

INSIDER TRADING POLICY

April 2016

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This Insider Trading Policy (“Policy”) of Freeport-McMoRan Inc. (“FCX” or “the Company”) and its subsidiaries and its affiliates (collectively, the “Company”) sets forth the general standards for all employees, consultants, officers and directors with respect to engaging in transactions in FCX securities and securities of other publicly traded companies. This Policy explains the prohibitions against “insider trading” based on federal securities laws and establishes FCX’s policies and procedures to promote and monitor compliance with those laws.

About this Policy

Violations of insider trading laws can, and often do, result in criminal investigations, prosecutions, disgorgement of ill-gotten trading profits, fines and prison sentences. Accordingly, your compliance with this Policy is of the utmost importance for both you and FCX.

This Policy describes the prohibition on insider trading applicable to all persons subject to the Policy, and also additional restrictions on individuals who have been informed in writing that they have been designated as “insiders” by the Corporate Secretary. Insiders include members of FCX’s Board of Directors, its officers as well as certain FCX employees who are likely to be in possession of material nonpublic information due to the nature of their work.

This Policy supersedes any previous version of the Policy.

1 SCOPE OF THE POLICY

1.1 Persons Covered

As an employee, consultant, officer or director of the Company this Policy applies to you. The same restrictions that apply to you also apply to members of your immediate family and members of your households and any family members who do not live in your household, but whose transactions in FCX’s securities are directed by you or are subject to your influence or control, such as parents or children who consult with you before they trade in the FCX’s securities (those persons are referred to as “related persons”). This Policy also applies to entities that you influence or control, including corporations, partnerships or trusts.

1.2 Individual Responsibility

Persons subject to this Policy have ethical and legal obligations to maintain the confidentiality of information about FCX and to not engage in transactions in FCX securities while in possession of material nonpublic information (see Section 4 “What is Material Nonpublic Information?”). ***You are responsible for complying with this Policy and ensuring that any of your related persons or any entities you control also comply with this Policy.***

In all cases, the responsibility for determining whether you possess material nonpublic information rests with you. While the Company provides policies, procedures and training on insider trading, no action on the part of the Company, or any employee, consultant, officer or director pursuant to this Policy constitutes legal

advice or insulates you from liability under applicable securities laws. You could be subject to severe legal penalties and disciplinary action by the Company for any conduct prohibited by this Policy or applicable securities laws (see Section 8 “Consequences of Non-Compliance”).

1.3 Transactions Covered

Except as otherwise provided, this Policy applies to all transactions in FCX securities, including common stock, options for common stock and any other securities FCX may issue from time to time, such as preferred stock, warrants and convertible notes and debentures, as well as to derivative securities relating to FCX’s stock, whether or not issued by FCX, such as exchange-traded options. This Policy also applies to transactions that occur after you cease to be an employee, consultant, officer or director of the Company for as long as you are in possession of material nonpublic information.

2 STATEMENT OF POLICY

No person subject to this Policy who is aware of material nonpublic information may directly or indirectly:

- Engage in transactions in FCX securities, except as otherwise specified in this Policy (see Section 3 “Transactions Excluded from Policy”);
- Recommend the purchase or sale of any FCX securities;
- Disclose material nonpublic information to persons (a) within the Company whose jobs do not require them to have that information, or (b) outside of the Company, including family, friends, business associates and investors, unless any such disclosure is made in accordance with FCX’s disclosure and external communications policies; or
- Assist anyone engaged in the above activities.

In addition, no person subject to this Policy who, in the course of working for FCX learns of material nonpublic information about a company with which FCX does business, may trade in that company’s securities until the information becomes public or is no longer material. Such companies include current or prospective customers or suppliers of FCX, companies with which we may be negotiating a major transaction and companies that may be a party to potential corporate transactions, such as an acquisition, investment or sale.

Stock sales or purchases that may seem necessary or justifiable to you for independent reasons (such as the need to raise money for an emergency expenditure), or stock sales or purchases for a small amount, are **NOT** exceptions to this Policy. The securities laws do not recognize any mitigating circumstances. Further, even the appearance of an improper transaction must be avoided to preserve the Company’s reputation for adhering to the highest standards of conduct.

3 TRANSACTIONS EXCLUDED FROM POLICY

This Policy does not apply to the following transactions, except as specifically noted:

3.1 Stock Option Exercises

This Policy does not apply to the exercise of an employee or director stock option or to an award recipient's use of shares delivered or withheld from the exercise to cover the cost of the option exercise or the satisfaction of tax withholding obligations.

However, this Policy does apply to any sale of the underlying stock or to a cashless option exercise through a broker, which entails the sale of a portion of the underlying stock on the market to cover the costs of exercise or the resulting taxes.

3.2 Restricted Stock Unit Awards

This Policy does not apply to the vesting of restricted stock units, or the exercise of a tax withholding right pursuant to which you elect to have FCX withhold shares of stock to satisfy tax withholding obligations upon the vesting of any restricted stock unit.

However, this Policy does apply to any sale of common stock received by you as a result of the vesting.

3.3 Other Similar Company Plan Transactions

Any other purchase of FCX securities from FCX or sale of FCX securities to FCX are not subject to this Policy.

3.4 Bona Fide Gifts

Bona fide gifts of FCX securities are not transactions subject to this Policy, ***unless*** the person making the gift has reason to believe that the recipient intends to sell the FCX securities while the donor is aware of material nonpublic information.

3.5 Transactions

Pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 Plans purchases and sales of FCX securities pursuant to an effective Rule 10b5-1 Plan may be made notwithstanding this Policy. (See section 6 "Rule 10b5-1 Plans" for more information.)

4 WHAT IS "MATERIAL NONPUBLIC" INFORMATION?

"*Material*" information is information that a reasonable investor would consider important in deciding whether to purchase, sell or hold a security, or information that is likely to significantly alter the total mix of publicly available information about the Company. Any information that could reasonably be expected to affect the market price of a security is likely to be considered

material. This determination is subjective and is made based on the facts and circumstances of each particular situation. Material information can be positive or negative and can relate to any aspect of the Company's business or to any type of FCX securities, whether debt, equity or a hybrid. Information that could be considered material to the Company includes, but is not limited to, information regarding:

- Revenues, expenses or earnings, including anticipated results or projections;
- Plans to acquire a company, be acquired or sell a business unit;
- A major change in strategy;
- Plans to open or close a particular operation;
- Plans to expand or reduce operations at a particular mine;
- Exploration plans and nonpublic reserves;
- Changes in dividend policy;
- Developments in significant legal proceedings; and
- An extraordinary item for accounting purposes.

The above list is not exclusive and many other types of information may be considered material, depending on the circumstances. The probability of whether an event will or will not occur affects the determination of whether it is material. The determination of whether information was material will be viewed in hindsight, so any questions concerning the materiality of particular information should be resolved in favor of materiality and trading should be avoided.

"Nonpublic" information is information that is not available to the general public. In order for information to be considered public, it must be widely disseminated in a manner making it generally available to investors, including through the issuance of a press release, a webcast or a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). In addition, even after a public announcement of material information, a reasonable period of time must elapse in order for the market to react to the information. Generally, one full trading day after the public release of material information via the issuance of a press release, a webcast conference call or an SEC filing should elapse before trading.

5 PROHIBITION OF SHORT SALES

Short sales of FCX securities (i.e., the sale of a security that the seller does not own) may evidence an expectation on the part of the seller that the securities will decline in value, and therefore have the potential to signal to the market that the seller lacks confidence in the Company's prospects. In addition, short sales may reduce a seller's incentive to seek to improve the Company's performance. ***For these reasons, short sales of FCX securities are prohibited.***

6 RULE 10b5-1 PLANS

Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 provides a defense from insider trading liability to a person who enters a trading plan for transactions in FCX securities that meets the conditions specified in Rule 10b5-1. A Rule 10b5-1 plan must be entered into at a time when the person is not aware of material nonpublic information. Once the plan is adopted, the person must not exercise any influence over the amount of securities to be traded, the price at which they are to be traded or the date of the trade. The plan must either specify the amount, pricing and timing of transactions in advance or delegate discretion on these matters to an independent third party. A dividend reinvestment plan may be set up as a Rule 10b5-1 plan.

Note: A standing or limit order does not, by itself, qualify as a Rule 10b5-1 plan.

7 ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO INSIDERS

In addition to the prohibitions on insider trading described above, insiders and related persons are subject to additional restrictions on trading. The provisions below will govern to the extent that any such requirement is more restrictive than the requirements set forth above.

7.1 Window Period Requirement

FCX requires that insiders trade in FCX securities only during the period beginning on the second business day following the date of release of a quarterly or annual statement of earnings and ending on the 30th business day following such date (*i.e.*, the 30-day “window period”). FCX will periodically issue detailed guidance and procedures to insiders subject to the window period for trading in FCX securities. Trading during a window period minimizes the potential violation of insider trading laws because material financial information has just been released to the public. From time to time, insiders may also be advised that no trading will be permitted until further notice (generally known as a “black-out period”).

7.2 Hedging and Other Derivative Transactions

Transactions in publicly traded options are generally short-term in nature and may give the public the perception that insiders are not focused on the long-term performance of the Company. Certain forms of hedging transactions are complex, may be perceived negatively by the public and can present unique insider trading risks. Accordingly, insiders are prohibited from engaging in such transactions.

7.3 Margin Accounts and Pledging

Insiders may not purchase FCX securities on margin, borrow against any account in which FCX securities are held, or pledge FCX securities as collateral for a loan, except that such insiders may pledge FCX securities as collateral for a loan (not including margin debt) if they have the financial capacity to repay the loan without resort to the pledged securities. Insiders who wish to pledge FCX securities as collateral for a loan must notify the Corporate Secretary prior to the execution of documents evidencing the proposed pledge.

7.4 Standing and Limit Orders

Standing and limit orders, except under approved Rule 10b5-1 plans (see Section 7.6 “Rule 10b5-1 Plans”), create heightened risks for insider trading violations similar to the use of margin accounts. There is no control over the timing of purchases or sales that result from standing instructions to a broker, and as a result the broker could execute a transaction when an insider is in possession of material nonpublic information. FCX therefore discourages insiders from placing standing or limit orders on FCX securities other than for short durations within a window period.

7.5 Section 16 and Rule 144 Restrictions and Reporting

The federal securities laws, including Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, impose additional trading restrictions and reporting obligations on executive officers, directors and holders of more than 10% of any class of equity security of FCX.

Note: FCX will notify you if you are subject to these additional restrictions and reporting requirements.

7.6 Rule 10b5-1 Plans

All Rule 10b5-1 plans must be adopted during a window period and pre-cleared in advance by the Corporate Secretary. Trades executed pursuant to a pre-cleared Rule 10b5-1 plan do not require further approval and are not subject to the Company’s window period, as Rule 10b5-1 provides an affirmative defense from insider trading liability under the federal securities laws for trading plans that meet certain requirements. Any dividend reinvestment plan must be set up as a Rule 10b5-1 plan; however, Section 16 insiders may not establish such a plan.

Note: A standing or limit order does not, by itself, qualify as a Rule 10b5-1 plan.

7.7 Trading in Commodities and Metals Futures

Trading in futures of certain commodities and metals, such as copper, gold, molybdenum, cobalt, silver, oil and gas, may reflect a short-term profit motive that is inconsistent with the best interests of the Company. For these reasons, insiders are prohibited from engaging in trading in futures on the commodities and metals listed in this section pertaining to major business activities of the Company.

8 CONSEQUENCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Federal and state securities laws prohibit the purchase or sale of securities while aware of material nonpublic information as well as the disclosure of material nonpublic information to others who then trade in a company’s securities (sometimes called “tipping”). Insider trading violations are pursued vigorously by the SEC, U.S. Attorneys and state enforcement authorities

as well as the laws of foreign jurisdictions. Punishment for insider trading violations is severe, and may include significant fines and imprisonment.

Failure to comply with this Policy may also subject you to Company-imposed sanctions, including disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment, whether or not the failure to comply with this Policy results in a violation of law. A violation of law, or even questionable conduct leading to federal investigation that does not result in prosecution, can tarnish an individual's reputation and irreparably damage a career.

Violations of insider trading laws can, and often do, result in criminal investigations, prosecutions, disgorgement of ill-gotten trading profits, fines and prison sentences. Accordingly, your compliance with this Policy is of the utmost importance for both you and the Company.

9 ASKING QUESTIONS AND REPORTING CONCERNS

It is your obligation to understand and comply with this Policy. If you are concerned that a policy has been violated, or have any questions about this Policy, you should discuss it with FCX's Corporate Secretary or the FCX Compliance Department.

You may discuss questions or report concerns to:

- The Company's Corporate Secretary, directly:
 - Douglas Currault at 602-366-8093 (email: Douglas_Currault@fmi.com)
- The next level of management;
- The manager responsible for the area concerned;
- Your local Compliance Officer;
- One of our designated Compliance Officers:
 - Compliance_Officer@fmi.com
- Our FCX Compliance Line via phone (phone number for your geographic location is available on your local intranet site; anonymous reporting is allowed, except for Spain*); or
- Email the Global Compliance Team at compliance@fmi.com

Note: *The Company will not tolerate retaliation against any employee who reasonably and in good faith raises a question or concern about the Company's business practices or compliance with applicable laws or regulations, or utilizes the FCX Compliance Line.*

10 RELATED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Please see the below list of related policies and procedures:

- [Principles of Business Conduct](#)
- [Disclosure Policies](#)
- [External Communication Policy](#)

* Spain's Data Protection Act (Organic Law 15/1999 on the Protection of Personal Data) prohibits anonymous reporting.