowering our overall logistics costs.

In January 2020, we announced an agreement with Ridley for shipments of steelmaking coal from Teck's B.C. operations. The agreement runs from January 2021 to December 2027 and provides for shipments of 6 million tonnes per annum.

In the third quarter of 2020, we entered into an agreement in principle, since reflected in a definitive agreement, with Westshore Terminals for the shipment of steelmaking coal beyond the expiry of our current contract on March 31, 2021. With improving demand for steelmaking coal and strong pricing FOB Australia as well as CFR China, we have arranged for additional tonnage at Westshore to increase our operating flexibility. We expect to ship between 12.55 and 13.55 million tonnes through Westshore in 2021, of which approximately 5 million tonnes is expected to be shipped in the first quarter. After 2021, the agreement provides for the shipment of between 5 and 7 million tonnes per annum at fixed loading charges, for a total of 33 million tonnes over a period of approximately five years.

Our commercial agreements with Westshore and Ridley terminals complement the upgrades underway at Neptune and investments by CN Rail and CP Rail between Kamloops and Neptune to enhance rail infrastructure. Together, these structural changes to the supply chain will provide greater flexibility and optionality for Teck shipments and contribute to reduced costs and improved performance and reliability throughout the company's steelmaking coal supply chain.

Sales

Our steelmaking coal marketing strategy is focused on maintaining and building relationships with our traditional customers, while establishing new customers in markets where we anticipate long-term growth in steel production and demand for seaborne steelmaking coal. In 2020, we continued to focus our marketing in areas with the greatest demand growth and also increased sales volumes to China. As a result of recent China sales at premium prices, our fourth-quarter realized price was higher than anticipated when compared to the FOB Australia price assessments, despite the price drop for markets outside China, where the majority of our volumes are sold.

Markets

Demand for seaborne steelmaking coal was healthy at the start of 2020 before market conditions deteriorated sharply with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in the first quarter. Steel production in China recovered during the second quarter and China's 2020 steel production reached a record high 1.05 billion tonnes. China continued to increase steelmaking coal seaborne imports amid virtually flat domestic steelmaking coal production and to mitigate lower imports from Mongolia. Demand for steelmaking coal continued to gradually recover through the fourth quarter and into early 2021 when a number of steel producers outside of China, who had previously deferred purchases to manage stock levels in response to the decreased demand, began restocking raw materials. The increased demand and restocking reflect blast furnace restarts and increased levels of production expected in 2021.

Chinese steel production has been running at record-high levels, and the demand for steelmaking coal is improving in the rest of the world. Despite this, change in seaborne steelmaking coal trade flows are adversely impacting pricing outside of China as cargoes originally destined for China have been diverted to non-Chinese markets. The average of the FOB Australia price assessments declined from approximately US\$138 per tonne in early October to approximately US\$103 per tonne by year-end. Subsequent to the end of 2020, FOB Australia pricing levels increased significantly and are currently approximately US\$40 per tonne higher than at the start of 2021, and CFR China prices have increased to above US\$220 per tonne.

The following graphs show key metrics affecting steelmaking coal sales: spot price assessments and quarterly pricing, hot metal production (each tonne of hot metal, or pig iron, produced requires approximately 650–700 kilograms of steelmaking coal), and China's steelmaking coal imports by source.

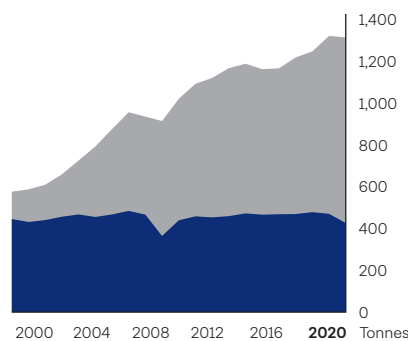
Daily Steelmaking Coal Assessments

Source: Argus, Platts, TSI



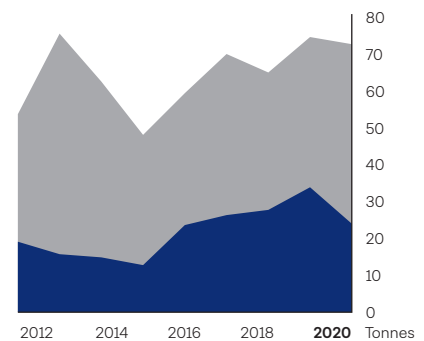
Hot Metal (Pig Iron) Production

Source: World Steel Association, National Bureau of Statistics of China



China Steelmaking Coal Imports

Source: China's Customs



- Spot price assessments (US\$ per tonne FOB Australia, Argus)
- Quarterly benchmark (US\$ per tonne FOB Australia)
- Quarterly index-linked price (US\$ per tonne FOB Australia)

- Rest of the world (tonnes in millions)
- China (tonnes in millions)

- Landborne (tonnes in millions)
- Seaborne (tonnes in millions)

Outlook

Despite the challenges in 2020, the steelmaking coal business unit achieved a substantial ramp-up in production and sales in the fourth quarter and entered 2021 with strong raw coal inventory levels.

We anticipate annual production in 2021 to be between 25.5 and 26.5 million tonnes as we transition to full production rates to meet anticipated demand. We continue to advance mining in new areas at our Fording River, Elkview and Greenhills operations. The new areas are expected to extend the lives of these mines and allow us to produce 26 to 27 million tonnes in the long term to continue to offset the closure of Coal Mountain and Cardinal River operations.

Over the past two weeks, severe winter weather has impacted our production and logistics service providers. Including the adverse weather impacts, we expect sales of 5.9 to 6.3 million tonnes in the first quarter of 2021.

We will continue to prioritize available spot sales volumes to China, which is expected to result in favourable price realizations. We expect our realized price in the first quarter of 2021 to be materially higher than the 10-year average when compared with the average of the three assessments lagged by one month.

Although steelmaking coal prices have softened since the pandemic, market fundamentals remain supportive of our sales plan. We continue to have detailed discussions with customers regarding 2021 sales and we are restructuring our sales book to target approximately 7.5 million tonnes to China. These sales are subject to a range of risks, including general market and economic conditions, general and specific port restrictions, Chinese regulation and policies, and normal production and operating risks. We aim to sell these tonnes at CFR China pricing, which currently reflects a premium to Australian FOB spot pricing. Final sales and average prices for a given quarter will depend on product mix, market direction for spot priced sales and timely arrival of vessels, as well as the performance of the rail transportation network and port loading facilities.

We expect 2021 adjusted site cash cost of sales to be between \$59 and \$64 per tonne, consistent with the second half of 2020, reflecting the structural change in the cost base of our steelmaking coal business unit. Within this guidance, we expect to be near the higher end of the range in the second and third quarters of 2021 as a result of annual maintenance outages. In the first and fourth quarters of the year, we expect to be near the lower end of the range based on higher productivities and fewer scheduled outages.

Transportation costs in 2021 are expected to decrease substantially to approximately \$36 to \$39 per tonne with the completion of the Neptune upgrade project and enhanced rail network flexibility. Transportation costs in the first half of the year are expected to exceed the upper end of the annual range during the final stages of Neptune upgrade construction and commissioning. We expect higher first-half transportation costs to be offset by costs at the lower end of the range in the second half of 2021.

We expect sustaining capital expenditures for our steelmaking coal operations to be approximately \$430 million in 2021, including approximately \$255 million related to water treatment and approximately \$175 million for ongoing operations. In addition, growth capital of approximately \$310 million will be invested in the Neptune facility upgrade project and \$80 million in RACE21™. The RACE21™ program expenditures include substantial completion of the autonomous haulage pilot at Elkview Operations and investment in process and mining operating systems and data analytics at our operations. Capitalized stripping costs are expected to be approximately \$295 to \$345 million in 2021.

Energy

Our energy business unit primarily includes a 21.3% interest in the Fort Hills oil sands mine. Our share of production at the Fort Hills oil sands mine was 8.4 million barrels of bitumen in 2020.

In 2020, our energy business unit accounted for 5% of revenue and incurred a \$223 million loss before depreciation and amortization.

Fort Hills⁽⁴⁾

(\$ in millions)	2020	2019	2018 ⁽²⁾
Blended bitumen price (realized US\$/bbl) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$ 27.99	\$ 45.20	\$ 35.12
Bitumen price (realized CAD\$/bbl) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$ 25.27	\$ 52.21	\$ 32.81
Operating netback (CAD\$/bbl) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$ (19.03)	\$ 11.85	\$ (10.95)
Production (million bitumen barrels)	8.4	12.3	6.8
Production (average barrels per day)	22,875	33,593	31,955
Sales (million blended bitumen barrels)	11.6	16.0	8.8
Gross profit (loss) before depreciation and amortization ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$ (223)	\$ 144	\$ (106)
Gross profit (loss)	\$ (326)	\$ 10	\$ (165)

Notes:

- (1) Fort Hills figures presented at our ownership interest of 21.3%.
- (2) Fort Hills financial results included from June 1, 2018.
- (3) Non-GAAP Financial Measure. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.
- (4) See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for reconciliation.

Fort Hills

The Fort Hills oil sands mine is located in northern Alberta. We hold a 21.3% interest in the Fort Hills Energy Limited Partnership (Fort Hills Partnership), which owns the Fort Hills oil sands mine, with Suncor Energy Inc. (Suncor) and Total E&P Canada Ltd. (Total) holding the remaining interest. An affiliate of Suncor is the operator of the project.

Our gross loss was \$326 million in 2020, compared with a gross profit of \$10 million in 2019. Our gross loss before depreciation and amortization from Fort Hills was \$223 million in 2020, compared with a gross profit of \$144 million in 2019. Unprecedented market volatility and a historic decline in global benchmark crude oil prices, including Western Canadian Select (WCS), resulted in significantly lower realized prices and profitability in 2020. As a result of the lower realized prices, we recorded bitumen and diluent inventory write-downs of \$54 million during the year.

Our 21.3% share of bitumen production from Fort Hills was 22,875 barrels per day in 2020. This compares to 33,593 barrels per day produced in 2019. The change is primarily attributable to the Fort Hills Partnership safely and efficiently reducing operations in the second quarter, which helped reduce negative cash flows through the year in light of COVID-19 and

unprecedented low WCS prices. Fort Hills ramped up production in the fourth quarter to approximately 120,000 barrels per day, of which our share was 21.3%. However, production was impacted by the shutdown of operations for several days to help facilitate a thorough investigation of a fatal incident in late December. Operations have since commenced with production ramping up in January. Suncor, the Operator of Fort Hills, is conducting an investigation of the incident.

Cost of sales was \$780 million in 2020 compared with \$965 in 2019, reflecting the decision to reduce production during the year. Adjusted operating costs^{1,2} of \$31.96 per barrel in 2020 were higher than the \$29.24 per barrel in 2019. Excluding the impact of bitumen inventory write-downs, our annual 2020 site operating costs were CAD\$36.84 per barrel, remaining within our annual guidance of CAD\$35 to CAD\$38 per barrel, but higher than last year due to the lower volumes.

In 2020, we recorded non-cash, pre-tax impairments of our interest in Fort Hills of \$1.2 billion. The details of these impairments are outlined on pages 52 to 54.

Our share of Fort Hills' capital expenditures in 2020 was \$90 million, which related to tailings infrastructure and mining equipment, including autonomous haul systems.

Frontier Project

We hold a 100% interest in the Frontier oil sands project, which is located in northern Alberta. In February 2020, we announced that we were withdrawing the Frontier project from the regulatory review process. As a result of this decision, we recorded a non-cash, pre-tax impairment of \$1.13 billion in relation to the project in the fourth quarter of 2019.

Markets

Fort Hills' bitumen production is delivered to a blend facility located near Fort McMurray, Alberta and ultimately sold as a blended bitumen product known as Fort Hills Reduced Carbon Life Cycle Dilbit Blend (FRB). We sell our share of FRB to a variety of customers at the Hardisty, Alberta market hub and the U.S. Gulf Coast. In 2020, approximately 80% of our FRB sales were at Hardisty, with the remainder at the U.S. Gulf Coast.

Our blended bitumen price realizations are influenced by NYMEX light sweet crude oil (WTI) and Canadian heavy crude oil differentials at Hardisty, and the U.S. Gulf Coast for WCS. Price realizations are also marginally affected by the specific quality of our blended bitumen.

In 2020, WTI averaged US\$39.40 per barrel. The WCS price for our Hardisty deliveries of blended bitumen were indexed at an average of WTI less US\$12.60 per barrel, for a WCS blend value of US\$26.80 per barrel. U.S. Gulf Coast deliveries were priced at an average of WTI minus US\$3.55 per barrel, for a WCS blend value of US\$35.85 per barrel.

The COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted global crude oil markets in 2020, with global demand reduced by 9.0 million barrels per day compared to 2019. The loss of demand, coupled with an unexpected increase in production from the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), resulted in severe price weakness throughout much of the year.

Global supply/demand balances began to recover towards the end of the year on lower OPEC supply and the shut-in of non-OPEC production for economic reasons. Demand also began to recover in the latter half of 2020. Global crude oil prices improved, with the WTI benchmark closing at just under US\$50.00 per barrel at the end of December. Crude oil prices continued to improve into 2021 with WTI increasing to almost US\$60.00 per barrel.

Canadian production was brought back online in the second half, with pipelines filling up, prompting a substantive return of excess volumes being shipped to market by rail. Government of Alberta production restrictions in place since January 2019 were also relaxed in the fourth quarter, increasing the amount of available crude supply. With the Enbridge Line 3 and Trans Mountain Expansion (TMX) pipeline expansions now under construction, pipeline capacity shortfalls are expected to be eliminated by the end of 2022.

¹ Non-GAAP Financial Measure. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.

² See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for reconciliation.

Operating Netback

The following table summarizes our Fort Hills operating netback for the year.

(Amounts reported in CAD\$ per barrel of bitumen sold)	2020	2019	2018 ⁽³⁾
Bitumen price realized ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$ 25.27	\$ 52.21	\$ 32.81
Crown royalties ⁽⁵⁾	(0.49)	(1.50)	(2.04)
Transportation costs for FRB ⁽⁶⁾	(11.84)	(9.62)	(8.83)
Adjusted operating costs ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁷⁾	(31.96)	(29.24)	(32.89)
Operating netback⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ (19.02)	\$ 11.85	\$ (10.95)

Notes:

- (1) Non-GAAP measure. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.
- (2) See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for reconciliation.
- (3) Fort Hills financial results included from June 1, 2018.
- (4) Bitumen price realized represents the realized petroleum revenue (blended bitumen sales revenue) net of diluent expense, expressed on a per barrel basis. Blended bitumen sales revenue represents revenue from our share of the heavy crude oil blend known as Fort Hills Reduced Carbon Life Cycle Dilbit Blend (FRB), sold at the Hardisty and U.S. Gulf Coast market hubs. FRB is comprised of bitumen produced from the Fort Hills oil sands mining and processing operations blended with purchased diluent. The cost of blending is affected by the amount of diluent required and the cost of purchasing, transporting and blending the diluent. A portion of diluent expense is effectively recovered in the sales price of the blended product. Diluent expense is also affected by Canadian and U.S. benchmark pricing and changes in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.
- (5) The royalty rate applicable to pre-payout oil sands operations starts at 1% of gross revenue and increases for every dollar by which the WTI crude oil price in Canadian dollars exceeds \$55 per barrel, to a maximum of 9% when the WTI crude oil price is \$120 per barrel or higher. Fort Hills is currently in the pre-payout phase.
- (6) Transportation costs represent pipeline and storage costs downstream of the East Tank Farm blending facility. We use various pipeline and storage facilities to transport and sell our blend to customers throughout North America. Sales to the U.S. markets require additional transportation costs, but realize higher selling prices.
- (7) Adjusted operating costs represent the costs to produce a barrel of bitumen from the Fort Hills mine and processing operation.

Outlook

We expect our share of Fort Hills annual production to be approximately 23,500 to 33,000 barrels per day in 2021. The midpoint of our guidance represents an increase of approximately 25% when compared to 2020 production. The Fort Hills partners continue to focus on cost discipline and maintaining the operating and capital cost savings achieved in 2020, while assessing plans to further increase production to nameplate capacity as the business environment improves. Adjusted operating costs are expected to be \$28 to \$32 per barrel for 2021, a decrease of approximately 20% when compared to 2020. We also expect production to be lower in the first half of the year and higher in the second half as we ramp up production. As such, adjusted operating costs are expected to be higher in the first half of the year.

Our share of Fort Hills capital expenditures for 2021 is expected to be approximately \$85 million, focused on tailings infrastructure and work to transition to the next mining area at Fort Hills.

RACE21™

In May 2019, we began implementing RACE21™, our innovation-driven business transformation program. RACE21™ is a company-wide approach to **R**enewing our technology infrastructure, **A**ccelerating and scaling automation and robotics, **C**onnecting data systems to enable broad application of advanced analytics and artificial intelligence, and **E**mpowering our employees, all with a focus on improving our operating results through 2021 and beyond.

Despite the challenges of COVID-19, Teck's RACE21™ transformation had significant KPI impacts across our operations in 2020. The RACE21™ program is progressing well and the resulting improvements are being embedded in operating plans and budgets across our sites. Going forward, the results of the RACE21™ program will be reported in our operating results.

Major applications of technology to improve margins, productivities and efficiencies and to reduce potential health and safety risks include:

- At Highland Valley Copper, advanced analytics tools in the plant, together with drill to mill optimization and blasting improvements, resulted in an improvement of approximately 7% in throughput and approximately 2% in copper recovery
- Across all Teck sites with major trucks and shovel fleets (all four steelmaking coal operations and Highland Valley Copper), RACE21™ contributed to record haul truck productivity
- At Trail, blending optimization tools led to an increase of approximately \$5 per tonne in the margin of zinc concentrate processed, while enabling process engineers to effectively handle complex blend conditions presented due to a challenging concentrate market impacted by COVID-19

Finally, we began using data and advanced analytics to give greater insight into high-risk activities and locations in our mines to reduce the risk associated with heavy vehicle/light vehicle interactions.

Outlook

In 2021, we plan to continue implementing initiatives to deliver significant key performance indicator improvements and to expand the RACE21™ scope to include water, tailings and orebody knowledge. We look forward to sharing our results in these new domains as RACE21™ develops and deploys digital tools to improve decision-making and reduce risk.

Exploration & Geoscience

Throughout 2020, we conducted exploration around our existing operations and globally in seven countries through our six regional offices. Our exploration activities were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic as we took actions to protect our teams and host communities. Expenditures for the year of \$45 million were focused on copper, zinc and gold and were lower than expenditures in 2019 of \$67 million, primarily due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Exploration & Geoscience plays three critical roles at Teck: discovery of new orebodies through early stage exploration and acquisition; pursuit, evaluation and acquisition of development opportunities; and delivery of geoscience solutions and services to create value at our existing mines and development projects.

In 2020, we drilled 69 kilometres across four steelmaking coal operations in the Elk Valley to support our existing operations and extension projects.

Early stage copper exploration continued to focus primarily on advancing porphyry-style projects in Canada, Chile, Peru and the United States. In addition, significant exploration was carried out in and around our existing operations and advanced projects, including at Quebrada Blanca. In 2021, we plan to drill several early stage copper projects, and we will continue to support our existing operations and advanced projects.

Zinc exploration in 2020 was concentrated in four areas: Red Dog mine district in Alaska, northeastern Australia, Ireland and Turkey. In Alaska, Australia and Canada, the targets are large, high-grade sediment-hosted deposits similar to major world-class deposits and in Ireland, the targets are large carbonate-hosted deposits. In 2020, we drilled greenfield targets in Ireland, Australia and Turkey (completing approximately 18 kilometres of drilling) to better understand the geologic setting and confirm the presence of economic mineralization. In 2021, we plan to continue drill testing early stage targets on our properties.

We have ongoing exploration for gold, both on 100% Teck-owned properties and through partnerships. Our current exploration efforts and drill testing for gold are focused in Peru and Turkey.

Financial Overview

Financial Summary

(\$ in millions, except per share data)	2020	2019	2018
Revenues and profit			
Revenues	\$ 8,948	\$ 11,934	\$ 12,564
Gross profit before depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 2,843	\$ 4,959	\$ 6,104
Gross profit	\$ 1,333	\$ 3,340	\$ 4,621
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 2,570	\$ 4,473	\$ 5,607
Profit (loss) attributable to shareholders	\$ (864)	\$ (605)	\$ 3,107
Cash flow			
Cash flow from operations	\$ 1,563	\$ 3,484	\$ 4,438
Property, plant and equipment expenditures	\$ 3,129	\$ 2,788	\$ 1,906
Capitalized production stripping costs	\$ 499	\$ 680	\$ 707
Investment expenditures	\$ 190	\$ 178	\$ 284
Balance sheet			
Cash balances	\$ 450	\$ 1,026	\$ 1,734
Total assets	\$ 41,278	\$ 39,350	\$ 39,626
Debt and lease liabilities, including current portion	\$ 6,947	\$ 4,834	\$ 5,519
Per share amounts			
Profit (loss) attributable to shareholders	\$ (1.62)	\$ (1.08)	\$ 5.41
Dividends declared	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.30

Notes:

(1) Non-GAAP Financial Measures. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.

(2) See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for reconciliation.

Our revenue and profit depend on the prices for the commodities we produce, sell and use in our production processes. Commodity prices are determined by the supply of and demand for those commodities, which are influenced by global economic conditions. We normally sell the products that we produce at prevailing market prices or, in the case of steelmaking coal, through an index-linked pricing mechanism or on a spot basis. Prices for our products can fluctuate significantly, and that volatility can have a material effect on our financial results.

Foreign exchange rate movements can also have a significant effect on our results and cash flows, as a substantial portion of our operating costs are incurred in Canadian dollars and other currencies, and most of our revenue and debt are denominated in U.S. dollars. We determine our financial results in local currency and report those results in Canadian dollars; accordingly, our reported operating results and cash flows are affected by changes in the Canadian dollar exchange rate relative to the U.S. dollar, as well as the Peruvian sol and Chilean peso.

In 2020, we had a loss attributable to shareholders of \$864 million, or \$1.62 per share. This compares with a loss attributable to shareholders of \$605 million or \$1.08 per share in 2019, and profit attributable to shareholders of \$3.1 billion or \$5.41 per share in 2018. COVID-19 had a significant negative effect on the prices and demand for our products in 2020, increasing our loss attributable to shareholders in the year, compared to 2019 and 2018. Asset impairments were recorded in 2020 and 2019 and reduced profit attributable to shareholders in each respective year, as outlined below. Other significant items affecting our profit and loss attributable to shareholders in 2020, 2019 and 2018 are also outlined below.

Our profit and loss over the past three years has included items that we segregate for presentation to investors so that the underlying profit of the company may be more clearly understood. Our adjusted profit attributable to shareholders,^{1,2} which takes these items into account, was \$561 million in 2020, \$1.7 billion in 2019 and \$2.5 billion in 2018, or \$1.05, \$3.03 and \$4.36 per share, respectively. These items are described below and summarized in the table that follows.

In 2020, as outlined below, COVID-19 had a significant effect on our financial results with decreases in commodity prices, most significantly for steelmaking coal and blended bitumen, the temporary suspension of construction on our QB2 project and temporary reductions in production at our operations in the second quarter. As a result, we expensed \$434 million of costs associated with COVID-19, primarily relating to the suspension of our QB2 project, including \$103 million of interest that would otherwise have been capitalized if construction on QB2 had not been suspended. We also recorded inventory write-downs of \$134 million, primarily in our steelmaking coal and energy business units, as a result of lower prices.

During 2020, we recorded non-cash pre-tax asset impairments on our interest in Fort Hills of \$1.2 billion, as outlined on pages 52 to 54. We also recorded environmental costs of \$270 million, primarily relating to a decrease in the rates used to discount our decommissioning and restoration provisions and increased expected remediation costs.

In 2019, we recorded non-cash pre-tax impairments of \$1.2 billion on our interest in Fort Hills as a result of lower market expectations for future WCS heavy oil prices; \$1.1 billion on our Frontier oil sands project as a result of our decision to withdraw the project from the regulatory review process; and \$289 million on our Cardinal River Operations and \$31 million on our Quebrada Blanca cathode operations, both of which have short remaining mine lives. We also redeemed US\$600 million of outstanding 8.5% notes due in 2024 and recorded a \$224 million pre-tax charge on the transaction, of which \$174 million was non-cash. This charge was partially offset by a \$105 million pre-tax gain on the debt prepayment option in the 8.5% 2024 notes up to the date of redemption.

In 2018, we completed the sale of our two-thirds interest in the Waneta Dam to BC Hydro for \$1.2 billion in cash and recorded a pre-tax gain of \$888 million, with no cash taxes payable on the transaction. We redeemed US\$1.0 billion principal amount of our near-term debt maturities, reducing the outstanding balance to US\$3.8 billion, and recorded a \$26 million pre-tax charge on the transaction. We also recorded non-cash pre-tax asset impairments of \$41 million, of which \$31 million related to capitalized exploration expenditures that are not expected to be recovered, and \$10 million related to Quebrada Blanca assets that would not be recovered through use because mining operations ended in the fourth quarter of 2018.

¹ Non-GAAP Financial Measure. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.

² See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for reconciliation.

The following table shows the effect of these items on our profit (loss).

(\$ in millions, except per share data)	2020	2019	2018
Profit (loss) attributable to shareholders	\$ (864)	\$ (605)	\$ 3,107
Add (deduct):			
Asset impairments	912	2,052	30
COVID-19 costs	233	-	-
Environmental costs	210	142	16
Inventory write-downs	91	41	57
Share-based compensation	34	3	43
Commodity derivative losses (gains)	(46)	(13)	26
Loss on debt redemption or purchase	8	166	19
Debt prepayment option loss (gain)	-	(77)	31
Gain on sale of Waneta Dam	-	-	(812)
Taxes and other	(17)	(12)	(16)
Adjusted profit attributable to shareholders⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 561	\$ 1,697	\$ 2,501
Adjusted basic earnings per share⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 1.05	\$ 3.03	\$ 4.36
Adjusted diluted earnings per share⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 1.04	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.30
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding (millions)	538.0	565.3	582.1

Notes:

(1) Non-GAAP Financial Measures. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.

(2) See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for reconciliation.

Cash flow from operations in 2020 was \$1.6 billion, compared with \$3.5 billion in 2019 and \$4.4 billion in 2018. The changes in cash flow from operations are mainly due to varying commodity prices and sales volumes, offset to some extent by changes in foreign exchange rates.

Since the launch of our cost reduction program at the beginning of the fourth quarter of 2019, we have realized approximately \$355 million in operating cost and \$710 million in capital cost reductions. These reductions are against our expected spending that was contemplated at the end of June 2019. Our cost reduction program is now complete and reductions are built into our operating plans and guidance.

At December 31, 2020, our cash balance was \$450 million. Total debt was \$6.9 billion and our net-debt to net-debt-plus-equity ratio¹ was 24% at December 31, 2020, compared with 15% at December 31, 2019 and 14% at the end of 2018.

COVID-19 Financial Impact

COVID-19 operating protocols remain in place across our business, with a continued focus on preventive measures, controls and compliance processes, and the integration of these actions into our operations and business planning. Operating our mines at full production in a COVID-19 environment increases certain costs, such as medical testing, safety equipment, safety supplies, additional transportation and accommodation costs for social distancing, among other things. These costs and certain costs related to inefficiencies would not have occurred absent COVID-19 and are incremental costs. However, they are considered a cost of operating in this environment and are not adjusted for in our adjusted profit calculation. To the extent these costs or inefficiencies have significantly impacted business unit costs or performance, they are discussed in the respective business unit sections of this MD&A.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on prices and demand for our products and on our financial results in 2020. As a result of the pandemic, during the second quarter, we had to temporarily reduce production at a number of our operations, and we suspended active construction at our QB2 project. We incurred idle labour and other

¹ Non-GAAP Financial Measure. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.

non-productive costs when production was temporarily reduced and these costs are adjusted for in our adjusted profit calculation, noted above.

During 2020, we expensed \$272 million in costs associated with the temporary suspension of our QB2 project and the remobilization of the project. We also expensed \$103 million of interest that would otherwise have been capitalized if construction on our QB2 project had not been suspended. Consistent with the return to active construction on the QB2 project in the third quarter, we recommenced capitalization of borrowing costs and we did not expense further costs associated with remobilization of the project in the fourth quarter.

The following table is intended to outline the COVID-19-related costs that are included in our adjusted profit for 2020.

Financial Statement Category (CAD\$ in millions)	COVID-19 costs – Adjusted Profit	2020
Cost of sales	COVID-19 costs at operating sites including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour costs for idle employees at sites with temporary shutdowns due to COVID-19 	\$ 41
Other operating income (expense)	COVID-19 costs including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QB2 demobilization, remobilization and care and maintenance costs • Antamina care and maintenance and labour costs during temporary mine closure • COVID-19 fund donations 	\$ 290
Finance expense	Borrowing costs that would have been capitalized for QB2 if the project was not suspended	\$ 103
Total COVID-19 costs		\$ 434
Total COVID-19 costs (after-tax and non-controlling interests)		\$ 233

Gross Profit

Our gross profit is made up of our revenue less the operating expenses at our producing operations, including depreciation and amortization. Income and expenses from our business activities that do not produce commodities for sale are included in our other operating income and expenses or in our non-operating income and expenses.

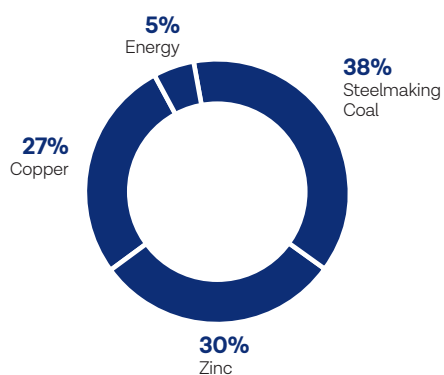
Our principal commodities are copper, zinc, steelmaking coal and blended bitumen, which accounted for 24%, 20%, 38% and 5% of revenue, respectively, in 2020. Silver and lead are significant by-products of our zinc operations, accounting for 9% of our 2020 revenue. We also produce a number of other by-products, including molybdenum, various specialty metals, and chemicals and fertilizers, which in total accounted for 4% of our revenue in 2020.

Our revenue is affected by sales volumes, which are determined by our production levels and by demand for the commodities we produce, commodity prices and currency exchange rates.

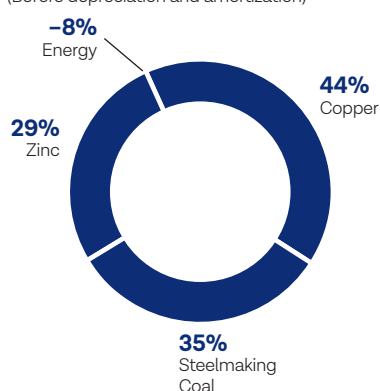
Our revenue was \$8.9 billion in 2020, compared with \$11.9 billion in 2019 and \$12.6 billion in 2018. The decrease in 2020 revenue from 2019 was primarily due to the impact of COVID-19 on prices for our products, most significantly steelmaking coal, zinc and blended bitumen. Revenue was also negatively impacted in 2020 by significantly lower sales volumes for steelmaking coal due to the impact of COVID-19 on demand, logistics chain issues early in the year and the planned shutdown at Neptune. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in copper prices compared to 2019. The decrease in 2019 revenue from 2018 was due to lower steelmaking coal, copper and zinc prices and reduced steelmaking sales volumes, partially offset by a full year of revenue from the sale of blended bitumen from our Fort Hills oil sands mine. Average prices for steelmaking coal, zinc and blended bitumen were 31%, 11% and 38% lower in 2020 than in 2019, while copper prices were up 3%.

Our cost of sales includes all of the expenses required to produce our products, such as labour, energy, operating supplies, concentrates purchased for our Trail Operations' refining and smelting activities, diluent purchased for our Fort Hills oil sands mine to transport our bitumen by pipeline, royalties, and marketing and distribution costs required to sell and transport our products to various delivery points. Our cost of sales also includes depreciation and amortization expense. Due to the geographic locations of many of our operations, we are highly dependent on third parties for the provision of rail, port, pipeline and other distribution services. In certain circumstances, we negotiate prices and other terms for the provision of these services where we may not have viable alternatives to using specific providers or may not have access to regulated rate-setting mechanisms or appropriate remedies for service failures. Contractual disputes, demurrage charges, availability of vessels and railcars, weather problems and other factors, as well as rail, port and pipeline capacity issues can have a material effect on our ability to transport materials from our suppliers and to our customers in accordance with schedules and contractual commitments.

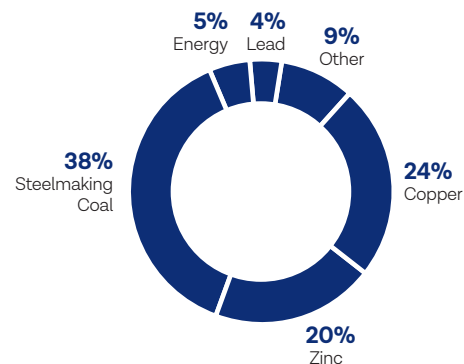
2020 Revenue by Business Unit



2020 Gross Profit by Business Unit
(Before depreciation and amortization)



2020 Revenue by Commodity



Our costs are dictated mainly by our production volumes, by the costs for labour, operating supplies, concentrate purchases and diluent purchases, and by strip ratios, haul distances, ore grades, distribution costs, commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, costs related to non-routine maintenance projects, and our ability to manage these costs. Production volumes mainly affect our variable operating and distribution costs. In addition, production affects our sales volumes; when combined with commodity prices, this affects profitability and our royalty expenses.

Our cost of sales was \$7.6 billion in 2020, compared with \$8.6 billion in 2019 and \$7.9 billion in 2018. The decrease in cost of sales in 2020 compared to 2019 was primarily due to a decrease in production volumes during the year. In addition, operating costs in our business units decreased compared to 2019, supported by our cost reduction program and RACE21™. We have structurally shifted the cost base of our steelmaking coal business lower, as outlined in the business unit section, reducing unit costs in 2020. Depreciation and amortization decreased by \$109 million compared to 2019 as a result of lower production volumes during 2020.

The increase in cost of sales in 2019 compared with 2018 is partially due to Fort Hills being operational for the full year, which accounted for approximately \$400 million of the increase. In addition, depreciation and amortization rose by approximately \$60 million at our steelmaking coal operations, and electricity costs increased by approximately \$45 million at Trail Operations following the sale of the Waneta Dam in 2018.

In 2018, in our steelmaking coal business, unit cost increases were partially driven by our decision to increase mining activity to capture margin in a favourable steelmaking coal price environment. In addition, increased diesel and operating supplies costs also resulted in increased unit costs. Costs were higher at our Trail Operations due to maintenance issues, the effect of wildfires in southeast British Columbia and the increase in power costs resulting from the sale of the Waneta Dam to BC Hydro in July 2018. Cost of sales in 2018 also included costs from Fort Hills, which produced its first bitumen in January and achieved commercial production on June 1, 2018.

Other Expenses

(\$ in millions)	2020	2019	2018
General and administration	\$ 132	\$ 161	\$ 142
Exploration	45	67	69
Research and innovation	97	67	35
Asset impairments	1,244	2,690	41
Other operating (income) expense	725	505	(450)
Finance income	(10)	(48)	(33)
Finance expense	278	266	252
Non-operating (income) expense	(43)	97	52
Share of losses of associates and joint ventures	1	3	3
	\$ 2,469	\$ 3,808	\$ 111

General and administration expenses decreased in 2020 compared to 2019 as COVID-19 reduced travel and other corporate expenses. Our exploration activities were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic as we took actions to protect our teams and host communities. Expenditures for the year of \$45 million were focused on copper, zinc and gold and were lower than expenditures in 2019 of \$67 million, primarily due to COVID-19 restrictions.

We must continually replace our reserves as they are depleted in order to maintain production levels over the long term. We try to do this through our exploration and development programs and through acquisition of interests in new properties or in companies that own them. Exploration for minerals, steelmaking coal and oil is highly speculative and the projects involve many risks. The vast majority of exploration projects are unsuccessful and there are no assurances that current or future exploration programs will find deposits that are ultimately brought into production.

Our research and innovation expenditures are primarily focused on advancing our proprietary CESL hydrometallurgical technology, the development of internal and external growth opportunities, RACE21, and the development and implementation of process and environmental technology improvements at operations.

We recorded asset impairments of \$1.2 billion in 2020, \$2.7 billion in 2019 and \$41 million in 2018, as outlined in the following table:

(\$ in millions)	2020	2019	2018
Fort Hills	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,241	\$ -
Frontier project	-	1,129	-
Cardinal River Operations	-	289	-
Other	-	31	41
	\$ 1,244	\$ 2,690	\$ 41

In the fourth quarter of 2020, updated mine plans for Fort Hills became available, reflecting an earlier-than-planned restart of the second train of operations and including operating and capital cost reductions over the life of mine. These updates to the mine plans indicated a change in the valuation of the asset. This, combined with macroeconomic conditions, including the cost of capital for oil assets and lower market expectations for long-term WCS heavy oil prices, required us to perform an impairment test for our interest in Fort Hills. As a result, we recorded a non-cash, pre-tax asset impairment for our interest in Fort Hills of \$597 million (after-tax \$438 million) in the fourth quarter. The estimated post-tax recoverable amount of our Fort Hills cash-generating unit (CGU) of \$2.1 billion was lower than our carrying value.

Combined with a pre-tax impairment of \$647 million (after-tax \$474 million) recorded in the first quarter of 2020, we recorded total pre-tax impairments related to our interest in Fort Hills of \$1.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2020.

In 2019, we recorded asset impairments of \$2.7 billion, of which \$1.2 billion related to our interest in Fort Hills due to lower market expectations for future WCS oil prices, and \$1.1 billion related to our Frontier oil sands project due to our decision to withdraw the project from the regulatory review process. In addition, we recorded impairments of \$289 million related to our Cardinal River Operations as a result of our decision not to proceed with the MacKenzie Redcap extension, the short remaining mine life, and a reduction in short-term steelmaking coal prices, and \$31 million related to remaining Quebrada Blanca assets as we near the end of operations.

In 2018, we recorded asset impairments of \$41 million, of which \$31 million related to capitalized exploration expenditures that are not expected to be recovered, and \$10 million related to our Quebrada Blanca assets that would not be recovered through use because mining operations ended in the fourth quarter of 2018 as reserves were depleted.

The key inputs used in determining the magnitude of asset impairments and reversals are outlined on pages 52 to 54 in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Other operating income and expenses include items we consider to be related to the operation of our business, such as final pricing adjustments (which are further described below), share-based compensation, gains or losses on commodity derivatives, gains or losses on the sale of operating or exploration assets, and provisions for various costs at our closed properties. Significant items in 2020 included \$282 million of costs associated with COVID-19, primarily relating to the suspension of our QB2 project and \$270 million of environmental costs, primarily relating to a decrease in the rates used to discount our decommissioning and restoration provisions for closed operations and increased expected reclamation costs. In addition, we recorded commodity derivative gains of \$62 million and \$104 million of take-or-pay contract costs. Significant items in 2019 included \$49 million of negative pricing adjustments, \$197 million for environmental costs primarily relating to additional decommissioning and restoration provisions at certain closed operations, and \$123 million for take-or-pay contract costs. Significant items in 2018 included an \$888 million gain on the sale of our two-thirds interest in the Waneta Dam to BC Hydro, \$117 million of negative pricing adjustments, \$20 million for environmental costs, \$59 million for share-based compensation and a \$106 million charge for take-or-pay contracts.

Sales of our products, including by-products, are recognized in revenue at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the product. Control is achieved when a product is delivered to the customer, we have the present right to payment for the product, significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer according to contract terms, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product. For sales of steelmaking coal and copper, zinc and lead concentrates, control of the product generally transfers to the customer when an individual shipment parcel is loaded onto a carrier accepted or directly contracted by the customer. For sales of refined metals, control of the product transfers to the customer when the product is loaded onto a carrier specified by the customer. For blended bitumen, control of the product generally transfers to the customer when the product passes the delivery point specified in the sales contract.

The majority of our base metal concentrates and refined metals are sold under pricing arrangements where final prices are determined by quoted market prices in a period subsequent to sale. For these sales, revenue is recognized based on the estimated consideration to be received at the date of sale with reference to relevant commodity market prices. Our refined metals are sold under spot or average pricing contracts. For all steelmaking coal sales under average pricing contracts where pricing is not finalized when revenue is recognized, revenue is recorded based on the estimated consideration to be received at the date of sale with reference to steelmaking coal price assessments. The majority of our blended bitumen is sold under pricing arrangements where final prices are determined based on commodity price indices that are finalized at or near the date of sale. Our revenue for blended bitumen is net of royalty payments to governments.

Adjustments are made to settlement receivables in subsequent periods based on movements in quoted market prices or published price assessments (for steelmaking coal) up to the date of final pricing. These pricing adjustments result in gains in a rising price environment and losses in a declining price environment and are recorded as other operating income or expense. The extent of the pricing adjustments also takes into account the actual price participation terms as provided in certain concentrate sales agreements. It should be noted that these effects arise on the sale of concentrates, as well as on the purchase of concentrates at our Trail Operations.

The following table outlines our outstanding receivable positions, which were provisionally valued at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(payable pounds in millions)	Outstanding at December 31, 2020		Outstanding at December 31, 2019	
	Pounds	US\$/lb.	Pounds	US\$/lb.
Copper	132	\$ 3.52	65	\$ 2.80
Zinc	142	\$ 1.24	239	\$ 1.04

Our finance expense includes the interest expense on our debt, on advances to QBSA from SMM/SC, on lease liabilities, letters of credit and standby fees, interest on our pension obligations, and accretion on our decommissioning and restoration provisions, less any interest that we capitalize against the cost of our development projects. Debt interest expense increased in 2020 compared to 2019, mainly due to lower interest capitalized on our development projects. As a result of the temporary suspension of the QB2 project during 2020, we expensed \$103 million of interest that would have otherwise been capitalized if the project had not been suspended. Debt interest expense decreased in 2019 compared to 2018, mainly due to lower outstanding debt balances. This was partially offset by an increase in interest on lease liabilities relating to the adoption of IFRS 16, *Leases* (IFRS 16) on January 1, 2019 and interest on advances to QBSA from SMM/SC relating to the QB2 partnering transaction.

Non-operating income (expense) includes items that arise from financial and other matters, and includes such items as foreign exchange gains or losses, debt refinancing costs, gains or losses on the revaluation of debt prepayment options, and gains or losses on the sale of investments. In 2020, non-operating income (expense) included a gain of \$56 million on the revaluation of the financial liability for the preferential dividend stream relating to ENAMI's interest in QBSA due to the effect of changes in interest rates. This was partially offset by an \$11 million loss on the purchase of US\$268 million aggregate principal amount of our outstanding notes. In 2019, non-operating expenses included a \$224 million loss on the redemption of our 8.5% notes due in 2024 and foreign exchange losses of \$4 million. These losses were partially offset by a \$105 million gain on the debt prepayment option in the 8.5% 2024 notes up to the date of redemption and a gain of \$37 million on the revaluation of the financial liability for the preferential dividend stream relating to ENAMI's interest in QBSA. In 2018, other non-operating expenses included \$42 million of losses on debt prepayment options, \$16 million of foreign exchange gains and a \$26 million loss on debt purchased during the year.

Profit (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests relates to the ownership interests that are held by third parties in our Quebrada Blanca, Carmen de Andacollo and Elkview operations, and Compañía Minera Zafranal S.A.C.

Income Taxes

Recovery for income and resource taxes was \$192 million, or 17% of pre-tax loss of \$1.136 billion. Our overall effective tax rate this year was significantly impacted by the impairments of our interest in Fort Hills, which resulted in a deferred income tax recovery at 27% of \$331 million. Excluding these impairments, we would have pre-tax profit of \$108 million and a provision for income and resource taxes of \$139 million, or 129% thereof. In this year, with overall low operating margins, our rate is higher because certain corporate, finance and other costs are not deductible in computing income for resource tax purposes. In addition, our rate is, as usual, higher than the Canadian statutory income tax rate of 27% due to resource taxes and higher taxes in some foreign jurisdictions.

Due to available tax pools, we are currently shielded from cash income taxes in Canada. We remain subject to cash resource taxes in Canada and both cash income and resource taxes in foreign jurisdictions.

In 2019, Antamina received income tax assessments and determinations from the Peruvian tax authority, La Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y de Administración Tributaria (SUNAT) for its 2013 and 2014 taxation years, denying accelerated depreciation claimed by Antamina in respect of a mill expansion and certain other assets on the basis that the expansion was not covered by Antamina's tax stability agreement. Antamina is pursuing the issue in the Peruvian courts. Based on opinions of counsel, we have provided for the tax on this issue for all years possibly affected, but not

for associated penalties and interest. The denial of accelerated depreciation claimed is a timing issue in our tax provision. If the interest and penalties were upheld, the charge to our earnings could reach \$65 million (US\$51 million). Antamina has paid all amounts of taxes, interest and penalties in issue for its 2013 and 2014 taxation years. Teck's share of additional amounts of taxes, interest and penalties that might be payable for assessments, which we expect will be raised for the balance of the years in issue (2015 to 2017), is currently estimated to be \$78 million (US\$61 million).

Financial Position and Liquidity

Our liquidity remained strong at \$6.5 billion as at December 31, 2020, including \$450 million of cash, of which \$82 million is in Chile for the development of the QB2 project and \$26 million is held in Antamina. At December 31, 2020, the principal balance of our term notes was US\$3.5 billion, US\$262 million was drawn on our US\$4.0 billion revolving credit facility and we maintained a US\$1.0 billion undrawn revolving credit facility. At December 31, 2020, US\$1.15 billion was outstanding under the US\$2.5 billion QB2 project financing facility. Based on our strong financial position, we expect to be able to maintain our operations and fund our development activities as planned.

Our outstanding debt was \$6.9 billion at December 31, 2020, compared with \$4.8 billion at the end of 2019 and \$5.5 billion at the end of 2018. The increase in 2020 is due to a draw of US\$1.15 billion on the QB2 project financing facility and a draw of US\$262 million on our US\$4.0 billion revolving credit facility.

We maintain investment grade ratings of Baa3, BBB-, BBB- and BBB from Moody's, S&P, Fitch and DBRS, respectively. Moody's, S&P and DBRS have a stable outlook, while Fitch assigned a negative outlook from stable in June of 2020.

Our debt positions and credit ratios are summarized in the following table:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Unsecured term notes	\$ 3,478	\$ 3,209	\$ 3,809
US\$5 billion of revolving credit facilities	262	-	-
QB2 US\$2.5 billion limited recourse project finance facility	1,147	-	-
Lease liabilities	544	518	248
Antamina credit facilities	90	23	23
Other	1	3	(3)
Less unamortized fees and discounts	(66)	(31)	(31)
Debt (US\$ in millions)	\$ 5,456	\$ 3,722	\$ 4,046
Debt (Canadian \$ equivalent) ⁽¹⁾ (A)	\$ 6,947	\$ 4,834	\$ 5,519
Less cash balances	(450)	(1,026)	(1,734)
Net debt⁽²⁾ (B)	\$ 6,497	\$ 3,808	\$ 3,785
Equity (C)	\$ 20,708	\$ 22,074	\$ 23,018
Net-debt to net-debt-plus-equity ratio ⁽²⁾ (B/(B+C))	24%	15%	14%
Net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2.5x	0.9x	0.6x
Weighted average coupon rate on the term notes	5.5%	5.6%	6.1%

Notes:

(1) Translated at period end exchange rates.

(2) Non-GAAP Financial Measure. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.

(3) See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for reconciliation.

At December 31, 2020, the weighted average maturity of our term notes is approximately 16.5 years and the weighted average coupon rate is approximately 5.47%.

Our primary sources of liquidity and capital resources are our cash and temporary investments, cash flow provided from operations, and funds available under our committed and uncommitted bank credit facilities, of which approximately US\$4.7 billion is available. Further information about our liquidity and associated risks is outlined in Notes 30 and 32 to our 2020 audited annual consolidated financial statements.

Cash flow from operations was \$1.6 billion in 2020. Our cash position decreased from \$1.0 billion at the end of 2019 to \$450 million at December 31, 2020. Significant outflows included \$3.1 billion of capital expenditures, \$499 million of capitalized stripping costs, \$190 million on investments and other assets expenditures, \$106 million on returns to shareholders through dividends, \$207 million on returns to shareholders through share buybacks and \$355 million of interest and finance charges, primarily on our outstanding debt. Significant inflows during 2020 included \$2.3 billion of net proceeds from debt drawn on the QB2 project financing facility and our US\$4.0 billion revolving credit facility.

We maintain various committed and uncommitted credit facilities for liquidity and for the issuance of letters of credit, including a US\$4.0 billion committed revolving credit facility, which had US\$262 million outstanding as at December 31, 2020.

Borrowing under our primary committed revolving credit facility is subject to our compliance with the covenants in the agreement and our ability to make certain representations and warranties at the time of the borrowing request. The only financial covenant under our credit agreements is a requirement for our net debt to capitalization ratio^{1,2} not to exceed 60%. That ratio was 24% at December 31, 2020.

In addition to our primary revolving committed credit facility, we maintain uncommitted bilateral credit facilities with various banks and with Export Development Canada and our US\$1.0 billion revolving credit facility, for the issuance of letters of credit, stand-alone letters of credit and surety bonds, all primarily to support our future reclamation obligations. At December 31, 2020, we had \$1.6 billion of letters of credit issued on our \$1.9 billion of bilateral credit facilities. In addition to the letters of credit outstanding under these uncommitted credit facilities, we also had stand-alone letters of credit of \$459 million outstanding as at December 31, 2020, which were not issued under a credit facility. We also had surety bonds of \$840 million outstanding as at December 31, 2020 to support our current and future reclamation obligations.

Under the terms of the silver streaming agreement relating to Antamina, if there is an event of default under the agreement or Teck insolvency, Teck Base Metals Ltd., our subsidiary that holds our interest in Antamina, is restricted from paying dividends or making other distributions to Teck to the extent that there are unpaid amounts under the agreement. In addition, the QB2 project finance arrangements include customary restrictions on the payment of dividends and other distributions from the project company until project completion has been achieved; such distributions are also subject to compliance with certain other conditions.

Early repayment of borrowings under our revolving credit facility, outstanding public debt and the QB2 project finance arrangements may be required if an event of default under the relevant agreement occurs. In addition, we are required to offer to repay indebtedness outstanding under our revolving credit facility and certain of our public debt in the event of a change of control, as determined under the relevant agreements.

Capital Allocation Framework

Our capital allocation framework describes how we allocate funds to sustaining and growth capital, maintaining solid investment grade credit metrics and returning excess cash to shareholders. This framework reflects our intention to make additional returns to shareholders by supplementing our base dividend with at least an additional 30% of available cash flow after certain other repayments and expenditures have been made. For this purpose, we define available cash flow as cash flow from operating activities after cash taxes, cash interest and distributions to non-controlling interests less: (i) sustaining capital and capitalized stripping; (ii) committed enhancement and growth capital; (iii) any cash required to adjust the capital structure to maintain solid investment grade credit metrics; and (iv) our \$0.20 per

¹ Non-GAAP Financial Measure. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.

² See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for reconciliation.

share annual base dividend. Proceeds from any divestment and partnering proceeds may also be used to supplement available cash flow. Any additional cash returns will be made through share repurchase and/or supplemental dividends, depending on market conditions at the relevant time.

Our results can be highly variable, as they are dependent on commodity prices and various other factors. Investors should not assume that there will be available cash or any supplemental returns in any given year.

During 2020, we returned \$106 million to shareholders through our annual base dividend of \$0.20 per share. We also purchased and cancelled 16,292,441 Class B subordinate voting shares under our normal course issuer bid for \$207 million.

Operating Cash Flow

Cash flow from operations was \$1.6 billion in 2020, compared with \$3.5 billion in 2019 and \$4.4 billion in 2018. The decrease in 2020 was primarily due to lower commodity prices, most significantly steelmaking coal, and a reduction in sales volumes as a result of COVID-19. The decrease in 2019 as compared to 2018 was primarily associated due to lower commodity prices and reduced steelmaking coal sales volumes.

Investing Activities

Expenditures on property, plant and equipment were \$3.1 billion in 2020, including \$1.6 billion on the QB2 project, \$463 million on growth capital and \$1.0 billion on sustaining capital. The largest component of growth capital was \$379 million spent on the Neptune facility upgrade. The largest components of sustaining capital expenditures were \$571 million at our steelmaking coal operations, inclusive of water management, \$188 million in our zinc business unit and \$161 million in our copper business unit.

Capitalized production stripping costs were \$499 million compared with \$680 million in 2019. The majority of these costs in 2020 and 2019 represent the advancement of pits for future production at our steelmaking coal operations. Capitalized production stripping costs were lower than a year ago due mainly to planned mining and production outages at our steelmaking coal operations in 2020 to correspond with anticipated reduced demand related to COVID-19 and reduced capacity due to the planned Neptune shutdown.

Capital expenditures for 2020 are summarized in the table on pages 48 to 49.

Expenditures on investments in 2020 were \$190 million and included \$11 million for NuevaUnión, which is held as an equity investment, \$165 million for intangibles and other assets, and \$14 million for marketable securities.

Cash proceeds from the sale of assets and investments were \$146 million in 2020, \$80 million in 2019 and \$1.3 billion in 2018. There were no significant items in 2020 or 2019, and 2018 included the \$1.2 billion of proceeds from the sale of our two-thirds interest in the Waneta Dam.

Financing Activities

Debt proceeds in 2020 totalled \$2.4 billion, while debt repayments totalled \$457 million. Debt proceeds included a drawdown of \$1.5 billion on the US\$2.5 billion limited recourse project financing facility to fund the development of the QB2 project. During the year, we drew \$363 million, net, on our US\$4.0 billion revolving credit facility. Both of these debt facilities are further outlined in the Liquidity section of this MD&A.

In 2020, we issued US\$550 million of notes due July 2030. These notes bear interest at 3.90% per annum. We used the US\$542 million of net proceeds to purchase US\$268 million aggregate principal amount of our outstanding notes pursuant to cash tender offers and a private purchase, the latter of which had a US\$13 million principal amount. The purchased notes comprised US\$104 million of 4.5% notes due 2021, US\$52 million of 4.75% notes due 2022 and US\$112 million of 3.75% notes due 2023. The remainder of the proceeds were used to repay amounts drawn on our US\$4.0 billion revolving credit facility. We recorded a pre-tax loss through non-operating income (expense) of \$11 million in connection with these purchases.

In November 2019, we closed our US\$2.5 billion limited recourse project financing facility to fund the development of the QB2 project. Amounts drawn under the facility will bear interest at LIBOR plus applicable margins that vary over time and will be repaid in 17 semi-annual instalments starting the earlier of six months after project completion or June 2023. These project finance loans are guaranteed pre-completion on a several basis by Teck, SMM and SC *pro rata* to their respective interests in the Series A shares of QBSA. We have provided security in the form of QBSA's assets, which consist primarily of QB2 project assets. At December 31, 2019, the facility was undrawn.

On March 29, 2019, the transaction through which SMM/SC subscribed for a 30% indirect interest in QBSA closed. On closing, SMM/SC contributed \$1.3 billion (US\$966 million) to the QB2 project and a further \$444 million (US\$336 million) was contributed over the remainder of 2019. These contributions are made in the form of shareholder loans and share subscriptions for equity in Quebrada Blanca Holdings SPA, which holds a 90% interest in QBSA. We retain control of QBSA and consequently continue to consolidate its results.

In 2019, we redeemed US\$600 million of our 8.5% notes that were due in 2024 for US\$638 million of cash, which included the premium paid on redemption. We recorded a pre-tax charge of \$224 million on the redemption, of which \$174 million was non-cash.

In 2018, we redeemed US\$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of our outstanding notes pursuant to cash tender offers. The principal amount of notes purchased was US\$103 million of 4.50% notes due January 2021, US\$471 million of 4.75% notes due 2022 and US\$426 million of 3.75% notes due 2023. The total cost of the purchases, which was funded from cash on hand, including the premiums, was US\$1.01 billion. We recorded a pre-tax accounting charge of \$26 million (\$19 million after tax) in non-operating income (expense) in connection with these purchases.

Debt interest and finance charges paid during 2020 were \$355 million compared with \$386 million in 2019 due to the reduction of our outstanding notes in the second quarter of 2019.

During 2020, we paid \$106 million in respect of our regular annual base dividend of \$0.20 per share.

In 2020, we purchased and cancelled approximately 16.3 million Class B subordinate voting shares under our normal course issuer bid for \$207 million. These purchases completed the \$1.0 billion of share buybacks announced in 2019. In 2019, we purchased and cancelled approximately 24.4 million Class B subordinate voting shares at a cost of \$654 million under our normal course issuer bids.

Quarterly Profit and Cash Flow

(\$ in millions except per share data)	2020				2019			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Revenue	\$ 2,560	\$ 2,291	\$ 1,720	\$ 2,377	\$ 2,655	\$ 3,035	\$ 3,138	\$ 3,106
Gross profit	505	291	139	398	460	787	1,051	1,042
Profit (loss) attributable to shareholders	(464)	61	(149)	(312)	(1,835)	369	231	630
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.87)	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.28)	\$ (0.57)	\$ (3.33)	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.41	\$ 1.11
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.87)	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.28)	\$ (0.57)	\$ (3.33)	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.41	\$ 1.10
Cash flow from operations	\$ 594	\$ 390	\$ 300	\$ 279	\$ 782	\$ 1,062	\$ 1,120	\$ 520

Gross profit from our copper business unit was \$368 million in the fourth quarter compared with \$130 million a year ago. Gross profit before depreciation and amortization increased by \$231 million compared with a year ago primarily due to higher copper prices and sales volumes, and higher by-product contributions from zinc.

Copper production of 78,100 tonnes in the fourth quarter was 6,900 tonnes higher than a year ago, primarily due to higher production at Carmen de Andacollo, which was impacted by a labour strike in the fourth quarter of 2019, as well as higher production at Antamina. Production at Highland Valley Copper was similar to a year ago, while production declined at Quebrada Blanca.

Gross profit from our zinc business unit was \$147 million in the fourth quarter compared with \$120 million a year ago. Gross profit before depreciation and amortization increased by \$32 million compared with a year ago primarily as a result of higher zinc prices and higher by-product contributions, which were partially offset by higher unit operating costs and higher royalty expense.

At our Red Dog Operations, zinc and lead production in the fourth quarter increased by 11% and 2%, respectively, compared to a year ago. The higher production was primarily due to higher mill throughput and improved mill recoveries. At Trail Operations, production of refined zinc was 20% higher than a year ago, while lead production increased by 5%. Production and sales of refined zinc were reduced in 2019 due to an electrical equipment failure in one of four rectifiers at the zinc refinery.

Gross profit in the fourth quarter from our steelmaking coal business unit was \$36 million compared with \$241 million a year ago. Gross profit before depreciation and amortization in the fourth quarter declined by \$200 million from a year ago, primarily due to an 19% decrease in realized steelmaking coal prices.

Fourth-quarter sales of 6.1 million tonnes were near the high end of our guidance range, while being slightly below the same quarter a year ago, and 18% higher compared to the third quarter of this year. We increased our sales volumes to China in the fourth quarter to nearly 20% of our total sales in response to increased demand due to restrictions on Australian coal imports into China.

Our energy business unit continued to be impacted by market volatility and low global benchmark crude oil prices. This resulted in lower realized prices including WCS prices compared to the same period last year. In the fourth quarter, we incurred a gross loss of \$46 million compared to a gross loss of \$31 million in the fourth quarter of 2019.

Our 21.3% share of bitumen production from Fort Hills decreased by 10,057 barrels per day in the fourth quarter compared to the same period in 2019. The Fort Hills partners safely and efficiently reduced operations to a single train facility in the second quarter, which helped reduce negative cash flows in light of COVID-19 and unprecedented low WCS prices. As previously announced, Fort Hills restarted the second train and ramped up production in the fourth quarter to approximately 120,000 barrels per day. However, production was impacted by the shutdown of operations for several days to help facilitate a thorough investigation of a fatal incident in late December. Operations have since recommenced with production ramping up in January.

In the fourth quarter, our loss attributable to shareholders was \$464 million, or \$0.87 per share, compared with a loss to shareholders of \$1.8 billion, or \$3.33 per share, in the same period a year ago. In the fourth quarter, we recorded an after-tax impairment of \$438 million on our interest in Fort Hills. Our loss in the fourth quarter of 2019 was primarily due to after-tax asset impairments totalling \$1.9 billion on our interest in Fort Hills and our Frontier oil sands project.

Cash flow from operations in the fourth quarter was \$594 million compared with \$782 million a year ago, with the decrease primarily due to changes in non-cash working capital items. During the fourth quarter, changes in working capital items resulted in a use of cash of \$104 million compared with a source of cash of \$210 million a year ago. The fluctuation in working capital changes year over year was primarily related to changes in our trade receivable balances due to the timing of sales and the effect of higher closing base metal prices, compared with a year ago

Outlook

The sales of our products are denominated in U.S. dollars, while a significant portion of our expenses are incurred in local currencies, particularly the Canadian dollar and the Chilean peso. Foreign exchange fluctuations can have a significant effect on our operating margins, unless such fluctuations are offset by related changes to commodity prices.

Our U.S. dollar denominated debt is subject to revaluation based on changes in the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate. As at December 31, 2020, US\$3.6 billion of our U.S. dollar denominated debt is designated as a hedge against our foreign operations that have a U.S. dollar functional currency. As a result, any foreign exchange gains or losses arising on that amount of our U.S. dollar debt are recorded in other comprehensive income, with the remainder being charged to profit.

Commodity markets are volatile. Prices can change rapidly and customers can alter shipment plans. This can have a substantial effect on our business and financial results. Continued uncertainty in global markets arising from the macroeconomic outlook and government policy changes, including tariffs and the potential for trade disputes, as well as pandemic concerns, may have a significant positive or negative effect on the prices of the various products we produce.

We remain confident in the longer-term outlook for our major commodities, however, global economic uncertainty and COVID-19 had significant negative effects on the prices for our products in the first half of 2020. The extent, duration and impacts that COVID-19 may have on demand and prices for our commodities, on our suppliers and employees and on global financial markets going forward is not known at this time, but could be material.

Commodity Prices and Sensitivities

Commodity prices are a key driver of our profit and cash flows. On the supply side, the depleting nature of ore reserves, difficulties in finding new orebodies, the permitting processes and the availability of skilled resources to develop projects, as well as infrastructure constraints, political risk and significant cost inflation, may continue to have a moderating effect on the growth in future production for the industry as a whole.

The sensitivity of our annual profit attributable to shareholders and EBITDA to changes in the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate and commodity prices, before pricing adjustments, based on our current balance sheet, our expected 2021 mid-range production estimates, current commodity prices and a Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate of \$1.30, is as follows:

	2021 Mid-Range Production Estimates ⁽¹⁾	Change	Estimated Effect of Change on Profit ⁽²⁾ (\$ in millions)	Estimated Effect on EBITDA ⁽²⁾ (\$ in millions)
US\$ exchange		CAD\$0.01	\$ 44	\$ 70
Copper (000's tonnes)	282.5	US\$0.01/lb.	\$ 5	\$ 8
Zinc (000's tonnes) ⁽³⁾	902.5	US\$0.01/lb.	\$ 9	\$ 12
Steelmaking coal (million tonnes)	26.0	US\$1/tonne	\$ 19	\$ 30
WCS (million bbl) ⁽⁴⁾	10.4	US\$1/bbl	\$ 9	\$ 13
WTI ⁽⁵⁾		US\$1/bbl	\$ 6	\$ 8

Notes:

- (1) All production estimates are subject to change based on market and operating conditions.
- (2) The effect on our profit attributable to shareholders and on EBITDA of commodity price and exchange rate movements will vary from quarter to quarter depending on sales volumes. Our estimate of the sensitivity of profit and EBITDA to changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rate is sensitive to commodity price assumptions.
- (3) Zinc includes 305,000 tonnes of refined zinc and 597,500 tonnes of zinc contained in concentrate.
- (4) Bitumen volumes from our energy business unit.
- (5) Our WTI oil price sensitivity takes into account our interest in Fort Hills for respective change in revenue, partially offset by the effect of the change in diluent purchase costs as well as the effect on the change in operating costs across our business units, as our operations use a significant amount of diesel fuel.

Guidance

There is still uncertainty over the extent and duration of impacts that COVID-19 may have on demand and prices for our commodities, on our suppliers and employees, and on global financial markets going forward. Accordingly, the ability for us to achieve the guidance provided throughout this document is dependent on various factors, including the COVID-19 pandemic and how it might affect us, our customers and our suppliers.

Production Guidance

We expect 2021 copper production to be in the range of 275,000 to 290,000 tonnes. Higher production at Highland Valley Copper and Antamina are expected to offset declines at Carmen de Andacollo and Quebrada Blanca.

We expect 2021 production of zinc in concentrate, including co-product zinc production from our copper business unit, to be in the range of 585,000 to 610,000 tonnes. We expect lead production from Red Dog to be in the range of 85,000 to 95,000 tonnes in 2021. In 2021, we expect Trail Operations to produce between 300,000 and 310,000 tonnes of refined zinc. Refined lead and silver production at Trail are expected to be similar to prior years but will fluctuate as a result of concentrate feed source optimization.

Our steelmaking coal production is anticipated to be between 25.5 and 26.5 million tonnes in 2021, as we transition to full production rates to meet anticipated demand. We continue to advance mining in new areas at our Fording River, Elkview and Greenhills operations. The new areas are expected to extend the lives of these mines and allow us to produce 26 to 27 million tonnes in the long term to continue to offset the closure of Coal Mountain and Cardinal River operations.

We expect our share of Fort Hills' annual production to be approximately 23,500 to 33,000 barrels per day in 2021. The midpoint of our guidance represents an increase of approximately 25% when compared to 2020 production. The Fort Hills partners continue to focus on cost discipline and maintaining the operating and capital cost savings achieved in 2020, while assessing plans to further increase production to nameplate capacity as the business environment improves.

Production Guidance

The table below shows our share of production of our principal products for 2020, our guidance for production in 2021 and our guidance for production for the following three years.

Units in thousand tonnes (excluding steelmaking coal, molybdenum and bitumen)	2020	2021 Guidance	Three-Year Guidance 2022-2024
Principal Products			
Copper⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾			
Highland Valley Copper	119.3	128 – 133	135 – 165
Antamina	85.6	91 – 95	90
Carmen de Andacollo	57.4	46 – 51	50 – 60
Quebrada Blanca ⁽⁵⁾	13.4	10 – 11	–
	275.7	275 – 290	275 – 315
Zinc⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾			
Red Dog	490.7	490 – 510	510 – 550
Antamina	96.3	95 – 100	80 – 100
	587.0	585 – 610	590 – 650
Refined zinc			
Trail Operations	305.1	300 – 310	305 – 315
Steelmaking coal (million tonnes)			
	21.1	25.5 – 26.5	26.0 – 27.0
Bitumen (million barrels) ⁽²⁾			
Fort Hills	8.4	8.6 – 12.1	14
Other Products			
Lead⁽¹⁾			
Red Dog	97.5	85 – 95	80 – 90
Molybdenum (million pounds) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾			
Highland Valley Copper	3.3	1.2 – 1.8	3.0 – 4.5
Antamina	1.8	1.0 – 1.4	2.0 – 3.0
	5.1	2.2 – 3.2	5.0 – 7.5

Notes:

(1) Metal contained in concentrate.

(2) We include 100% of production and sales from our Quebrada Blanca and Carmen de Andacollo mines in our production and sales volumes, even though we do not own 100% of these operations, because we fully consolidate their results in our financial statements. We include 22.5% and 21.3% of production and sales from Antamina and Fort Hills, respectively, representing our proportionate ownership interest in these operations.

(3) Copper production includes cathode production at Quebrada Blanca and Carmen de Andacollo.

(4) Total zinc includes co-product zinc production from our 22.5% proportionate interest in Antamina.

(5) Excludes production from QB2 for three-year guidance 2022-2024.

Sales Guidance

The table below shows our sales for the last quarter of 2020 and our sales guidance for the first quarter of 2021 for selected principal products.

	Q4 2020	Q1 2021 Guidance
Zinc (thousand tonnes) ⁽¹⁾		
Red Dog	149	90 – 100
Steelmaking coal (million tonnes)	6.1	5.9 – 6.3

Note:

(1) Metal contained in concentrate.

Unit Cost Guidance

The table below reports our unit costs for selected principal products for 2020 and our guidance for unit costs for selected principal products in 2021.

(Per unit costs)	2020	2021 Guidance
Copper⁽¹⁾		
Total cash unit costs ⁽⁵⁾ (US\$/lb.)	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.65 – 1.75
Net cash unit costs ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾ (US\$/lb.)	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.30 – 1.40
Zinc⁽³⁾		
Total cash unit costs ⁽⁵⁾ (US\$/lb.)	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.54 – 0.59
Net cash unit costs ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾ (US\$/lb.)	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.40 – 0.45
Steelmaking coal⁽⁴⁾		
Adjusted site cost of sales ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 64	\$ 59 – 64
Transportation costs	41	36 – 39
Inventory write-downs	3	–
Unit costs ⁽⁵⁾ – CAD\$/tonne	\$ 108	\$ 95 – 103
Energy (bitumen)		
Adjusted operating costs ⁽⁵⁾ (CAD\$/barrel)	\$ 31.96	\$ 28 – 32

Notes:

- (1) Copper unit costs are reported in U.S. dollars per payable pound of metal contained in concentrate. Copper net cash unit costs include adjusted cash cost of sales and smelter processing charges, less cash margins for by-products including co-products. Guidance for 2021 assumes a zinc price of US\$1.22 per pound, a molybdenum price of US\$8.50 per pound, a silver price of US\$20 per ounce, a gold price of US\$2,000 per ounce and a Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate of \$1.30.
- (2) After co-product and by-product margins.
- (3) Zinc unit costs are reported in U.S. dollars per payable pound of metal contained in concentrate. Zinc net cash unit costs are mine costs including adjusted cash cost of sales and smelter processing charges, less cash margins for by-products. Guidance for 2021 assumes a lead price of US\$0.85 per pound, a silver price of US\$20 per ounce and a Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate of \$1.30. By-products include both by-products and co-products.
- (4) Steelmaking coal unit costs are reported in Canadian dollars per tonne.
- (5) Non-GAAP Financial Measure. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.

Capital Expenditure Guidance

The table below reports our capital expenditures for 2020 and our guidance for capital expenditures in 2021.

(Teck's share in \$ millions)	2020	2021 Guidance
Sustaining		
Copper	\$ 161	\$ 160
Zinc	188	155
Steelmaking coal ⁽¹⁾	571	430
Energy	91	85
Corporate	12	-
	\$ 1,023	\$ 830
Growth⁽²⁾		
Copper ⁽³⁾	\$ 41	\$ 125
Zinc	7	25
Steelmaking coal	411	390
Corporate	4	5
	\$ 463	\$ 545
Total		
Copper	\$ 202	\$ 285
Zinc	195	180
Steelmaking coal	982	820
Energy	91	85
Corporate	16	5
	\$ 1,486	\$ 1,375
QB2 capital expenditures	1,643	2,500
Total before SMM/SC contributions	\$ 3,129	\$ 3,875
Estimated SMM/SC contributions to capital expenditures	(660)	(440)
Estimated QB2 project financing draw	(983)	(1,425)
Total, net of partner contributions and project financing	\$ 1,486	\$ 2,010

Notes:

- (1) Steelmaking coal sustaining capital 2021 guidance includes \$255 million of water treatment capital. 2020 includes \$267 million of water treatment capital.
- (2) Growth expenditures include RACE21™ capital expenditures for 2021 of \$120 million, of which \$80 million relates to steelmaking coal, \$30 million relates to copper, \$5 million relates to zinc and \$5 million relates to corporate projects.
- (3) Copper growth guidance for 2021 includes studies for HVC 2040, Antamina, QB3, Zafranal, San Nicolás and Galore Creek.

Capital Expenditure Guidance – Capitalized Stripping

(Teck's share in CAD\$ millions)	2020	2021 Guidance
Capitalized Stripping		
Copper	\$ 145	\$ 205
Zinc	51	70
Steelmaking coal	303	295
	\$ 499	\$ 570

Other Information

Carbon Pricing Policies and Associated Costs

As part of the ongoing efforts to address climate change, regulations to control greenhouse gas emissions continue to be developed and enhanced in many jurisdictions. Regulatory uncertainty and resulting uncertainty regarding the costs of technology required to comply with current or anticipated regulations make it difficult to predict the ultimate costs of compliance. Societal focus on controlling carbon emissions, minimizing climate change and preparing for climate change adaptation continues to mount.

Embracing our role in combating climate change, we continue to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by improving our energy efficiency and implementing low-carbon technologies at our operations and by working with governments and regulators to advocate for effective and efficient carbon pricing. We are focused on responsibly mining the metals and materials essential for the global transition to a low-carbon economy. In February 2020, we announced our objective to be carbon neutral across all our operations and activities by 2050.

In 2020, British Columbia's carbon tax under the *Carbon Tax Act* remained at \$40 per tonne of carbon dioxide-equivalent (CO₂e). The B.C. carbon tax was to increase by \$5 per tonne of CO₂e per year until reaching \$50 per tonne of CO₂e, although the planned increase to \$45 per tonne in 2020 was postponed to 2021 due to COVID-19. British Columbia also continues to implement the CleanBC Program for Industry to address impacts to emissions-intensive, trade-exposed industries to ensure that B.C. operations maintain their competitiveness and that carbon leakage is avoided.

Alberta's Technology Innovation and Emissions Reduction system came into force on January 1, 2020. The system implements carbon pricing for large industrial facilities in Alberta with CO₂e emissions in excess of 100,000 tonnes per year, which includes our Fort Hills mine. Large industrial emitters are required to reduce emissions by 10% starting in 2020 with a further 1% reduction per year thereafter; emissions above the target will be assessed at the then-prevailing carbon price. In 2020, the carbon price under the system was \$30 per tonne of CO₂e.

In 2019, the Government of Canada introduced the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act*, which establishes a federal carbon levy for any province or territory that has not implemented a compliant carbon-pricing regime. Federal carbon tax rates began at \$20 per tonne of CO₂e in 2019, increasing \$10 per year to \$50 per tonne of CO₂e by 2022. B.C.'s *Carbon Tax Act* and the large industrial emitter provisions of the Alberta Technology Innovation and Emissions Reduction system are considered substantially similar to the federal requirements, and therefore, our B.C. and Alberta operations will not be subject to those provisions of the federal *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act*. However, effective January 1, 2020, the federal carbon tax on GHG emissions resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels for certain purposes applied to our Alberta operations.

The Government of Canada took further action in 2020 and introduced Bill C-12, the *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act*, intended to formalize Canada's target to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, and released the "A Healthy Environment and a Healthy Economy" climate plan outlining proposed actions and initiatives to achieve Canada's climate goals. That climate plan includes the proposal to increase the price of carbon by \$15 per tonne of CO₂e per year, starting in 2023, rising to a rate of \$170 per tonne of CO₂e by 2030.

While climate change regulations continue to evolve in most jurisdictions in which we operate, we expect that regional, national or international regulations that seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will continue to be established or revised. The cost of reducing our emissions or of obtaining the equivalent amount of credits or offsets in the future, if regulations permit this, remains uncertain. The cost of compliance with various climate change regulations will ultimately be determined by the regulations themselves and by the markets that evolve for carbon credits and offsets. Teck's direct greenhouse gas emissions attributable to our operations for 2020 are estimated to be approximately 2.8 million tonnes (CO₂e). The most material indirect emissions associated with our activities are those from the use of our steelmaking coal by our customers. Based on our 2020 sales volumes, emissions from the use of our steelmaking coal would have been approximately 64 million tonnes of CO₂.

We may in the future face similar taxation for our activities in other jurisdictions. Similarly, customers of some of our products may also be subject to new carbon costs or taxation in the future in the jurisdictions where the products are ultimately used.

For 2020, our B.C.-based operations incurred \$66.7 million in British Columbia provincial carbon tax. Our Cardinal River Operations in Alberta paid \$0.7 million in carbon costs, and our Fort Hills mine incurred approximately \$6 million (100% basis) in carbon costs under the Alberta system. As a result of the CleanBC Program for Industry, in 2020 we received back \$12.8 million of the \$72.8 million we paid under the British Columbia provincial carbon tax in 2019, and we expect to receive a similar portion of our 2020 expenditures back in 2021.

Financial Instruments and Derivatives

We hold a number of financial instruments, derivatives and contracts containing embedded derivatives, which are recorded on our consolidated balance sheet at fair value with gains and losses in each period included in other comprehensive income (loss) in the year and profit for the period on our consolidated statements of income and consolidated statements of other comprehensive income, as appropriate. The most significant of these instruments are investments in marketable equity and debt securities, commodity swap contracts, metal-related forward contracts, settlement receivables and payables, and gold stream and silver stream embedded derivatives. Some of our gains and losses on metal-related financial instruments are affected by smelter price participation and are taken into account in determining royalties and other expenses. All are subject to varying rates of taxation, depending on their nature and jurisdiction. Further information about our financial instruments, derivatives and contracts containing embedded derivatives and associated risks is outlined in Note 30 to our 2020 audited annual consolidated financial statements.

Areas of Judgment and Critical Accounting Estimates

In preparing our consolidated financial statements, we make judgments in applying our accounting policies. The judgments that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in our financial statements are outlined below. In addition, we make assumptions about the future in deriving estimates used in preparing our consolidated financial statements. We have outlined below information about assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty as at December 31, 2020 that have a risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year.

a) Areas of Judgment

Assessment of Impairment Indicators

Judgment is required in assessing whether certain factors would be considered an indicator of impairment or impairment reversal. We consider both internal and external information to determine whether there is an indicator of impairment or impairment reversal present and, accordingly, whether impairment testing is required. The information we consider in assessing whether there is an indicator of impairment or impairment reversal includes, but is not limited to, market transactions for similar assets, commodity prices, interest rates, our market capitalization, reserves and resources, mine plans and operating results.

In the fourth quarter of 2020, updated mine plans for Fort Hills became available, reflecting an earlier-than-planned restart of the second train of operations, and including operating and capital cost reductions over the life of mine. These updates to the mine plans indicated a change in the valuation of the asset. This, combined with macroeconomic conditions, including the cost of capital for oil assets and lower market expectations for long-term WCS heavy oil

prices, required us to perform an impairment test for our interest in Fort Hills under the requirements of IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*.

During the first quarter of 2020, as a result of then-lower market expectations of WCS heavy oil prices over the next three years, combined with reduced production in the near term, we performed an impairment test for our interest in Fort Hills.

During 2019, we determined that lower market expectations for future WCS heavy oil prices were an impairment indicator for our interest in Fort Hills. We also determined that the withdrawal of our Frontier oil sands property from the regulatory review process was an impairment indicator for the project under the requirements of IFRS 6, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*. We performed impairment tests as a result of these indicators.

Refer to the impairment testing section below for further detail on our impairment testing in 2020 and 2019.

Joint Arrangements

We are a party to a number of arrangements over which we do not have control. Judgment is required in determining whether joint control over these arrangements exists and, if so, which parties have joint control and whether each arrangement is a joint venture or joint operation. In assessing whether we have joint control, we analyze the activities of each arrangement and determine which activities most significantly affect the returns of the arrangement over its life. These activities are determined to be the relevant activities of the arrangement. If unanimous consent is required over the decisions about the relevant activities, the parties whose consent is required would have joint control over the arrangement. The judgments around which activities are considered the relevant activities of the arrangement are subject to analysis by each of the parties to the arrangement and may be interpreted differently. When performing this assessment, we generally consider decisions about activities such as managing the asset while it is being designed, developed and constructed, during its operating life and during the closure period. We may also consider other activities including the approval of budgets, expansion and disposition of assets, financing, significant operating and capital expenditures, appointment of key management personnel, representation on the board of directors and other items. When circumstances or contractual terms change, we reassess the control group and the relevant activities of the arrangement.

If we have joint control over the arrangement, an assessment of whether the arrangement is a joint venture or joint operation is required. This assessment is based on whether we have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement or whether we have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. In making this determination, we review the legal form of the arrangement, the terms of the contractual arrangement and other facts and circumstances. In a situation where the legal form and the terms of the contractual arrangement do not give us rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, an assessment of other facts and circumstances is required, including whether the activities of the arrangement are primarily designed for the provision of output to the parties and whether the parties are substantially the only source of cash flows contributing to the arrangement. The consideration of other facts and circumstances may result in the conclusion that a joint arrangement is a joint operation. This conclusion requires judgment and is specific to each arrangement. Other facts and circumstances have led us to conclude that Antamina and Fort Hills are joint operations for the purposes of our consolidated financial statements. The other facts and circumstances considered for both of these arrangements include the provision of output to the parties of the joint arrangements and the funding obligations. For both Antamina and Fort Hills, we will take our share of the output from the assets directly over the life of the arrangement. We have concluded that this gives us direct rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of these arrangements proportionate to our ownership interests.

Streaming Transactions

When we enter into a long-term streaming arrangement linked to production at specific operations, judgment is required in assessing the appropriate accounting treatment for the transaction on the closing date and in future periods. We consider the specific terms of each arrangement to determine whether we have disposed of an interest in the reserves and resources of the respective operation or executed some other form of arrangement. This assessment considers what the counterparty is entitled to and the associated risks and rewards attributable to them over the life of the operation. These include the contractual terms related to the total production over the life of the arrangement as compared to the expected production over the life of the mine, the percentage being sold, the percentage of payable metals produced, the commodity price referred to in the ongoing payment and any guarantee relating to the upfront payment if production ceases.

For our silver and gold streaming arrangements at Antamina and Carmen de Andacollo, respectively, there is no guarantee associated with the upfront payment. We have concluded that control of the rights to the silver and gold mineral interests were transferred to the buyers when the contracts came into effect. Therefore, we consider these arrangements a disposition of a mineral interest.

Based on our judgment, control of the interest in the reserves and resources transferred to the buyer when the contracts were executed. At that time, we recognized the amount of the gain related to the disposition of the reserves and resources as we had the right to payment, the customer was entitled to the commodities, the buyer had no recourse in requiring Teck to mine the product, and the buyer had significant risks and rewards of ownership of the reserves and resources.

We recognize the amount of consideration related to refining, mining and delivery services as the work is performed.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Judgment is required in assessing whether deferred tax assets and certain deferred tax liabilities are recognized on the balance sheet and what tax rate is expected to be applied in the year when the related temporary differences reverse. We also evaluate the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of our ability to use the underlying future tax deductions before they expire against future taxable income. Deferred tax liabilities arising from temporary differences on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are recognized unless the reversal of the temporary differences is not expected to occur in the foreseeable future and can be controlled. Judgment is also required on the application of income tax legislation. These judgments are subject to risk and uncertainty and could result in an adjustment to the deferred tax provision and a corresponding credit or charge to profit (loss).

b) Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Impairment Testing

When impairment testing is required, discounted cash flow models are used to determine the recoverable amount of respective assets. These models are prepared internally or with assistance from third-party advisors when required. When relevant market transactions for comparable assets are available, these are considered in determining the recoverable amount of assets. Significant assumptions used in preparing discounted cash flow models include commodity prices, reserves and resources, mine production, operating costs, capital expenditures, discount rates and foreign exchange rates. The impairment testing section below outlines the significant inputs used when performing goodwill and other asset impairment testing in 2020 and 2019. These inputs are based on management's best estimates of what an independent market participant would consider appropriate. Changes in these inputs may alter the results of impairment testing, the amount of the impairment charges or reversals recorded in the statement of income (loss) and the resulting carrying values of assets.

We allocate goodwill arising from business combinations to the cash-generating unit (CGU) or group of CGUs acquired that is expected to receive the benefits from the business combination. When performing annual goodwill impairment tests, we are required to determine the recoverable amount of each CGU or group of CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated. Our Quebrada Blanca CGU and steelmaking coal group of CGUs have goodwill allocated to them. The recoverable amount of each CGU or group of CGUs is determined as the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD) and its value in use.

Asset Impairments

(\$ in millions)	2020	2019
Fort Hills CGU	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,241
Frontier oil sands project	-	1,129
Steelmaking coal CGU	-	289
Other	-	31
Total	\$ 1,244	\$ 2,690

Asset Impairments – 2020

During 2020, we assessed whether there were any indicators of impairment or impairment reversals for our assets and did not identify any matters requiring us to perform an impairment test, with the exception of Fort Hills, as outlined below.

Fort Hills CGU

In the fourth quarter of 2020, updated mine plans for Fort Hills became available, reflecting an earlier-than-planned restart of the second train of operations, including operating and capital cost reductions over the life of mine. These updates to the mine plans indicated a change in the valuation of the asset. This, combined with macroeconomic conditions, including the cost of capital for oil assets and lower market expectations for long-term WCS heavy oil prices, required us to perform an impairment test for our interest in Fort Hills. As a result, we recorded a non-cash, pre-tax asset impairment for our interest in Fort Hills of \$597 million (after-tax \$438 million) in the fourth quarter. The estimated post-tax recoverable amount of our Fort Hills CGU of \$2.1 billion was lower than our carrying value.

Combined with the pre-tax impairment of \$647 million (after-tax \$474 million) recorded in the first quarter of 2020, we recorded total pre-tax impairments related to our interest in Fort Hills of \$1.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2020.

The recoverable amount of our Fort Hills CGU is most sensitive to changes in WCS heavy oil prices, the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rates and discount rates. As at December 31, 2020, in isolation, a US\$1 decrease in the real long-term WCS heavy oil price would result in a reduction in the recoverable amount of approximately \$100 million. A \$0.01 strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar would result in a reduction in the recoverable amount of approximately \$30 million. A 25 basis point increase in the discount rate would result in a reduction in the recoverable amount of approximately \$60 million.

Asset Impairments – 2019

Fort Hills CGU

During 2019, we recorded a pre-tax impairment of \$1.2 billion (after-tax \$910 million) related to our interest in Fort Hills. The estimated post-tax recoverable amount of our interest in the Fort Hills CGU of \$3.1 billion was lower than our carrying value. This impairment arose as a result of lower market expectations for future WCS heavy oil prices.

Frontier Oil Sands Project

During 2019, we recorded a pre-tax impairment of \$1.1 billion (after-tax \$944 million) related to our Frontier oil sands project. This impairment arose as a result of our decision to withdraw Frontier from the regulatory review process. We wrote down the full carrying value of our interest in the Frontier oil sands project.

Steelmaking Coal CGU

During 2019, we announced that we would not proceed with the MacKenzie Redcap extension at our Cardinal River Operations and that the operation would close in the second half of 2020. As a result of this decision and the short remaining mine life of Cardinal River, combined with a reduction in short-term steelmaking coal prices, we recorded a pre-tax impairment of \$289 million (after-tax \$184 million) as at December 31, 2019.

Other

During 2019, we recorded other asset impairments of \$31 million related to Quebrada Blanca due to the short remaining life of the cathode operation.

Annual Goodwill Impairment Testing

In 2020, we performed our annual goodwill impairment testing at October 31 and did not identify any goodwill impairment losses.

Given the nature of expected future cash flows used to determine the recoverable amount, a material change could occur over time, as the cash flows are significantly affected by the key assumptions described as follows.

Sensitivity Analysis

Our annual goodwill impairment test carried out at October 31, 2020 resulted in the recoverable amount of our steelmaking coal group of CGUs exceeding its carrying value by approximately \$2.1 billion. The recoverable amount of our steelmaking coal group of CGUs is most sensitive to the long-term Canadian dollar steelmaking coal price and the long-term foreign exchange rate assumptions. In isolation, a 5% decrease in the long-term Canadian dollar steelmaking coal price or a 5% decrease in the long-term foreign exchange rate would result in the recoverable amount of the steelmaking coal group of CGUs being equal to the carrying value.

The recoverable amount of our Quebrada Blanca CGU exceeded its carrying amount at the date of our annual goodwill impairment testing. Significant changes to key inputs would be required to result in the recoverable amount being equal to the carrying amount.

Key Assumptions

The following are the key assumptions used in our impairment testing calculations for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
WCS heavy oil prices per barrel	Long-term real price in 2025 of US\$46	Long-term real price in 2024 of US\$50
Steelmaking coal prices per tonne	Long-term real price in 2025 of US\$150	Long-term real price in 2024 of US\$150
Copper prices per pound	Long-term real price in 2025 of US\$3.00	Long-term real price in 2024 of US\$3.00
Post-tax real discount rates	6%—8%	5.4%—6.0%
Long-term foreign exchange rates	1 U.S. to 1.30 Canadian dollars	1 U.S. to 1.30 Canadian dollars

Commodity Prices

Commodity price assumptions are based on a number of factors, including forward curves in the near term, and are benchmarked with external sources of information, including information published by our peers and market transactions, where possible, to ensure they are within the range of values used by market participants.

Discount Rates

Discount rates are based on market participant mining and oil sands weighted average costs of capital adjusted for risks specific to the operation or asset where appropriate.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Foreign exchange rates are benchmarked with external sources of information based on a range used by market participants.

Reserves and Resources and Mine Production

Future mineral and oil production is included in projected cash flows based on plant capacities and mineral and oil reserve and resource estimates and related exploration and evaluation work undertaken by appropriately qualified persons or qualified reserves evaluators.

Operating Costs and Capital Expenditures

Operating costs and capital expenditures are based on life of mine plans and internal management forecasts. Cost estimates incorporate management experience and expertise, current operating costs, the nature and location of each operation, and the risks associated with each operation. Future capital expenditures are based on management's best estimate of expected future capital requirements, with input from management's experts where appropriate. All committed and anticipated capital expenditures based on future cost estimates have been included in the projected cash flows. Operating cost and capital expenditure assumptions are subject to ongoing optimization and review by management.

Recoverable Amount Basis

In the absence of a relevant market transaction, we estimate the recoverable amount of our CGU or group of CGUs on a FVLCD basis using a discounted cash flow methodology, taking into account assumptions likely to be made by market participants, unless it is expected that the value-in-use methodology would result in a higher recoverable amount. For the asset impairment and goodwill impairment analyses performed in 2020 and 2019, we have applied the FVLCD basis.

Estimated Recoverable Reserves and Resources

Mineral and oil reserve and resource estimates are based on various assumptions relating to operating matters as set forth in National Instrument 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and National Instrument 51-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities*. Assumptions used include production costs, mining and processing recoveries, cut-off grades, sales volumes, long-term commodity prices, exchange rates, inflation rates, tax and royalty rates, and capital costs. Cost estimates are based on prefeasibility or feasibility study estimates or operating history. Estimates are prepared by or under the supervision of appropriately qualified persons, or qualified reserves evaluators, but will be affected by forecasted commodity prices, inflation rates, exchange rates, capital and production costs, and recoveries, among other factors. Estimated recoverable reserves and resources are used in performing impairment testing, to determine the depreciation of property, plant and equipment at operating mine sites, in accounting for capitalized production stripping costs, and also in forecasting the timing of settlement of decommissioning and restoration costs. Changes in reserve and resource estimates are most significant to estimating the recoverable amount in impairment tests.

Decommissioning and Restoration Provisions

The decommissioning and restoration provision (DRP) is based on future cost estimates using information available at the balance sheet date that are developed by management's experts. The DRP represents the present value of estimated costs of future decommissioning and other site restoration activities, including costs associated with the management of water and water quality in and around each closed site. The DRP is adjusted at each reporting period for changes to factors such as the expected amount of cash flows required to discharge the liability, the timing of such cash flows and the credit-adjusted discount rate. The DRP requires significant estimates and assumptions, including the requirements of the relevant legal and regulatory framework and the timing, extent and costs of required decommissioning and restoration activities. Our estimates of the cost associated with the management of water and water quality in and around each closed site includes assumptions with respect to the volume and location of water to be treated, the methods used to treat the water and the related water treatment costs. To the extent the actual costs differ from these estimates, adjustments will be recorded and the statement of income (loss) may be affected.

Provision for Income Taxes

We calculate current and deferred tax provisions for each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. Actual amounts of income tax expense are not final until tax returns are filed and accepted by the relevant authorities. This occurs subsequent to the issuance of our financial statements, and the final determination of actual amounts may not be completed for a number of years. Therefore, profit (loss) in subsequent periods will be affected by the amount that estimates differ from the final tax return.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits and repatriation of retained earnings depend on management's estimates of future production and sales volumes, commodity prices, reserves and resources, operating costs, decommissioning and restoration costs, capital expenditures, dividends and other capital management transactions. These estimates could result in an adjustment to the deferred tax provision and a corresponding credit or charge to profit (loss).

c) Effects of COVID-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic related to COVID-19, and the impacts on global commerce have been far-reaching. To date there has been significant stock market volatility, volatility in commodity and foreign exchange markets, and restrictions on the conduct of business in many jurisdictions and on the global movement of people. There continues to be uncertainty surrounding COVID-19 and the extent and duration of the impacts it may have on demand and prices for the commodities we produce, on our suppliers, on our employees and on global financial markets.

We continue to act to protect the safety and health of our employees, contractors and the communities in which we operate in accordance with guidance from governments and public health authorities. These measures, combined with commodity market fluctuations, have affected our financial results for 2020.

We applied judgment in determining when to suspend the capitalization of borrowing costs associated with QB2, which corresponded with the suspension of active development of the project. We similarly applied judgment to determine when active development of the project resumed and we recommenced capitalization of borrowing costs at that date. We suspended capitalization of borrowing costs for QB2 at the end of the first quarter and we recommenced capitalization of borrowing costs on the project in the third quarter, consistent with the return to active construction.

We expensed costs of approximately \$434 million relating primarily to the suspension of construction and remobilization of our QB2 project, of which \$282 million was recorded as COVID-19 costs in other operating income (expense), and \$103 million relates to interest that would have been capitalized if QB2 had not been suspended. Of the remaining \$49 million, \$41 million was recorded in cost of sales as a result of reduced production levels at our operations and \$8 million was recorded as social responsibility and donations in other operating income (expense).

Further information on the impact of COVID-19 on our adjusted profit attributable to shareholders can be found in the Financial Overview section of this MD&A.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards and Accounting Developments

Accounting Developments

New IFRS pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective are listed below. We plan to apply these amendments in the annual period for which they are first required.

Amendments to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment* (IAS 16). The amendments prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognize such sales proceeds and related costs in profit (loss). An entity is required to apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments are applied retrospectively only to items of property, plant and equipment that are available for use after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments. We are currently assessing the effect of this amendment on our financial statements. We expect this amendment to have an effect on the accounting related to the sale of products during the commissioning phase of our QB2 project.

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

In August 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (IFRS 9), IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (IAS 39), IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (IFRS 7), IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 4), and IFRS 16, *Leases* (IFRS 16) as a result of Phase 2 of the IASB's Interest Rate Benchmark Reform project. The amendments address issues arising during reform of benchmark interest rates including the replacement of one benchmark rate with an alternative one. The amendments are effective January 1, 2021. On adoption of the amendments, there will be no immediate effect on our financial statements, as we will not be replacing any of the benchmark interest rates in our agreements on the adoption date. We will continue to assess the effect of these amendments throughout 2021.

Outstanding Share Data

As at February 17, 2021, there were approximately 522.8 million Class B subordinate voting shares and 7.8 million Class A common shares outstanding. In addition, there were approximately 24.6 million share options outstanding with exercise prices ranging between \$5.34 and \$53.72 per share. More information on these instruments, and the terms of their conversion, is set out in Note 25 to our 2020 audited annual consolidated financial statements.

The Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) accepted our notice of intention to make a normal course issuer bid (NCIB) to purchase up to 40 million Class B shares during the period starting November 2, 2020 and ending November 1, 2021, representing approximately 7.6% of the outstanding Class B shares, or 8.7% of the public float, as at October 28, 2020.

Teck is making the normal course issuer bid because it believes that the market price of its Class B subordinate voting shares may, from time to time, not reflect their underlying value and that the share buyback program may provide value by reducing the number of shares outstanding at attractive prices. Any purchases made under the NCIB will be through the facilities of the TSX, the New York Stock Exchange or other alternative trading systems in Canada and the United States, if eligible, or by such other means as may be permitted under applicable securities laws, including private agreements under an issuer bid exemption order or block purchases in accordance with applicable regulations. Any purchases made by way of private agreement under an applicable exemption order issued by a securities regulatory authority may be at a discount to the prevailing market price, as provided for in such exemption order.

Under the TSX rules, except pursuant to permitted exceptions, the number of Class B Shares purchased on the TSX on any given day will not exceed 658,302 Class B Shares, which is 25% of the average daily trading volume for the Class B Shares on the TSX during the six-month period ended September 30, 2020 of 2,633,210, calculated in accordance with the TSX rules. The actual number of Class B Shares to be purchased and the timing of any such purchases will generally be determined by us from time to time as market conditions warrant. In addition, we may from time to time repurchase Class B Shares under an automatic securities repurchase plan, which will enable purchases during times when we would typically not be permitted to purchase our shares due to regulatory or other reasons. All repurchased shares will be cancelled. During Teck's previous normal course issuer bid, which commenced on October 28, 2019 and ended on October 27, 2020, Teck purchased 23,172,271 Class B subordinate voting shares on the open market at a volume-weighted average price of \$15.34 per Class B subordinate voting share. Security holders may obtain a copy of the notice of intention, without charge, by request directed to the attention of our Corporate Secretary, at our offices located at Suite 3300–550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 0B3.

Contractual and Other Obligations

(\$ in millions)	Less than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Debt – Principal and interest payments	\$ 385	\$ 1,030	\$ 1,205	\$ 8,133	\$ 10,753
Leases – Principal and interest payments ⁽¹⁾	154	184	137	744	1,219
Minimum purchase obligations ⁽²⁾					
Concentrate, equipment, supply and other purchases	686	641	97	31	1,455
Shipping and distribution	355	539	516	1,111	2,521
Energy contracts	244	627	756	5,175	6,802
NAB PILT and VIF payments ⁽⁷⁾	39	85	85	53	262
Pension funding ⁽³⁾	19	–	–	–	19
Other non-pension post-retirement benefits ⁽⁴⁾	13	28	30	374	445
Decommissioning and restoration provision ⁽⁵⁾	124	222	207	2,789	3,342
Other long-term liabilities ⁽⁶⁾	49	153	49	64	315
	\$ 2,068	\$ 3,509	\$ 3,082	\$ 18,474	\$ 27,133

Notes:

- (1) We lease road and port facilities from the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, through which it ships metal concentrates produced at the Red Dog mine. Minimum lease payments are US\$7 million for the next year and US\$6 million for the following 18 years and are subject to deferral and abatement for *force majeure* events.
- (2) The majority of our minimum purchase obligations are subject to continuing operations and *force majeure* provisions.
- (3) As at December 31, 2020, the company had a net pension asset of \$182 million, based on actuarial estimates prepared on a going concern basis. The amount of minimum funding for 2021 in respect of defined benefit pension plans is \$19 million. The timing and amount of additional funding after 2021 is dependent upon future returns on plan assets, discount rates and other actuarial assumptions.
- (4) We had a discounted, actuarially determined liability of \$445 million in respect of other non-pension post-retirement benefits as at December 31, 2020. Amounts shown are estimated expenditures in the indicated years.
- (5) We accrue environmental and reclamation obligations over the life of our mining operations, and amounts shown are estimated expenditures in the indicated years at fair value, assuming credit-adjusted risk-free discount rates between 4.05% and 5.85% and an inflation factor of 2.00%.
- (6) Other long-term liabilities include amounts for post-closure, environmental costs and other items.
- (7) On April 25, 2017, Teck Alaska entered into a 10-year agreement with the Northwest Arctic Borough (NAB) for payments in lieu of taxes (PILT). Payments under the agreement are based on a percentage of land, buildings and equipment at cost less accumulated depreciation. The effective date of this agreement was January 1, 2016 and this agreement expires on December 31, 2025. On April 25, 2017, Teck Alaska entered into a 10-year agreement with the NAB for payments to a village improvement fund (VIF). Payments under the agreement are based on a percentage of earnings before income taxes, with 2017–2025 having minimum payments of \$4 million and maximum payments of \$8 million. The effective date of this agreement was January 1, 2016 and this agreement expires on December 31, 2025.

Disclosure Controls and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted by us under U.S. and Canadian securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in those rules, and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted by us under U.S. and Canadian securities legislation is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to permit timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in the rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the Canadian Securities Administrators, as at December 31, 2020. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at December 31, 2020.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well-designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Most of our corporate office staff and many site administrative staff offsite worked remotely for substantially all of 2020. We have retained documentation in electronic form as a result of remote work through this period. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls during the year ended December 31, 2020 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting.

Management has used the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) 2013 framework to evaluate the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Based on this assessment, management has concluded that as at December 31, 2020, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, who have expressed their opinion in their report included with our annual consolidated financial statements.

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Our financial results are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). This document refers to a number of Non-GAAP Financial Measures that are not measures recognized under IFRS in Canada and that do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS or Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in the United States.

The Non-GAAP Measures described below do not have standardized meanings under IFRS, may differ from those used by other issuers, and may not be comparable to such measures as reported by others. These measures have been derived from our financial statements and applied on a consistent basis as appropriate. We disclose these measures because we believe they assist readers in understanding the results of our operations and financial position and are meant to provide further information about our financial results to investors. These measures should not be considered in isolation or used in substitute for other measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

We have changed our calculations of adjusted profit attributable to shareholders and adjusted EBITDA to include additional items that we have not previously included in our adjustments, and have also changed our debt ratios to compare debt and net debt to adjusted EBITDA rather than to EBITDA. These changes were made from January 1, 2020 onwards, and comparative figures have been restated to conform to the current period presentation. In addition to items previously adjusted, our adjusted profit attributable to shareholders and adjusted EBITDA now include adjustments for environmental costs, including changes relating to the remeasurement of decommissioning and restoration costs for our closed operations due to changes in discount rates, share-based compensation costs, inventory write-downs and reversals, and commodity derivatives. We believe that by including these items, which reflect measurement changes on our balance sheet, in our adjustments, our adjusted profit attributable to shareholders and adjusted EBITDA will reflect the recurring results of our normal operating activities. This revised presentation will help us and readers to analyze the rest of our results more clearly and to understand the ongoing cash-generating potential of our business. With respect to our debt ratios, we believe that using adjusted EBITDA will present a more meaningful basis for us and the reader to understand the debt service capacity of our normal operating activities.

Adjusted profit attributable to shareholders: For adjusted profit, we adjust profit attributable to shareholders as reported to remove the after-tax effect of certain types of transactions that reflect measurement changes on our balance sheet or are not indicative of our normal operating activities. We believe that adjusted profit helps us and readers better understand the results of our normal operating activities and the ongoing cash-generating potential of our business.

Adjusted basic earnings per share: Adjusted basic earnings per share is adjusted profit divided by average number of shares outstanding in the period.

Adjusted diluted earnings per share: Adjusted diluted earnings per share is adjusted profit divided by average number of fully diluted shares in a period.

EBITDA: EBITDA is profit attributable to shareholders before net finance expense, provision for income taxes, and depreciation and amortization.

Adjusted EBITDA: Adjusted EBITDA is EBITDA before the pre-tax effect of the adjustments that we make to adjusted profit attributable to shareholders as described above.

The above adjustments to profit attributable to shareholders and EBITDA highlight items and allow us and readers to analyze the rest of our results more clearly. We believe that disclosing these measures assists readers in understanding the ongoing cash-generating potential of our business in order to provide liquidity to fund working capital needs, service outstanding debt, fund future capital expenditures and investment opportunities, and pay dividends.

Gross profit before depreciation and amortization: Gross profit before depreciation and amortization is gross profit with the depreciation and amortization expense added back. We believe this measure assists us and readers to assess our ability to generate cash flow from our business units or operations.

Gross profit margins before depreciation: Gross profit margins before depreciation are gross profit before depreciation and amortization expense, divided by revenue for each respective business unit. We believe this measure assists us and readers to compare margins on a percentage basis among our business units.

Unit costs: Unit costs for our steelmaking coal operations are total cost of goods sold, divided by tonnes sold in the period, excluding depreciation and amortization charges. We include this information as it is frequently requested by investors and investment analysts who use it to assess our cost structure and margins and compare it to similar information provided by many companies in the industry.

Adjusted site cash cost of sales: Adjusted site cash cost of sales for our steelmaking coal operations is defined as the cost of the product as it leaves the mine, excluding depreciation and amortization charges, outbound transportation costs and any one-time collective agreement charges and inventory write-down provisions.

Total cash unit costs: Total cash unit costs for our copper and zinc operations include adjusted cash costs of sales, as described below, plus the smelter and refining charges added back in determining adjusted revenue. This presentation allows a comparison of total cash unit costs, including smelter charges, to the underlying price of copper or zinc in order to assess the margin for the mine on a per unit basis.

Net cash unit costs: Net cash unit costs of principal product, after deducting co-product and by-product margins, are also a common industry measure. By deducting the co-product and by-product margin per unit of the principal product, the margin for the mine on a per unit basis may be presented in a single metric for comparison to other operations. Readers should be aware that this metric, by excluding certain items and reclassifying cost and revenue items, distorts our actual production costs as determined under IFRS.

Adjusted cash costs of sales: Adjusted cash cost of sales for our copper and zinc operations is defined as the cost of the product delivered to the port of shipment, excluding depreciation and amortization charges, any one-time collective agreement charges or inventory write-down provisions, and by-product cost of sales. It is common practice in the industry to exclude depreciation and amortization, as these costs are non-cash, and discounted cash flow valuation models used in the industry substitute expectations of future capital spending for these amounts.

Adjusted operating cost: Adjusted operating costs for our energy business unit are defined as the costs of product as it leaves the mine, excluding depreciation and amortization charges, cost of diluent for blending to transport our bitumen by pipeline, cost of non-proprietary product purchased, transportation costs of our product and non-proprietary product, and any one-time collective agreement charges or inventory write-down provisions.

Cash margins for by-products: Cash margins for by-products is revenue from by-products and co-products, less any associated cost of sales of the by-product and co-product. In addition, for our copper operations, by-product cost of sales also includes cost recoveries associated with our streaming transactions.

Adjusted revenue: Adjusted revenue for our copper and zinc operations excludes the revenue from co-products and by-products, but adds back the processing and refining charges to arrive at the value of the underlying payable pounds of copper and zinc. Readers may compare this on a per unit basis with the price of copper and zinc on the LME.

Adjusted revenue for our energy business unit excludes the cost of diluent for blending and non-proprietary product revenues, but adds back Crown royalties to arrive at the value of the underlying bitumen.

Blended bitumen revenue: Blended bitumen revenue is revenue as reported for our energy business unit, but excludes non-proprietary product revenue, and adds back Crown royalties that are deducted from revenue.

Blended bitumen price realized: Blended bitumen price realized is blended bitumen revenue divided by blended bitumen barrels sold in the period.

Operating netback: Operating netbacks per barrel in our energy business unit are calculated as blended bitumen sales revenue net of diluent expenses (also referred to as bitumen price realized), less Crown royalties, transportation and operating expenses divided by barrels of bitumen sold. We include this information, as investors and investment analysts use it to measure our profitability on a per barrel basis and to compare it to similar information provided by other companies in the oil sands industry.

The debt-related measures outlined below are disclosed as we believe they provide readers with information that allows them to assess our credit capacity and the ability to meet our short- and long-term financial obligations.

Net debt: Net debt is total debt, less cash and cash equivalents.

Debt to debt-plus-equity ratio: Debt to debt-plus-equity ratio takes total debt as reported and divides that by the sum of total debt plus total equity, expressed as a percentage.

Net debt to net debt-plus-equity ratio: Net debt to net debt-plus-equity ratio is net debt divided by the sum of net debt plus total equity, expressed as a percentage.

Debt to EBITDA ratio: Debt to EBITDA ratio takes total debt as reported and divides that by EBITDA for the 12 months ended at the reporting period, expressed as the number of times EBITDA needs to be earned to repay all of the outstanding debt.

Net debt to EBITDA ratio: Net debt to EBITDA ratio is the same calculation as the debt to EBITDA ratio, but using net debt as the numerator.

Net debt to capitalization ratio: Net debt to capitalization ratio is net debt plus Obligation to Neptune divided by the sum of total debt plus Obligation to Neptune plus equity attributable to shareholders. The ratio is a financial covenant under our revolving credit facility.

Profit (Loss) and Adjusted Profit

(\$ in millions, except per share data)	2020	2019	2018
Profit (loss) attributable to shareholders	\$ (864)	\$ (605)	\$ 3,107
Add (deduct):			
Asset impairments	912	2,052	30
COVID-19 costs	233	-	-
Environmental costs	210	142	16
Inventory write-downs	91	41	57
Share-based compensation	34	3	43
Commodity derivative losses (gains)	(46)	(13)	26
Debt prepayment option loss (gain)	-	(77)	31
Loss on debt redemption or purchase	8	166	19
Gain on sale of Waneta Dam	-	-	(812)
Taxes and other	(17)	12	(16)
Adjusted profit attributable to shareholders	\$ 561	\$ 1,697	\$ 2,501
Adjusted basic earnings per share	\$ 1.05	\$ 3.03	\$ 4.36
Adjusted diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.04	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.30
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding (millions)	534.4	559.8	582.1

Reconciliation of Basic Earnings (Loss) per share to Adjusted Basic Earnings per share

(Per share amounts)	2020	2019	2018
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ (1.62)	\$ (1.08)	\$ 5.41
Add (deduct):			
Asset impairments	1.71	3.67	0.05
COVID-19 costs	0.44	-	-
Environmental costs	0.39	0.25	0.03
Inventory write-downs	0.17	0.07	0.10
Share-based compensation	0.06	0.01	0.07
Commodity derivative losses (gains)	(0.09)	(0.02)	0.05
Debt prepayment option loss (gain)	-	(0.13)	0.05
Loss on debt redemption or purchase	0.01	0.29	0.03
Gain on sale of Waneta Dam	-	-	(1.41)
Taxes and other	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Adjusted basic earnings per share	\$ 1.05	\$ 3.03	\$ (4.36)

Reconciliation of Diluted Earnings (Loss) per share to Adjusted Diluted Earnings per share

(Per share amounts)	2020	2019	2018
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (1.62)	\$ (1.08)	\$ 5.34
Add (deduct):			
Asset impairments	1.70	3.63	0.05
COVID-19 costs	0.43	-	-
Environmental costs	0.39	0.25	0.03
Inventory write-downs	0.17	0.07	0.10
Share-based compensation	0.07	0.01	0.07
Commodity derivative losses (gains)	(0.09)	(0.02)	0.04
Debt prepayment option loss (gain)	-	(0.13)	0.05
Debt redemption loss	0.01	0.29	0.03
Gain on sale of Waneta Dam	-	-	(1.39)
Taxes and other	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Adjusted diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.04	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.30

Reconciliation of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA and Net Debt to Capitalization Ratio

(\$ in millions)	2020	2019
Profit (loss)	\$ (944)	\$ (588)
Finance expense net of finance income	268	218
Provision for income taxes	(192)	120
Depreciation and amortization	1,510	1,619
EBITDA	\$ 642	\$ 1,369
Add (deduct):		
Asset impairments	1,244	2,690
COVID-19 costs	336	-
Environmental costs	270	197
Inventory write-downs	134	60
Share-based compensation	47	4
Commodity derivative gains	(62)	(17)
Debt prepayment option gain	-	(105)
Loss on debt redemption or purchase	11	224
Taxes and other	(52)	51
Adjusted EBITDA	2,570	4,473
Total debt at period end	\$ 6,947	\$ 4,834
Less: cash and cash equivalents at period end	(450)	(1,026)
Net debt	\$ 6,497	\$ 3,808
Debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio	2.7	1.1
Net Debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio	2.5	0.9
Equity attributable to shareholders of the company	20,039	21,304
Adjusted Net debt to capitalization ratio	0.24	0.15

Reconciliation of Gross Profit (Loss) Before Depreciation and Amortization

(\$ in millions)	2020	2019	2018
Gross profit	\$ 1,333	\$ 3,340	\$ 4,621
Depreciation and amortization	1,510	1,619	1,483
Gross profit before depreciation and amortization	\$ 2,843	\$ 4,959	\$ 6,104
Reported as:			
Copper			
Highland Valley Copper	\$ 476	\$ 395	\$ 343
Antamina	566	614	794
Carmen de Andacollo	170	89	193
Quebrada Blanca	30	(18)	26
Other	-	-	(1)
	1,242	1,080	1,355
Zinc			
Trail Operations	65	-	91
Red Dog	717	837	990
Pend Oreille	-	(4)	(5)
Other	33	(2)	9
	815	831	1,085
Steelmaking coal	1,009	2,904	3,770
Energy	(223)	144	(106)
Gross profit before depreciation and amortization	\$ 2,843	\$ 4,959	\$ 6,104

Copper Unit Cost Reconciliation

(CAD\$ in millions, except where noted)	2020	2019
Revenue as reported	\$ 2,419	\$ 2,469
By-product revenue (A)	(300)	(311)
Smelter processing charges (B)	140	164
Adjusted revenue	\$ 2,259	\$ 2,322
Cost of sales as reported	\$ 1,560	\$ 1,852
Less:		
Depreciation and amortization	(383)	(463)
Inventory write-downs	-	(24)
Labour settlement and strike costs	-	(35)
By-product cost of sales (C)	(71)	(58)
Adjusted cash cost of sales (D)	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,272
Payable pounds sold (millions) (E)	591.7	641.7
Per unit amounts – CAD\$/pound		
Adjusted cash cost of sales (D/E)	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.98
Smelter processing charges (B/E)	0.23	0.26
Total cash unit costs – CAD\$/pound	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.24
Cash margins for by-products – ((A-C)/E)	(0.39)	(0.39)
Net cash unit costs – CAD\$/pound	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.85
US\$ amounts⁽¹⁾		
Average exchange rate (CAD\$ per US\$1.00)	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.33
Per unit amounts – US\$/pound		
Adjusted cash cost of sales	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.49
Smelter processing charges	0.18	0.19
Total cash unit costs – US\$/pound	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.68
Cash margins for by-products	(0.29)	(0.29)
Net cash unit costs – US\$/pound	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.39

Note:

(1) Average period exchange rates are used to convert to US\$/pound equivalent.

Zinc Unit Cost Reconciliation (Mining Operations⁽¹⁾)

(CAD\$ in millions, except where noted)	2020	2019
Revenue as reported	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,968
Less:		
Trail Operations revenues as reported	(1,761)	(1,829)
Other revenues as reported	(9)	(8)
Add back: Intra-segment revenues as reported	464	519
	\$ 1,394	\$ 1,650
By-product revenues (A)	(316)	(317)
Smelter processing charges (B)	370	308
Adjusted revenue	\$ 1,448	\$ 1,641
Cost of sales as reported	\$ 2,177	\$ 2,367
Less:		
Trail Operations cost of sales as reported	(1,784)	(1,915)
Other costs of sales as reported	24	(10)
Add back: Intra-segment purchases as reported	464	519
	\$ 881	\$ 961
Less:		
Depreciation and amortization	(204)	(144)
Severance charge	–	(4)
Royalty costs	(231)	(307)
By-product cost of sales (C)	(78)	(75)
Adjusted cash cost of sales (D)	\$ 368	\$ 431
Payable pounds sold (millions) (E)	1,040.3	1,094.2
Per unit amounts – CAD\$/pound		
Adjusted cash cost of sales (D/E)	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.40
Smelter processing charges (B/E)	0.36	0.28
Total cash unit costs – CAD\$/pound	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.68
Cash margins for by-products – ((A-C)/E)	(0.23)	(0.22)
Net cash unit costs – CAD\$/pound	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.46
US\$ amounts⁽²⁾		
Average exchange rate (CAD\$ per US\$1.00)	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.33
Per unit amounts – US\$/pound		
Adjusted cash cost of sales	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.30
Smelter processing charges	0.27	0.21
Total cash unit costs – US\$/pound	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.51
Cash margins for by-products	(0.17)	(0.17)
Net cash unit costs – US\$/pound	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.34

Notes:

(1) Pend Oreille (closed in July 2019) and Red Dog.

(2) Average period exchange rates are used to convert to US\$/pound equivalent.

Steelmaking Coal Unit Cost Reconciliation

(CAD\$ in millions, except where noted)	2020	2019
Cost of sales as reported	\$ 3,098	\$ 3,410
Less:		
Transportation	(905)	(976)
Depreciation and amortization	(732)	(792)
Inventory write-downs	(59)	(32)
Labour settlement	(4)	-
Adjusted site cost of sales	\$ 1,398	\$ 1,610
Tonnes sold (millions)	21.9	25.0
Per unit amounts – CAD\$/tonne		
Adjusted site cost of sales	\$ 64	\$ 65
Transportation	41	39
Inventory write-downs	3	1
Unit costs – CAD\$/tonne	\$ 108	\$ 105
US\$ amounts⁽¹⁾		
Average exchange rate (CAD\$ per US\$1.00)	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.33
Per unit amounts – US\$/tonne		
Adjusted site cost of sales	\$ 47	\$ 49
Transportation	31	29
Inventory write-downs	2	1
Unit costs – US\$/tonne	\$ 80	\$ 79

Note:

(1) Average period exchange rates are used to convert to US\$/tonne equivalent.

Energy Business Unit – Operating Netback, Bitumen and Blended Bitumen Price Realized Reconciliations, and Adjusted Operating Costs⁽¹⁾

(CAD\$ in millions, except where noted)	2020	2019
Revenue as reported	\$ 454	\$ 975
Less:		
Cost of diluent for blending	(217)	(322)
Non-proprietary product revenue	(21)	(32)
Add back: Crown royalties (D)	4	18
Adjusted revenue (A)	\$ 220	\$ 639
Cost of sales as reported	\$ 780	\$ 965
Less:		
Depreciation and amortization	(103)	(134)
Inventory write-downs	(54)	-
Cash cost of sales	\$ 623	\$ 831
Less:		
Cost of diluent for blending	(217)	(322)
Cost of non-proprietary product purchased	(17)	(31)
Transportation for non-proprietary product Purchased ⁽³⁾	(8)	(2)
Transportation costs for FRB (C)	(103)	(118)
Adjusted operating costs (E)	\$ 278	\$ 358
Blended bitumen barrels sold (thousands)	11,641	16,023
Less diluent barrels included in blended bitumen (thousands)	(2,949)	(3,788)
Bitumen barrels sold (thousands) (B)	8,692	12,235
Per barrel amounts – CAD\$		
Bitumen price realized (A/B)⁽²⁾	\$ 25.27	\$ 52.21
Crown royalties (D/B)	(0.49)	(1.50)
Transportation costs for FRB (C/B)	(11.84)	(9.62)
Adjusted operating costs (E/B)	(31.96)	(29.24)
Operating netback – CAD\$ per barrel	\$ (19.02)	\$ 11.85

Notes:

- (1) Calculated per unit amounts may differ due to rounding.
- (2) Bitumen price realized represents the realized petroleum revenue (blended bitumen sales revenue) net of diluent expense, expressed on a per barrel basis. Blended bitumen sales revenue represents revenue from our share of the heavy crude oil blend known as Fort Hills Reduced Carbon Life Cycle Dilbit Blend (FRB), sold at the Hardisty and U.S. Gulf Coast market hubs. FRB is comprised of bitumen produced from Fort Hills blended with purchased diluent. The cost of blending is affected by the amount of diluent required and the cost of purchasing, transporting and blending the diluent. A portion of diluent expense is effectively recovered in the sales price of the blended product. Diluent expense is also affected by Canadian and U.S. benchmark pricing and changes in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.
- (3) Reflects adjustments for costs not directly attributed to the production of Fort Hills bitumen, including transportation for non-proprietary product purchased.

Blended Bitumen Price Realized Reconciliation⁽¹⁾

(CAD\$ in millions, except where noted)	2020	2019
Revenue as reported	\$ 454	\$ 975
Less: non-proprietary product revenue	(21)	(32)
Add back: Crown royalties	4	18
Blended bitumen revenue (A)	\$ 437	\$ 961
Blended bitumen barrels sold (thousands) (B)	11,641	16,023
Blended bitumen price realized — (CAD\$/barrel) (A/B) = D ⁽¹⁾	\$ 37.55	\$ 59.97
Average exchange rate (CAD\$ per US\$1.00) (C)	1.34	1.33
Blended bitumen price realized — (US\$/barrel) (D/C) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 27.99	\$ 45.20

Note:

(1) Calculated per unit amounts may differ due to rounding.

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to as forward-looking statements). These statements relate to future events or our future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. The use of any of the words “anticipate”, “plan”, “continue”, “estimate”, “expect”, “may”, “will”, “project”, “predict”, “potential”, “should”, “believe” and similar expressions is intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. These statements speak only as of the date of this document.

These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning: our focus and strategy; anticipated global and regional supply, demand and market outlook for our commodities; the potential impact of COVID-19 on our business and operations, including our ability to continue operations at our sites and progress our projects and strategy; our ability to manage challenges presented by COVID-19, including the effectiveness of our management protocols implemented to protect the health and safety of our employees; expected impacts of COVID-19 on our 2021 operating plans; expectation that we will be well positioned as the rollout of vaccines and stimulus in the event of global economic recovery and associated commodity demand; QB2 ramp-up plans and expectations; estimated COVID-19 related costs on our QB2 project; impact of the construction suspension period at our QB2 project; estimated timing of first production from QB2; expectation that QB2 will be a long-life, low-cost operation with major expansion potential; effectiveness of our tailings and water-related projects to manage increased water volumes at Red Dog, including the expectation that they will minimize potential constraints on production in the future; expectations regarding the Neptune facility upgrade including costs, capital expenditures, benefits and timing of completion of the upgrade, our expectations regarding the continued impact of costs associated with COVID-19 response measures on unit costs; expectations regarding the benefits of CP and CN Rail infrastructure improvements to support increased volumes through Neptune; expectation regarding mining in new areas at Fording River, Elkview and Greenhills operations and anticipated long-term production from these operations; coal sales to China targets; benefits of the agreements with Westshore and Ridley Terminals, including that they will provide greater flexibility and optionality and contribute to reduced costs and improved performance and reliability; timing of construction and completion of our Fording AWTF and our SRFs; our expectation that Fording River AWTF will be the last full-scale AWTF and that future treatment facilities will be SRFs; expected Elk Valley water treatment spending, capital and operating costs, and plans; expected cost of implementing incremental measures required under the October 2020 Direction issued by Environment and Climate Change Canada; expected benefits that will be generated from our RACE21™ innovation-driven business transformation program; Fort Hills focus on cost discipline and ability to ramp up production; liquidity and availability of borrowings under our credit facilities and the QB2 project finance facility; timing of Teck’s next contributions to QB2 project capital; and all guidance appearing in this document including but not limited to the production, sales, cost, unit cost, capital expenditure, cost reduction and other guidance under the heading “Guidance” and discussed in the various business unit sections; the amount of potential taxes, interest and penalties relating to the Antamina tax dispute and our share thereof; the availability of our credit facilities, sources of liquidity and capital resources; our expectation that we will receive a portion of our carbon tax expenditures back under the CleanBC program; our expectations regarding the amount of Class B subordinate voting shares that might be purchased under the normal course issuer bid and the mechanics thereof; expectations regarding our dividend policy and our capital allocation framework; our expectations, projections and sensitivities under the heading “Commodity Prices and Sensitivities”; expectations regarding carbon legislation and climate change regulations; and the impact of certain accounting initiatives and estimates.

These statements are based on a number of assumptions, including, but not limited to, assumptions regarding general business and economic conditions, interest rates, commodity and power prices, acts of foreign or domestic governments and the outcome of legal proceedings, the supply and demand for, deliveries of, and the level and volatility of prices of copper, coal, zinc and blended bitumen and our other metals and minerals, as well as oil, natural gas and other petroleum products, the timing of the receipt of regulatory and governmental approvals for our development projects and other operations, including mine extensions; positive results from the studies on our expansion and development projects; our ability to secure adequate transportation, including rail,

pipeline and port service, for our products; our costs of production and our production and productivity levels, as well as those of our competitors, continuing availability of water and power resources for our operations, our ability to secure adequate transportation, pipeline and port services for our products; changes in credit market conditions and conditions in financial markets generally, the availability of funding to refinance our borrowings as they become due or to finance our development projects on reasonable terms; our ability to procure equipment and operating supplies in sufficient quantities and on a timely basis; the availability of qualified employees and contractors for our operations, including our new developments and our ability to attract and retain skilled employees; the satisfactory negotiation of collective agreements with unionized employees; the impact of changes in Canadian-U.S. dollar and other foreign exchange rates on our costs and results; engineering and construction timetables and capital costs for our development and expansion projects; the benefits of technology for our operations and development projects, including the impact of our RACE21™ program; costs of closure, and environmental compliance costs generally, of operations; market competition; the accuracy of our mineral reserve and resource estimates (including with respect to size, grade and recoverability) and the geological, operational and price assumptions on which these are based; tax benefits and tax rates; the outcome of our coal price and volume negotiations with customers; the outcome of our copper, zinc and lead concentrate treatment and refining charge negotiations with customers; any new curtailment measures on oil production taken by the Government of Alberta; the resolution of environmental and other proceedings or disputes; the future supply of low-cost power to the Trail smelting and refining complex; our ability to obtain, comply with and renew permits in a timely manner; and our ongoing relations with our employees and with our business and joint venture partners. Assumptions regarding our Red Dog tailings and water-related projects include assumptions regarding the effectiveness of the projects and future water volumes. Our Guidance tables include footnotes with further assumptions relating to our guidance.

In addition, assumptions regarding the Elk Valley Water Quality Plan include assumptions that additional treatment will be effective at scale, and that the technology and facilities operate as expected, as well as additional assumptions discussed under the heading “Management’s Discussion and Analysis — Steelmaking Coal — Elk Valley Water Management Update”. Assumptions regarding QB2 include current project assumptions and assumptions regarding the final feasibility study, a CLP/USD exchange rate of 775, as well as there being no unexpected material and negative impact to various contractors, supplies and subcontractors for the QB2 project relating to COVID-19 or otherwise that would impair their ability to provide goods and services as anticipated during the suspension period or ramp-up of construction activities. Assumptions regarding the costs and benefits of the Neptune expansion and other projects include assumptions that the relevant project is constructed and operated in accordance with current expectations. Expectations regarding our operations are based on numerous assumptions regarding the operations. Our Guidance tables include footnotes with further assumptions relating to our guidance. Expectations regarding the impact of foreign exchange rates are based on the assumptions set out in this document. Statements regarding the availability of our credit facilities are based on assumptions that we will be able to satisfy the conditions for borrowing at the time of a borrowing request and that the credit facilities are not otherwise terminated or accelerated due to an event of default. Statements concerning future production costs or volumes are based on numerous assumptions of management regarding operating matters and on assumptions that demand for products develops as anticipated, that customers and other counterparties perform their contractual obligations, that operating and capital plans will not be disrupted by issues such as mechanical failure, unavailability of parts and supplies, labour disturbances, interruption in transportation or utilities, adverse weather conditions, and that there are no material unanticipated variations in the cost of energy or supplies. Statements regarding anticipated steelmaking coal sales volumes and average steelmaking coal prices depend on timely arrival of vessels and performance of our steelmaking coal-loading facilities, as well as the level of spot pricing sales. The foregoing list of assumptions is not exhaustive. Events or circumstances could cause actual results to vary materially.

Factors that may cause actual results to vary materially include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity and power prices, changes in market demand for our products, changes in interest and currency exchange rates, acts of governments and the outcome of legal proceedings, inaccurate geological and metallurgical assumptions (including with respect to the size, grade and recoverability of mineral reserves and resources), unanticipated operational difficulties (including failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate in accordance with specifications or expectations, cost escalation, unavailability of materials and equipment, government action or delays in the receipt of government approvals, changes in tax or royalty rates, industrial disturbances or other job action,

adverse weather conditions and unanticipated events related to health, safety and environmental matters), union labour disputes, political risk, social unrest, failure of customers or counterparties (including logistics suppliers) to perform their contractual obligations, changes in our credit ratings, unanticipated increases in costs to construct our development projects, difficulty in obtaining permits, inability to address concerns regarding permits or environmental impact assessments, and changes or further deterioration in general economic conditions. The amount and timing of capital expenditures is depending upon, among other matters, being able to secure permits, equipment, supplies, materials and labour on a timely basis and at expected costs. Certain operations and projects are not controlled by us; schedules and costs may be adjusted by our partners, and timing of spending and operation of the operation or project is not in our control. Certain of our other operations and projects are operated through joint arrangements where we may not have control over all decisions, which may cause outcomes to differ from current expectation. Current and new technologies relating to our Elk Valley water treatment efforts may not perform as anticipated, and ongoing monitoring may reveal unexpected environmental conditions requiring additional remedial measures. QB2 costs, construction progress and timing of first production is dependent on, among other matters, our continued ability to successfully manage through the impacts of COVID-19. QB2 costs may also be affected by claims and other proceedings that might be brought against us relating to costs and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Purchases of Class B subordinate voting shares under the normal course issuer bid may be affected by, among other things, availability of Class B subordinate voting shares, share price volatility and availability of funds to purchase shares. Further factors associated with our Elk Valley Water Quality Plan are discussed under the heading “Management’s Discussion and Analysis – Steelmaking Coal – Elk Valley Water Management Update”. Declaration and payment of dividends is in the discretion of the Board, and our dividend policy will be reviewed regularly and may change. Red Dog production may also be impacted by water levels at site.

The forward-looking statements and actual results will also be impacted by the effects of COVID-19 and related matters. The overall effects of COVID-19-related matters on our business and operations and projects will depend on the ability of our sites to maintain normal operations, and on the duration of impacts on our suppliers, customers and markets for our products, all of which are unknown at this time. Continuing operating activities is highly dependent on the progression of the pandemic and the success of measures taken to prevent transmission, which will influence when health and government authorities remove various restrictions on business activities.

We assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements except as required under securities laws. Further information concerning risks, assumptions and uncertainties associated with these forward-looking statements and our business can be found in our Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2020, filed under our profile on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and on EDGAR (www.sec.gov) under cover of Form 40-F, as well as subsequent filings that can also be found under our profile.

Scientific and technical information in this document regarding our coal properties, which for this purpose does not include the discussion under “Elk Valley Water Management Update”, was reviewed, approved and verified by Jo-Anna Singleton P.Geol. and Robin Gold P.Eng., each an employee of Teck Coal Limited and a Qualified Person as defined under National Instrument 43-101. Scientific and technical information in this quarterly report regarding our other properties was reviewed, approved and verified by Rodrigo Alves Marinho, P.Geol., an employee of Teck and a Qualified Person as defined under National Instrument 43-101.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for the integrity and fair presentation of the financial information contained in this annual report. Where appropriate, the financial information, including financial statements, reflects amounts based on the best estimates and judgments of management. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Financial information presented elsewhere in the annual report is consistent with that disclosed in the financial statements.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well-designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. The system of controls is also supported by a professional staff of internal auditors who conduct periodic audits of many aspects of our operations and report their findings to management and the Audit Committee.

Management has a process in place to evaluate internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) 2013 framework.

The Board of Directors oversees management's responsibility for financial reporting and internal control systems through an Audit Committee, which is composed entirely of independent directors. The Audit Committee meets periodically with management, our internal auditors and independent auditors to review the scope and results of the annual audit, and to review the financial statements and related financial reporting and internal control matters before the financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors and submitted to the shareholders.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, appointed by the shareholders, have audited our financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) and have expressed their opinion in the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.



Donald R. Lindsay
President and Chief Executive Officer



Jonathan H. Price
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
February 17, 2021

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Teck Resources Limited

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Teck Resources Limited and its subsidiaries (together, the Company) as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related consolidated statements of income (loss), comprehensive income (loss), cash flows and changes in equity for the years then ended, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the consolidated financial statements). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the COSO.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 21 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for leases in 2019.

Basis for Opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, appearing in Management's Discussion and Analysis. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance

with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Steelmaking coal goodwill impairment test

As described in Notes 3, 4, 8, and 17 to the consolidated financial statements, management performs its annual impairment test of its steelmaking coal goodwill as of October 31 of each year, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of goodwill may be impaired. The total carrying value of the steelmaking coal goodwill as of December 31, 2020 was \$702 million. An impairment loss exists if the steelmaking coal operations group of cash generating units' (the steelmaking coal CGU) carrying amount, including goodwill, exceeds its recoverable amount. Management used a discounted cash flow model to determine the recoverable amount of the steelmaking coal CGU. The recoverable amount determined by management exceeded the carrying value of the steelmaking coal CGU, and as a result no impairment loss was recognized. Significant assumptions are used in the discounted cash flow model, which include: commodity prices, mineral reserves and resources, mine production, operating costs, capital expenditures, the discount rate, and the foreign exchange rate. The Company's mineral reserves and resources have been prepared by or under the supervision of qualified persons (management's specialists).

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the steelmaking coal goodwill impairment test is a critical audit matter are: (i) significant judgment by management when determining the recoverable amount of the steelmaking coal CGU; (ii) management's specialists were used to prepare the mineral reserves and resources; (iii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort was required in performing procedures to evaluate significant assumptions used in the discounted cash flow model, relating to: commodity prices, mineral reserves and resources, mine production, operating costs, capital expenditures, the discount rate, and the foreign exchange rate; and (iv) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to management's goodwill impairment test, including controls over the determination of the recoverable amount of the steelmaking coal CGU. These procedures also included, among others, testing management's process for determining the recoverable amount of the steelmaking coal CGU, including evaluating the appropriateness of the discounted cash flow model, testing the completeness and accuracy of underlying data and evaluating the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used in the discounted cash flow model. Evaluating the reasonableness of management's assumptions involved considering their consistency with: (i) external market and industry data for commodity prices and the foreign exchange rate, and (ii) recent actual results, market data and when available, other

third-party information, for mine production, operating costs and capital expenditures. The work of management's specialists was used in performing the procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of mineral reserves and resources. As a basis for using this work, management's specialists' qualifications were understood and the Company's relationship with management's specialists was assessed. The procedures performed also included evaluation of the methods and assumptions used by management's specialists, tests of the data used, and an evaluation of their findings. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in the evaluation of the discount rate.

Quebrada Blanca goodwill impairment test

As described in Notes 3, 4, 8, and 17 to the consolidated financial statements, management performs its annual impairment test of its Quebrada Blanca goodwill as of October 31 of each year, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of goodwill may be impaired. The total carrying value of the Quebrada Blanca goodwill as of December 31, 2020 was \$391 million. An impairment loss exists if the Quebrada Blanca CGU's (QB CGU) carrying amount, including goodwill, exceeds its recoverable amount. Management used a discounted cash flow model to determine the recoverable amount of the QB CGU. The recoverable amount determined by management exceeded the carrying value of the QB CGU, and as a result no impairment loss was recognized. Significant assumptions are used in the discounted cash flow model, which include: commodity prices, mineral reserves and resources, mine production, operating costs, capital expenditures, the discount rate, and the foreign exchange rate. The Company's mineral reserves and resources and estimates of capital expenditures for the QB CGU have been prepared by or under the supervision of qualified persons and management's experts (management's specialists).

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the Quebrada Blanca goodwill impairment test is a critical audit matter are: (i) significant judgment by management when determining the recoverable amount of the QB CGU; (ii) management's specialists were used to prepare the reserves and resources and estimates of capital expenditures; (iii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort was required in performing procedures to evaluate significant assumptions used in the discounted cash flow model, relating to: commodity prices, mineral reserves and resources, mine production, operating costs, capital expenditures, the discount rate, and the foreign exchange rate; and (iv) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to management's QB CGU goodwill impairment test, including controls over the determination of the recoverable amount of the QB CGU. These procedures also included, among others, testing management's process for determining the recoverable amount of the QB CGU, including evaluating the appropriateness of the discounted cash flow model, testing the completeness and accuracy of underlying data and evaluating the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used in the discounted cash flow model. Evaluating the reasonableness of management's assumptions involved considering their consistency with: (i) external market and industry data for commodity prices and the foreign exchange rate, (ii) recent actual capital expenditures incurred for capital expenditures, and (iii) market and industry data and when available, other third-party information, for operating costs and mine production. The work of management's specialists was used in performing the procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of mineral reserves and resources, and management's estimates of capital expenditures. As a basis for using this work, management's specialists' qualifications were understood and the Company's relationship with management's specialists was assessed. The procedures performed also included evaluation of the methods and assumptions used by management's specialists, tests of the data used, and an evaluation of their findings. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in the evaluation of the discount rate.

Impairment test of the Fort Hills CGU

As described in Notes 3, 4, and 8 to the consolidated financial statements, management performed assessments of its Fort Hills CGU (Fort Hills CGU) for indicators of impairment whenever facts and circumstance indicated that the carrying amounts were less than the recoverable amounts and during 2020 indicators of impairment were identified. As a result, management performed impairment testing of the Fort Hills CGU, and its recoverable amount was estimated by management to determine the extent of impairment. Management used a discounted cash flow model to determine the recoverable amount of the Fort Hills CGU. The recoverable amount as at December 31, 2020 was lower than the carrying value and as a result, a pre-tax impairment loss of \$1,244 million was recorded for the year

then ended. In determining the recoverable amount, management used significant assumptions such as: commodity prices, oil reserves, mine production, operating costs, capital expenditures, the discount rate and the foreign exchange rate. Oil reserves were prepared by qualified reserves evaluators (management's specialists).

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the impairment test of the Fort Hills CGU is a critical audit matter are: (i) significant judgment by management when determining the recoverable amount of the Fort Hills CGU; (ii) the use of management's specialists in the preparation of oil reserves; (iii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort was required in performing procedures to evaluate significant assumptions used in the discounted cash flow model relating to: commodity prices, oil reserves, mine production, operating costs, capital expenditures, the discount rate and the foreign exchange rate; and (iv) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to management's impairment test, including controls over the determination of the recoverable amount of the Fort Hills CGU. These procedures also included, among others, testing management's process for determining the recoverable amount of the Fort Hills CGU, including evaluating the appropriateness of the discounted cash flow model, testing the completeness and accuracy of underlying data and evaluating the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used in the discounted cash flow model. Evaluating the reasonableness of management's assumptions involved considering their consistency with (i) external market and industry data for commodity prices and the foreign exchange rate, and (ii) recent actual results, market data and when available, other third-party information, for mine production, operating costs and capital expenditures. The work of management's specialists was used in performing the procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of oil reserves. As a basis for using this work, management's specialists' qualifications were understood and the Company's relationship with management's specialists was assessed. The procedures performed also included evaluation of the methods and assumptions used by management's specialists, tests of the data used, and an evaluation of their findings. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in the evaluation of the discount rate.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Vancouver, Canada
February 17, 2021

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1964.

Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) Years ended December 31

<small>(CAD\$ in millions, except for share data)</small>	2020	2019
Revenues (Note 6)	\$ 8,948	\$ 11,934
Cost of sales	(7,615)	(8,594)
Gross profit	1,333	3,340
Other operating income (expenses)		
General and administration	(132)	(161)
Exploration	(45)	(67)
Research and innovation	(97)	(67)
Asset impairments (Note 8(a))	(1,244)	(2,690)
Other operating income (expense) (Note 9)	(725)	(505)
Profit (loss) from operations	(910)	(150)
Finance income (Note 10)	10	48
Finance expense (Note 10)	(278)	(266)
Non-operating income (expense) (Note 11)	43	(97)
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures (Note 15)	(1)	(3)
Profit (loss) before taxes	(1,136)	(468)
Recovery of (provision for) income taxes (Note 22(a))	192	(120)
Profit (loss) for the year	\$ (944)	\$ (588)
Profit (loss) attributable to:		
Shareholders of the company	\$ (864)	\$ (605)
Non-controlling interests	(80)	17
Profit (loss) for the year	\$ (944)	\$ (588)
Earnings (loss) per share (Note 25(f))		
Basic	\$ (1.62)	\$ (1.08)
Diluted	\$ (1.62)	\$ (1.08)
Weighted average shares and diluted shares outstanding (millions)	534.4	559.8
Shares outstanding at end of year (millions)	531.1	547.3

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

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) Years ended December 31

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020	2019
Profit (loss) for the year	\$ (944)	\$ (588)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		
Items that may be reclassified to profit (loss)		
Currency translation differences (net of taxes of \$(17) and \$(26))	(100)	(312)
Change in fair value of debt securities (net of taxes of \$nil and \$nil)	-	1
	(100)	(311)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit (loss)		
Change in fair value of marketable equity securities (net of taxes of \$(3) and \$(1))	24	6
Remeasurements of retirement benefit plans (net of taxes of \$29 and \$(31))	(50)	74
	(26)	80
Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(126)	(231)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	\$ (1,070)	\$ (819)
Total other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:		
Shareholders of the company	\$ (112)	\$ (201)
Non-controlling interests	(14)	(30)
	\$ (126)	\$ (231)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:		
Shareholders of the company	\$ (976)	\$ (806)
Non-controlling interests	(94)	(13)
	\$ (1,070)	\$ (819)

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended December 31

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020	2019
Operating activities		
Profit (loss) for the year	\$ (944)	\$ (588)
Depreciation and amortization	1,510	1,619
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes	(192)	120
Asset impairments	1,244	2,690
Gain on sale of investments and assets	(75)	(17)
Loss on debt redemption or purchase	11	224
Gain on debt prepayment option	-	(105)
Net finance expense	268	218
Income taxes paid	(233)	(595)
Remeasurement of decommissioning and restoration provisions for closed operations	169	104
Other	46	(26)
Net change in non-cash working capital items	(241)	(160)
	1,563	3,484
Investing activities		
Expenditures on property, plant and equipment	(3,129)	(2,788)
Capitalized production stripping costs	(499)	(680)
Expenditures on investments and other assets	(190)	(178)
Proceeds from investments and assets	146	80
	(3,672)	(3,566)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from debt	2,426	-
Redemption or purchase and repayment of debt	(457)	(835)
Revolving credit facilities	363	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(163)	(150)
QB2 advances from SMM/SC	41	938
QB2 equity contributions by SMM/SC	-	797
QB2 partnering and financing transaction costs paid	(8)	(113)
Interest and finance charges paid	(355)	(386)
Issuance of Class B subordinate voting shares	1	10
Purchase and cancellation of Class B subordinate voting shares	(207)	(661)
Dividends paid	(106)	(111)
Distributions to non-controlling interests	(7)	(26)
	1,528	(537)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	5	(89)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(576)	(708)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,026	1,734
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 450	\$ 1,026

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 12)

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

Consolidated Balance Sheets As at December 31

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020	2019
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	\$ 450	\$ 1,026
Current income taxes receivable	14	95
Trade and settlement receivables	1,312	1,062
Inventories (Note 13)	1,872	1,981
Prepays and other current assets	352	331
	4,000	4,495
Financial and other assets (Note 14)	1,269	1,109
Investments in associates and joint ventures (Note 15)	1,067	1,079
Property, plant and equipment (Note 16)	33,578	31,355
Deferred income tax assets (Note 22(b))	271	211
Goodwill (Note 17)	1,093	1,101
	\$ 41,278	\$ 39,350
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities		
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities (Note 18)	\$ 2,909	\$ 2,498
Current portion of debt (Note 19)	115	29
Current portion of lease liabilities (Note 21(c))	119	160
Current income taxes payable	102	89
	3,245	2,776
Debt (Note 19)	6,140	4,133
Lease liabilities (Note 21(c))	573	512
QB2 advances from SMM/SC (Note 20)	934	912
Deferred income tax liabilities (Note 22(b))	5,383	5,902
Retirement benefit liabilities (Note 23(a))	564	505
Provisions and other liabilities (Note 24)	3,731	2,536
	20,570	17,276
Equity		
Attributable to shareholders of the company	20,039	21,304
Attributable to non-controlling interests (Note 26)	669	770
	20,708	22,074
	\$ 41,278	\$ 39,350

Contingencies (Note 27)

Commitments (Note 28)

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

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors



Una M. Power
Chair of the Audit Committee



Tracey L. McVicar
Director

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity Years ended December 31

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020	2019
Class A common shares	\$ 6	\$ 6
Class B subordinate voting shares		
Beginning of year	6,323	6,595
Share repurchases	(190)	(285)
Issued on exercise of options	1	13
End of year	6,134	6,323
Retained earnings		
Beginning of year	14,447	15,495
IFRS 16 transition adjustment on January 1, 2019	–	(43)
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to shareholders of the company	(864)	(605)
Dividends paid (Note 25(g))	(106)	(111)
Share repurchases	(17)	(367)
Adjustment from SMM/SC transaction	–	4
Remeasurements of retirement benefit plans	(50)	74
End of year	13,410	14,447
Contributed surplus		
Beginning of year	219	204
Share option compensation expense (Note 25(c))	23	18
Transfer to Class B subordinate voting shares on exercise of options	–	(3)
End of year	242	219
Accumulated other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the company (Note 25(e))		
Beginning of year	309	584
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(112)	(201)
Less remeasurements of retirement benefit plans recorded in retained earnings	50	(74)
End of year	247	309
Non-controlling interests (Note 26)		
Beginning of year	770	134
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to non-controlling interests	(80)	17
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(14)	(30)
Adjustments from SMM/SC transaction	–	675
Distributions	(7)	(26)
End of year	669	770
Total equity	\$ 20,708	\$ 22,074

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

1. Nature of Operations

Teck Resources Limited and its subsidiaries (Teck, we, us or our) are engaged in mining and related activities including research, exploration and development, processing, smelting, refining and reclamation. Our major products are steelmaking coal, copper, zinc and blended bitumen. We also produce lead, precious metals, molybdenum, fertilizers and other metals. Metal products are sold as refined metals or concentrates.

Teck is a Canadian corporation and our registered office is at Suite 3300, 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 0B3.

2. Basis of Preparation and New IFRS Pronouncements

a) Basis of Preparation

These annual consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and were approved by the Board of Directors on February 17, 2021.

b) New IFRS Pronouncements

New IFRS pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective at the date of these financial statements are listed below. We plan to apply these amendments in the annual period for which they are first required.

Amendments to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment* (IAS 16). The amendments prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognize such sales proceeds and related costs in profit (loss). An entity is required to apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments are applied retrospectively only to items of property, plant and equipment that are available for use after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments. We are currently assessing the effect of this amendment on our financial statements. We expect this amendment to have an effect on the accounting related to the sale of products during the commissioning phase of our Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 project (QB2).

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

In August 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (IFRS 9), IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (IAS 39), IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (IFRS 7), IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 4), and IFRS 16, *Leases* (IFRS 16) as a result of Phase 2 of the IASB's Interest Rate Benchmark Reform project. The amendments address issues arising during reform of benchmark interest rates including the replacement of one benchmark rate with an alternative one. The amendments are effective January 1, 2021. On adoption of the amendments, there will be no immediate effect on our financial statements as we will not be replacing any of the benchmark interest rates in our agreements on the adoption date. We will continue to assess the effect of these amendments throughout 2021.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of Presentation

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Teck and all of its subsidiaries. Our significant operating subsidiaries include Teck Metals Ltd. (TML), Teck Alaska Incorporated (TAK), Teck Highland Valley Copper

Partnership (Highland Valley Copper), Teck Coal Partnership (Teck Coal), Compañía Minera Teck Quebrada Blanca S.A. (QBSA or Quebrada Blanca) and Compañía Minera Teck Carmen de Andacollo (Carmen de Andacollo).

All subsidiaries are entities that we control, either directly or indirectly. Control is defined as the exposure, or rights, to variable returns from involvement with an investee and the ability to affect those returns through power over the investee. Power over an investee exists when our existing rights give us the ability to direct the activities that significantly affect the investee's returns. This control is generally evidenced through owning more than 50% of the voting rights or currently exercisable potential voting rights of a company's share capital. All of our intra-group balances and transactions, including unrealized profits and losses arising from intra-group transactions, have been eliminated in full. For subsidiaries that we control but do not own 100% of, the net assets and net profit (loss) attributable to outside shareholders are presented as amounts attributable to non-controlling interests in the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

Certain of our business activities are conducted through joint arrangements. Our interests in joint operations include Galore Creek Partnership (Galore Creek, 50% share) and Fort Hills Energy L.P. (Fort Hills, 21.3% share), which operate in Canada, and Compañía Minera Antamina S.A. (Antamina, 22.5% share), which operates in Peru. We account for our interests in these joint operations by recording our share of the respective assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and cash flows. We also have an interest in a joint venture, NuevaUnión SPA (NuevaUnión, 50% share), in Chile that we account for using the equity method (Note 15).

All dollar amounts are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified.

Interests in Joint Arrangements

A joint arrangement can take the form of a joint venture or joint operation. All joint arrangements involve a contractual arrangement that establishes joint control, which exists only when decisions about the activities that significantly affect the returns of the investee require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. A joint operation is a joint arrangement in which we have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a joint arrangement in which we have rights to only the net assets of the arrangement.

Joint ventures are accounted for in accordance with the policy "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures". Joint operations are accounted for by recognizing our share of the assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and cash flows of the joint operation in our consolidated financial statements.

Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

Investments over which we exercise significant influence but do not control or jointly control are associates. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method, except when classified as held for sale. Investments in joint ventures as determined in accordance with the policy "Interests in Joint Arrangements" are also accounted for using the equity method.

The equity method involves recording the initial investment at cost and subsequently adjusting the carrying value of the investment for our proportionate share of the profit (loss), other comprehensive income (loss) and any other changes in the associate's or joint venture's net assets, such as further investments or dividends.

Our proportionate share of the associate's or joint venture's profit (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss) is based on its most recent financial statements. Adjustments are made to align any inconsistencies between our accounting policies and our associate's or joint venture's policies before applying the equity method. Adjustments are also made to account for depreciable assets based on their fair values at the acquisition date of the investment and for any impairment losses recognized by the associate or joint venture.

If our share of the associate's or joint venture's losses were equal to or exceeded our investment in the associate or joint venture, recognition of further losses would be discontinued. After our interest is reduced to zero, additional losses would be provided for and a liability recognized only to the extent that we have incurred legal or constructive obligations to provide additional funding or make payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. If the associate or joint venture subsequently reports profits, we resume recognizing our share of those profits only when we have a positive interest in the entity.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

At each balance sheet date, we consider whether there is objective evidence of impairment in associates and joint ventures. If there is such evidence, we determine the amount of impairment to record, if any, in relation to the associate or joint venture.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of each of our subsidiaries and our joint operations, joint ventures and associates is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the entity at the exchange rate in existence at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated at the period end date exchange rates.

The functional currency of Teck, the parent entity, is the Canadian dollar, which is also the presentation currency of our consolidated financial statements.

Foreign operations are translated from their functional currencies, generally the U.S. dollar, into Canadian dollars on consolidation. Items in the statements of income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss) are translated using weighted average exchange rates that reasonably approximate the exchange rate at the transaction date. Items on the balance sheet are translated at the closing spot exchange rate. Exchange differences on the translation of the net assets of entities with functional currencies other than the Canadian dollar, and any offsetting exchange differences on debt used to hedge those assets, are recognized in a separate component of equity through other comprehensive income (loss).

Exchange differences that arise relating to long-term intra-group balances that form part of the net investment in a foreign operation are also recognized in this separate component of equity through other comprehensive income (loss).

On disposition or partial disposition of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of related exchange differences recorded in a separate component of equity is recognized in the statement of income (loss).

Revenue

Our revenue consists of sales of steelmaking coal, copper, zinc and lead concentrates, refined zinc, lead and silver, and blended bitumen. We also sell other by-products, including molybdenum concentrates, various refined specialty metals, chemicals and fertilizers. Our performance obligations relate primarily to the delivery of these products to our customers, with each separate shipment representing a separate performance obligation.

Revenue, including revenue from the sale of by-products, is recognized at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the product. Control is achieved when a product is delivered to the customer, we have a present right to payment for the product, significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer according to contract terms and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product.

Steelmaking coal

For steelmaking coal, control of the product generally transfers to the customer when an individual shipment parcel is loaded onto a carrier accepted by or directly contracted by the customer. For a majority of steelmaking coal sales we are not responsible for the provision of shipping or product insurance after the transfer of control. For certain sales we arrange shipping on behalf of our customers and are the agent to these shipping transactions.

Steelmaking coal is sold under spot or average pricing contracts. For spot price contracts, pricing is final when revenue is recognized. For average pricing contracts, the final pricing is determined based on quoted steelmaking coal price assessments over a specific period. Control of the goods may transfer and revenue may be recognized before, during or subsequent to the period in which final average pricing is determined. For all steelmaking coal sales under average pricing contracts where pricing is not finalized when revenue is recognized, revenue is recorded based on estimated consideration to be received at the date of sale with reference to steelmaking coal price assessments. For average

pricing contracts, adjustments are made to settlement receivables in subsequent periods based on published price assessments up to the date of final pricing. This adjustment mechanism is based on the market price of the commodity and accordingly, the changes in value of the settlement receivables are not considered to be revenue from contracts with customers. The changes in fair value of settlement receivables are recorded in other operating income (expense).

Steelmaking coal sales are billed based on final quality and quantity measures upon the passage of control to the customer. If pricing is not finalized when control of the product is transferred, a subsequent invoice is issued when pricing is finalized. The payment terms generally require prompt collection from customers; however, payment terms are customer specific and subject to change based on market conditions and other factors. We generally retain title to these products until we receive the first contracted payment, which is typically received shortly after loading, solely to manage the credit risk of the amounts due to us. This retention of title does not preclude the customer from obtaining control of the product.

Base metal concentrates

For copper, lead and zinc concentrates, control of the product generally transfers to the customer when an individual shipment parcel is loaded onto a carrier accepted by the customer. We sell a majority of our concentrates on commercial terms where we are responsible for providing freight services after the date at which control of the product passes to the customer. We are the principal to this freight performance obligation. A minority of zinc and lead concentrate sales are made on consignment. For consignment transactions, control of the product transfers to the customer and revenue is recognized at the time the product is consumed in the customers' process.

The majority of our metal concentrates are sold under pricing arrangements where final prices are determined by quoted market prices in a period subsequent to the date of sale. For these sales, revenue is recorded based on the estimated consideration to be received at the date of sale with reference to relevant commodity market prices. Adjustments are made to settlement receivables in subsequent periods based on movements in quoted commodity prices up to the date of final pricing. This adjustment mechanism is based on the market price of the commodity and accordingly, the changes in value of the settlement receivables are not considered to be revenue from contracts with customers. The changes in fair value of settlement receivables are recorded in other operating income (expense).

Metal concentrate sales are billed based on provisional weights and assays upon the passage of control to the customer. The first provisional invoice is billed to the customer at the time of transfer of control. As final prices, weights and assays are received, additional invoices are issued and collected. In general, consideration is promptly collected from customers; however, the payment terms are customer specific and subject to change based on market conditions and other factors. We generally retain title to these products until we receive the first contracted payment, which is typically received shortly after loading or shortly after arrival at the destination port, solely to manage the credit risk of the amounts due to us. This retention of title does not preclude the customer from obtaining control of the product.

Refined metals

For sales of refined metals, control of the product transfers to the customer when the product is loaded onto a carrier accepted by the customer. For these products, loading generally coincides with the transfer of title.

Our refined metals are sold under spot or average pricing contracts. For spot sales contracts, pricing is final when revenue is recognized. For refined metal sales contracts where pricing is not finalized when revenue is recognized, revenue is recorded based on the estimated consideration to be received at the date of sale with reference to commodity market prices. Adjustments are made to settlement receivables in subsequent periods based on movements in quoted commodity prices up to the date of final pricing. This adjustment mechanism is based on the market price of the commodity and accordingly, the changes in value of the settlement receivables are not considered to be revenue from contracts with customers. The changes in fair value of settlement receivables are recorded in other operating income (expense).

We sell a portion of our refined metals on commercial terms where we are responsible for providing freight services after the date at which control of the product passes to the customer. We are the principal to this freight performance obligation.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Refined metal sales are billed based on final specification measures upon the passage of control to the customer. If pricing is not finalized when control of the product is transferred, a subsequent invoice is issued when pricing is finalized.

In general, consideration is promptly collected from customers; however, the payment terms are customer specific and subject to change based on market conditions and other factors.

Blended bitumen

For blended bitumen, control of the product generally transfers to the customer when the product passes the delivery point as specified in the contract, which normally coincides with title and risk transfer to the customer. The majority of our blended bitumen is sold under pricing arrangements where final prices are determined based on commodity price indices that are finalized at or near the date of sale. Payments for blended bitumen sales are usually due and settled within 30 days. Our revenue for blended bitumen is net of royalty payments to governments.

Financial Instruments

We recognize financial assets and liabilities on the balance sheet when we become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on account, demand deposits and money market investments with maturities from the date of acquisition of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant changes in value. Cash is classified as a financial asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost. Cash equivalents are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for money market investments, which are classified as subsequently measured at fair value through profit (loss).

Trade receivables

Trade receivables relate to amounts owing from sales under our spot pricing contracts for steelmaking coal, refined metals, blended bitumen, chemicals and fertilizers. These receivables are non-interest bearing and are recognized at face amount, except when fair value is materially different, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Trade receivables recorded are net of lifetime expected credit losses.

Settlement receivables

Settlement receivables arise from average pricing steelmaking coal contracts and base metal concentrate sales contracts where amounts receivable vary based on steelmaking coal price assessments or underlying commodity prices. Settlement receivables are classified as fair value through profit (loss) and are recorded at fair value at each reporting period based on published price assessments or quoted commodity prices up to the date of final pricing. The changes in fair value are recorded in other operating income (expense).

Investments in marketable equity securities

Investments in marketable equity securities are classified, at our election, as subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss). For new investments in marketable equity securities, we can elect the same classification as subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss), or we can elect to classify an investment as at fair value through profit (loss). This election can be made on an investment-by-investment basis and is irrevocable. Investment transactions are recognized on the trade date with transaction costs included in the underlying balance. Fair values are determined by reference to quoted market prices at the balance sheet date.

When investments in marketable equity securities subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) are disposed of, the cumulative gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) are

not recycled to profit (loss) and remain within equity. Dividends are recognized in profit (loss) and these investments are not assessed for impairment.

Investments in debt securities

Investments in debt securities are classified as subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) and recorded at fair value. Investment transactions are recognized on the trade date with transaction costs included in the underlying balance. Fair values are determined by reference to quoted market prices at the balance sheet date.

Unrealized gains and losses on debt securities are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) until investments are disposed of and the cumulative gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) are reclassified from equity to profit (loss) at that time. Loss allowances and interest income are recognized in profit (loss).

Trade payables

Trade payables are non-interest bearing if paid when due and are recognized at face amount, except when fair value is materially different. Trade payables are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Debt

Debt is initially recorded at fair value, less transaction costs. Debt is subsequently measured at amortized cost, calculated using the effective interest rate method.

Derivative instruments

Derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives in executory contracts or financial liability contracts, are classified as at fair value through profit (loss) and, accordingly, are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on derivatives not designated in a hedging relationship are recorded as part of other operating income (expense) or non-operating income (expense) in profit (loss) depending on the nature of the derivative. Fair values for derivative instruments are determined using inputs based on market conditions existing at the balance sheet date or settlement date of the derivative. Derivatives embedded in non-derivative contracts are recognized separately unless they are closely related to the host contract.

Expected credit losses

For trade receivables, we apply the simplified approach to determining expected credit losses, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized upon initial recognition of the receivables.

Loss allowances on investments in debt securities are initially assessed based on the expected 12-month credit loss. At each reporting date, we assess whether the credit risk for our debt securities has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is adjusted to be based on the lifetime expected credit losses.

Hedging

Certain derivative investments may qualify for hedge accounting. At inception of hedge relationships, we document the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items and our risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge transactions.

For fair value hedges, any gains or losses on both the hedged item and the hedging instrument are recognized in the same line item in profit (loss).

For cash flow hedges, any unrealized gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are initially recorded in other comprehensive income (loss). Where a cash flow hedge relates to a transaction where a non-financial asset or liability is recognized, accumulated gains or losses are recognized directly in the carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability. The gains or losses are reclassified to profit (loss) in the same period or periods in which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit (loss), when the hedged item ceases to exist, or when the hedge is determined to be ineffective.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

For hedges of net investments in foreign operations, any foreign exchange gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are initially recorded in other comprehensive income (loss). Gains and losses are recognized in profit (loss) on the ineffective portion of the hedge, or when there is a disposition or partial disposition of a foreign operation being hedged.

Inventories

Finished products, work in process, raw materials and supplies inventories are valued at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Raw materials include concentrates for use at smelting and refining operations. Work in process inventory includes inventory in the milling, smelting or refining process and stockpiled ore at mining operations. For our oil sands mining and processing operation, raw materials consist of diluent used in blending, work in process inventory consists of raw bitumen and finished products consist of blended bitumen.

For work in process and finished product inventories, cost includes all direct costs incurred in production, including direct labour and materials, freight, depreciation and amortization, and directly attributable overhead costs. Production stripping costs that are not capitalized are included in the cost of inventories as incurred. Depreciation and amortization of capitalized production stripping costs are included in the cost of inventory.

When our operations are producing at reduced levels, fixed overhead costs are only allocated to inventory based on normal production levels.

When inventories have been written down to net realizable value, we make a new assessment of net realizable value in each subsequent period. If the circumstances that caused the write-down no longer exist, the remaining amount of the write-down on inventory not yet sold is reversed.

We use both joint-product and by-product costing for work in process and finished product inventories. Joint-product costing is applied to primary products where the profitability of the operations is dependent upon the production of these products. Joint-product costing allocates total production costs based on the relative values of the products. By-product costing is used for products that are not the primary products produced by the operation. The by-products are allocated only the incremental costs of processes that are specific to the production of that product.

Supplies inventory is valued at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Cost includes acquisition, freight and other directly attributable costs.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Land, buildings, plant and equipment

Land is recorded at cost and buildings, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the purchase price and the directly attributable costs to bring the assets to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation of mobile equipment, buildings used for production, and plant and processing equipment at our mining operations is calculated on a units-of-production basis. Depreciation of buildings not used for production, and of plant and equipment at our smelting operations is calculated on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives. Where components of an asset have different useful lives, depreciation is calculated on each component separately. Depreciation commences when an asset is ready for its intended use. Estimates of remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

The expected useful lives are as follows:

- Buildings and equipment (not used for production) 1–45 years
- Plant and equipment (smelting operations) 3–30 years

Mineral properties and mine development costs

The cost of acquiring and developing mineral properties or property rights, including pre-production waste rock stripping costs related to mine development and costs incurred during production to increase future output, are capitalized.

Waste rock stripping costs incurred in the production phase of a surface mine are recorded as capitalized production stripping costs within property, plant and equipment when it is probable that the stripping activity will improve access to the orebody, when the component of the orebody or pit to which access has been improved can be identified, and when the costs relating to the stripping activity can be measured reliably. When the actual waste-to-ore stripping ratio in a period is greater than the expected life-of-component waste-to-ore stripping ratio for that component, the excess is recorded as capitalized production stripping costs.

Once available for use, mineral properties and mine development costs are depreciated on a units-of-production basis over the proven and probable reserves to which they relate. Since the stripping activity within a component of a mine improves access to the reserves of the same component, capitalized production stripping costs incurred during the production phase of a mine are depreciated on a units-of-production basis over the proven and probable reserves expected to be mined from the same component.

Exploration and evaluation costs

Property acquisition costs are capitalized. Other exploration and evaluation costs are capitalized if they relate to specific properties for which resources, as defined under National Instrument 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, exist or are near a specific property with a defined resource, and it is expected that the expenditure can be recovered by future exploitation or sale. All other costs are charged to profit (loss) in the year in which they are incurred. Capitalized exploration and evaluation costs are considered to be tangible assets. These assets are not depreciated as they are not currently available for use. When proven and probable reserves are determined and development is approved, capitalized exploration and evaluation costs are reclassified to mineral properties within property, plant and equipment.

Costs of oil sands properties

The costs of acquiring, exploring, evaluating and developing oil sands properties are capitalized when it is expected that these costs will be recovered through future exploitation or sale of the property. Capitalized development costs of oil sands properties are tangible assets. Assets that are not yet available for use are not depreciated. When proven and probable reserves are determined and development is approved, capitalized development costs for oil sands properties are reclassified to mineral properties within property, plant and equipment.

Construction in progress

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized as construction in progress. On completion, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment, and depreciation commences when the asset is available for its intended use.

Repairs and maintenance

Repairs and maintenance costs, including shutdown maintenance costs, are charged to expense as incurred, except when these repairs significantly extend the life of an asset or result in a significant operating improvement. In these instances, the portion of these repairs relating to the betterment is capitalized as part of plant and equipment.

Borrowing costs

We capitalize borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that takes a substantial period of time to construct or prepare for its intended use. We begin capitalizing borrowing costs when there are borrowings, expenditures are incurred, and activities are undertaken to prepare the asset for its intended use. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized cannot exceed the actual amount of borrowing costs incurred during the period. All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

We suspend the capitalization of borrowing costs when we suspend the active development of a qualifying asset for an extended period. Capitalization recommences when active development resumes. We discontinue the capitalization of borrowing costs when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete. Capitalized borrowing costs are amortized over the useful life of the related asset.

Impairment of non-current assets

The carrying amounts of assets included in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts are less than the recoverable amounts. If there are indicators of impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs is determined. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is determined as the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD) and its value in use. An impairment loss exists if the asset's or CGU's carrying amount exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, and is recorded as an expense immediately.

Fair value is the price that would be received from selling an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Costs of disposal are incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset. For mining assets, when a binding sale agreement is not readily available, FVLCD is usually estimated using a discounted cash flow approach, unless comparable market transactions on which to estimate fair value are available. Estimated future cash flows are calculated using estimated future commodity prices, reserves and resources, and operating and capital costs. All inputs used are those that an independent market participant would consider appropriate. Value in use is determined as the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from continuing use of an asset or CGU in its present form. These estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. A value in use calculation uses a pre-tax discount rate and a FVLCD calculation uses a post-tax discount rate.

Indicators of impairment for exploration and evaluation assets are assessed on a project-by-project basis or as part of the mining operation to which they relate.

Tangible or intangible assets that have been impaired in prior periods are tested for possible reversal of impairment whenever events or significant changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed. Indicators of a potential reversal of an impairment loss mainly mirror the indicators present when the impairment was originally recorded. If the impairment has reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount, but not beyond the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit (loss) immediately.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are mainly internally generated and primarily relate to our innovation and technology initiatives. Development costs for internally generated intangible assets are capitalized when the product or process is clearly defined, the technical feasibility and usefulness of the asset has been established, we are committed and have the resources, to complete the project and the costs can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Finite life intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. Amortization commences when an asset is ready for its intended use. Estimates of remaining useful lives are reviewed annually. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively. The expected useful lives of our finite life intangible assets are between 7–40 years.

Goodwill

We allocate goodwill arising from business combinations to each CGU or group of CGUs that are expected to receive the benefits from the business combination. The carrying amount of the CGU or group of CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated is tested annually for impairment or when there is an indication that the goodwill may be impaired. Any impairment is recognized as an expense immediately. Should there be a recovery in the value of a CGU or group of CGUs, any impairment of goodwill previously recorded is not subsequently reversed.

Leases

At inception of a contract, we assess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. We assess whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset, whether we have the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset during the term of the arrangement and if we have the right to direct the use of the asset. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, we allocate the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

As a lessee, we recognize a right-of-use asset, which is included in property, plant and equipment, and a lease liability at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any decommissioning and restoration costs, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term, or the end of the useful life of the asset. In addition, the right-of-use asset may be reduced due to impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, our incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are comprised of:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- exercise prices of purchase options if we are reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or if there is a change in our estimate or assessment of the expected amount payable under a residual value guarantee, purchase, extension or termination option. Variable lease payments not included in the initial measurement of the lease liability are charged directly to profit (loss).

We have elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are charged directly to profit (loss) on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes

Taxes, comprising both income taxes and resource taxes, are accounted for as income taxes under IAS 12, *Income Taxes* and are recognized in the statement of income (loss), except where they relate to items recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) or directly in equity, in which case the related taxes are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) or equity.

Current taxes receivable or payable are based on estimated taxable income for the current year at the statutory tax rates enacted or substantively enacted less amounts paid or received on account.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on temporary differences (the difference between the tax and accounting values of assets and liabilities) and are calculated using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates for the periods in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect of changes in tax legislation, including changes in tax rates, is recognized in the period of substantive enactment.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits of the relevant entity or group of entities in a particular jurisdiction will be available, against which the assets can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. However, we do not recognize such deferred tax liabilities where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled without affecting our operations or business, and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction, other than in a business combination, which will affect neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

We are subject to assessments by various taxation authorities, who may interpret tax legislation differently than we do. The final amount of taxes to be paid depends on a number of factors, including the outcomes of audits, appeals or negotiated settlements. We account for such differences based on our best estimate of the probable outcome of these matters.

Employee Benefits

Defined benefit pension plans

Defined benefit pension plan obligations are based on actuarial determinations. The projected unit credit method, which sees each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation, is used to determine the defined benefit obligations, the related current service costs and, where applicable, the past service costs. Actuarial assumptions used in the determination of defined benefit pension plan assets and liabilities are based upon our best estimates, including discount rates, salary escalation, expected healthcare costs and retirement dates of employees.

Vested and unvested costs arising from past service following the introduction of changes to a defined benefit plan are recognized immediately as an expense when the changes are made.

Actuarial gains and losses can arise from differences between expected and actual outcomes or changes in actuarial assumptions. Actuarial gains and losses, changes in the effect of the asset ceiling and return on plan assets are collectively referred to as remeasurements of retirement benefit plans and are recognized immediately through other comprehensive income (loss) and directly into retained earnings. Measurement of our net defined benefit asset is limited to the lower of the surplus of assets less liabilities in the defined benefit plan and the asset ceiling less liabilities in the defined benefit plan. The asset ceiling is the present value of the expected economic benefit available to us in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

We apply one discount rate to the net defined benefit asset or liability for the purposes of determining the interest component of the defined benefit cost. This interest component is recorded as part of finance expense. Depending on the classification of the salary of plan members, current service costs and past service costs are included in cost of sales, general and administration expenses, exploration expenses or research and innovation expenses.

Defined contribution pension plans

The cost of providing benefits through defined contribution plans is charged to profit (loss) as the obligation to contribute is incurred.

Non-pension post-retirement plans

We provide healthcare benefits for certain employees when they retire. Non-pension post-retirement plan obligations are based on actuarial determinations. The cost of these benefits is expensed over the period in which the employees render services. We fund these non-pension post-retirement benefits as they become due.

Termination benefits

We recognize a liability and an expense for termination benefits when we have demonstrably committed to terminate employees. We are demonstrably committed to a termination when, and only when, there is a formal plan for the termination with no realistic possibility of withdrawal. The plan should include, at a minimum, the location, function and approximate number of employees whose services are to be terminated, the termination benefits for each job classification or function, and the time at which the plan will be implemented without significant changes.

Share-Based Payments

The fair value method of accounting is used for share-based payment transactions. Under this method, the cost of share options and other equity-settled share-based payment arrangements is recorded based on the estimated fair value at the grant date, including an estimate of the forfeiture rate, and charged to other operating income (expense) over the vesting period. For employees eligible for normal retirement prior to vesting, the expense is charged to other operating income (expense) over the period from the grant date to the date they are eligible for retirement.

Share-based payment expense relating to cash-settled awards, including deferred, restricted, performance and performance deferred share units, is accrued over the vesting period of the units based on the quoted market value of Class B subordinate voting shares. Performance share units (PSUs) and performance deferred share units (PDSUs) have two additional vesting factors determined by our total shareholder return in comparison to a group of specified companies and by the ratio of the change in our earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) over the vesting period of the share unit to the change in a specified weighted commodity price index. As these awards will be settled in cash, the expense and liability are adjusted each reporting period for changes in the underlying share price as well as changes to the above-noted vesting factors, as applicable.

Share Repurchases

Where we repurchase any of our equity share capital, the excess of the consideration paid over book value is deducted from retained earnings.

Provisions

Decommissioning and restoration provisions

Future obligations to retire an asset and to restore a site, including dismantling, remediation and ongoing treatment and monitoring of the site related to normal operations, are initially recognized and recorded as a provision based on estimated future cash flows discounted at a credit-adjusted risk-free rate. This decommissioning and restoration provision is adjusted at each reporting period for changes to factors including the expected amount of cash flows required to discharge the liability, the timing of such cash flows and the discount rate.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The provisions are also accreted to full value over time through periodic charges to profit (loss). This unwinding of the discount is charged to finance expense in the statement of income (loss).

The amount of the decommissioning and restoration provision initially recognized is capitalized as part of the related asset's carrying value. The method of depreciation follows that of the underlying asset. For a closed site or where the asset that generated a decommissioning and restoration provision no longer exists, there is no longer any future benefit related to the costs, and as such, the amounts are expensed through other operating income (expense). For operating sites, a revision in estimates or a new disturbance will result in an adjustment to the provision with an offsetting adjustment to the capitalized asset retirement cost.

During the operating life of an asset, events such as infractions of environmental laws or regulations may occur. These events are not related to the normal operation of the asset. The costs associated with these provisions are accrued and charged to other operating income (expense) in the period in which the event giving rise to the liability occurs. Changes in the estimated liability resulting in an adjustment to these provisions are also charged to other operating income (expense) in the period in which the estimate changes.

Other provisions

Provisions are recognized when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources that can be reliably estimated will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect is material, the provision is discounted using an appropriate credit-adjusted risk-free rate.

Research and Innovation

Costs associated with scientific research are expensed as incurred. Costs associated with our innovation-driven transformation program where the process is not clearly defined and technical feasibility is not established are also expensed as incurred.

Earnings (Loss) per Share

Earnings (loss) per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. For diluted earnings per share, dilution is calculated based upon the net number of common shares issued should "in-the-money" options and warrants be exercised and the proceeds be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price in the year. In periods of loss, the loss per share and diluted loss per share are the same since the effect of the issuance of additional common shares would be anti-dilutive.

4. Areas of Judgment and Estimation Uncertainty

In preparing our consolidated financial statements, we make judgments in applying our accounting policies. The judgments that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in our financial statements are outlined below. In addition, we make assumptions about the future in deriving estimates used in preparing our consolidated financial statements. We have outlined below information about assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty as at December 31, 2020 that have a risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year.

a) Areas of Judgment

Assessment of Impairment Indicators

Judgment is required in assessing whether certain factors would be considered an indicator of impairment or impairment reversal. We consider both internal and external information to determine whether there is an indicator of impairment or impairment reversal present and, accordingly, whether impairment testing is required. The information

we consider in assessing whether there is an indicator of impairment or impairment reversal includes, but is not limited to, market transactions for similar assets, commodity prices, interest rates, our market capitalization, reserves and resources, mine plans and operating results.

In the fourth quarter of 2020, updated mine plans for Fort Hills became available, reflecting an earlier than planned restart of the second train of operations and including operating and capital cost reductions over the life of mine. These updates to the mine plans indicated a change in the valuation of the asset. This, combined with macroeconomic conditions including the cost of capital for oil assets and lower market expectations for long-term Western Canadian Select (WCS) heavy oil prices required us to perform an impairment test for our interest in Fort Hills under the requirements of IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets* (Note 8(a)).

During the first quarter of 2020, as a result of then lower market expectations of WCS heavy oil prices over the next three years combined with reduced production in the near term, we performed an impairment test for our interest in Fort Hills (Note 8(a)).

During 2019, we determined that lower market expectations for future WCS heavy oil prices was an impairment indicator for our interest in Fort Hills. We also determined that the withdrawal of our Frontier oil sands property from the regulatory review process was an impairment indicator for the project under the requirements of IFRS 6, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*. We performed impairment tests as a result of these indicators (Note 8(a)).

Joint Arrangements

We are a party to a number of arrangements over which we do not have control. Judgment is required in determining whether joint control over these arrangements exists and, if so, which parties have joint control and whether each arrangement is a joint venture or joint operation. In assessing whether we have joint control, we analyze the activities of each arrangement and determine which activities most significantly affect the returns of the arrangement over its life. These activities are determined to be the relevant activities of the arrangement. If unanimous consent is required over the decisions about the relevant activities, the parties whose consent is required would have joint control over the arrangement. The judgments around which activities are considered the relevant activities of the arrangement are subject to analysis by each of the parties to the arrangement and may be interpreted differently. When performing this assessment, we generally consider decisions about activities such as managing the asset while it is being designed, developed and constructed, during its operating life and during the closure period. We may also consider other activities including the approval of budgets, expansion and disposition of assets, financing, significant operating and capital expenditures, appointment of key management personnel, representation on the board of directors and other items. When circumstances or contractual terms change, we reassess the control group and the relevant activities of the arrangement.

If we have joint control over the arrangement, an assessment of whether the arrangement is a joint venture or joint operation is required. This assessment is based on whether we have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement or whether we have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. In making this determination, we review the legal form of the arrangement, the terms of the contractual arrangement and other facts and circumstances. In a situation where the legal form and the terms of the contractual arrangement do not give us rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, an assessment of other facts and circumstances is required, including whether the activities of the arrangement are primarily designed for the provision of output to the parties and whether the parties are substantially the only source of cash flows contributing to the arrangement. The consideration of other facts and circumstances may result in the conclusion that a joint arrangement is a joint operation. This conclusion requires judgment and is specific to each arrangement. Other facts and circumstances have led us to conclude that Antamina and Fort Hills are joint operations for the purposes of our consolidated financial statements. The other facts and circumstances considered for both of these arrangements include the provision of output to the parties of the joint arrangements and the funding obligations. For both Antamina and Fort Hills, we will take our share of the output from the assets directly over the life of the arrangement. We have concluded that this gives us direct rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of these arrangements proportionate to our ownership interests.

4. Areas of Judgment and Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

Streaming Transactions

When we enter into a long-term streaming arrangement linked to production at specific operations, judgment is required in assessing the appropriate accounting treatment for the transaction on the closing date and in future periods. We consider the specific terms of each arrangement to determine whether we have disposed of an interest in the reserves and resources of the respective operation or executed some other form of arrangement. This assessment considers what the counterparty is entitled to and the associated risks and rewards attributable to them over the life of the operation. These include the contractual terms related to the total production over the life of the arrangement as compared to the expected production over the life of the mine, the percentage being sold, the percentage of payable metals produced, the commodity price referred to in the ongoing payment and any guarantee relating to the upfront payment if production ceases.

For our silver and gold streaming arrangements at Antamina and Carmen de Andacollo, respectively, there is no guarantee associated with the upfront payment. We have concluded that control of the rights to the silver and gold mineral interests were transferred to the buyers when the contracts came into effect. Therefore, we consider these arrangements a disposition of a mineral interest.

Based on our judgment, control of the interest in the reserves and resources transferred to the buyer when the contracts were executed. At that time, we recognized the amount of the gain related to the disposition of the reserves and resources as we had the right to payment, the customer was entitled to the commodities, the buyer had no recourse in requiring Teck to mine the product, and the buyer had significant risks and rewards of ownership of the reserves and resources.

We recognize the amount of consideration related to refining, mining and delivery services as the work is performed.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Judgment is required in assessing whether deferred tax assets and certain deferred tax liabilities are recognized on the balance sheet and what tax rate is expected to be applied in the year when the related temporary differences reverse. We also evaluate the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of our ability to use the underlying future tax deductions before they expire against future taxable income. Deferred tax liabilities arising from temporary differences on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are recognized unless the reversal of the temporary differences is not expected to occur in the foreseeable future and can be controlled. Judgment is also required on the application of income tax legislation. These judgments are subject to risk and uncertainty and could result in an adjustment to the deferred tax provision and a corresponding credit or charge to profit (loss).

b) Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Impairment Testing

When impairment testing is required, discounted cash flow models are used to determine the recoverable amount of respective assets. These models are prepared internally or with assistance from third-party advisors when required. When relevant market transactions for comparable assets are available, these are considered in determining the recoverable amount of assets. Significant assumptions used in preparing discounted cash flow models include commodity prices, reserves and resources, mine production, operating costs, capital expenditures, discount rates and foreign exchange rates. Note 8(c) outlines the significant inputs used when performing goodwill and other asset impairment testing. These inputs are based on management's best estimates of what an independent market participant would consider appropriate. Changes in these inputs may alter the results of impairment testing, the amount of the impairment charges or reversals recorded in the statement of income (loss) and the resulting carrying values of assets.

Estimated Recoverable Reserves and Resources

Mineral and oil reserve and resource estimates are based on various assumptions relating to operating matters as set forth in National Instrument 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and National Instrument 51-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities*. Assumptions used include production costs, mining and processing recoveries, cut-off grades, sales volumes, long-term commodity prices, exchange rates, inflation rates, tax and royalty rates and capital costs. Cost estimates are based on prefeasibility or feasibility study estimates or operating history. Estimates are prepared by or under the supervision of appropriately qualified persons, or qualified reserves evaluators, but will be affected by forecasted commodity prices, inflation rates, exchange rates, capital and production costs, and recoveries, among other factors. Estimated recoverable reserves and resources are used in performing impairment testing, to determine the depreciation of property, plant and equipment at operating mine sites, in accounting for capitalized production stripping costs, and also in forecasting the timing of settlement of decommissioning and restoration costs. Changes in reserve and resource estimates are most significant to estimating the recoverable amount in impairment tests.

Decommissioning and Restoration Provisions

The decommissioning and restoration provision (DRP) is based on future cost estimates using information available at the balance sheet date that are developed by management's experts (Note 24(a)). The DRP represents the present value of estimated costs of future decommissioning and other site restoration activities including costs associated with the management of water and water quality in and around each closed site. The DRP is adjusted at each reporting period for changes to factors such as the expected amount of cash flows required to discharge the liability, the timing of such cash flows and the credit-adjusted discount rate. The DRP requires significant estimates and assumptions, including the requirements of the relevant legal and regulatory framework and the timing, extent and costs of required decommissioning and restoration activities. Our estimates of the cost associated with the management of water and water quality in and around each closed site includes assumptions with respect to the volume and location of water to be treated, the methods used to treat the water and the related water treatment costs. To the extent the actual costs differ from these estimates, adjustments will be recorded and the statement of income (loss) may be affected.

Provision for Income Taxes

We calculate current and deferred tax provisions for each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. Actual amounts of income tax expense are not final until tax returns are filed and accepted by the relevant authorities. This occurs subsequent to the issuance of our financial statements, and the final determination of actual amounts may not be completed for a number of years. Therefore, profit (loss) in subsequent periods will be affected by the amount that estimates differ from the final tax return.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits and repatriation of retained earnings depend on management's estimates of future production and sales volumes, commodity prices, reserves and resources, operating costs, decommissioning and restoration costs, capital expenditures, dividends and other capital management transactions. These estimates could result in an adjustment to the deferred tax provision and a corresponding credit or charge to profit (loss).

c) Effects of COVID-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic related to COVID-19 and the impacts on global commerce have been far-reaching. To date there has been significant stock market volatility, volatility in commodity and foreign exchange markets and restrictions on the conduct of business in many jurisdictions and the global movement of people. There continues to be uncertainty surrounding COVID-19 and the extent and duration of the impacts it may have on demand and prices for the commodities we produce, on our suppliers, on our employees and on global financial markets.

4. Areas of Judgment and Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

We continue to act to protect the safety and health of our employees, contractors and the communities in which we operate in accordance with guidance from governments and public health authorities. These measures, combined with commodity market fluctuations, have affected our financial results for 2020.

We applied judgment in determining when to suspend the capitalization of borrowing costs associated with QB2, which corresponded with the suspension of active development of the project. We similarly applied judgment to determine when active development of the project resumed and we recommenced capitalization of borrowing costs at that date. We suspended capitalization of borrowing costs for QB2 at the end of the first quarter, and we recommenced capitalization of borrowing costs on the project in the third quarter consistent with the return to active construction.

We expensed costs of approximately \$434 million relating primarily to the suspension of construction and remobilization of our QB2 project, of which \$282 million was recorded as COVID-19 costs in other operating income (expense) (Note 9) and \$103 million relates to interest that would have been capitalized if QB2 had not been suspended. Of the remaining \$49 million, \$41 million was recorded in cost of sales as a result of reduced production levels at our operations and \$8 million was recorded as social responsibility and donations in other operating income (expense).

5. Transactions

On March 29, 2019, Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. and Sumitomo Corporation (together referred to as SMM/SC) subscribed for a 30% indirect interest in QBSA, which owns QB2. Post-transaction, QBSA's effective ownership is 60% Teck, 30% SMM/SC and 10% Empresa Nacional de Minería (ENAMI). ENAMI, a Chilean State agency, holds a preference share interest in QBSA, which does not require ENAMI to make contributions toward QBSA capital spending.

To subscribe for the indirect 30% interest in QBSA, SMM/SC initially made \$900 million (US\$673 million) of loan advances, net of financing fees of \$7 million (US\$6 million), and \$797 million (US\$600 million) of equity contributions during 2019. Together, these loan advances and equity contributions totalled \$1.704 billion (US\$1.279 billion).

SMM/SC have agreed to make a supplemental payment of US\$50 million if QB2 mill throughput reaches 154,000 tonnes per day prior to the earlier of the sanctioning of a major expansion or December 31, 2025, for which we recorded a financial receivable. SMM/SC have also agreed to make an additional supplemental payment if they elect to participate in the funding of a major expansion project (QB3), if it is sanctioned before December 31, 2031, by contributing an additional amount equal to 8% of the incremental net present value of QB3 at the expansion sanction date in addition to their *pro rata* share of expansion project costs. We will record a financial receivable if and when QB3 is sanctioned and SMM/SC choose to participate.

Based on the provisions of the shareholders agreement, we control QBSA and consolidate its results. This transaction was considered a change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary that we control and accordingly, we accounted for this as an equity transaction in 2019. We have correspondingly recorded a non-controlling interest for SMM/SC's interest in QBSA.

In conjunction with the process to bring in an additional funding partner for QB2, we amended the terms of the QBSA shareholders agreement with ENAMI. The revised terms clarified shareholders' rights and responsibilities regarding the development and financing of QB2 and any major project expansion. The revised terms provide ENAMI with a preferential dividend stream, which is partly determined by the amount of interest on subordinated loans provided to QBSA by us and SMM/SC. Concurrent with the closing of the SMM/SC transaction described above, the preferential dividend stream was initially recorded as a financial liability within provisions and other liabilities. The initial recognition of the liability was recorded as a reduction to non-controlling interests, as it arose from a transaction between shareholders of QBSA. The financial liability was initially measured at a fair value of \$118 million using a discounted cash flow model based on the estimated subordinated financing provided by us and SMM/SC. Significant assumptions used in the valuation include the interest rate on the subordinated loans and copper prices, which affect the timing of when QBSA repays the subordinated loans. The liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost.

6. Revenues

a) Total Revenues by Major Product Type and Business Unit

The following table shows our revenues disaggregated by major product type and by business unit. Our business units are reported based on the primary products that they produce and are consistent with our reportable segments (Note 29) that have revenue from contracts with customers. A business unit can have revenue from more than one commodity, as it can include an operation that produces more than one product. Intra-segment revenues are accounted for at current market prices as if the sales were made to arm's-length parties and are eliminated on consolidation.

(CAD\$ in millions)						2020				
	Copper	Zinc	Steelmaking		Energy	Total				
			Coal							
Copper	\$ 2,119	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,119				
Zinc	189	2,062	-	-	-	2,251				
Steelmaking coal	-	-	3,375	-	-	3,375				
Blended bitumen	-	-	-	454	-	454				
Silver	35	432	-	-	-	467				
Lead	5	356	-	-	-	361				
Other	71	314	-	-	-	385				
Intra-segment	-	(464)	-	-	-	(464)				
	\$ 2,419	\$ 2,700	\$ 3,375	\$ 454	\$ -	\$ 8,948				

(CAD\$ in millions)						2019				
	Copper	Zinc	Steelmaking		Energy	Total				
			Coal							
Copper	\$ 2,158	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,158				
Zinc	163	2,366	-	-	-	2,529				
Steelmaking coal	-	-	5,522	-	-	5,522				
Blended bitumen	-	-	-	975	-	975				
Silver	24	376	-	-	-	400				
Lead	5	395	-	-	-	400				
Other	119	350	-	-	-	469				
Intra-segment	-	(519)	-	-	-	(519)				
	\$ 2,469	\$ 2,968	\$ 5,522	\$ 975	\$ -	\$ 11,934				

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

6. Revenues (continued)

b) Total Revenues by Regions

The following table shows our revenues disaggregated by geographical region. Revenues are attributed to regions based on the destination port or delivery location as designated by the customer.

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020	2019
Asia		
China	\$ 1,861	\$ 1,983
Japan	1,211	1,813
South Korea	982	1,174
India	588	947
Other	757	1,077
Americas		
United States	1,189	1,617
Canada	1,027	1,376
Latin America	166	236
Europe		
Germany	610	486
Finland	124	263
Spain	163	224
Other	270	738
	\$ 8,948	\$ 11,934

7. Expenses by Nature

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020	2019
Employment-related costs:		
Wages and salaries	\$ 971	\$ 1,057
Employee benefits and other wage-related costs	272	280
Bonus payments	128	207
Post-employment benefits and pension costs	124	105
	1,495	1,649
Transportation	1,378	1,476
Depreciation and amortization	1,510	1,619
Raw material purchases	715	974
Fuel and energy	697	881
Operating supplies consumed	620	743
Maintenance and repair supplies	648	742
Contractors and consultants	648	768
Overhead costs	268	277
Royalties	266	343
Other operating costs	62	45
	8,307	9,517
Adjusted for:		
Capitalized production stripping costs	(499)	(680)
Change in inventory	81	52
Total cost of sales, general and administration, exploration and research and innovation expenses	\$ 7,889	\$ 8,889

Approximately 23% (2019 – 24%) of our costs are incurred at our foreign operations where the functional currency is the U.S. dollar.

8. Asset and Goodwill Impairment Testing

a) Asset Impairments

The following pre-tax asset impairments were recorded in the statement of income (loss):

Asset Impairments

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020	2019
Fort Hills CGU	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,241
Frontier oil sands project	–	1,129
Steelmaking coal CGU	–	289
Other	–	31
Total	\$ 1,244	\$ 2,690

8. Asset and Goodwill Impairment Testing (continued)

Asset Impairments – 2020

During 2020, we assessed whether there were any indicators of impairment or impairment reversals for our assets and did not identify any matters requiring us to perform an impairment test, with the exception of Fort Hills, as outlined below.

Fort Hills CGU

In the fourth quarter, updated mine plans for Fort Hills became available, reflecting an earlier than planned restart of the second train of operations and including operating and capital cost reductions over the life of mine. These updates to the mine plans indicated a change in the valuation of the asset. This, combined with macroeconomic conditions including the cost of capital for oil assets and lower market expectations for long-term WCS heavy oil prices, required us to perform an impairment test for our interest in Fort Hills. As a result, we recorded a non-cash, pre-tax asset impairment for our interest in Fort Hills of \$597 million (after-tax \$438 million) in the fourth quarter. The estimated post-tax recoverable amount of our Fort Hills CGU of \$2.1 billion was lower than our carrying value.

Cash flow projections used in the analysis as at December 31, 2020 were based on a life of mine plan with cash flows covering a period of 45 years.

Combined with the pre-tax impairment of \$647 million (after-tax \$474 million) recorded in the first quarter of 2020, we recorded total pre-tax impairments related to our interest in Fort Hills of \$1.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2020.

These impairments affected the profit (loss) of our energy operating segment (Note 29).

Asset Impairments – 2019

Fort Hills CGU

During 2019, we recorded a pre-tax impairment of \$1.2 billion (after-tax \$910 million) related to our interest in Fort Hills. The estimated post-tax recoverable amount of our interest in the Fort Hills CGU of \$3.1 billion was lower than our carrying value. This impairment arose as a result of lower market expectations for future WCS heavy oil prices. The impairment affected the profit (loss) of our energy operating segment (Note 29).

Cash flow projections used in the 2019 analysis were based on current life of mine plans at the testing date and cash flows covered a period of 40 years.

Frontier Oil Sands Project

During 2019, we recorded a pre-tax impairment of \$1.1 billion (after-tax \$944 million) related to our Frontier oil sands project. This impairment arose as a result of our decision to withdraw Frontier from the regulatory review process. We wrote down the full carrying value of our interest in the Frontier oil sands project. The impairment affected the profit (loss) of our energy operating segment (Note 29).

Steelmaking Coal CGU

As a result of our decision not to proceed with the MacKenzie Redcap extension and the short remaining mine life, combined with a decrease in short-term steelmaking coal prices, we recorded a pre-tax impairment of \$289 million (after-tax \$184 million) of our Cardinal River Operations as at December 31, 2019. The impairment affected the profit (loss) of our steelmaking coal operating segment (Note 29). Our Cardinal River Operations was written down to the residual value of the remaining mobile equipment.

Other

During 2019, we recorded an asset impairment of \$31 million related to our remaining cathode operations at Quebrada Blanca (Note 29).

Sensitivity Analysis for Fort Hills Impairment as at December 31, 2020

The key inputs used in our determination of recoverable amounts interrelate significantly with each other and with our operating plans. For example, a decrease in long-term commodity prices would result in us making amendments to the mine plans that would partially offset the effect of lower prices through lower operating and capital costs. It is difficult to determine how all of these factors would interrelate, but in estimating the effect of changes in these assumptions on fair values, we believe that all of these factors need to be considered together. A linear extrapolation of these effects becomes less meaningful as the change in assumption increases.

The recoverable amount of our Fort Hills CGU is most sensitive to changes in WCS heavy oil prices, the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rates and discount rates. Based on the recoverable amount as at December 31, 2020, ignoring the above-described interrelationships, a US\$1 decrease in the real long-term WCS heavy oil price would result in a reduction in the recoverable amount of approximately \$100 million. A \$0.01 strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar would result in a reduction in the recoverable amount of approximately \$30 million. A 25 basis point increase in the discount rate would result in a reduction in the recoverable amount of approximately \$60 million.

b) Annual Goodwill Impairment Testing

The allocation of goodwill to CGUs or groups of CGUs reflects how goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Our Quebrada Blanca CGU and steelmaking coal group of CGUs have goodwill allocated to them (Note 17).

We did not identify any goodwill impairment indicators during 2020. We performed our annual goodwill impairment testing at October 31, 2020, calculating the recoverable amount on a FVLCD basis and did not identify any goodwill impairment losses.

Cash flow projections are based on expected mine life. For our steelmaking coal operations, the cash flows cover periods of 14 to 50 years, with a steady state thereafter until reserves and resources are exhausted. For Quebrada Blanca, the cash flow covers the current 28 year mine life of the QB2 project and a projected expansion, totalling 42 years, with an estimate of *in situ* value applied to the remaining resources.

Given the nature of expected future cash flows used to determine the recoverable amount, a material change could occur over time, as the cash flows are significantly affected by the key assumptions described below in Note 8(c).

Sensitivity Analysis for Annual Goodwill Impairment Testing

Our annual goodwill impairment test carried out at October 31, 2020 resulted in the recoverable amount of our steelmaking coal group of CGUs exceeding its carrying value by approximately \$2.1 billion. The recoverable amount of our steelmaking coal group of CGUs is most sensitive to the long-term steelmaking coal price and the long-term foreign exchange rate assumptions. In isolation, a 5% decrease in the long-term steelmaking coal price or a 5% decrease in the long-term foreign exchange rate would result in the recoverable amount of the steelmaking coal group of CGUs being equal to the carrying value.

The recoverable amount of our Quebrada Blanca CGU exceeded its carrying amount at the date of our annual goodwill impairment testing. Significant changes to key inputs would be required to result in the recoverable amount being equal to the carrying amount.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

8. Asset and Goodwill Impairment Testing (continued)

c) Key Assumptions

The following are the key assumptions used in our impairment testing calculations for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
WCS heavy oil prices per barrel	Long-term real price in 2025 of US\$46	Long-term real price in 2024 of US\$50
Steelmaking coal prices per tonne	Long-term real price in 2025 of US\$150	Long-term real price in 2024 of US\$150
Copper prices per pound	Long-term real price in 2025 of US\$3.00	Long-term real price in 2024 of US\$3.00
Post-tax real discount rates	6%—8%	5.4%—6.0%
Long-term foreign exchange rates	1 U.S. to 1.30 Canadian dollars	1 U.S. to 1.30 Canadian dollars

Commodity Prices

Commodity price assumptions are based on a number of factors, including forward curves in the near term, and are benchmarked with external sources of information, including information published by our peers and market transactions, where possible, to ensure they are within the range of values used by market participants.

Discount Rates

Discount rates are based on market participant mining and oil sands weighted average costs of capital adjusted for risks specific to the operation or asset where appropriate.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Foreign exchange rates are benchmarked with external sources of information based on a range used by market participants.

Reserves and Resources and Mine Production

Future mineral and oil production is included in projected cash flows based on plant capacities and mineral and oil reserve and resource estimates and related exploration and evaluation work undertaken by appropriately qualified persons or qualified reserves evaluators.

Operating Costs and Capital Expenditures

Operating costs and capital expenditures are based on life of mine plans and internal management forecasts. Cost estimates incorporate management experience and expertise, current operating costs, the nature and location of each operation, and the risks associated with each operation. Future capital expenditures are based on management's best estimate of expected future capital requirements, with input from management's experts where appropriate. All committed and anticipated capital expenditures based on future cost estimates have been included in the projected cash flows. Operating cost and capital expenditure assumptions are subject to ongoing optimization and review by management.

Recoverable Amount Basis

In the absence of a relevant market transaction, we estimate the recoverable amount of our CGU or group of CGUs on a FVLCD basis using a discounted cash flow methodology, taking into account assumptions likely to be made by market participants unless it is expected that the value-in-use methodology would result in a higher recoverable amount. For the asset impairment and goodwill impairment analyses performed in 2020 and 2019, we have applied the FVLCD basis. These estimates are classified as a Level 3 measurement within the fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 31).

9. Other Operating Income (Expense)

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020	2019
Settlement pricing adjustments (Note 30(b))	\$ 47	\$ (49)
Share-based compensation	(47)	(4)
Environmental costs and remeasurement of decommissioning and restoration provisions for closed operations	(270)	(197)
Care and maintenance costs	(52)	(36)
Social responsibility and donations	(23)	(18)
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	34	(20)
Commodity derivatives (Note 30(b))	62	17
Take or pay contract costs	(104)	(123)
COVID-19 costs (Note 4(c))	(282)	-
Other	(90)	(75)
	\$ (725)	\$ (505)

10. Finance Income and Finance Expense

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020	2019
Finance income		
Investment income	\$ 10	\$ 48
Total finance income	\$ 10	\$ 48
Finance expense		
Debt interest	\$ 275	\$ 276
Interest on advances from SMM/SC	42	41
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 21(c))	37	39
Letters of credit and standby fees	48	51
Net interest expense on retirement benefit plans	5	7
Accretion on decommissioning and restoration provisions (Note 24(a))	114	112
Other	8	15
	529	541
Less capitalized borrowing costs	(251)	(275)
Total finance expense	\$ 278	\$ 266

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

11. Non-Operating Income (Expense)

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020	2019
Foreign exchange losses	\$ (2)	\$ (4)
Gain on debt prepayment option (Note 30(b))	-	105
Loss on debt redemption or purchase (Note 19(b))	(11)	(224)
Other	56	26
	\$ 43	\$ (97)

12. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

(CAD\$ in millions)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash	\$ 137	\$ 149
Investments with maturities from the date of acquisition of three months or less	313	877
	\$ 450	\$ 1,026

Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2020 includes \$82 million held in QBSA and \$26 million held in Antamina. These cash and cash equivalent balances are to be used within the entity for operating purposes and cannot be transferred to other entities within the group.

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020	2019
Net change in non-cash working capital items		
Trade and settlement receivables	\$ (294)	\$ 97
Prepays and other current assets	(102)	(69)
Inventories	100	16
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities	55	(204)
	\$ (241)	\$ (160)

13. Inventories

(CAD\$ in millions)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Supplies	\$ 757	\$ 721
Raw materials	197	271
Work in process	592	491
Finished products	410	573
	1,956	2,056
Less long-term portion (Note 14)	(84)	(75)
	\$ 1,872	\$ 1,981

Cost of sales of \$7.6 billion (2019 – \$8.6 billion) includes \$7.0 billion (2019 – \$7.9 billion) of inventories recognized as an expense during the year.

Total inventories held at net realizable value amounted to \$75 million at December 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019 – \$95 million). Total inventory write-downs in 2020 were \$134 million (2019 – \$60 million) and were included as part of cost of sales.

Long-term inventories consist of ore stockpiles and other in-process materials that are not expected to be processed within one year.

14. Financial and Other Assets

(CAD\$ in millions)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Long-term receivables and deposits	\$ 289	\$ 268
Marketable equity and debt securities carried at fair value	178	183
Pension plans in a net asset position (Note 23(a))	301	360
Derivative assets	77	28
Long-term portion of inventories (Note 13)	84	75
Finite life intangibles	309	162
Other	31	33
	\$ 1,269	\$ 1,109

15. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

(CAD\$ in millions)	NuevaUnión	Other	Total
At January 1, 2019	\$ 1,058	\$ 13	\$ 1,071
Contributions	67	1	68
Changes in foreign exchange rates	(52)	-	(52)
Share of loss	(2)	(1)	(3)
Other	-	(5)	(5)
At December 31, 2019	\$ 1,071	\$ 8	\$ 1,079
Contributions	11	1	12
Changes in foreign exchange rates	(22)	-	(22)
Share of income (loss)	1	(2)	(1)
Other	-	(1)	(1)
At December 31, 2020	\$ 1,061	\$ 6	\$ 1,067

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

16. Property, Plant and Equipment

(CAD\$ in millions)	Exploration and Evaluation	Mineral Properties	Land, Buildings, Plant and Equipment	Capitalized Production Stripping Costs	Construction In Progress	Total
At December 31, 2018						
Cost	\$ 1,908	\$ 20,444	\$ 17,452	\$ 5,435	\$ 2,514	\$ 47,753
Accumulated depreciation	-	(5,739)	(8,095)	(2,869)	-	(16,703)
Net book value	\$ 1,908	\$ 14,705	\$ 9,357	\$ 2,566	\$ 2,514	\$ 31,050
Year ended December 31, 2019						
Opening net book value	\$ 1,908	\$ 14,705	\$ 9,637	\$ 2,566	\$ 2,514	\$ 31,330
Additions	119	-	201	757	3,076	4,153
Disposals	-	(2)	(53)	-	-	(55)
Asset impairments	(1,129)	(485)	(1,008)	(68)	-	(2,690)
Depreciation and amortization	-	(325)	(774)	(592)	-	(1,691)
Transfers between classifications	5	(112)	418	13	(324)	-
Decommissioning and restoration provision change in estimate	-	444	45	-	-	489
Capitalized borrowing costs	-	115	-	-	160	275
Changes in foreign exchange rates	(18)	(158)	(114)	(32)	(134)	(456)
Closing net book value	\$ 885	\$ 14,182	\$ 8,352	\$ 2,644	\$ 5,292	\$ 31,355
At December 31, 2019						
Cost	\$ 885	\$ 20,155	\$ 16,951	\$ 6,073	\$ 5,292	\$ 49,356
Accumulated depreciation	-	(5,973)	(8,599)	(3,429)	-	(18,001)
Net book value	\$ 885	\$ 14,182	\$ 8,352	\$ 2,644	\$ 5,292	\$ 31,355
Year ended December 31, 2020						
Opening net book value	\$ 885	\$ 14,182	\$ 8,352	\$ 2,644	\$ 5,292	\$ 31,355
Additions	22	-	368	563	3,353	4,306
Disposals	(1)	-	(54)	(5)	(7)	(67)
Asset impairments	-	(261)	(983)	-	-	(1,244)
Depreciation and amortization	-	(288)	(774)	(546)	-	(1,608)
Transfers between classifications	-	65	652	-	(717)	-
Decommissioning and restoration provision change in estimate	-	814	56	-	-	870
Capitalized borrowing costs	-	84	-	-	167	251
Changes in foreign exchange rates	(3)	(61)	(40)	(12)	(169)	(285)
Closing net book value	\$ 903	\$ 14,535	\$ 7,577	\$ 2,644	\$ 7,919	\$ 33,578
At December 31, 2020						
Cost	\$ 903	\$ 20,758	\$ 16,722	\$ 6,598	\$ 7,919	\$ 52,900
Accumulated depreciation	-	(6,223)	(9,145)	(3,954)	-	(19,322)
Net book value	\$ 903	\$ 14,535	\$ 7,577	\$ 2,644	\$ 7,919	\$ 33,578

a) Exploration and Evaluation

Significant exploration and evaluation projects in property, plant and equipment include the Galore Creek and Zafranal projects.

b) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized at a rate based on our weighted average cost of borrowing or at the rate on the project-specific debt, as applicable. Capitalized borrowing costs are classified with the asset they relate to within mineral properties, land, buildings, plant and equipment, or construction in progress. Our weighted average borrowing rate used for capitalization of borrowing costs in 2020 was 5.4% (2019 – 5.9%).

17. Goodwill

(CAD\$ in millions)	Steelmaking Coal Operations	Quebrada Blanca	Total
January 1, 2019	\$ 702	\$ 419	\$ 1,121
Changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(20)	(20)
December 31, 2019	\$ 702	\$ 399	\$ 1,101
Changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(8)	(8)
December 31, 2020	\$ 702	\$ 391	\$ 1,093

The results of our annual goodwill impairment analysis and key assumptions used in the analysis are outlined in Notes 8(b) and 8(c).

18. Trade Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities

(CAD\$ in millions)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Trade accounts payable and accruals	\$ 1,428	\$ 1,307
Capital project accruals	599	432
Payroll-related liabilities	266	274
Accrued interest	104	96
Commercial and government royalties	229	198
Current portion of provisions (Note 24(a))	173	125
Settlement payables (Note 30(b))	61	16
Other	49	50
	\$ 2,909	\$ 2,498

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

19. Debt

(\$ in millions)	December 31, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Face Value (US\$)	Carrying Value (CAD\$)	Fair Value (CAD\$)	Face Value (US\$)	Carrying Value (CAD\$)	Fair Value (CAD\$)
4.5% notes due January 2021 (b)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 117	\$ 152	\$ 155
4.75% notes due January 2022 (b)	150	190	195	202	262	273
3.75% notes due February 2023 (b)	108	139	144	220	289	298
3.9% notes due July 2030 (a)	550	690	781	-	-	-
6.125% notes due October 2035	609	764	1,005	609	779	932
6.0% notes due August 2040	490	622	782	490	634	712
6.25% notes due July 2041	795	1,001	1,309	795	1,021	1,187
5.2% notes due March 2042	399	502	596	399	512	537
5.4% notes due February 2043	377	475	571	377	484	520
	3,478	4,383	5,383	3,209	4,133	4,614
QB2 project financing facility (c)	1,147	1,423	1,459	-	-	-
Revolving credit facilities (d)	262	334	334	-	-	-
Antamina credit facilities (e)	90	115	115	23	29	29
	\$ 4,977	\$ 6,255	\$ 7,291	\$ 3,232	\$ 4,162	\$ 4,643
Less current portion of debt	(90)	(115)	(115)	(23)	(29)	(29)
	\$ 4,887	\$ 6,140	\$ 7,176	\$ 3,209	\$ 4,133	\$ 4,614

The fair values of debt are determined using market values, if available, and discounted cash flows based on our cost of borrowing where market values are not available. The latter are considered Level 2 fair value measurements with significant other observable inputs on the fair value hierarchy (Note 31).

a) Notes Issued

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we issued US\$550 million principal amount of senior unsecured notes due July 2030 (2030 Notes). The 2030 Notes have a coupon of 3.9% per annum and an effective interest rate, after taking into account issuance costs, of 4.08%. These notes were issued at 99.513% of face value.

Prior to April 15, 2030, the 2030 Notes can be redeemed, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount and (ii) a make-whole amount, plus in each case, accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. On or after April 15, 2030, the 2030 Notes are redeemable at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date.

Net proceeds from this issuance, after underwriting and issuance costs, were US\$542 million. The net proceeds and available cash were used to finance the note tender offer described below in Note 19(b) and to reduce amounts outstanding on our US\$4.0 billion revolving credit facility.

In October 2020, we executed an exchange offer for the 2030 Notes that allowed the holders to exchange their unregistered notes for publicly registered notes. There was no change in the aggregate principal amount of the 2030 Notes as a result of the exchange offer.

b) Notes Purchased or Redeemed

All of our outstanding notes are redeemable at any time by repaying the greater of the principal amount and the present value of the sum of the remaining scheduled principal and interest amounts discounted at a comparable treasury yield

plus a stipulated spread, plus, in each case, accrued interest to, but not including, the date of redemption. In addition, all of our outstanding notes, except for notes due October 2035, are callable at 100% (plus accrued interest to, but not including, the date of redemption) within three to six months of maturity.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we purchased US\$268 million aggregate principal amount of our outstanding notes pursuant to cash tender offers and a private purchase, the latter of which had a US\$13 million principal amount (2020 Tender Offer). The purchased notes comprised US\$104 million of 4.5% notes due 2021, US\$52 million of 4.75% notes due 2022 and US\$112 million of 3.75% notes due 2023. The total cost of the purchases, including the premium for the purchase, was US\$276 million. We recorded a pre-tax expense of \$11 million in non-operating income (expense) (Note 11) in connection with the 2020 Tender Offer.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we redeemed all of the outstanding 4.5% notes due 2021 that were not purchased as a part of the 2020 Tender Offer. The total cost of the redemption, including the premium, was US\$13 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, we redeemed all of the US\$600 million principal amount of our outstanding 8.5% notes due in June 2024. The total cost of the redemption, which was funded from cash on hand, including the premiums, was US\$638 million. We recorded a pre-tax expense of \$224 million in non-operating income (expense) (Note 11) in connection with this redemption, of which \$174 million was non-cash, relating to the derecognition of the embedded prepayment option derivative.

c) QB2 Project Financing Facility

As at December 31, 2020, US\$1.15 billion was outstanding under the US\$2.5 billion limited recourse QB2 project financing facility. Amounts drawn under the facility bear interest at the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus applicable margins that vary over time, and will be repaid in 17 semi-annual instalments starting the earlier of six months after project completion or June 2023. The facility is guaranteed pre-completion on a several basis by SMM/SC *pro rata* to the respective equity interests in the Series A shares of QBSA. The facility is secured by pledges of Teck's and SMM/SC's interests in QBSA and by security over QBSA's assets, which consist primarily of QB2 project assets.

d) Revolving Facilities

As at December 31, 2020, we had two committed revolving facilities in amounts of US\$4.0 billion and US\$1.0 billion. Any amounts drawn under these facilities can be repaid at any time and are due in full at their maturities in November 2024 and June 2022, respectively. As at December 31, 2020, US\$262 million was outstanding on our US\$4.0 billion revolving credit facility and the US\$1.0 billion facility was undrawn. Amounts outstanding under the facilities bear interest at LIBOR plus an applicable margin based on credit ratings. These facilities require that our total net debt-to-capitalization ratio, which was 0.24 to 1.0 at December 31, 2020, to not exceed 0.60 to 1.0 (Note 32). Neither facility has an earnings or cash flow-based financial covenant, a credit rating trigger or a general material adverse effect borrowing condition.

We maintain uncommitted bilateral credit facilities primarily for the issuance of letters of credit to support our future reclamation obligations. As at December 31, 2020, we were party to various uncommitted credit facilities providing for a total of \$1.9 billion of capacity, and the aggregate outstanding letters of credit issued thereunder were \$1.6 billion. In addition to the letters of credit outstanding under these uncommitted credit facilities, we also had stand-alone letters of credit of \$459 million outstanding at December 31, 2020, which were not issued under a credit facility.

We also had \$840 million in surety bonds outstanding at December 31, 2020 to support current and future reclamation obligations.

e) Antamina Credit Facilities

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Antamina term loan agreement matured and Antamina entered into three new U.S. dollar credit facilities. Our 22.5% share of the three new facilities is US\$90 million, all of which was outstanding at December 31, 2020. Amounts outstanding under these facilities bear interest of LIBOR plus applicable margins. The loans are non-recourse to us and the other Antamina owners, and all mature in 2021.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

19. Debt (continued)

f) Scheduled Principal Payments

At December 31, 2020, the scheduled principal payments during the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	US\$	CAD\$ Equivalent
2021	\$ 90	\$ 115
2022	150	190
2023	243	310
2024	397	505
2025	135	172
Thereafter	3,962	5,045
	\$ 4,977	\$ 6,337

g) Debt Continuity

(\$ in millions)	US\$		CAD\$ Equivalent	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
As at January 1	\$ 3,204	\$ 3,798	\$ 4,162	\$ 5,181
Cash flows				
Issuance of debt	1,802	-	2,426	-
Debt redemption or purchase	(315)	(638)	(426)	(835)
Scheduled debt repayments	(23)	-	(31)	-
Revolving credit facilities	262	-	363	-
Non-cash changes				
Loss on debt redemption or purchase	8	38	11	50
Changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-	(216)	(244)
Finance fees and discount amortization	(29)	-	(39)	-
Other	4	6	5	10
As at December 31	\$ 4,913	\$ 3,204	\$ 6,255	\$ 4,162

20. QB2 Advances from SMM/SC

In conjunction with the subscription arrangement with SMM/SC, QBSA entered into a subordinated loan facility agreement with SMM/SC to advance QBSA up to US\$1.3 billion. The advances are due to be repaid in full at maturity on January 15, 2038. Amounts outstanding under the facility bear interest at LIBOR plus an applicable margin.

(\$ in millions)	December 31, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Face Value (US\$)	Carrying Value (CAD\$)	Fair Value (CAD\$)	Face Value (US\$)	Carrying Value (CAD\$)	Fair Value (CAD\$)
QB2 Advances from SMM/SC	\$ 739	\$ 934	\$ 941	\$ 708	\$ 912	\$ 912

The fair value of the advances is determined using discounted cash flows based on our cost of borrowing. This is considered a Level 2 fair value measurement with significant observable inputs on the fair value hierarchy (Note 31).

The continuity for the advances is as follows:

(\$ in millions)	US\$		CAD\$ Equivalent	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
As at January 1	\$ 702	\$ -	\$ 912	\$ -
Cash flows				
Advances	31	708	41	946
Finance fees paid	-	(6)	-	(8)
Non-cash changes				
Finance fee amortization	1	-	1	-
Changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-	(20)	(26)
As at December 31	\$ 734	\$ 702	\$ 934	\$ 912

21. Leases

In 2019 we adopted IFRS 16 with an effective date of January 1, 2019, using a cumulative catch-up approach where we recorded leases from that date forward and did not restate comparative information. We recorded certain right-of-use assets at an amount equal to the carrying amount as if IFRS 16 had been applied since the commencement date and the remaining right-of-use assets at an amount equal to the lease liability. The net of tax difference between right-of-use assets and lease liabilities recognized on transition was a retained earnings adjustment on January 1, 2019.

a) Right-of-Use Assets

Our significant lease arrangements include contracts for leasing office premises, mining equipment, railcars, pipelines and road and port facilities. As at December 31, 2020, \$730 million (2019 – \$762 million) of right-of-use assets are recorded as part of land, buildings, plant and equipment within property, plant and equipment.

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020	2019
Opening net book value	\$ 762	\$ 784
Additions	312	155
Depreciation	(166)	(145)
Changes in foreign exchange rates and other	(178)	(32)
Closing net book value	\$ 730	\$ 762

b) Significant Individual Lease Arrangements

Fort Hills entered into a service agreement in 2017 with TC Energy Corp. for the operation of the Northern Courier Pipeline and associated tanks to transport bitumen between Fort Hills and Fort McMurray, Alberta, for a period of 25 years with an option to renew for four additional five-year periods. We have assumed the extensions will be exercised in our determination of the lease liability. As at December 31, 2020, our share of the related lease liability was \$199 million (2019 – \$203 million).

TAK leases road and port facilities from the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, through which it ships all concentrates produced at the Red Dog mine. The lease requires TAK to pay a minimum annual user fee of US\$7 million for the next year and US\$6 million for the following 18 years. The lease is also subject to variable lease payments based on tonnage shipped and market prices for zinc over the lease term. As at December 31, 2020, the related lease liability was \$99 million (2019 – \$119 million).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

21. Leases (continued)

c) Lease Liability Continuity

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020	2019
As at January 1	\$ 672	\$ 680
Cash flows		
Principal payments	(163)	(150)
Interest payments	(37)	(39)
Non-cash changes		
Additions	319	170
Interest expense (Note 10)	37	39
Changes in foreign exchange and other	(136)	(28)
As at December 31	\$ 692	\$ 672
Less current portion	(119)	(160)
Long-term lease liabilities	\$ 573	\$ 512

22. Income Taxes

a) Reconciliation of income taxes calculated at the Canadian statutory income tax rate to the actual provision for income taxes is as follows:

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020	2019
Tax expense (recovery) at the Canadian statutory income tax rate of 26.58% (2019 – 26.94%)	\$ (302)	\$ (126)
Tax effect of:		
Resource taxes	106	226
Resource and depletion allowances	(68)	(85)
Non-deductible expenses (non-taxable income)	28	(6)
Impact of initial recognition exemption related to the Frontier oil sands project	–	117
Tax pools not recognized (recognition of previously unrecognized tax pools)	5	(2)
Effect due to tax legislative changes	3	(39)
Withholding taxes on foreign earnings	40	39
Difference in tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	1	(2)
Revisions to prior year estimates	(4)	2
Other	(1)	(4)
Total income taxes	\$ (192)	\$ 120
Represented by:		
Current income taxes	\$ 374	\$ 576
Deferred income taxes	(566)	(456)
Total income taxes	\$ (192)	\$ 120

b) The continuity related to deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

(CAD\$ in millions)	January 1, 2020	Through Profit (Loss)	Through OCI	Through Equity	December 31, 2020
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 190	\$ 57	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 247
Property, plant and equipment	(144)	(22)	(2)	-	(168)
Decommissioning and restoration provisions	123	35	-	-	158
Other temporary differences	42	(13)	5	-	34
Deferred income tax assets	\$ 211	\$ 57	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ 271
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ (642)	\$ (408)	\$ 12	\$ -	\$ (1,038)
Property, plant and equipment	7,101	294	(26)	-	7,369
Decommissioning and restoration provisions	(637)	(327)	2	-	(962)
Unrealized foreign exchange	(116)	11	17	-	(88)
Withholding taxes	91	6	(2)	-	95
Inventories	91	19	-	-	110
Other temporary differences	14	(104)	(13)	-	(103)
Deferred income tax liabilities	\$ 5,902	\$ (509)	\$ (10)	\$ -	\$ 5,383

(CAD\$ in millions)	January 1, 2019	Through Profit (Loss)	Through OCI	Through Equity	December 31, 2019
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 139	\$ 54	\$ (3)	\$ -	\$ 190
Property, plant and equipment	(130)	(13)	(1)	-	(144)
Decommissioning and restoration provisions	94	29	-	-	123
Other temporary differences	57	20	(26)	(9)	42
Deferred income tax assets	\$ 160	\$ 90	\$ (30)	\$ (9)	\$ 211
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ (750)	\$ 111	\$ 3	\$ (6)	\$ (642)
Property, plant and equipment	7,402	(232)	(69)	-	7,101
Decommissioning and restoration provisions	(474)	(170)	7	-	(637)
U.S. alternative minimum tax credits	(38)	37	1	-	-
Unrealized foreign exchange	(146)	4	26	-	(116)
Withholding taxes	104	(8)	(5)	-	91
Inventories	97	(5)	(1)	-	91
Other temporary differences	116	(103)	1	-	14
Deferred income tax liabilities	\$ 6,311	\$ (366)	\$ (37)	\$ (6)	\$ 5,902

22. Income Taxes (continued)

c) Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities Not Recognized

We have not recognized \$296 million (2019 – \$293 million) of deferred tax assets associated with unused tax credits and tax pools in entities and jurisdictions that do not have established sources of taxable income. The majority of these unused tax credits and tax pools do not expire.

Deferred tax liabilities of approximately \$731 million (2019 – \$759 million) have not been recognized on the unremitted foreign earnings associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint arrangements where we control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences, and it is probable that such differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

d) Loss Carryforwards

At December 31, 2020, we had \$3.81 billion (2019 – \$2.56 billion) of Canadian net operating loss carryforwards. These loss carryforwards expire at various dates between 2029 and 2040. We also had \$847 million (2019 – \$426 million) of Chilean net operating losses with an indefinite carryforward period. The deferred tax benefit of these pools have been recognized.

e) Alberta Tax Rate Reform

In 2019, legislation was enacted to reduce the Alberta corporate tax rate from 12% to 8% over the next two and a half years and as a result, we recognized a deferred tax recovery of \$39 million. On July 1, 2020, further legislation was enacted to reduce the Alberta corporate tax rate to 8% with immediate effect.

f) Scope of Antamina's Peruvian Tax Stability Agreement

The Peruvian tax authority, La Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y de Administración Tributaria (SUNAT) issued income tax assessments for the 2013 and 2014 taxation years to Antamina (our joint operation in which we own a 22.5% share), denying accelerated depreciation claimed by Antamina in respect of a mill expansion and other assets, on the basis that the expansion was not covered by Antamina's tax stability agreement. Antamina objected to the assessments, but lost its appeal with SUNAT. The issue also affects the 2015 to 2017 taxation years and we expect that it will be raised by SUNAT in those years as well.

Antamina is pursuing the issue in the Peruvian courts. However, based on opinions of counsel, we have provided for the tax on this issue for all years possibly affected. The denial of accelerated depreciation claimed is a timing issue in our tax provision.

Further, based on opinions of counsel, we believe that Antamina's position that interest and penalties are not owing in relation to this matter will more likely than not prevail for all taxation years in question. As a result, we have not provided for our share of interest and penalties for any years as at December 31, 2020.

23. Retirement Benefit Plans

We have defined contribution pension plans for certain groups of employees. Our share of contributions to these plans is expensed in the year earned by employees.

We have multiple defined benefit pension plans registered in various jurisdictions that provide benefits based principally on employees' years of service and average annual remuneration. These plans are only available to certain qualifying employees, and some are now closed to additional members. The plans are "flat-benefit" or "final-pay" plans and may provide for inflationary increases in accordance with certain plan provisions. All of our registered defined benefit pension plans are governed and administered in accordance with applicable pension legislation in either Canada or the United States. Actuarial valuations are performed at least every three years to determine minimum annual contribution requirements as prescribed by applicable legislation. For the majority of our plans, current service costs are funded based on a percentage of pensionable earnings or as a flat dollar amount per active member depending on the provisions of the pension plans. Actuarial deficits are funded in accordance with minimum funding regulations in each applicable jurisdiction. All of our defined benefit pension plans were actuarially valued within the past three years.

While the majority of benefit payments are made from registered held-in-trust funds, there are also several unregistered and unfunded plans where benefit payment obligations are met as they fall due.

We also have several post-retirement benefit plans that provide post-retirement medical, dental and life insurance benefits to certain qualifying employees and surviving spouses. These plans are unfunded, and we meet benefit obligations as they come due.

a) Actuarial Valuation of Plans

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020		2019	
	Defined Benefit Pension Plans	Non-Pension Post-Retirement Benefit Plans	Defined Benefit Pension Plans	Non-Pension Post-Retirement Benefit Plans
Defined benefit obligation				
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 2,337	\$ 404	\$ 2,125	\$ 392
Current service cost	55	19	47	17
Benefits paid	(146)	(17)	(137)	(19)
Interest expense	69	13	78	16
Obligation experience adjustments	27	(3)	5	4
Effect from change in financial assumptions	221	33	220	45
Effect from change in demographic assumptions	1	(3)	5	(43)
Changes in foreign exchange rates	(6)	(1)	(6)	(8)
Balance at end of year	2,558	445	2,337	404
Fair value of plan assets				
Fair value at beginning of year	2,659	-	2,423	-
Interest income	79	-	90	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest income	204	-	265	-
Benefits paid	(146)	(17)	(137)	(19)
Contributions by the employer	21	17	23	19
Changes in foreign exchange rates	(5)	-	(5)	-
Fair value at end of year	2,812	-	2,659	-
Funding surplus (deficit)	254	(445)	322	(404)
Less effect of the asset ceiling				
Balance at beginning of year	63	-	134	-
Interest on asset ceiling	2	-	5	-
Change in asset ceiling	7	-	(76)	-
Balance at end of year	72	-	63	-
Net accrued retirement benefit asset (liability)	\$ 182	\$ (445)	\$ 259	\$ (404)
Represented by:				
Pension assets (Note 14)	\$ 301	\$ -	\$ 360	\$ -
Accrued retirement benefit liability	(119)	(445)	(101)	(404)
Net accrued retirement benefit asset (liability)	\$ 182	\$ (445)	\$ 259	\$ (404)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

23. Retirement Benefit Plans (continued)

A number of the plans have a surplus totalling \$72 million at December 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019 – \$63 million), which is not recognized on the basis that future economic benefits are not available to us in the form of a reduction in future contributions or a cash refund.

In 2019, we recorded a \$43 million gain through other comprehensive income (loss) as a result of changes in assumptions related to a reduction in future Medical Services Plan premiums required for post-retirement benefit plan members in the province of British Columbia.

We expect to contribute \$19 million to our defined benefit pension plans in 2021 based on minimum funding requirements. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit pension obligation is 15 years and the weighted average duration of the non-pension post-retirement benefit obligation is 15 years.

Defined contribution expense for 2020 was \$50 million (2019 – \$50 million).

b) Significant Assumptions

The discount rate used to determine the defined benefit obligations and the net interest cost was determined by reference to the market yields on high-quality debt instruments at the measurement date with durations similar to the duration of the expected cash flows of the plans.

Weighted average assumptions used to calculate the defined benefit obligation at the end of each year are as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Defined Benefit Pension Plans	Non-Pension Post-Retirement Benefit Plans	Defined Benefit Pension Plans	Non-Pension Post-Retirement Benefit Plans
Discount rate	2.39%	2.50%	3.04%	3.10%
Rate of increase in future compensation	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%
Medical trend rate	–	5.00%	–	5.00%

c) Sensitivity of the Defined Benefit Obligation to Changes in the Weighted Average Assumptions

	2020		
	Effect on Defined Benefit Obligation		
	Change in Assumption	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
Discount rate	1.0%	Decrease by 12%	Increase by 14%
Rate of increase in future compensation	1.0%	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%
Medical cost claim trend rate	1.0%	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%

2019			
Effect on Defined Benefit Obligation			
	Change in Assumption	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
Discount rate	1.0%	Decrease by 12%	Increase by 14%
Rate of increase in future compensation	1.0%	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%
Medical cost claim trend rate	1.0%	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in each actuarial assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses on our defined benefit obligation are calculated using the same methods as those used for calculating the defined benefit obligation recognized on our balance sheet. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses did not change from the prior period.

d) Mortality Assumptions

Assumptions regarding future mortality are set based on management's best estimate in accordance with published mortality tables and expected experience. These assumptions translate into the following average life expectancies for an employee retiring at age 65:

	2020		2019	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Retiring at the end of the reporting period	85.3 years	87.7 years	85.3 years	87.7 years
Retiring 20 years after the end of the reporting period	86.4 years	88.7 years	86.3 years	88.6 years

e) Significant Risks

The defined benefit pension plans and post-retirement benefit plans expose us to a number of risks, the most significant of which include asset volatility risk, changes in bond yields, and any changes in life expectancy.

Asset volatility risk

The discount rate used to determine the defined benefit obligations is based on AA-rated corporate bond yields. If our plan assets underperform this yield, the deficit will increase. Our strategic asset allocation includes a significant proportion of equities that increases volatility in the value of our assets, particularly in the short term. We expect equities to outperform corporate bonds in the long term.

Changes in bond yields

A decrease in bond yields increases plan liabilities, which are partially offset by an increase in the value of the plans' bond holdings.

Life expectancy

The majority of the plans' obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member. Increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plans' liabilities.

f) Investment of Plan Assets

The assets of our defined benefit pension plans are managed by external asset managers under the oversight of the Teck Resources Limited Executive Pension Committee.

Our pension plan investment strategies support the objectives of each defined benefit plan and are related to each plan's demographics and timing of expected benefit payments to plan members. The objective for the plan asset portfolios is to achieve annualized portfolio returns over five-year periods in excess of the annualized percentage change in the Consumer Price Index plus a certain premium.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

23. Retirement Benefit Plans (continued)

Strategic asset allocation policies have been developed for each defined benefit plan to achieve this objective. The policies also reflect an asset/liability matching framework that seeks to reduce the effect of interest rate changes on each plan's funded status by matching the duration of the bond investments with the duration of the pension liabilities. We do not use derivatives to manage interest rate risk. Asset allocation is monitored at least quarterly and rebalanced if the allocation to any asset class exceeds its allowable allocation range. Portfolio and investment manager performance is monitored quarterly and the investment guidelines for each plan are reviewed at least annually.

The defined benefit pension plan assets at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020			2019		
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total %	Quoted	Unquoted	Total %
Equity securities	\$ 1,058	\$ -	38%	\$ 957	\$ -	36%
Debt securities	\$ 1,385	\$ -	49%	\$ 1,322	\$ -	50%
Real estate and other	\$ 62	\$ 307	13%	\$ 63	\$ 317	14%

24. Provisions and Other Liabilities

(CAD\$ in millions)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Provisions (a)	\$ 3,484	\$ 2,345
Obligation to Neptune Bulk Terminals (b)	111	-
Derivative liabilities (net of current portion of \$6 (2019 - \$2))	26	31
ENAMI preferential dividend	30	82
IMSA payable	60	58
Other	20	20
	\$ 3,731	\$ 2,536

a) Provisions

The following table summarizes the movements in provisions for the year ended December 31, 2020:

(CAD\$ in millions)	Decommissioning and Restoration Provisions	Other	Total
As at January 1, 2020	\$ 2,234	\$ 236	\$ 2,470
Settled during the year	(58)	(39)	(97)
Change in discount rate	649	-	649
Change in amount and timing of cash flows	390	116	506
Accretion (Note 10)	114	4	118
Other	18	-	18
Changes in foreign exchange rates	(5)	(2)	(7)
As at December 31, 2020	3,342	315	3,657
Less current portion of provisions (Note 18)	(124)	(49)	(173)
Long-term provisions	\$ 3,218	\$ 266	\$ 3,484

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we recorded \$101 million (2019 – \$78 million) of additional study and environmental costs arising from legal obligations through other provisions.

Decommissioning and Restoration Provisions

The decommissioning and restoration provisions represent the present value of estimated costs for required future decommissioning and other site restoration activities. These activities include removal of site structures and infrastructure, recontouring and revegetation of previously mined areas and the management of water and water quality in and around each closed site. The majority of the decommissioning and site restoration expenditures occur near the end of, or after, the life of the related operation.

After the end of the life of certain operations, water quality management costs may extend for periods in excess of 100 years. Of the total, our provision for these expenditures was \$1.2 billion as at December 31, 2020 (2019 – \$745 million), of which \$673 million (2019 – \$411 million) relates to our steelmaking coal business unit.

For our steelmaking coal operations, the current and future requirements for water quality management are established under a regional permit issued by the provincial government of British Columbia. This permit references the Elk Valley Water Quality Plan (EVWQP). In October 2020, Environment and Climate Change Canada issued a Direction under the *Fisheries Act* (the Direction) requiring us to undertake certain additional measures to address water quality and fish habitat impacts in the upper Fording River and certain tributaries, and stipulating deadlines for implementation of certain measures contemplated by the EVWQP. The Direction does not require construction of any additional water treatment facilities beyond those already contemplated by the EVWQP, but sets out requirements with respect to water management such as diversions, mine planning, fish monitoring and calcite prevention measures, as well as the installation by December 31, 2030, of a 200-hectare geo-synthetic cover trial in the Greenhills creek drainage. Certain of the measures in the Direction, including the cover trial, will require incremental spending beyond that already associated with the EVWQP. The estimated costs of the Direction have been included in our decommissioning and restoration provisions as at December 31, 2020.

In 2020, the decommissioning and restoration provision was calculated using nominal discount rates between 4.05% and 5.85%. We also used an inflation rate of 2.00% (2019 – 2.00%) in our cash flow estimates. The total decommissioning and restoration provision includes \$712 million (2019 – \$396 million) in respect of closed operations.

During the fourth quarter of 2020, our decommissioning and restoration provisions increased by \$712 million relating to a decrease in the discount rate compared to the third quarter. The provisions also increased by \$412 million compared to the third quarter as a result of a change in cash flow estimates, the majority of which relates to post-closure water quality management costs at Teck Coal and increased projects at our dormant properties.

b) Obligation to Neptune Bulk Terminals

Through our cost of services agreement with Neptune Bulk Terminals Inc. (Neptune), we owe amounts to Neptune for any loans entered into by Neptune that are specifically related to funding the assets of our steelmaking coal loading and handling operations. The carrying value of this obligation approximates fair value based on prevailing market interest rates in effect at December 31, 2020. This is considered a Level 2 fair value measurement with significant other observable inputs on the fair value hierarchy (Note 31). The current portion of this obligation is recorded as part of trade accounts payable and other liabilities.

25. Equity

a) Authorized Share Capital

Our authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of Class A common shares without par value, an unlimited number of Class B subordinate voting shares without par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares without par value issuable in series.

Class A common shares carry the right to 100 votes per share. Class B subordinate voting shares carry the right to one vote per share. Each Class A common share is convertible, at the option of the holder, into one Class B subordinate voting share. In all other respects, the Class A common shares and Class B subordinate voting shares rank equally.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

25. Equity (continued)

The attributes of the Class B subordinate voting shares contain so-called “coattail provisions,” which provide that, in the event that an offer (an “Exclusionary Offer”) to purchase Class A common shares, which is required to be made to all or substantially all holders thereof, is not made concurrently with an offer to purchase Class B subordinate voting shares on identical terms, then each Class B subordinate voting share will be convertible into one Class A common share at the option of the holder during a certain period, provided that any Class A common shares received upon such conversion are deposited to the Exclusionary Offer. Any Class B subordinate voting shares converted into Class A common shares pursuant to such conversion right will automatically convert back to Class B subordinate voting shares in the event that any such shares are withdrawn from the Exclusionary Offer or are not otherwise ultimately taken up and paid for under the Exclusionary Offer.

The Class B subordinate voting shares will not be convertible in the event that holders of a majority of the Class A common shares (excluding those shares held by the offeror making the Exclusionary Offer) certify to Teck that they will not, among other things, tender their Class A common shares to the Exclusionary Offer.

If an offer to purchase Class A common shares does not, under applicable securities legislation or the requirements of any stock exchange having jurisdiction, constitute a “take-over bid” or is otherwise exempt from any requirement that such offer be made to all or substantially all holders of Class A common shares, the coattail provisions will not apply.

b) Class A Common Shares and Class B Subordinate Voting Shares Issued and Outstanding

Shares (in 000's)	Class A Common Shares	Class B Subordinate Voting Shares
As at January 1, 2019	7,768	562,925
Class A common shares conversion	(3)	3
Shares issued on options exercised (c)	-	1,239
Acquired and cancelled pursuant to normal course issuer bid (h)	-	(24,639)
As at December 31, 2019	7,765	539,528
Shares issued on options exercised (c)	-	145
Acquired and cancelled pursuant to normal course issuer bid (h)	-	(16,292)
As at December 31, 2020	7,765	523,381

c) Share Options

The maximum number of Class B subordinate voting shares issuable to full-time employees pursuant to options granted under our current stock option plan is 46 million. As at December 31, 2020, 13,806,488 share options remain available for grant. The exercise price for each option is the closing price for our Class B subordinate voting shares on the last trading day before the date of grant. Our share options are settled through the issuance of Class B subordinate voting shares.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we granted 6,313,710 share options to employees. These share options have a weighted average exercise price of \$14.42, vest in equal amounts over three years, and have a term of 10 years.

The weighted average fair value of share options granted in the year was estimated at \$4.76 per option (2019 – \$10.73) at the grant date based on the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following assumptions:

	2020	2019
Weighted average exercise price	\$ 14.42	\$ 28.62
Dividend yield	2.13%	1.05%
Risk-free interest rate	1.19%	1.81%
Expected option life	6.1 years	5.9 years
Expected volatility	41%	41%
Forfeiture rate	1.16%	0.55%

The expected volatility is based on a statistical analysis of historical daily share prices over a period equal to the expected option life.

Outstanding share options are as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Share Options (in 000's)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Share Options (in 000's)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of year	20,152	\$ 23.02	19,775	\$ 21.75
Granted	6,314	14.42	1,940	28.62
Exercised	(156)	8.33	(1,239)	8.17
Forfeited	(293)	20.97	(110)	32.52
Expired	(767)	35.14	(214)	38.24
Outstanding at end of year	25,250	\$ 20.61	20,152	\$ 23.02
Vested and exercisable at end of year	17,368	\$ 21.76	16,617	\$ 21.32

The average share price during the year was \$16.15 (2019 – \$26.58).

Information relating to share options outstanding at December 31, 2020, is as follows:

Outstanding Share Options (in 000's)	Exercise Price Range	Weighted Average Remaining Life of Outstanding Options (months)
10,699	\$ 5.34 – \$ 15.35	84
4,135	\$ 15.36 – \$ 24.97	60
2,127	\$ 24.98 – \$ 26.79	36
5,339	\$ 26.80 – \$ 36.85	67
2,950	\$ 36.86 – \$ 58.80	46
25,250	\$ 5.34 – \$ 58.80	68

Total share option compensation expense recognized for the year was \$23 million (2019 – \$18 million).

d) Deferred Share Units, Restricted Share Units, Performance Share Units and Performance Deferred Share Units

We have issued and outstanding deferred share units (DSUs), restricted share units (RSUs), performance share units (PSUs) and performance deferred share units (PDSUs) (collectively, Units).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

25. Equity (continued)

As of 2017, DSUs are granted to directors only. RSUs may be granted to both employees and directors. PSUs and PDSUs are granted to certain officers only. DSUs entitle the holder to a cash payment equal to the closing price of one Class B subordinate voting share on the Toronto Stock Exchange on the day prior to redemption. RSUs entitle the holder to a cash payment equal to the weighted average trading price of one Class B subordinate voting share on the Toronto Stock Exchange over 20 consecutive trading days prior to the payout date. PSUs and PDSUs issued in 2017 and later vest in a percentage from 0% to 200% based on both relative total shareholder return as compared to our compensation peer group and a calculation based on the change in EBITDA over the vesting period divided by the change in a weighted commodity price index. Once vested, PSUs and PDSUs entitle the holder to a cash payment equal to the weighted average trading price of one Class B subordinate voting share on the Toronto Stock Exchange over 20 consecutive trading days prior to the payout date. Officers granted PSUs in 2017 and later can elect to receive up to 50% of their Units as PDSUs, which pay out following termination of employment as described below.

RSUs, PSUs, and PDSUs vest on December 20 in the year prior to the third anniversary of the grant date. DSUs granted to directors vest immediately. Units vest on a *pro rata* basis if employees retire or are terminated without cause, and unvested units are forfeited if employees resign or are terminated with cause.

DSUs and PDSUs may be redeemed on or before December 15 of the first calendar year commencing after the date on which the participant ceases to be a director or employee. RSUs and PSUs pay out on the vesting date.

Additional Units are issued to Unit holders to reflect dividends paid and other adjustments to Class B subordinate voting shares.

In 2020, we recognized compensation expense of \$24 million for Units (2019 – \$14 million recovery). The total liability and intrinsic value for vested Units as at December 31, 2020 was \$83 million (2019 – \$71 million).

The outstanding Units are summarized in the following table:

(in 000's)	2020		2019	
	Outstanding	Vested	Outstanding	Vested
DSUs	2,555	2,555	2,463	2,463
RSUs	1,408	484	892	–
PSUs	1,449	–	741	–
PDSUs	213	70	177	65
	5,625	3,109	4,273	2,528

e) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020	2019
Accumulated other comprehensive income – beginning of year	\$ 309	\$ 584
Currency translation differences:		
Unrealized losses on translation of foreign subsidiaries	(197)	(449)
Foreign exchange differences on debt designated as a hedge of our investment in foreign subsidiaries (net of taxes of \$(17) and \$(26)) (Note 30(b))	111	167
	(86)	(282)
Gain on marketable equity and debt securities (net of taxes of \$(3) and \$(1))	24	7
Remeasurements of retirement benefit plans (net of taxes of \$29 and \$(31))	(50)	74
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(112)	(201)
Less remeasurements of retirement benefit plans recorded in retained earnings	50	(74)
Accumulated other comprehensive income – end of year	\$ 247	\$ 309

f) Earnings (Loss) Per Share

The following table reconciles our basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share:

(CAD\$ in millions, except per share data)	2020	2019
Net basic and diluted profit (loss) attributable to shareholders of the company	\$ (864)	\$ (605)
Weighted average shares and diluted shares outstanding (000's)	534,378	559,765
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ (1.62)	\$ (1.08)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (1.62)	\$ (1.08)

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, there was a net loss attributable to shareholders of the company. Accordingly, all share options would be considered anti-dilutive and have been excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings (loss) per share. The weighted average shares outstanding and weighted average diluted shares outstanding are therefore the same.

g) Dividends

We declared and paid dividends on our Class A common and Class B subordinate voting shares of \$0.05 per share in each quarter of 2020 and 2019. During the year ended December 31, 2020, we declared and paid a total of \$106 million (2019 – \$111 million).

h) Normal Course Issuer Bid

On occasion, we purchase and cancel Class B subordinate voting shares pursuant to normal course issuer bids that allow us to purchase up to a specified maximum number of shares over a one-year period.

In 2020, we purchased and cancelled 16,292,441 (2019 – 24,639,468) Class B subordinate voting shares under our normal course issuer bid for \$207 million (2019 – \$661 million).

26. Non-Controlling Interests

Set out below is information about our subsidiaries with non-controlling interests and the non-controlling interest balances included in equity.

(CAD\$ in millions)	Principal Place of Business	Percentage of Ownership Interest and Voting Rights Held by Non-Controlling Interest	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Carmen de Andacollo	Region IV, Chile	10%	\$ 26	\$ 29
Quebrada Blanca (a)(b)	Region I, Chile	40%	526	634
Elkview Mine Limited Partnership	British Columbia, Canada	5%	74	67
Compañía Minera Zafranal S.A.C.	Arequipa Region, Peru	20%	43	40
			\$ 669	\$ 770

a) During the year ended December 31, 2019, SMM/SC subscribed for a 30% indirect interest in QBSA. As a result, we recorded a non-controlling interest for SMM/SC's interest in QBSA of \$793 million on the date of the transaction.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

26. Non-Controlling Interests (continued)

b) Quebrada Blanca

The following is the summarized financial information for Quebrada Blanca before intra-group eliminations. Quebrada Blanca has non-controlling interests that are considered material to our consolidated financial statements.

(CAD\$ in millions)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Summarized balance sheet		
Current assets	\$ 221	\$ 653
Current liabilities	698	512
Current net assets	(477)	141
Non-current assets	8,575	6,628
Non-current liabilities	4,841	3,448
Non-current net assets	3,734	3,180
Net assets	\$ 3,257	\$ 3,321
Accumulated non-controlling interests	\$ 526	\$ 634
Summarized statement of comprehensive income (loss)		
Revenue	\$ 116	\$ 170
Loss for the period	\$ (291)	\$ (120)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(47)	(138)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (338)	\$ (258)
Loss allocated to non-controlling interests	\$ (95)	\$ (24)
Summarized cash flows		
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ (442)	\$ (298)
Cash flows from investing activities	(1,657)	(1,255)
Cash flows from financing activities	1,668	2,076
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	8	(22)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (423)	\$ 501

27. Contingencies

We consider provisions for all of our outstanding and pending legal claims to be adequate. The final outcome with respect to actions outstanding or pending as at December 31, 2020, or with respect to future claims, cannot be predicted with certainty. Significant contingencies not disclosed elsewhere in the notes to our financial statements are as follows:

Upper Columbia River Basin

Teck American Inc. (TAI) continues studies under the 2006 settlement agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to conduct a remedial investigation on the Upper Columbia River in Washington State.

The Lake Roosevelt litigation involving TML in the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Washington continues. In December 2012 on the basis of stipulated facts agreed between TML and the plaintiffs, the Court found in favour of the plaintiffs in phase one of the case, issuing a declaratory judgment that TML is liable under the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)* for response costs, the amount of which will be

determined in later phases of the case. TML has exhausted its appeal rights in respect of that decision. The case relates to historic discharges of slag and effluent from TML's Trail metallurgical facility to the Upper Columbia River. As a consequence of a ruling of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, alleged damages associated with air emissions from the Trail facility are no longer part of the case.

A hearing with respect to natural resource damages and assessment costs is expected to follow completion of the remedial investigation and feasibility study being undertaken by TAI.

Until the studies contemplated by the EPA settlement agreement and additional damage assessments are completed, it is not possible to estimate the extent and cost, if any, of any additional remediation or restoration that may be required or to assess the extent of our potential liability for damages. The studies may conclude, on the basis of risk, cost, technical feasibility or other grounds, that no remediation other than some residential soil removal should be undertaken. If other remediation is required and damage to resources found, the cost of that remediation may be material.

Elk Valley Water Quality

During the year ended December 31, 2018, Teck Coal Limited (TCL) received notice from Canadian federal prosecutors of potential charges under the *Fisheries Act* in connection with discharges of selenium and calcite from steelmaking coal mines in the Elk Valley. Since 2014, compliance limits and site performance objectives for selenium and other constituents, as well as requirements to address calcite, in surface water throughout the Elk Valley and in the Koochanusa Reservoir have been established under a regional permit issued by the provincial government in British Columbia. This permit references the Elk Valley Water Quality Plan (EVWQP), an area-based management plan developed by Teck in accordance with a 2013 Order of the British Columbia Minister of Environment. In October 2020, Environment and Climate Change Canada issued a direction to TCL requiring it to undertake certain additional measures to address water quality and fish habitat impacts in the upper Fording River and certain tributaries, and stipulating deadlines for implementation of certain measures contemplated by the EVWQP. Certain of the measures in the Direction, including a cover trial, will require incremental spending beyond that already associated with the EVWQP. The measures required by the Direction have been included in the measurement of our decommissioning and restoration provisions, where appropriate (Note 24(a)). The issuance of the Direction does not resolve the potential charges under the *Fisheries Act* previously notified to Teck. Discussions with respect to those charges continue and the outcome of these discussions is uncertain. If a pre-trial resolution of the potential charges is not feasible, it is not possible to assess the viability of potential defences to any charges and the impact of a conviction may be material.

28. Commitments

a) Capital Commitments

As at December 31, 2020, we had contracted for \$1.76 billion of capital expenditures that have not yet been incurred for the purchase and construction of property, plant and equipment. This amount includes \$1.58 billion for QB2, \$52 million for our steelmaking coal operations and \$127 million for our 22.5% share of Antamina. The amount includes \$1.53 billion that is expected to be incurred within one year and \$230 million within two to five years.

b) Red Dog Royalty

In accordance with the operating agreement governing the Red Dog mine, TAK pays a royalty to NANA Regional Corporation, Inc. (NANA) on the net proceeds of production. A 25% royalty became payable in the third quarter of 2007 after we had recovered cumulative advance royalties previously paid to NANA. The net proceeds of production royalty rate will increase by 5% every fifth year to a maximum of 50%. The increase to 35% of net proceeds of production occurred in the fourth quarter of 2017. An expense of US\$175 million was recorded in 2020 (2019 – US\$231 million) in respect of this royalty.

c) Antamina Royalty

Our interest in the Antamina mine is subject to a net profits royalty equivalent to 7.4% of our share of the mine's free cash flow. An expense of \$27 million was recorded in 2020 (2019 – \$16 million) in respect of this royalty.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

28. Commitments (continued)

d) Purchase Commitments

We have a number of forward purchase commitments for the purchase of concentrates and other process inputs, and for shipping and distribution of products, which are incurred in the normal course of business. The majority of these contracts are subject to *force majeure* provisions.

We have contractual arrangements for the purchase of power for the expansion of our Quebrada Blanca Operations. These contracts contain monthly fixed prices and variable prices per hour and were effective from dates between November 2016 and December 2020. In 2018, we entered into a 20-year contractual arrangement to purchase power for our Trail Operations, with an option to extend for a further 10 years. This arrangement requires payments of \$75 million per year, escalating at 2% per year.

29. Segmented Information

Based on the primary products we produce and our development projects, we have five reportable segments that we report to our Chief Executive Officer – copper, zinc, steelmaking coal, energy and corporate. The corporate segment includes all of our initiatives in other commodities, our corporate growth activities, and groups that provide administrative, technical, financial and other support to all of our business units. Other operating income (expenses) include general and administration, exploration, research and innovation, and other operating income (expense). Sales between segments are carried out on terms that arm's-length parties would use. Total assets does not include intra-group receivables between segments. Deferred tax assets have been allocated amongst segments.

	December 31, 2020					
	Copper	Zinc	Steelmaking Coal	Energy	Corporate	Total
Segment revenues	\$ 2,419	\$ 3,164	\$ 3,375	\$ 454	\$ -	\$ 9,412
Less intra-segment revenues	-	(464)	-	-	-	(464)
Revenues (Note 6(a))	2,419	2,700	3,375	454	-	8,948
Cost of sales	(1,560)	(2,177)	(3,098)	(780)	-	(7,615)
Gross profit (loss)	859	523	277	(326)	-	1,333
Asset impairments (Note 8(a))	-	-	-	(1,244)	-	(1,244)
Other operating expenses	(323)	(98)	(193)	(28)	(357)	(999)
Profit (loss) from operations	536	425	84	(1,598)	(357)	(910)
Net finance income (expense)	(151)	(44)	(56)	(26)	9	(268)
Non-operating income (expense)	38	(4)	13	-	(4)	43
Share of gain (loss) of associates and joint ventures	1	-	-	-	(2)	(1)
Profit (loss) before taxes	424	377	41	(1,624)	(354)	(1,136)
Capital expenditures	1,990	247	1,284	91	16	3,628
Goodwill	391	-	702	-	-	1,093
Total assets	14,546	4,006	17,266	2,658	2,802	41,278

(CAD\$ in millions)	December 31, 2019					
	Copper	Zinc	Steelmaking Coal	Energy	Corporate	Total
Segment revenues	\$ 2,469	\$ 3,487	\$ 5,522	\$ 975	\$ -	\$ 12,453
Less intra-segment revenues	-	(519)	-	-	-	(519)
Revenues (Note 6(a))	2,469	2,968	5,522	975	-	11,934
Cost of sales	(1,852)	(2,367)	(3,410)	(965)	-	(8,594)
Gross profit	617	601	2,112	10	-	3,340
Asset impairments (Note 8(a))	(31)	-	(289)	(2,370)	-	(2,690)
Other operating expenses	(183)	(63)	(136)	(26)	(392)	(800)
Profit (loss) from operations	403	538	1,687	(2,386)	(392)	(150)
Net finance income (expense)	(119)	(47)	(60)	(27)	35	(218)
Non-operating income (expense)	50	(9)	(15)	(2)	(121)	(97)
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures	(2)	-	-	-	(1)	(3)
Profit (loss) before taxes	332	482	1,612	(2,415)	(479)	(468)
Capital expenditures	1,757	307	1,197	191	16	3,468
Goodwill	399	-	702	-	-	1,101
Total assets	12,740	3,904	16,032	3,916	2,758	39,350

The geographical distribution of our non-current assets, other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets and post-employment benefit assets, is as follows:

(CAD\$ in millions)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Canada	\$ 22,410	\$ 22,033
Chile	10,555	8,697
United States	1,710	1,567
Peru	1,483	1,499
Other	157	149
	\$ 36,315	\$ 33,945

30. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management

a) Financial Risk Management

Our activities expose us to a variety of financial risks, which include liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, commodity price risk, credit risk and other risks associated with capital markets. From time to time, we may use foreign exchange, commodity price and interest rate contracts to manage exposure to fluctuations in these variables. Our use of derivatives is based on established practices and parameters to mitigate risk and is subject to the oversight of our Hedging Committee and our Board of Directors.

Foreign Exchange Risk

We operate on an international basis, and therefore, foreign exchange risk exposures arise from transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity. Our foreign exchange risk arises primarily with respect to the U.S. dollar, Chilean peso and Peruvian sol. Our cash flows from Canadian, Chilean and Peruvian operations are exposed to foreign exchange risk, as commodity sales are denominated in U.S. dollars and a substantial portion of operating expenses are denominated in local currencies.

We also have various investments in U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiaries, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. This currency exposure is managed in part through our U.S. dollar denominated debt as a hedge against these net investments.

U.S. dollar financial instruments subject to foreign exchange risk consist of U.S. dollar denominated items held in Canada and are summarized below.

(US\$ in millions)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23	\$ 85
Trade and settlement receivables	616	505
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities	(608)	(459)
Debt	(3,741)	(3,209)
Reduced by: Debt designated as a hedging instrument in our net investment hedge	3,575	2,969
Net U.S. dollar exposure	\$ (135)	\$ (109)

As at December 31, 2020, with other variables unchanged, a \$0.10 strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar would result in a \$18 million pre-tax gain (2019 – \$14 million) from our financial instruments. There would also be a \$415 million pre-tax loss (2019 – \$464 million) in other comprehensive income (loss) from the translation of our foreign operations. The inverse effect would result if the Canadian dollar weakened by \$0.10 against the U.S. dollar.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from our general and capital funding requirements. We have planning, budgeting and forecasting processes to help determine our funding requirements to meet various contractual and other obligations. Note 19(d) details our available credit facilities as at December 31, 2020.

Contractual undiscounted cash flow requirements for financial liabilities as at December 31, 2020 are as follows:

(CAD\$ in millions)	Less Than 1 Year	2–3 Years	4–5 Years	More Than 5 Years	Total
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities	\$ 2,736	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,736
Debt (Note 19(f))	115	500	677	5,045	6,337
Lease liabilities	146	175	130	706	1,157
QB2 advances from SMM/SC	-	-	-	941	941
Other liabilities	-	193	21	54	268
Estimated interest payments on debt	270	530	528	3,088	4,416
Estimated interest payments on QB2 advances from SMM/SC	-	-	-	1,202	1,202
Estimated interest payments on lease and other liabilities	12	11	7	38	68

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we entered into a receivable factoring facility, where from time to time we are able to factor specified invoices related to steelmaking coal sales. The counter party has discretion to determine the amount of invoices it factors under these arrangements. The derecognition criteria is met for these receivables upon execution of the transaction.

Interest Rate Risk

Our interest rate risk arises in respect of our holdings of cash, cash equivalents and floating rate debt. Our interest rate management policy is to borrow at both fixed and floating rates to offset financial risks.

Cash and cash equivalents have short terms to maturity and receive interest based on market interest rates.

A 1% increase in the short-term interest rate at the beginning of the year, with other variables unchanged, would have resulted in a \$4 million pre-tax decrease in our profit (loss) (2019 – \$17 million pre-tax increase in our profit (loss)). There would be no effect on other comprehensive income (loss).

Commodity Price Risk

We are subject to price risk from fluctuations in market prices of the commodities that we produce. From time to time, we may use commodity price contracts to manage our exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices. At the balance sheet date, we had zinc and lead derivative contracts outstanding as described in (b) below.

Our commodity price risk associated with financial instruments primarily relates to changes in fair value caused by final settlement pricing adjustments to receivables and payables, derivative contracts for zinc and lead, embedded derivatives in our TAK road and port contract, and in the ongoing payments under our silver stream and gold stream arrangements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

30. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

The following represents the effect on profit (loss) attributable to shareholders from a 10% change in commodity prices, based on outstanding receivables and payables subject to final pricing adjustments at December 31, 2020. There is no effect on other comprehensive income (loss).

(CAD\$ in millions, except for US\$/lb. data)	Price on December 31,		Change in Profit	
	2020	2019	Attributable to Shareholders	
			2020	2019
Copper	US\$3.52/lb.	US\$2.80/lb.	\$ 36	\$ 14
Zinc	US\$1.24/lb.	US\$1.04/lb.	\$ (2)	\$ 7

A 10% change in the price of zinc, lead, silver and gold, respectively, with other variables unchanged, would change our net asset relating to derivatives and embedded derivatives, excluding receivables and payables subject to final pricing adjustments, and change our pre-tax profit (loss) attributable to shareholders by \$32 million (2019 – \$17 million). There would be no effect on other comprehensive income (loss).

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash, cash equivalents, derivative contracts, debt securities and trade receivables. While we are exposed to credit losses due to the non-performance of our counterparties, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk and we do not consider this to be a material risk.

Our primary counterparties related to our cash, cash equivalents, derivative contracts and debt securities carry investment grade ratings as assessed by external rating agencies, which are monitored on an ongoing basis. All of our commercial customers are assessed for credit quality at least once a year or more frequently if business or customer specific conditions change based on an extensive credit rating scorecard developed internally using key credit metrics and measurements that were adapted from S&P's and Moody's rating methodologies. Sales to customers that do not meet the credit quality criteria are secured either by a parental guarantee, letter of credit or prepayment.

For our trade receivables, we apply the simplified approach for determining expected credit losses, which requires us to determine the lifetime expected losses for all our trade receivables. The expected lifetime credit loss provision for our trade receivables is based on historical counterparty default rates and adjusted for relevant forward-looking information, as required. Since the majority of our customers are considered to have low default risk and our historical default rate and frequency of losses are low, the lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables is nominal as at December 31, 2020.

Our investments in debt securities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) are considered to have low credit risk as our counterparties have investment grade credit ratings. The credit risk of our investments in debt securities has not increased significantly since initial recognition of these investments and accordingly, the loss allowance for investments in debt securities is determined based on the 12-month expected credit losses. The 12-month expected credit loss allowance is based on historical and forward-looking default rates for investment grade entities, which are low and accordingly, the 12-month expected credit loss allowance for our investments in debt securities is nominal as at December 31, 2020.

b) Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedges

Sale and Purchase Contracts

We record adjustments to our settlement receivables and payables for provisionally priced sales and purchases, respectively, in periods up to the date of final pricing based on movements in quoted market prices or published price assessments (for steelmaking coal). These arrangements are based on the market price of the commodity, and the

value of our settlement receivables and payables will vary as prices for the underlying commodities vary in the metal markets. These final pricing adjustments result in gains (losses from purchases) in a rising price environment and losses (gains from purchases) in a declining price environment and are recorded in other operating income (expense).

The table below outlines our outstanding settlement receivables and payables, which were provisionally valued at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

(Pounds in millions)	Outstanding at December 31, 2020		Outstanding at December 31, 2019	
	Pounds	US\$/lb.	Pounds	US\$/lb.
Receivable positions				
Copper	132	\$ 3.52	65	\$ 2.80
Zinc	142	\$ 1.24	239	\$ 1.04
Lead	42	\$ 0.90	74	\$ 0.87
Payable positions				
Zinc payable	112	\$ 1.24	79	\$ 1.04
Lead payable	19	\$ 0.90	10	\$ 0.87

At December 31, 2020, total outstanding settlement receivables were \$949 million (2019 – \$465 million), and total outstanding settlement payables were \$61 million (2019 – \$16 million) (Note 18). These amounts are included in trade and settlement receivables and trade accounts payable and other liabilities, respectively, on the consolidated balance sheet.

Zinc and Lead Swaps

Due to ice conditions, the port serving our Red Dog mine is normally only able to ship concentrates from July to October each year. As a result, zinc and lead concentrate sales volumes are generally higher in the third and fourth quarter of each year than in the first and second quarter. During 2020 and 2019, we purchased and sold zinc and lead swaps to match our economic exposure to the average zinc and lead prices over our shipping year, which is from July of one year to June of the following year. We do not apply hedge accounting to the zinc or lead swaps.

The fair value of our commodity swaps is calculated using a discounted cash flow method based on forward metal prices. A summary of these derivative contracts and related fair values as at December 31, 2020 is as follows:

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	Quantity	Average Price of Purchase Commitments	Average Price of Sale Commitments	Fair Value Asset (CAD\$ in millions)
Zinc swaps	169 million lbs.	US\$1.21/lb.	US\$1.23/lb.	\$ 10
Lead swaps	65 million lbs.	US\$0.88/lb.	US\$0.89/lb.	2
				\$ 12

All free-standing derivative contracts mature in 2021.

Free-standing derivatives, not designated as hedging instruments, are recorded in prepaids and other current assets in the amount of \$12 million on the consolidated balance sheet.

30. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments and Embedded Derivatives

(CAD\$ in millions)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Other Operating Income (Expense)	
	(Note 9)	
	2020	2019
Zinc derivatives	\$ 12	\$ (4)
Lead derivatives	(5)	(2)
Settlement receivables and payables	47	(49)
Contingent zinc escalation payment embedded derivative (c)	(1)	1
Gold stream embedded derivative (c)	28	15
Silver stream embedded derivative (c)	28	7
	\$ 109	\$ (32)

During the year ended December 31, 2019 we recorded a \$105 million gain in non-operating income (expense) (Note 11) related to an increase in the value of the debt prepayment option in our 8.5% notes due in June 2024, up to the date of redemption of the notes during 2019 (Note 19(b)).

Accounting Hedges

Net investment hedge

We manage the foreign currency translation risk of our various investments in U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiaries in part through the designation of our U.S. dollar denominated debt as a hedge against these net investments. We designate the spot element of the U.S. dollar debt as the hedging instrument. As only the spot rate element of the debt is designated in the hedging relationship, no ineffectiveness is expected and no ineffectiveness was recognized in profit (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. The hedged foreign currency risk component is the change in the carrying amount of the net assets of the U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiaries arising from spot U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate movements. At December 31, 2020, US\$3.6 billion of our debt (2019 – US\$3.0 billion) and U.S. dollar investment in foreign operations was designated in a net investment hedging relationship. During the year ended December 31, 2020, \$128 million (2019 – \$193 million) of foreign exchange translation on our U.S. dollar investment in foreign operations was hedged by an offsetting amount of foreign exchange translation on our U.S. dollar denominated debt. Refer to Note 25(e) for the effect of our net investment hedges on other comprehensive income (loss).

c) Embedded Derivatives

The TAK road and port contract contains a contingent zinc escalation payment that is considered to be an embedded derivative. The fair value of this embedded derivative was \$32 million at December 31, 2020 (2019 – \$31 million), of which \$6 million (2019 – \$nil) is included in trade accounts payables and other liabilities and the remaining \$26 million (2019 – \$31 million) is included in provisions and other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet.

The gold stream and silver stream agreements entered into in 2015 each contain an embedded derivative in the ongoing future payments due to Teck. The gold stream’s 15% ongoing payment contains an embedded derivative relating to the gold price. The fair value of this embedded derivative was \$51 million at December 31, 2020 (2019 – \$25 million), of which \$5 million (2019 – \$3 million) is included in prepaids and other current assets and the remaining \$46 million (2019 – \$22 million) is included in financial and other assets on the consolidated balance sheet. The silver stream’s

5% ongoing payment contains an embedded derivative relating to the silver price. The fair value of this embedded derivative was \$33 million at December 31, 2020 (2019 – \$6 million), of which \$2 million (2019 – \$nil) is included in prepaids and other current assets and the remaining \$31 million (2019 – \$6 million) is included in financial and other assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

31. Fair Value Measurements

Certain of our financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Certain non-financial assets and liabilities may also be measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. There are three levels of the fair value hierarchy that prioritize the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value, with Level 1 inputs having the highest priority. The levels and the valuation techniques used to value our financial assets and liabilities are described below:

Level 1 – Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets

Level 1 inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Certain cash equivalents, certain marketable equity securities and certain debt securities are valued using quoted market prices in active markets. Accordingly, these items are included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Level 2 – Significant Observable Inputs Other than Quoted Prices

Level 2 inputs are quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Derivative instruments and embedded derivatives are included in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as they are valued using pricing models or discounted cash flow models. These models require a variety of inputs, including, but not limited to, market prices, forward price curves, yield curves and credit spreads. These inputs are obtained from or corroborated with the market. Also included in Level 2 are settlement receivables and settlement payables from provisional pricing on concentrate sales and purchases, certain refined metal sales and steelmaking coal sales because they are valued using quoted market prices derived based on forward curves for the respective commodities and published price assessments for steelmaking coal sales.

Level 3 – Significant Unobservable Inputs

Level 3 inputs are unobservable (supported by little or no market activity) prices.

We include investments in certain debt securities and certain equity securities in non-public companies in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because they trade infrequently and have little price transparency.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

31. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The fair values of our financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2020 and 2019, are summarized in the following table:

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020				2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash equivalents	\$ 313	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 313	\$ 877	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 877
Marketable equity securities	64	-	38	102	53	-	36	89
Debt securities	88	-	2	90	104	-	2	106
Settlement receivables	-	949	-	949	-	465	-	465
Derivative instruments and embedded derivatives	-	96	-	96	-	29	-	29
	\$ 465	\$ 1,045	\$ 40	\$ 1,550	\$ 1,034	\$ 494	\$ 38	\$ 1,566
Financial liabilities								
Derivative instruments and embedded derivatives	\$ -	\$ 32	\$ -	\$ 32	\$ -	\$ 33	\$ -	\$ 33
Settlement payables	-	61	-	61	-	16	-	16
	\$ -	\$ 93	\$ -	\$ 93	\$ -	\$ 49	\$ -	\$ 49

As at December 31, 2020, we measured certain non-financial assets at their recoverable amounts using a FVLCD basis, which is classified as a Level 3 measurement. Refer to Note 8 for information about these fair value measurements.

Unless disclosed elsewhere in our financial statements (Note 19 and Note 20), the fair value of the remaining financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their carrying value.

32. Capital Management

The capital we manage is the total of equity and debt on our balance sheet. Our capital management objectives are to maintain access to the capital we require to operate and grow our business while minimizing the cost of such capital and providing for returns to our investors. Our financial policies are to maintain, on average over time, a target debt-to-EBITDA ratio of approximately 2.0x. This ratio is expected to vary from its target level from time to time, reflecting commodity price cycles and corporate activity, including the development of major projects. We may also review and amend such policy targets from time to time. We maintain two committed revolving facilities in amounts of US\$4.0 billion and US\$1.0 billion. As at December 31, 2020, US\$262 million was outstanding on our US\$4.0 billion revolving credit facility and the US\$1.0 billion facility was undrawn. These facilities include a financial covenant that requires us to maintain a net debt-to-capitalization ratio that does not exceed 0.60 to 1.0 (Note 19(d)).

As at December 31, 2020, our debt-to-adjusted EBITDA ratio was 2.7 (2019 – 1.1) and our net debt-to-capitalization ratio was 0.24 to 1.0 (2019 – 0.15 to 1.0). We manage the risk of not meeting our financial targets through the issuance and repayment of debt, our distribution policy, the issuance of equity capital, asset sales as well as through the ongoing management of operations, investments and capital expenditures.

33. Key Management Compensation

The compensation for key management recognized in total comprehensive income (loss) in respect of employee services is summarized in the table below. Key management includes our directors, President and Chief Executive Officer, and senior vice presidents.

(CAD\$ in millions)	2020	2019
Salaries, bonuses, director fees and other short-term benefits	\$ 19	\$ 17
Post-employment benefits	8	9
Share option compensation expense	10	7
Compensation expense (recovery) related to Units	6	(1)
	\$ 43	\$ 32

Board of Directors¹

Sheila A. Murray⁽¹⁾

Chair of the Board
Director since 2018

Norman B. Keevil III⁽¹⁾

Vice Chair of the Board
Director since 1997

Donald R. Lindsay⁽¹⁾

President and Chief Executive Officer
Director since 2005

Mayank M. Ashar⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾

Director since 2007

Quan Chong⁽⁵⁾

Director since 2016

Edward C. Dowling⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾

Director since 2012

Eiichi Fukuda⁽⁵⁾

Director since 2016

Toru Higo⁽⁵⁾

Director since 2019

Tracey L. McVicar⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

Director since 2014

Kenneth W. Pickering⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾

Director since 2015

Una M. Power⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

Director since 2017

Timothy R. Snider⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾

Director since 2015

Notes:

- (1) Member of the Executive Committee
- (2) Member of the Audit Committee
- (3) Member of the Compensation & Talent Committee
- (4) Member of the Corporate Governance & Nominating Committee
- (5) Member of the Safety & Sustainability Committee
- (6) Member of the Technical Committee

¹ Directors listed as at February 17, 2021. More information on our directors and officers can be found in our most recent Annual Information Form or in our Management Proxy Circular, which are available on our website at www.teck.com, under our profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, and on the EDGAR section of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission website at www.sec.gov.

Officers¹

Sheila A. Murray

Chair of the Board

Norman B. Keevil III

Vice Chair of the Board

Donald R. Lindsay

President and Chief Executive Officer

Harry M. Conger

Executive Vice President and
Chief Operating Officer

Dale E. Andres²

Senior Vice President, Base Metals

Shehzad Bharmal

Senior Vice President, Base Metals,
North America and Peru

Alex N. Christopher

Senior Vice President, Exploration,
Projects and Technical Services

Réal Foley

Senior Vice President,
Marketing and Logistics

Andrew J. Golding²

Senior Vice President

Nicholas N.P.M. Hooper

Senior Vice President,
Corporate Development

Kieron McFadyen

Senior Vice President, Energy

Ronald A. Millos²

Senior Vice President

Andrew K. Milner

Senior Vice President and Chief
Transformation Officer

H. Fraser Phillips

Senior Vice President, Investor
Relations and Strategic Analysis

Jonathan H. Price

Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Peter C. Rozee

Senior Vice President,
Commercial and Legal Affairs

Robin B. Sheremeta

Senior Vice President, Coal

Marcia M. Smith

Senior Vice President,
Sustainability and External Affairs

Dean C. Winsor

Senior Vice President and
Chief Human Resources Officer

Ian K. Anderson

Vice President, Logistics

Greg J. Brouwer

Vice President, Transformation

Douglas B. Brown

Vice President, Corporate Affairs

Anne J. Chalmers

Vice President, Risk and Security

Amparo Cornejo

Vice President, Chile Sustainability and
Corporate Affairs

Larry M. Davey

Vice President, Maintenance

Sepanta Dorri

Vice President,
Corporate Development

Justine B. Fisher

Vice President and Treasurer

C. Jeffrey Hanman

Vice President, Sustainable
Development, Coal

Amber C. Johnston Billings

Vice President, Communities,
Government Affairs and HSEC
Systems

M. Colin Joudrie

Vice President,
Business Development

Ralph J. Lutes

Vice President, Asia

Scott E. Maloney

Vice President, Environment

Stuart R. McCracken

Vice President,
Exploration and Geoscience

Karla L. Mills

Vice President, Project Development

Douglas J. Powrie

Vice President, Tax

Crystal J. Prystai

Vice President and Corporate
Controller

Amanda R. Robinson

Corporate Secretary

Kalev Ruberg

Vice President and Chief Innovation
Officer

Donald J. Sander

Vice President, Planning and
Innovation, Coal

André D. Stark

Vice President, Marketing

Keith G. Stein²

Vice President, Major Projects

Nikola Uzelac

Vice President, Legal

Alejandro M. Vasquez

Vice President, South America

Lawrence A. Watkins

Vice President, Health and Safety

Scott R. Wilson²

Vice President

¹ Officers listed as at February 17, 2021. More information on our directors and officers can be found in our most recent Annual Information Form or in our Management Proxy Circular, which are available on our website at www.teck.com, under our profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, and on the EDGAR section of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission website at www.sec.gov.

² Each of Messrs. Millos, Andres, Golding, Stein and Wilson are currently in a phased retirement process that is expected to complete by the end of the first quarter 2021.

Corporate Information

2020 Share Prices and Trading Volume

Class B subordinate voting shares–TSX–CAD\$/share

		High	Low	Close	Volume
Q1	\$	23.09	\$ 8.15	\$ 10.67	195,571,072
Q2	\$	16.45	\$ 9.41	\$ 14.22	180,300,330
Q3	\$	20.55	\$ 13.46	\$ 18.54	151,484,186
Q4	\$	24.08	\$ 15.81	\$ 23.10	147,040,684
					674,396,272

Class B subordinate voting shares–NYSE–US\$/share

		High	Low	Close	Volume
Q1	\$	17.77	\$ 5.60	\$ 7.56	87,826,084
Q2	\$	12.27	\$ 6.66	\$ 10.42	66,314,247
Q3	\$	15.60	\$ 10.03	\$ 13.92	54,572,092
Q4	\$	18.94	\$ 11.93	\$ 18.15	62,194,992
					270,907,415

Class A common shares–TSX–CAD\$/share

		High	Low	Close	Volume
Q1	\$	23.33	\$ 9.00	\$ 14.01	468,907
Q2	\$	18.73	\$ 12.75	\$ 16.08	238,408
Q3	\$	22.25	\$ 15.01	\$ 20.75	184,699
Q4	\$	30.00	\$ 18.90	\$ 27.50	192,498
					1,084,512

Stock Exchanges

Our Class A common shares and Class B subordinate voting shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbols TECK.A and TECK.B, respectively.

Our Class B subordinate voting shares are also listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol TECK.

Dividends Declared on Class A and B Shares

Amount per share	Payment Date
\$ 0.05	March 31, 2020
\$ 0.05	June 30, 2020
\$ 0.05	September 30, 2020
\$ 0.05	December 31, 2020

These dividends are eligible for both the Canadian federal and provincial enhanced dividend tax credits.

Shares Outstanding at December 31, 2020

Class A common shares	7,765,503
Class B subordinate voting shares	523,381,420

Annual Meeting

Our annual meeting of shareholders will be held at 12:00 p.m. on April 28, 2021.

Transfer Agents

Inquiries regarding change of address, stock transfers, registered shareholdings, dividends, estate matters, or lost certificates should be directed to our Registrar and Transfer Agent:

AST Trust Company (Canada)
1600 – 1066 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 3X1

AST Trust Company (Canada) provides an AnswerLine Service for the convenience of shareholders:

Toll-free in Canada and the United States
+1.800.387.0825

Outside Canada and the United States
+1.416.682.3860

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TTY: +1.866.703.9077 or +1.718.921.8386

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants
Suite 1400, 250 Howe Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3S7

Annual Information Form

We prepare an Annual Information Form that is filed with the securities commissions or similar bodies in all the provinces of Canada. Copies of our Annual Information Form and annual and quarterly reports are available on request or on our website at www.teck.com, under our profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, and on the EDGAR section of the SEC website at www.sec.gov.

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