



紫金礦業集團股份有限公司
ZIJIN MINING GROUP COMPANY LIMITED*

(a joint stock limited company incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)

(A Share Stock Code : 601899 H Share Stock Code : 2899)

Annual Report 2023

**為人類美好生活
提供低碳礦物原料**

**Providing the Materials that Improve
Standards of Living in a Low Carbon Future**

* For identification purpose only

阿根廷3Q鹽湖鋰礦 |
Tres Quebradas Salar

Our Purpose: Mining for a Better Society

Our Goal: To Be a Green, High-tech, Leading Global Mining Company

Zijin Spirit: Perseverance, Entrepreneurship, Innovation



"Garden style" Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine in Serbia

CONTENTS

2	Corporate Information
6	Financial Highlights
8	Chairman’s Statement
12	Executive Summary
20	Brief Biography of Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management and Company Secretaries
28	Resources and Reserves
37	Operations
48	Management Discussion and Analysis
84	Report of the Directors
118	Report of the Independent Directors
130	Report of the Supervisory Committee
137	Sustainability
163	Corporate Governance Report
185	Auditor’s Report
191	Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
194	Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
196	Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
198	Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
200	Company Statement of Financial Position
202	Company Statement of Profit or Loss
203	Company Statement of Changes in Equity
205	Company Statement of Cash Flows
207	Notes to Financial Statements

Corporate Information

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Chen Jinghe (*Chairman*)
Zou Laichang (*Vice-chairman and president*)
Lin Hongfu
Lin Hongying
Xie Xionghui
Wu Jianhui

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Li Jian

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

He Fulong (*Convener of Independent Directors*)
Mao Jingwen
Li Changqing
Suen Man Tak
Bo Shao Chuan
Wu Xiaomin

SUPERVISORS

Lin Shuiqing
Liu Wenhong
Cao Sanxing
Qiu Shujin
Lin Yan

AUDIT AND INTERNAL CONTROL COMMITTEE

Li Changqing (*Chief officer*)
Wu Xiaomin (*Deputy officer*)
He Fulong
Bo Shao Chuan
Suen Man Tak

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

He Fulong (*Chief officer*)
Suen Man Tak
Bo Shao Chuan
Li Jian
Chen Jinghe

STRATEGIC AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ESG) COMMITTEE

Chen Jinghe (*Chief officer*)
Zou Laichang (*Deputy officer*)
Lin Hongfu
Mao Jingwen
He Fulong
Bo Shao Chuan
Li Jian
Xie Xionghui
Wu Jianhui

EXECUTION AND INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Chen Jinghe (*Chief officer*)
Zou Laichang (*Deputy officer*)
Lin Hongfu
Lin Hongying
Xie Xionghui
Wu Jianhui

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Chen Jinghe
Xie Xionghui

JOINT COMPANY SECRETARIES (HONG KONG)

Zhang Yan (*Appointed on 8 January 2023*)
Ho Kin Wai (*Appointed on 8 January 2023*)

LEGAL ADDRESS AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN THE PRC

1 Zijin Road, Shanghang County, Fujian Province, the PRC

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

Unit 7503A, Level 75, International Commerce Centre
1 Austin Road West, Kowloon, Hong Kong

LEGAL CONSULTANT OF THE COMPANY (HONG KONG LAWS)

DeHeng Law Offices (Hong Kong) LLP

AUDITOR

PRC Auditor:
Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP

HONG KONG H SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited
Shops 1712–1716, 17th Floor, Hopewell Centre
183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong

WEBSITE

www.zjky.cn

STOCK CODE

Hong Kong Stock Exchange: 02899
Shanghai Stock Exchange: 601899

Corporate Information *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

DEFINITION

In this report, unless otherwise indicated in the context, the following expressions have the meanings set out below:

A Share(s)	The domestic share(s) issued by the Company to domestic investors with a nominal value of RMB0.10 each, which are listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange
Altynken	Altynken Limited Liability Company, a subsidiary of the Company
Ashele Copper	Xinjiang Habahe Ashele Copper Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Aurora	AGM Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Bayannur Zijin	Bayannur Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Bisha	Bisha Mining Share Company, a subsidiary of the Company
Board, Board of Directors	The board of Directors of the Company
CAD	Canadian dollar, the lawful currency of Canada
COMMUS	La Compagnie Minière de Musonoie Global Société par Actions Simplifiée, a subsidiary of the Company
Company, Group, Zijin, Zijin Mining	Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park	Xiamen Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
CSRC	China Securities Regulatory Commission
Director(s)	The director(s) of the Company
DR Congo	The Democratic Republic of the Congo
Duobaoshan Copper Industry	Heilongjiang Duobaoshan Copper Industry Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Ernst and Young	Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP
Fujian Zijin Copper	Fujian Zijin Copper Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
FZU Zijin Hydrogen Power	FZU Zijin Hydrogen Power Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Gold Mountains (H.K.)	Gold Mountains (H.K.) International Mining Company Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Guizhou Zijin	Guizhou Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
H Share(s)	The overseas-listed foreign invested share(s) in the Company's share capital, with a nominal value of RMB0.10 each, which are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange
Heilongjiang Zijin Copper	Heilongjiang Zijin Copper Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
HKD	Hong Kong dollar, the lawful currency of Hong Kong
Hong Kong	The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China
Hong Kong Stock Exchange	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
Hunchun Zijin	Hunchun Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Ivanhoe	Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.
Jilin Zijin Copper	Jilin Zijin Copper Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Jinxiang Lithium	Jinxiang Lithium Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Julong Copper	Tibet Julong Copper Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Kamoa Copper, Kamoa	Kamoa Copper S.A.
Liex	Liex S.A., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Listing Rules	The Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
Longking	Fujian Longking Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Longnan Zijin	Longnan Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Longxing	Longxing Limited Liability Company, a subsidiary of the Company
Luoyang Kunyu	Luoyang Kunyu Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Makeng Mining	Fujian Makeng Mining Co., Ltd., an associate of the Company
Minxi Xinghang	Minxi Xinghang State-owned Assets Investment Company Limited, a substantial shareholder of the Company
Norton	Norton Gold Fields Pty Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Papua New Guinea	Independent State of Papua New Guinea
PRC, China	The People's Republic of China
RMB	Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC
Science	Science Environmental Protection Co., Ltd., an associate of the Company

Corporate Information *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Serbia Zijin Copper	Serbia Zijin Copper Doo, a subsidiary of the Company
Serbia Zijin Mining	Serbia Zijin Mining Doo, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
SFO	Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap.571 of the laws of Hong Kong)
Shanghai Stock Exchange	Shanghai Stock Exchange
Shanxi Zijin	Shanxi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Sino-Zijin	Sino-Zijin Resources Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Solaris	Solaris Resources Inc.
Supervisor(s)	The supervisor(s) of the Company
Supervisory Committee	The supervisory committee of the Company
United States, US	The United States of America
Urad Rear Banner Zijin	Urad Rear Banner Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
USD, US dollar	United States dollar, the lawful currency of the United States
Wancheng Commercial	Wancheng Commercial Dongshengmiao Co., Ltd., an associate of the Company
Xinjiang Jinbao	Xinjiang Jinbao Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Xinjiang Zijin Non-ferrous	Xinjiang Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Xinyi Zijin	Xinyi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.
Zeravshan	Joint Venture Zeravshan Limited Liability Company, a subsidiary of the Company
Zhaojin Mining	Zhaojin Mining Industry Co., Ltd., an associate of the Company
Zijin America	Zijin (America) Gold Mining Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Copper	Zijin Copper Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Copper Foil	Fujian Zijin Copper Foil Technology Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Finance	Zijin Mining Group Finance Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Gold Smelting	Zijin Mining Group Gold Smelting Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Zijin International Trading	Zijin International Trading Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Lithium	Fujian Zijin Lithium Materials Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Southwest Geological Exploration	Zijin Mining Group Southwest Geological Exploration Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Yinhui	Luoyang Zijin Yinhui Gold Refinery Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Zhikong	Zijin Zhikong (Xiamen) Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Zinc	Xinjiang Zijin Zinc Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Zilong Mining	Tibet Zilong Mining Co., Ltd., an associate of the Company

Corporate Information *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

GENERAL

Zijin Mining Group Company Limited* (formerly known as Fujian Zijin Mining Industry Company Limited*) was incorporated on 6 September 2000 with the approval of the People's Government of Fujian Province as a joint stock limited company in the PRC by Minxi Xinghang State-owned Assets Investment Company Limited, Shanghang County Jinshan Trading Company Limited, Xinhua Industrial Group Company Limited, Fujian Xinhua Engineering Company Limited, Xiamen Hengxing Group Company Limited, Fujian Xinhua Department Store Company Limited, Fujian Gold Group Company Limited and Fujian Minxi Geologist as its promoters.

In December 2003, the Company was listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The Company was the first Mainland gold production enterprise listed overseas. As at 31 December 2023, the registered capital of the Company was RMB2,632,657,124; the number of issued shares was 26,326,571,240, comprising 5,736,940,000 H Shares, representing about 21.79% of the total issued shares, and 20,589,631,240 A Shares, representing about 78.21% of the total issued shares.

Zijin Mining is a sizeable multinational mining group dedicated to exploration and development of copper, gold, zinc, lithium, silver, molybdenum and other metallic mineral resources globally, research, design and application of mining engineering, etc., providing the materials that improve standards of living in a low carbon future.

The future operation and financial figures (if any) in this report are goals of the Company and shall not constitute profit forecast of the Company. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to achieve such goals or not. In light of the risks and uncertainties, the inclusion of forward-looking statements in this report should not be regarded as or constitute any representations or actual commitment by the Board or the Company to investors that the plans and objectives in this report will be achieved, and investors should not place undue reliance on such statements. The Company does not undertake any obligations to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or information in this report, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless so required by applicable securities laws and regulations.

This report is written in both Chinese and English. In case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.

Any discrepancies between the last digits of the total number and those of the sum of individual items in this report are mainly due to rounding.

Financial Highlights

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

In this annual report, unless otherwise stated, monetary units are denominated in Renminbi (“RMB”).

2019 TO 2023 FINANCIAL INFORMATION AS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHINA ACCOUNTING STANDARDS FOR BUSINESS ENTERPRISES (“CAS”) AND THE RELATED LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

For the year ended 31 December

RMB

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
OPERATING INCOME	293,403,242,878	270,328,998,459	225,102,488,592	171,501,338,490	136,097,978,018
Less: Operating costs	247,024,066,519	227,784,282,577	190,351,121,555	151,070,863,441	120,582,627,749
Taxes and surcharges	4,850,142,201	4,267,630,167	3,459,679,898	2,499,195,383	1,874,141,394
Selling expenses	766,391,252	619,893,797	412,272,620	427,684,618	574,433,782
Administrative expenses	7,522,988,740	6,264,990,220	5,308,536,279	3,845,610,597	3,689,326,869
Research and development expenses	1,566,908,894	1,231,551,616	770,661,326	582,514,953	476,341,941
Finance expenses	3,268,491,732	1,904,994,525	1,496,475,674	1,784,243,603	1,466,849,459
Add: Other income	541,738,816	484,638,917	350,771,492	342,312,056	290,839,484
Investment income/(losses)	3,490,901,336	2,874,143,505	1,691,601,136	(522,067,721)	34,406,224
Including: Share of profits of associates and joint ventures	3,697,642,136	3,743,044,810	1,627,111,396	209,744,927	96,011,495
(Losses)/Gains on changes in fair value	(18,623,744)	(255,492,467)	(231,864,044)	342,356,736	(59,752,112)
(Credit impairment losses)/Reversal of credit impairment losses	(133,716,566)	(329,409,918)	578,093,599	130,622,540	(65,619,609)
Impairment losses on assets	(385,330,847)	(78,711,813)	(598,022,432)	(357,114,009)	(368,381,596)
Gains/(Losses) on disposal of non-current assets	37,310,469	(5,217,763)	(7,815,800)	12,407,033	(23,675,053)
OPERATING PROFIT	31,936,533,004	30,945,606,018	25,086,505,191	11,239,742,530	7,242,074,162
Add: Non-operating income	120,048,593	108,391,606	178,088,257	138,757,205	50,080,938
Less: Non-operating expenses	769,110,228	1,061,146,651	470,782,956	532,472,561	317,876,334
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	31,287,471,369	29,992,850,973	24,793,810,492	10,846,027,174	6,974,278,766
Less: Income tax expenses	4,747,871,900	5,225,640,850	5,194,172,140	2,387,988,221	1,913,374,082
NET PROFIT	26,539,599,469	24,767,210,123	19,599,638,352	8,458,038,953	5,060,904,684
Attributable to owners of the parent	21,119,419,571	20,042,045,977	15,672,870,591	6,508,553,913	4,283,957,365
Attributable to non-controlling interests	5,420,179,898	4,725,164,146	3,926,767,761	1,949,485,040	776,947,319
Subtotal of other comprehensive income, net of tax	4,254,887,343	3,629,316,354	942,126,558	774,643,629	1,289,614,297
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	30,794,486,812	28,396,526,477	20,541,764,910	9,232,682,582	6,350,518,981
Attributable to:					
Owners of the parent	24,990,024,550	22,893,968,085	17,069,728,215	7,825,158,001	5,488,413,806
Non-controlling interests	5,804,462,262	5,502,558,392	3,472,036,695	1,407,524,581	862,105,175

Financial Highlights *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

As at 31 December

	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Assets and liabilities					
Total assets	343,005,706	306,044,139	208,594,678	182,313,250	123,830,947
Total liabilities	204,642,910	181,588,694	115,697,508	107,716,809	66,751,349
Non-controlling interests	30,856,853	35,512,665	21,862,802	18,057,887	5,893,633
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	107,505,943	88,942,780	71,034,368	56,538,554	51,185,965

LIQUIDITY

	2023 RMB'000	2022 RMB'000	2021 RMB'000	2020 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000
Cash and cash equivalents	17,692,467	19,666,679	13,631,265	11,786,686	6,085,591
Current ratio (%)	92.2	111.91	93.6	83.5	85.7
Trade receivables turnover (days)	10.86	7.14	2.95	2.26	2.66

Chairman's Statement

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

“
In this era full of glory and dreams, let us continue to unleash the passion of ‘perseverance, entrepreneurship and innovation’, seize every moment, strive hard and make joint efforts to realise Zijin’s grand global mining dream!
 ”

Mr. Chen Jinghe is the founder and core leader of Zijin Mining. Since 1993, he has been continuously serving as the key leader of the Company. He is currently the chairman of the Company, a professor grade senior engineer, an expert entitled to special allowance from the State Council, and the head of the State Key Laboratory of Comprehensive Utilisation of Low-grade Refractory Gold Ores. He also serves as a vice-president of China Mining Association, China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association, China Gold Association, a vice-chairman of China Occupational Safety & Health Association, as well as a board member of the World Gold Council. He has attained remarkable achievements in geological prospecting, comprehensive utilisation of low-grade refractory resources, large-scale development and other aspects associated with key engineering technological innovation and engineering management. He pioneered the “five-stage life-of-mine project management procedure by in-house capabilities” mining engineering technology management model, which has been promoted and applied both at home and abroad, achieving significant economic and social benefits.



Dear shareholders, investors and friends who care about and pay attention to Zijin Mining:

The auspicious energy is coming from the east, and the golden dragon is rising up into the sky! On behalf of Zijin Mining, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for your care, support and guidance!

2023 marks the 30th anniversary of Zijin Mining. Starting as a modest small county-level enterprise, through three decades of rapid growth, Zijin Mining has made tremendous leaps, evolving into a Fortune 500 company and a globally renowned large-scale multinational metal mining group. After three decades of thriving in harmony, Zijin Mining now stands in the full bloom of its prime, entering a new era of development and arriving at an important platform to take off towards further growth.

Chairman's Statement *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

In the past year, geopolitical influences intensified, global economic growth further slowed down. The overall performance of the mining industry declined significantly. The new term of management of Zijin Mining put forward the master work directive of “improving quality, reducing costs, boosting profitability”. With perseverance, entrepreneurship and innovation, the Company achieved a “good start” in the second stage of Zijin’s new decade despite the unfavourable environment. The Company’s main mineral products, such as copper and gold, continued to grow and advanced side by side. Among the world’s leading mining companies, Zijin Mining stands out as one of the few demonstrating continued year-on-year growth. The Company is the only enterprise in Asia and China to surpass the remarkable milestone of producing over 1 million tonnes of mine-produced copper. The Company’s output of main mineral products and economic indicators maintained a position among the top ten globally and its rankings have been improved. The net profit attributable to owners of the parent amounted to RMB21.1 billion, representing an increase of 5.38% compared with the same period last year; net cash flows from operating activities were RMB36.9 billion, representing an increase of 28.5% compared with the same period last year. The Company’s global mainstream ESG ratings have been fully upgraded, placing the Company in the first tier of the global mining industry. Despite an extremely severe market background, the Company’s market value has significantly increased, and its market value has been highly recognised by investors, which is commendable. Zijin Mining is striding into a new period of development, striving to build global competitiveness and providing the materials that improve standards of living in a low carbon future.

LEVERAGING THE ADVANTAGES OF WORLD-CLASS ASSETS AND EMBRACING THE GLOBAL ENERGY TRANSITION

We actively integrate our own development with the destiny of all mankind, placing a strong emphasis on addressing climate change and attach great importance to the crucial role of mineral resources such as copper and lithium in the energy transition. The Company’s three world-class copper mine assets, namely the Kamoa-Kakula Copper Mine in the DR Congo, the Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine and the Bor Copper Mine in Serbia and the Julong Copper Mine in Tibet, continue to increase output and efficiency. The newly acquired Zhunuo Copper Mine in Tibet and the Kharmagtai Copper and Gold Mine in Mongolia are progressing in an orderly manner. The construction of the Tres Quebradas Salar in Argentina, the Lakkor Tso Salar in Tibet and phase 1 of the Xiangyuan Lithium Mine in Hunan advanced smoothly. The Company has been invited to lead the exploration and development of the northeast part of the world-class Manono Lithium Mine. The development momentum of the “two lakes, two mines” lithium segment is strong, which will help the Company become one of the most important lithium producers globally within five years. The preliminary work of the world-class Jinzhai Molybdenum Mine in Anhui Province is accelerating, and it will become the world’s largest molybdenum-producing mine.

Faced with global uncertainties and currency oversupply, gold is the “ballast stone” of financial security. We have a batch of world-class gold assets such as the Rosebel Gold Mine in Suriname and the Buriticá Gold Mine in Colombia. The Porgera Gold Mine in Papua New Guinea, one of the world’s top 10 gold mines, has resumed production. Coupled with the construction of a batch of medium-sized gold mines, the Company’s gold output will achieve continuous rapid growth.

Mineral resources are the most core assets of mining companies. Zijin Mining has a strong resource base. At present, the Company’s retained resources on equity basis include approximately 75 million tonnes of copper, approximately 3 thousand tonnes of gold, over 10 million tonnes of zinc (lead), approximately 15 thousand tonnes of silver and over 13 million tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent. Supported by world-class resources, we plan to produce 1.11 million tonnes of mine-produced copper, 73.5 tonnes of mine-produced gold, 470 thousand tonnes of mine-produced zinc (lead) and 25 thousand tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent in 2024. We are formulating a new “Five-Year Plan” and strive to achieve the strategic goal of “becoming a green, high-tech, leading global mining company” ahead of schedule.

Chairman's Statement *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

ADHERING TO GREEN, LOW-CARBON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TO DRIVE THE REALISATION OF THE COMPANY'S VALUE

"Mining for a Better Society". As an important global green mineral material producer, we prioritise the improvement of ESG performance in business ethics, environment and ecology, response to climate change, occupational health and safety, human rights, employees, communities and responsible supply chains. We adhere to the concept of common development and promote the joint enhancement of corporate value, market value, employees and stakeholders value as well as community and social value. In the past three years, our global social contribution has reached approximately RMB150 billion, and our accumulative dividends distributed to global investors will exceed RMB17 billion, striving to make shareholders, society and stakeholders benefit extensively from the existence of Zijin Mining.

We abide by international human rights standards and have an inclusive, diverse and localised global employee team. We strive to provide the best possible opportunities for value creation to 55,000 employees and 30,000 collaborators from 76 countries and regions around the world. We regard the "right to life" as the greatest human right, and high-quality safe development is the inevitable choice for mining enterprises. However, it is heartbreaking that in the past year, the Company's safety situation was exceptionally severe, with multiple safety incidents occurring among construction project subcontractors, exposing a large gap of the Company from intrinsic safety. We will deeply learn from the lessons by fully benchmarking against international advanced practices, anchoring the goal of "zero fatalities", reshaping the safety management system to resolutely fight the battle of production safety. We should not only achieve excellence in production and operation but also strive for ultra-excellence in safe development.

Mining engineering is essentially geotechnical engineering, which can be highly synergistic with environmental protection and ecology. We have established numerous green mine reconstruction projects with pleasant appearance globally. We build ecological and environmental protection systems with high standards, and our global mines are equipped with online monitoring systems in the downstream, which are supervised by the governments or third parties entrusted by the governments. We conduct ecological restoration starting from the mine construction phase rather than following the traditional Western approach of "reclamation" after mining operations conclude. Ecological and environmental protection has become a beautiful business card for Zijin's global development. We promote clean energy such as wind, solar and hydropower, energy storage, hydrogen energy and advanced material industry in our global projects, increase decarbonisation efforts and strive to fulfil Zijin's commitments to carbon peak by 2029, emission reduction per unit of manufacturing value added, and carbon neutrality by 2050, discharging the responsibility of a global corporate citizen.

ADVANCING THE GLOBAL STRATEGIC LAYOUT AND ENHANCING GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS

Mining industry is a fundamental industry of the national economy, and mineral resources are the material basis for human survival. Due to the diversity in the Earth's metallogenic geological processes, the distribution of mineral resources is extremely uneven. It is an inevitable choice to allocate resources globally to meet the needs of human society's survival and development. Despite the rising global geopolitical risks and uncertainties, China's economic structural adjustment, and the trend of traditional energy and base metal demand reaching the peak, benefiting from the global "dual carbon" policy drive, the brewing explosion of artificial intelligence, the growth of demand from emerging economies, the huge market, resilience and potential of China's economy and the widespread demand for the development of new quality productive forces, the demand market for minerals such as copper and lithium is becoming more mature. In the context of global currency oversupply, the value preservation property of gold becomes more prominent. Mineral resources will remain the most important material foundation in the new energy era and will have a bright future.

As an important participant in the global mining market, Zijin Mining possesses a batch of world-class copper, gold, lithium and molybdenum mineral assets. It has strong and continuously growing actual production capacity, excellent operating performance and cash flows, self-developed "five-stage life-of-mine project management procedure by in-house capabilities" system technology and engineering capabilities, highly-efficient and low-cost self-initiated exploration and successful development practices, a highly loyal and professional mining management team and employee and collaborator team. We have initially formed comparative competitive advantages and global competitiveness. With the strong support of global shareholders, investors and stakeholders, we firmly believe that Zijin Mining's future will certainly be even better.

Chairman's Statement *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

On the road ahead, encountering rains and storms is common. We should also recognise that geopolitics is increasingly affecting the normal global economic growth, and global uncertainties are significantly increasing, which will have an important impact on the mining industry, an indispensable basic and critical industry. Supply chain security has aroused high concern among major powers globally. Resource nationalism is on the rise. Non-market factors are bringing new risks to mining investments. However, as long as we adhere to the concept of common development, fully implement the practice of making stakeholders benefit extensively from the existence of Zijin Mining, and comprehensively enhance the Company's risk resistance capability, we will surely be able to cope with risks and challenges.

2024 is a critical year for the current Board of Directors and management to carry forward the past and forge ahead into the future, as well as the first year of the new "Five-Year Plan". We will take "striving for excellence, reform and innovation, high adaptability and risk control" as the overall principles, further implement the master work directive of "improving quality, reducing costs, boosting profitability", vigorously break through "the major tension between the increasing globalisation and restrictive domestic mindset and management style", resolutely fight the battle of production safety, and effectively curb the rising cost trend. We will adhere to the development strategy of prioritising strategic mineral resources and mining as the main business, stimulate the core competitiveness of scientific and technological innovation, enhance total factor productivity, foster and shape new momentum and advantages for the development of new quality productive forces in the mining industry, empower the mining industry, a traditional industry, with mechanisation, automation, intelligence and digital information. We will focus on solving the issues of caving mining method, mining at plateaus, deep underground mining and processing and refining technologies for low-grade resources. We will plan ahead for the development in the next five years, fully increase the development efforts of existing mineral resources, transform resource advantages into economic value, adhere to the global development strategy, further enhance ESG performance with international standards, build new metallurgical material supply bases, attach great importance to risk control and achieve significant increases in resources, production capacity and efficiency, creating greater value for the society and investors and contributing "Zijin power" to global economic growth and green development!

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Chen Jinghe
Chairman

Executive Summary

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

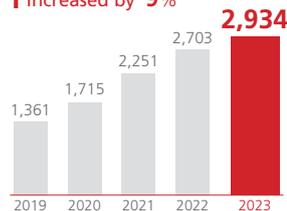
Zijin Mining is a sizeable multinational mining group dedicated to exploration and development of copper, gold, zinc, lithium, silver, molybdenum and other metallic mineral resources globally, research, design and application of mining engineering, etc., providing the materials that improve standards of living in a low carbon future.

KEY FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Operating income

(RMB100 million)

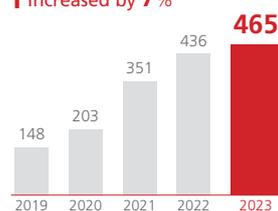
↑ Increased by 9%



EBITDA

(RMB100 million)

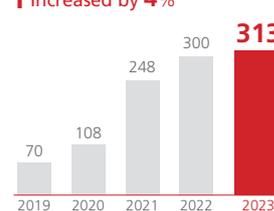
↑ Increased by 7%



Profit before tax

(RMB100 million)

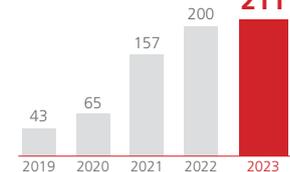
↑ Increased by 4%



Net profit attributable to owners of the parent

(RMB100 million)

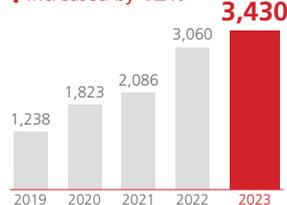
↑ Increased by 5%



Total assets

(RMB100 million)

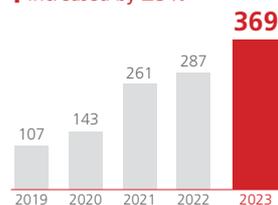
↑ Increased by 12%



Cash flows from operating activities

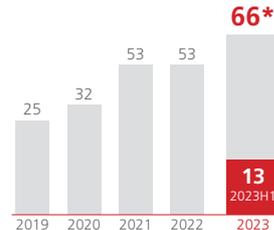
(RMB100 million)

↑ Increased by 29%



Dividend

(RMB100 million)



0.8 ↑ 5.26%

Basic earnings per share (RMB/ share)

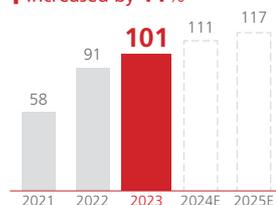
*Such amount included the completed profit distribution of RMB1.314 billion for the six months ended 30 June 2023. The profit distribution proposal for the year ended 31 December 2023 is subject to the consideration at the 2023 annual general meeting

2023 PRODUCTION AND 2024-2025 PRODUCTION GUIDANCE

Mine-produced copper

(10,000 tonnes)

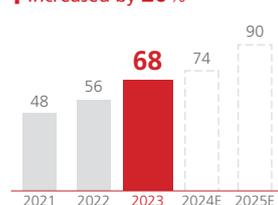
↑ Increased by 11%



Mine-produced gold

(tonne)

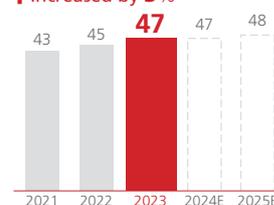
↑ Increased by 20%



Mine-produced zinc (lead)

(10,000 tonnes)

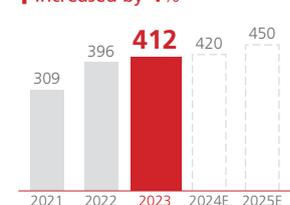
↑ Increased by 3%



Mine-produced silver

(tonne)

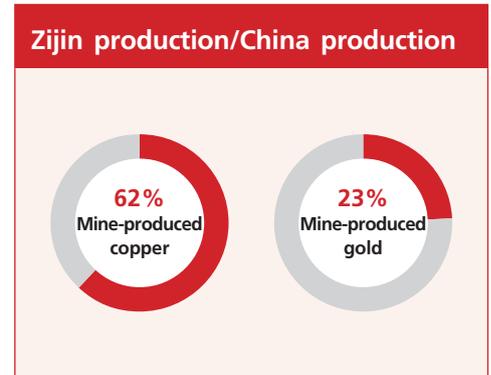
↑ Increased by 4%



Executive Summary *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

	2023	2024E	2025E
Mine-produced copper/million tonnes	1.01	1.11	1.17
Mine-produced gold/tonne	68	73.5	90
Mine-produced zinc (lead)/thousand tonnes	470	470	480
Mine-produced silver/tonne	412	420	450
Lithium carbonate equivalent/thousand tonnes	2.9	25	120
Mine-produced molybdenum/thousand tonnes	8.1	9	16



Note: In light of the complexity and volatility in market environment, the plan stated herein is for indicative purpose only, and it is uncertain and does not constitute any commitment to the realisation of the production volumes. The Company may adjust the plan based on changes in actual circumstances. Investors are advised to pay attention to the relevant risks.

IMPORTANT INCREMENTAL PROJECTS

Copper/Cu

- The technological upgrade and expansion projects of the Lower Zone of the Ćukaru Peki Copper (Gold) Mine and the Bor Copper Mine in Serbia jointly enabled the Company to become the second-largest producer of mine-produced copper in Europe in 2023; by 2025, the total production capacity of mine-produced copper is expected to reach 300 thousand tonnes per annum
- The phase 3 mining and processing project of the Kamo a Copper Mine in the DR Congo is expected to be completed and commence production in the second quarter of 2024. The copper production capacity will increase to above 600 thousand tonnes per annum. The 500-thousand-tonne-per-annum blister copper smelter is on schedule for commissioning in the

fourth quarter of 2024. The Company will continue to study and promote new production expansion plan for the project

- The phase 2 upgrade and expansion project of Julong Copper in Tibet has been approved by relevant authorities. After completion of construction and reaching the designated production capacity, the overall annual ore mining and processing volume will exceed 100 million tonnes, and the annual output of mine-produced copper will reach 300 thousand to 350 thousand tonnes. It is expected to become the largest copper mine in China in terms of mining and processing scale and the largest standalone copper mine in terms of

mining and processing scale in the world being put into production in this century

- The Zhunuo Copper Mine in Tibet is planned to be built into a copper mine with an output of 99 thousand tonnes of mine-produced copper
- After the completion of construction and reaching the designated production capacity, the overall annual production capacity of mining project of orebody no. II of the Tongshan Copper Mine of Duobaoshan Copper Industry is expected to increase to 120 thousand tonnes

Executive Summary *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Gold/Au

- After upgrade and expansion project completes construction and reaches the designated production capacity, the Rosebel Gold Mine in Suriname is expected to form a production capacity of 10 tonnes of mine-produced gold per annum
- After production resumption and reaching the designated production capacity, the average annual output of mine-produced gold of the Porgera Gold Mine in Papua New Guinea will reach 21 tonnes, and the annual output of gold on equity basis shared by the Company will be approximately 5 tonnes
- The 2-thousand-tonnes/day mining and processing project of the Jinshan Gold Mine of Longnan Zijin entered the trial production stage
- The Sawaya'erdun Gold Mine is designed to adopt open-pit mining followed by underground mining. After the completion of construction of the open-pit mining and reaching the designated production capacity, the average annual output of gold will be approximately 3.3 tonnes. After the completion of construction of the underground mining and reaching the designated production capacity, the average annual output of gold will be approximately 2.4 tonnes

- After the completion of construction and reaching the designated production capacity, the Haiyu Gold Mine is expected to produce approximately 15 to 20 tonnes of gold per year. It is expected to become the largest gold mine in China. The actual interest in the Haiyu Gold Mine held by the Company is approximately 44% (including 20% equity interest in Zhaojin Mining)

Molybdenum/Mo

- Preliminary preparations for the Jinzhai Molybdenum Mine in Anhui are accelerating. It has the potential to become the world's largest molybdenum mine

Lithium/Li

The Company's total lithium carbonate equivalent production capacity is expected to reach 120 to 150 thousand tonnes by 2025, striving to become one of the most important lithium producers globally in the next five years

- After the full completion of construction and reaching the designated production capacity, the Lakkor Tso Salar in Tibet is expected to form a production capacity of lithium hydroxide of 40 thousand to 50 thousand tonnes per annum

- After the completion of construction and reaching the designated production capacity, the 5-million-tonne mining and processing project of the Xiangyuan Hard Rock Lithium Polymetallic Mine in Hunan is expected to form a production capacity of lithium carbonate equivalent of approximately 30 thousand tonnes per annum

- After the full completion of construction and reaching the designated production capacity, the Tres Quebradas Salar in Argentina is expected to form a production capacity of lithium carbonate of 40 thousand to 60 thousand tonnes per annum

- The Company has been invited to lead the exploration and development of the northeast part of the Manono Lithium Mine in the DR Congo, a world-class lithium mine

Silver/Ag

- Output of mine-produced silver was leading in China. Following the acceleration of production capacity expansion and commencement of production of the Julong Copper Mine, the Tongshan Copper Mine of Duobaoshan Copper Industry and other mines, the output of associated mine-produced silver will increase comprehensively

Executive Summary *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

RESOURCES AND RESERVES

	Copper/ Million tonnes	Gold/ Tonne	Zinc (lead)/ Million tonnes	Lithium carbonate/ Million tonnes	Silver/ Tonne	Molybdenum/ Million tonnes
Reserves	33.40	1,148	4.70	4.43	1,864	1.60
Resources	74.56	2,998	10.68	13.47	14,739	3.06
Reserves on equity basis/ China's reserves	82%	37%	7%	28%	3%	27%

- Notes: 1. According to the China Mineral Resources Report 2023 issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the national reserves of copper, gold, zinc (lead) and lithium oxides in 2022 were 40.7718 million tonnes, 3,127.46 tonnes, 67.9436 million tonnes and 6.3527 million tonnes, respectively.
2. The above reserves and resources data are as at the end of 2023.
3. 1 tonne of lithium oxide equals to approximately 2.473 tonnes of lithium carbonate.

KEY ESG PERFORMANCE

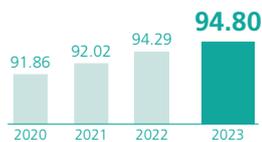
Response to climate change

Greenhouse gas emission intensity
(tCO₂e/RMB10,000 manufacturing value added)
↓ Decreased by **1%**



Ecology and environment protection

Water re-use rate (%)
↑ Increased by **0.51** percentage points



Social contribution

Direct economic contribution
(RMB100 million)
↑ Increased by **14%**

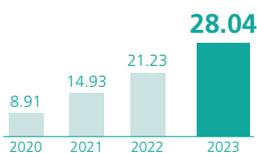


Local employment rate

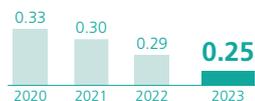


Respect to life and human rights

Investment in production safety
(RMB100 million)
↑ Increased by **32%**



Lost time incident rate (LTIR)
↓ Decreased by **0.04** percentage points



Total social contribution
(RMB100 million)
↑ Increased by **9%**



Local procurement rate



Executive Summary *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

ZIJIN AROUND THE WORLD

Zijin Mining has more than 30 large and ultra-large mineral resource development bases in 15 overseas countries and 17 provinces (autonomous regions) in China.



Number of countries where overseas projects are located

16 (Including China)

Number of staff around the world

55,000

Number of collaborators around the world

30,000

Number of global representative offices

9

Shares listed on

A+H

Executive Summary *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)



FORTUNE 500
No.373 Fortune Global 500
No.51 Fortune China 500

Forbes **No.284**
 Forbes' Global 2000
 1st among the global gold companies
 6th among the global metal mining companies
 2023 Forbes China ESG Innovation Enterprises

REFINITIV
 Refinitiv ESG rating
 A+, first in the industry

S&P Global
 S&P Global ESG Scores
 64, top 6% in the industry

中证指数
 CSI ESG rating
 A, top 12% in the industry

CDP
 CDP Scores
 Climate Change: C
 Water Security: B

Hang Seng Corporate Sustainability Index Series
 maintained **grade A-**
 has been selected as a constituent stock of the Hang Seng (China A) Corporate Sustainability Index for five consecutive years

MSCI
 Grade B

WINNOSTAR | SUSTAINALYTICS
 Sustainalytics
 38.3

MSCI
 Grade B

Win.d
 Wind ESG rating
 AA

Sample stock of SSE 50 Index
 Constituent of FTSE China A50 Index

Executive Summary *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

WHY INVEST IN ZIJIN MINING?

World-class diversified mining asset portfolio

Zijin Mining possesses a world-class diversified asset portfolio of copper, gold, lithium, molybdenum and other minerals, enabling the Company to effectively cope with macroeconomic risks and driving the Company to achieve sustained and robust financial performance growth. The resources and production capacity of its major mineral products, copper and gold, rank top in China and among the top 10 globally. The Company owns approximately 75 million tonnes of copper resources and approximately 3,000 tonnes of gold resources. Copper is a cyclical metal and its proportion in the new energy transition is increasing year by year. Gold has a strong safe-haven property. Potential mineral products, such as lithium, molybdenum and silver, are critical metals for the global energy transition. The Company owns over 13 million tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent, 3 million tonnes of molybdenum and 15 thousand tonnes of silver resources. Leveraging the Company's advantages in self-initiated technology and engineering capabilities, it is expected to become one of the world's most important producers of lithium, molybdenum and silver in the next five years. The Company's mine-produced zinc output has been ranking first in China and fourth globally for many years.

Strong self-initiated technology development and export capabilities

Zijin Mining started from the development of low-grade refractory mines and has cultivated self-initiated technology and management innovation capabilities. It possesses industry-leading technological advantages and abundant practical experience in geological prospecting findings, mining technologies, comprehensive recovery and utilisation of low-grade refractory resources, environmental protection and other aspects. It pioneered the "five-stage life-of-mine project management procedure by in-house capabilities" mining engineering management model, possessing full process self-initiated technology and engineering R&D capabilities in geological prospecting, mining, mineral processing, metallurgy and environmental protection. The Company has strong technology export abilities, capable of carrying out systematic technological breakthroughs and delivering solutions based on the actual conditions of the project companies, solving the technological problems of the subsidiaries. For instance, the Company took the lead in the operation of 5 large-scale projects including the Bor Copper Mine in Serbia and the Rosebel Gold Mine in Suriname, which had been loss-making for a long period of time, and all of them achieved turnaround from loss to profit in less than 1 year.

Leading low-cost competitive advantages

Zijin Mining has remarkable abilities in cost control for prospecting and exploration, investment and M&A, development and operation. Over 50% of the Company's copper and gold resources and over 90% of its zinc (lead) resources were obtained from self-initiated exploration. Its unit exploration costs were significantly lower than those of its global peers. Leveraging its systematic engineering, concept of economic mining, professional analysis and decision-making capabilities, the Company implements counter-cyclical M&As at low costs in a timely manner. Since 2020, the average M&A costs of resources were approximately USD50 per tonne for copper and approximately USD70 per ounce for gold, significantly lower than the average M&A levels of approximately USD200 per tonne for copper and USD80 per ounce for gold of its global peers during the same period. The Company adheres to the "one policy for one enterprise" development approach, optimising construction plans, controlling investment costs and shortening construction cycles. Its competitive advantages in production and operation costs are remarkable, with both C1 cost of copper and all-in-sustaining cost of gold ranking among the lowest 20% globally.

Executive Summary *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

A large-scale mining company with the best growth ability

In 2023, the Company's mine-produced copper output exceeded 1 million tonnes and mine-produced gold output was approximately 68 tonnes. Since 2020, the compound annual growth rates of its mine-produced products were approximately 30% for copper and over 15% for gold. It is the only company among the top 15 global miners to have achieved its production guidance for actual mine-produced copper output for three consecutive years. Since 2020, Zijin Mining has built three world-class large-scale copper production bases in the DR Congo in Africa, Serbia in Europe and Tibet in China, becoming the mining company with the largest and fastest growth in copper globally. The three major bases are implementing large-scale production expansion and technological upgrade plans, which will continue to significantly increase the Company's copper output. The new production capacity from the existing projects is expected to exceed 500 thousand tonnes in the next 3-5 years. The Company has formed a number of key gold mines in Central Asia, South America, Oceania and China, driving the year-on-year growth of gold output. The Company is aggressively expanding into lithium and other new energy minerals, forming a lithium asset layout of "two lakes, two mines" and holding the world's largest standalone molybdenum mine in terms of reserves. Looking ahead, the top-tier resources and production capacity allocation will help the Company to rapidly ramp up its output and advance to a higher level.

Well-established ESG system

Zijin Mining adheres to the purpose of "Mining for a Better Society" and regards "providing the materials that improve standards of living in a low carbon future" as its mission. It integrates ESG into the core of its corporate strategy. It has a highly market-oriented corporate governance system, attaches importance to green ecology and low-carbon technologies, respects human rights and supply chain management, and emphasises the synchronised benefits of corporate development and stakeholders. It is one of the first Chinese mining companies to adopt GRI, SASB, TCFD and other standards to prepare ESG reports. In 2023, the Company topped the global metals and mining industry in the Refinitiv ESG rating, ranked among the top 6% in the global mining industry in the S&P Global ESG Scores, and was included as a constituent of the Hang Seng (China A) Corporate Sustainability Index for five consecutive years. The Company values shareholders' returns. The total cash dividends are expected to exceed RMB45 billion since its listing (dividend payout ratio above 40%).

Brief Biography of Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management and Company Secretaries

(English translation is for reference only. In case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

INFORMATION ABOUT DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Members of the Board of Directors

Mr. Chen Jinghe	Aged 67	Executive Director and chairman of the Board, chief officer of the Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee and the Execution and Investment Committee, committee member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Mr. Chen graduated from the Fuzhou University with a bachelor's degree in geology and obtained an EMBA degree from the Xiamen University. He is a professor grade senior engineer who is entitled to special allowance from the State Council. He is the founder and core leader of Zijin Mining who pioneered the "five-stage life-of-mine project management procedure by in-house capabilities" mining engineering management model. He is a well-known expert both at home and abroad in the fields of metallic mineral resources exploration and development.
Mr. Zou Laichang	Aged 56	Executive Director, vice-chairman and president, deputy officer of the Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee and the Execution and Investment Committee	Mr. Zou graduated from the Fujian Forestry College with a bachelor's degree of engineering in chemistry for forestry and obtained an MBA degree from the Xiamen University. He is a professor grade senior engineer. He joined the Company in 1996. He has extensive practical experience in corporate management, mineral processing, metallurgy and mining project management.
Mr. Lin Hongfu	Aged 50	Executive Director and standing vice-president, committee member of the Execution and Investment Committee and the Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee	Mr. Lin obtained an EMBA degree from the Tsinghua University. He is a senior engineer. He joined the Company in 1997. He has extensive practical experience in mining and metallurgical project management, large-scale project construction and development of finance, capital operation and management systems.
Ms. Lin Hongying	Aged 56	Executive Director, vice-president, committee member of the Execution and Investment Committee	Ms. Lin obtained a bachelor's degree. She is a senior certified public accountant. She joined the Company in 1993. She has extensive knowledge and professional work experience in finance and accounting management, market trading operation and financial capital operation.
Mr. Xie Xionghui	Aged 50	Executive Director and vice-president, committee member of the Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee and the Execution and Investment Committee	Mr. Xie graduated from the Huainan Industrial Institute majoring in geology and mineral prospecting. He is a senior engineer and mineral resources exploration, a lawyer, a registered safety engineer with the qualifications of registered consulting engineer (investment) and grade-one constructor, and also a geological engineer. He is an arbitrator of the Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration (SCIA). He joined the Company in 2001. He has extensive professional knowledge and work experience in corporate legal affairs, mine operation, production safety, etc. He is dedicated to the study and development of corporate sustainability (ESG).

Brief Biography of Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management and Company Secretaries *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Mr. Wu Jianhui	Aged 50	Executive Director and vice-president, committee member of the Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee and the Execution and Investment Committee	Mr. Wu graduated from the Southern Institute of Metallurgy majoring in mineral processing engineering. He also obtained a master's degree in geological engineering from the China University of Geosciences, and a master's degree in business administration from the University of International Business and Economics. He is a professor grade senior engineer. He joined the Company in 1997. He has extensive and practical experience in construction, operation and management of large and super-large mining and refining projects.
Mr. Li Jian	Aged 48	Non-executive Director, committee member of the Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Mr. Li obtained a bachelor's degree in finance. He joined the Company in 2013. He has extensive knowledge and work experience in investment and finance.
Mr. He Fulong	Aged 69	Independent non-executive Director, convener of independent Directors, committee member of the Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee and the Audit and Internal Control Committee, chief officer of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Mr. He obtained a master's degree in business administration and is a senior economist entitled to special allowance from the State Council, the chairman of Xiamen Tan Kah Kee Education Development Foundation, an adjunct professor of the School of Management, the School of Economics and the Wang Yanan Institute for Studies in Economics as well as a master advisor of international economics and business programme of the Xiamen University. He joined the Company in December 2019. He has experience of serving in multiple large state-owned enterprises and extensive work experience in financial management.
Mr. Mao Jingwen	Aged 68	Independent non-executive Director, committee member of the Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee	Mr. Mao obtained a doctoral degree from the graduate school of the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences. He is an academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering. He currently serves as a researcher in the Institute of Mineral Resources under the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, director in the key laboratory of metallogeny and mineral assessment of the Ministry of Land and Resources, vice-chairman of the Chinese Society of Mineralogy, Petrology and Geochemistry, director in the Commission on Mineral Deposits of the Geological Society of China and director of the Commission on Mineral Exploration of the Chinese Society of Rare Earths. He joined the Company in December 2019. He is dedicated to the study on mineral deposit model and metallogeny as well as mineral prospecting for a long time, and has made significant contributions to the breakthroughs in prospecting for concealed orebody in the PRC.

Brief Biography of Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management and Company Secretaries *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Mr. Li Changqing	Aged 56	Independent non-executive Director, chief officer of the Audit and Internal Control Committee	Mr. Li obtained a bachelor's degree of engineering in accounting of industrial enterprise from the School of Management Engineering of the Hefei University of Technology, a master's degree in economics (MBA) and a doctoral degree in management (accounting) from the Xiamen University. He is a certified public accountant in China. He serves as a professor in the School of Management, doctoral advisor and director of EMBA Centre of the Xiamen University. He joined the Company in December 2019. He is dedicated to the study on accounting and corporate wealth management for a long time, and he is a practical financial expert.
Mr. Suen Man Tak	Aged 66	Independent non-executive Director, committee member of the Audit and Internal Control Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Mr. Suen is a citizen of Hong Kong, China. He is a practicing barrister-at-law of the Hong Kong High Court. He is also the Honourary Chairman of the Institute of Compliance Officers, member of the Advisory Committee of Hong Kong Insurance Professionals Federation, Honourable President of Hong Kong International Blockchain and Financial Association, member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and Hong Kong Securities and Investment Institute. He joined the Company in December 2019. He has extensive practical experience and professional knowledge in the law enforcement and the relevant legal work of securities, futures, financial market, anti-money laundering activities, listing rules, code of conduct, etc.
Mr. Bo Shao Chuan	Aged 59	Independent non-executive Director, committee member of the Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee, the Audit and Internal Control Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Mr. Bo is a Canadian citizen. He obtained a master's degree and is a senior engineer. He is a member of the Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration (SCIA) Minerals and Energy Experts Committee and a member of the Mining Arbitration Expert Committee of the Beihai Arbitration Commission/Beihai Court of International Arbitration. He joined the Company in December 2020. He has more than 30 years of work experience in the mining, oil and gas industries. He has extensive practical experience in corporate development, international merger and acquisition, investment, financing, joint investment and fund management. He is the author of <i>Ins and Outs of International Mining</i> .
Ms. Wu Xiaomin	Aged 69	Independent non-executive Director, deputy officer of the Audit and Internal Control Committee	Ms. Wu graduated from the Shandong University with a bachelor's degree in arts. She is a translator and a senior economist. From 1982 to 2018, Ms. Wu served as a staff member, department manager, deputy general manager, standing deputy general manager, general manager, deputy secretary and secretary to the Communist Party Committee and chairman of Xiamen C&D Group Co., Ltd. She currently serves as an external director of Xiamen Iport Group Co., Ltd. and a council member of the Xiamen Renai Medical Foundation. She joined the Company in December 2022. She has extensive experience in the management of large-scale state-owned enterprises.

Brief Biography of Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management and Company Secretaries *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Members of the Supervisory Committee

Mr. Lin Shuiqing	Aged 60	Chairman of the Supervisory Committee	Mr. Lin graduated from the Central Communist Party School. He is a part-time postgraduate. He joined the Company in 2009. He has extensive practical experience in corporate risk control, community and public relations management, education and charity management.
Mr. Liu Wenhong	Aged 54	Chairman of the labour union and Supervisor representing workers and staff	Mr. Liu obtained an EMBA degree from the Xiamen University. He is an intermediate-level engineer. He joined the Company in 1989. He has extensive practical experience in corporate management, social responsibility development and protection of employees' rights and interests.
Mr. Cao Sanxing	Aged 48	Supervisor representing workers and staff, vice-chairman of the Supervisory Committee	Mr. Cao graduated from the Hainan University majoring in international finance. He joined the Company in 2001. He is dedicated to corporate supervision, anti-corruption, internal audit and corporate management for a long time and has extensive practical experience.
Mr. Qiu Shujin	Aged 52	Supervisor	Mr. Qiu graduated from university with a bachelor's degree in engineering. He joined the Company in December 2022. He has extensive experience in supervisory management and anti-corruption work.
Ms. Lin Yan	Aged 61	External Supervisor	Ms. Lin is a university graduate and a senior certified public accountant. She joined the Company in December 2022. She has extensive experience in corporate financial management in large-scale state-owned enterprises and international trading.

Brief Biography of Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management and Company Secretaries *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Other senior management

Mr. Shen Shaoyang	Aged 55	Vice-president	Mr. Shen graduated from the Xiamen University with a bachelor's degree in international trade. He obtained an MBA from the National University of Singapore and a Master of Management & Professional Accounting (MMPA) from the University of Toronto. He is a chartered professional accountant (CPA) in Canada. He joined the Company in 2014. He has extensive experience in mine operation and management as well as international investment, merger and acquisition.
Mr. Long Yi	Aged 48	Vice-president	Mr. Long graduated from the Northeastern University with a bachelor's degree in mining engineering. He obtained a doctoral degree in mining engineering from the Northeastern University. He is a senior engineer. He joined the Company in 1999. He has extensive practical experience in frontline operation management of multiple domestic and overseas mining enterprises and large-scale mining project development.
Mr. Que Chaoyang	Aged 54	Vice-president, chief engineer (concurrent)	Mr. Que obtained a bachelor's degree in mineral resources management and a doctoral degree in mineralogy, petrology and mineral deposit from the China University of Geosciences (Beijing). He is a senior engineer. He joined the Company in 2004. He has extensive practical experience in frontline operation management of multiple domestic and overseas mining enterprises and cross-cultural management.
Mr. Wu Honghui	Aged 48	Chief financial officer	Mr. Wu obtained a master's degree in business administration. He is a certified public accountant, certified tax agent and senior certified public accountant. He joined the Company in 2007. He has extensive professional knowledge and practical management experience in finance and investment, capital operation and finance.
Mr. Zheng Youcheng	Aged 56	Secretary to the Board	Mr. Zheng graduated from the Fuzhou University with a bachelor's degree in geology and mineral prospecting, and obtained a master's degree in public administration from the Xiamen University. He is a post-graduate. He joined the Company in 2005. He has extensive knowledge and practical experience in corporate operation, journalism and communication and capital operation.

Brief Biography of Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management and Company Secretaries *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Mr. Wang Chun	Aged 56	Vice-president	Mr. Wang graduated from the Central South University of Technology majoring in applied chemistry. He obtained a doctoral degree from the Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is a professor grade senior engineer. He joined the Company in 2013. He has extensive professional knowledge in processing and metallurgy and practical experience in technological upgrade, construction and operation of large-scaled overseas projects.
Mr. Liao Yuanhang	Aged 54	Vice-president	Mr. Liao graduated from the Hefei University of Technology and the Xiamen University Zijin Mining Business Administration Post-graduate Programme. He was a doctoral student in metallurgical and environmental engineering of the Central South University. He is a professor grade senior engineer. He joined the Company in June 2003. He has extensive professional knowledge in refining and processing and practical experience in construction and operation of large-scale projects.

POSITION HELD BY CURRENT DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND THOSE RESIGNED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Position held in shareholder's company

Name	Name of shareholder's company	Position at the shareholder's company	Date of appointment	Date of end term
Li Jian	Minxi Xinghang State-owned Assets Investment Co., Ltd.	Chairman and general manager	September 2017	/

Brief Biography of Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management and Company Secretaries *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Position held in other companies

Name	Name of company	Position held in other company	Date of appointment	Date of end term
Chen Jinghe	Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.	Non-independent director	June 2019	
Lin Hongfu	Fujian Longking Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of the Company)	Chairman	June 2022	December 2023
Lin Hongying	Fujian Shanghang Rural Commercial Bank Company Limited	Director	May 2021	October 2024
Lin Hongying	Zijin Tianfeng Futures Co., Ltd.	Chairman	April 2022	
Li Jian	Shanghang County Xingcheng Financing and Guarantee Company Limited	Chairman	July 2014	
Li Jian	Fujian Shanghang Rural Commercial Bank Company Limited	Director	June 2015	
Li Jian	Qinghang Dingfeng Development and Construction Company Limited	Chairman	August 2020	
Li Jian	Shanghang Agricultural Financing and Guarantee Company Limited	Chairman	June 2021	
Li Jian	Longyan Airport Investment and Development Co., Ltd.	Director	October 2022	
He Fulong	Xiamen Light Industry Group Corp., Ltd.	External director		
He Fulong	Xiamen Xiangyu Group Co., Ltd.	External director		
Mao Jingwen	CITIC Metal Co., Ltd.	Independent director		
Mao Jingwen	Chifeng Jilong Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	Independent director	January 2022	January 2025
Li Changqing	Shenzhen Noposion International Investment Co., Ltd.	Independent director	July 2018	September 2024
Li Changqing	Bank of Hangzhou Co., Ltd.	Independent director	November 2020	July 2026
Li Changqing	JX Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Independent director		
Suen Man Tak	China Jinmao Holdings Group Limited	Independent non-executive director	November 2020	
Bo Shao Chuan	Oryx Bio-Tech Ltd.	Director and president	October 2018	
Wu Xiaomin	Xiamen Iport Group Co., Ltd.	Director		
Long Yi	Zhaojin Mining Industry Co., Ltd.	Vice-chairman	November 2022	

In addition, as at 31 December 2023, Mr. Zou Laichang, Mr. Lin Hongfu, Ms. Lin Hongying, Mr. Xie Xionghui and Mr. Wu Jianhui, the executive Directors, served as a director of 3, 3, 6, 1 and 4 subsidiaries of the Company, respectively; Mr. Cao Sanxing and Mr. Qiu Shujin, the Supervisors, served as a supervisor of 3 and 2 subsidiaries of the Company, respectively.

Brief Biography of Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management and Company Secretaries *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Company secretaries

Ms. Zhang Yan, aged 46, obtained a bachelor's degree. She joined the Company in 2000. She has been working on corporate governance, information disclosure, equity financing and other matters of the Company. She has been serving as the Company's securities affairs representative since December 2019. Ms. Zhang Yan has obtained the qualification of secretary to board of directors. She has served as the joint company secretary (Hong Kong) since January 2023.

Mr. Ho Kin Wai, aged 40, obtained a bachelor's degree in business administration from the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. He is a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Hong Kong Chartered Governance Institute and the Chartered Governance Institute, and holds the qualifications of Chartered Secretary, Chartered Governance Professional and Certified Public Accountant of Hong Kong. He joined the Company in July 2013, and served as the assistant company secretarial manager, company secretarial manager and senior company secretarial manager of Gold Mountains (H.K.) International Mining Company Limited. He has served as the joint company secretary (Hong Kong) since January 2023.

Resources and Reserves

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Mineral resources are the foundation for the survival and development of mining companies. The Company implements large-scale and ultra-large-scale “counter-cyclical” mergers and acquisitions of mineral resources, as well as self-initiated geological exploration to increase reserves, providing a solid foundation for the Company’s sustainable development.

As at 31 December 2023, the retained measured, indicated and inferred resources (on equity basis) of the Company consisted of: 74.5565 million tonnes of copper, 2,997.53 tonnes of gold, 10.6777 million tonnes of zinc (lead), 14,739.29 tonnes of silver and 13.4659 million tonnes of lithium (lithium carbonate equivalent). Among which, the retained proved and probable reserves of the Company consisted of: 33.3981 million tonnes of copper, representing 45% of the total resources; 1,148.49 tonnes of gold, representing 38% of the total resources; 4.6992 million tonnes of zinc (lead), representing 44% of the total resources; 1,863.89 tonnes of silver, representing 13% of the total resources (mainly as associated mineral); and 4.4265 million tonnes of lithium reserves (lithium carbonate equivalent), representing 33% of the total resources.

The Company’s mineral resources and reserves are accounted for in accordance with the standard in the Classifications for mineral resources and mineral reserves (GB/T 17766–2020) of the PRC. This standard is comparable with the classification standards of resources/reserves of the Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards (CRIRSCO), and is also similar to the internationally accepted standards including NI 43–101 of Canada and JORC of Australia. The Company engages the Beijing CMA Consultancy Center and other industry authoritative institutions and experts as independent third parties to verify and announce the updated resources and reserves data every year according to the new national standard.

SELF-INITIATED GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION

The Company’s self-initiated geological exploration has a comparative competitive advantage in the industry. The unit cost of exploration of the Company is far lower than the global industry average. With the emphasis on “mineral exploration around current mines”, the Company proactively selects strategic areas for mineral resources in the greenfield and brownfield zones, and carries out risk exploration investment business. More than 50% of the gold and copper resources and more than 90% of the zinc (lead) resources were obtained from self-initiated exploration.

Total additional resources of main mineral types from self-initiated exploration over the years

Mineral type	Resources	Total resources of the Company	Proportion (%)
	obtained from self-initiated exploration		
Copper/million tonnes	37.40	74.56	50
Gold/tonne	1,540	2,998	51
Zinc (lead)/million tonnes	9.69	10.68	91

During the reporting period, the Company invested RMB379 million in geological exploration on equity basis. The additional measured, indicated and inferred resources from exploration include: 82.41 tonnes of gold, 2.6470 million tonnes of copper, 722.9 thousand tonnes of zinc (lead), 16.1 thousand tonnes of tungsten, 64.4 thousand tonnes of molybdenum, 650.32 tonnes of silver and 1.0144 million tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent. Significant geological exploration progress was obtained at the Ćukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine and the Bor JM/VK Copper Mines, the Kolwezi Copper (Cobalt) Mine, the Tres Quebradas Salar, the Tongshan Copper Mine, the Julong Copper Mine, the Yixingzhai Gold Mine, the Wulagen Lead and Zinc Mine, etc. New breakthroughs were achieved at strategic areas for mineral resources. A comprehensive GIS database for key metallogenic areas was preliminarily established for the research on metallogenic patterns, mineral prospecting prediction and exploration target selection, which covers Central Asia, Mongolia, South America and other key metallogenic zones.

Resources and Reserves *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

SELF-INITIATED GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTING AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

In the new era, geological prospecting is a difficult task. It can be considered a “technical work”. Technological innovation is an effective approach to achieving breakthroughs in geological prospecting.

Zijin Mining is the first mining company in China possessing self-developed exploration equipment at the internationally advanced level. Sino-Zijin, a subsidiary of the Company, has established an advanced and highly-efficient metal deposit prospecting method and technical system which can cover the air, the ground and the underground, based on technologies such as rotary-wing drone with aeromagnetic system, Zhendan high-power induced polarisation system and high-precision three-component magnetic survey technology in wells. Serialisation, applicability and domestic production of equipment have been realised. Significant results were obtained for the application of the three advanced exploration technologies including three-dimensional induced polarisation, high-precision three-component magnetometry, shortwave infrared spectroscopy-based three-dimensional altered mineral mapping and three-dimensional mineral prospectivity prediction. Remarkable progress was made for the development of the self-developed ZJGIM geological database and other global geological prospecting information systems. The advantages of using drones for surveying and mapping became increasingly prominent.

Green Exploration and Development Demonstration at Julong Copper and Polymetallic Resources Base, Porphyry Copper and Gold Complex Comprehensive Exploration Technology and Reserve Increment Demonstration, Internet of Things Smart Sensor System Integration and Application Demonstration and other key state-level research and development projects steadily advanced.

The Zijin geological exploration system, which mainly comprises the Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration, Sino-Zijin and Zijin Southwest Geological Exploration, improved continuously. Market-oriented incentives such as “subcontracting of reserves” and “sharing of achievements” obtained significant results. The global geological prospecting team grew. The global risk exploration investment business is expanding, overseas platforms including Serbia in Europe, Tanzania in Africa and Australia in Oceania continue to operate.

MERGER AND ACQUISITION AND INVESTMENT IN MINERAL RESOURCES

Leveraging on the concept of economic mining, exceptional professional analysis and decision-making ability, Zijin efficiently implements global resource allocation, significantly enhancing world-class resources and actual production capacity. In early 2023, the Company completed the transactions of acquiring interests in the Rosebel Gold Mine in Suriname and the Kharmagtai copper-gold project in Mongolia. Among which, the transaction of the Rosebel Gold Mine was one of the largest transactions of in-production gold mines with the most favourable transaction costs globally in 2023. The Company was invited to lead the exploration and development of the greenfield at the northeast of the world-class Manono Lithium Mine in the DR Congo. The geological exploration is being accelerated, and all drillings in the first mining area have been finished. The size and metallogenisation of the orebody unveiled are consistent with the design expectations. In early 2024, the Company entered into a subscription agreement for 15% of the common shares of Solaris in Canada. Solaris holds 100% interest in the world-class Warintza Porphyry Copper Mine in Ecuador. According to the mineral resource estimate report as of April 2022, the metal resources owned by the project included 6.18 million tonnes of copper, 280 thousand tonnes of molybdenum and 63 tonnes of gold. The project also has significant exploration and resource increment prospect. The transaction is subject to the relevant reviews and approvals.

During the reporting period, the Company completed the domestic acquisition of 48.59% interest in the Zhunuo Copper Mine in Ngamring County, Tibet. The additional resources on equity basis (including reserves) were 1.4278 million tonnes of copper, 27.8 thousand tonnes of molybdenum and 456 tonnes of silver. The Company also completed resources investments and acquisitions including the remaining 34% interest in the Xiangyuan Hard Rock Lithium Mine in Dao County, 20% interest in the Yajiang Cuola Spodumene Mine and 49% interest in the Beizhan Iron Mine.

Resources and Reserves *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Summary table of retained resources and reserves of the Company (on equity basis)

Mineral type	Unit	Reserves			Resources				Proportion of reserves to resources (%)	Resources in 2022	Change (%)	
		Proved	Probable	Total	Measured	Indicated	Measured + Indicated	Inferred				Total
Copper	Mt (metal)	7.1952	26.2028	33.3981	11.4378	47.2495	58.6873	15.8692	74.5565	45	73.7186	1
Subtotal of gold	t (metal)	289.55	858.94	1,148.49	488.72	1,483.64	1,972.36	1,025.17	2,997.53	38	3,117.39	-4
Including: Independent gold	t (metal)	220.28	633.79	854.06	362.08	1,037.93	1,400.01	874.57	2,274.57	38	2,386.57	-5
Gold associated with other metals	t (metal)	69.27	225.15	294.43	126.64	445.71	572.35	150.60	722.95	41	730.82	-1
Lithium carbonate	LCE Mt	1.5710	2.8555	4.4265	2.8143	7.1649	9.9791	3.4867	13.4659	33	12.1521	11
Silver												
(including associated)	t (metal)	640.24	1,223.65	1,863.89	1,764.88	2,402.94	4,167.82	10,571.47	14,739.29	13	14,611.80	1
Molybdenum												
(including associated)	Mt (metal)	0.6622	0.9362	1.5984	0.7488	1.0571	1.8059	1.2511	3.0570	52	3.0200	1
Zinc	Mt (metal)	1.7822	2.3222	4.1044	2.6627	3.5763	6.2391	3.1537	9.3927	44	9.8860	-5
Lead	Mt (metal)	0.2955	0.2993	0.5948	0.4362	0.4856	0.9219	0.3631	1.2850	46	1.2973	-1
Tungsten	WO ₃ thousand tonnes	7.3	27.4	34.7	8.2	33.8	42.1	63.5	105.5	33	92.9	14
Tin	Thousand tonnes (metal)	9.2	42.3	51.5	13.1	53.3	66.3	86.9	153.2	34	150.2	2
Iron	Mt (ore)	34	114	148	39	224	262	231	494	30	478	3
Coal	Mt	0.00	0.00	0.00	39	48	87	157	244	0	244	0
Platinum	t (metal)	0.00	21.58	21.58	113.92	233.43	347.35	293.52	640.88	3	640.70	0
Palladium	t (metal)	0.00	22.14	22.14	94.02	154.34	248.36	241.99	490.35	5	490.42	0

Notes: Retained resources/reserves of the current year are calculated based on equity method; all projects/mines are accounted for according to the Company's actual shareholding ratio; resources include reserves.

Certain exploration projects had not submitted formal report, and their additional resources were not included in the retained resources of the Company as at the end of 2023.

Resources and Reserves (continued)

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Retained resources and reserves of major mines

Name of mine	Major element	Proportion of interest	Resources (metal volume)			Grade	Reserves (metal volume)			Grade	Remaining life of mine (year)	Valid period of exploration licence/ mining permit	Criteria on resources/reserves estimation	Risks	Note
			Measured + Indicated	Inferred	Total		Proved	Probable	Total						
Kamoa Copper Mine	Copper	45%	37,450,000	5,210,000	42,660,000	2.52	0	18,162,000	18,162,000	3.91	41	Mining permit (19 August 2042)	Cut-off grade: 1% Estimated by software	/	/
Kolwezi Copper (Cobalt) Mine	Copper	67%	1,728,167	784,554	2,512,721	3.30	1,041,955	144,136	1,186,091	2.73	14	2 mining permits (4 March 2024)	Cu ore cut-off grade: 1%; Co ore cut-off grade: 0.1% Estimated by software	Updated permits are expected to be obtained in the first quarter	
Upper Zone of the Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine	Copper	100%	947,819	189,632	1,137,451	2.43	517,013	360,627	877,640	2.63	14	Mining permit (7 June 2033)	Industrial grade: DC: >0.70%	/	/
Lower Zone of the Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine	Gold	100%	51,608	6,658	58,266	1.25	29,687	18,182	47,869	1.43	36		Industrial grade: Cu >0.3%	/	/
Bor Copper Mine	Copper	63%	14,515,156	4,038,580	18,553,737	0.76	0	7,470,584	7,470,584	0.69	36	3 mining permits (effective indefinitely with no fixed period)	IMt: Cut-off grade Cu0.3% Industrial grade Cu0.5%	/	Including associated silver of 2,745 tonnes
	Gold	63%	9,877,722	1,264,127	11,141,849	0.45	3,066,574	3,635,155	6,701,728	0.46	16	Southern pit of MS: 20 Northern pit of MS: 20 VK: 16 NC: 18 IMt: 16	MS: Cut-off grade within open-pit mining boundary: Cu0.15% NC: Cut-off grade of open-pit mining: Cu0.15% Cut-off grade outside open-pit mining boundary: Cu0.3% VK: Cut-off grade of open-pit mining: Cu0.15%		
Kharmagajal Copper-gold Mine	Copper	45.7%	2,100,000	1,300,000	3,400,000	0.27	/	/	/	/	19	Mining permit (27 September 2043)	Cut-off grade of open-pit mining: CuEq 0.2% Cut-off grade of underground mining: CuEq 0.3%	/	/
	Gold	45.7%	174,160	87,080	261,240	0.21	/	/	/	/	/		Avg: USD1,400/ounce, Cur: USD3.4/pound Estimated by software		

Resources and Reserves (continued)

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Name of mine	Major element	Proportion of interest	Resources (metal volume)			Reserves (metal volume)			Valid period of exploration licence/mining permit	Criteria on resources/reserves estimation	Risks	Note
			Measured + Indicated	Inferred	Total	Proved	Probable	Total				
Julong Copper Mine and Zhibula Copper Mine	Copper	50.1%	16,648,487	2,622,854	19,271,340	3,915,141	11,766,537	15,681,678	0.26	0.31	0.26	Julong Copper Mine has retained associated silver of 10,610 tonnes and marginal economic copper of 7,062.6 million tonnes
Zhunu Copper Mine	Copper	48.59%	2,601,529	337,023	2,938,553	1,034,588	1,028,617	2,063,206	0.50	0.48	0.50	Application for converting the exploration licence into mining permit is in progress
Duobachan-Tongshan Copper Mine	Copper	100%	1,393,280	766,622	2,159,902	496,068	421,736	917,804	0.38	0.45	0.38	Including associated silver of 880 tonnes and marginal economic copper of 654.8 thousand tonnes
Zhishan Copper and Gold Mine	Gold	100%	0	23,003	23,003	0	0	0	0.10	0.10	0.10	Including marginal economic copper of 1,483 million tonnes
	Copper	100%	1,003,050	116,864	1,119,915	272,026	407,723	679,749	0.35	0.49	0.35	
Ashale Copper Mine	Copper	51%	491,038	53,657	544,695	278,841	158,068	436,910	1.74	1.84	1.74	
Rio Blanco Copper Mine	Copper	51%	5,224,700	6,094,200	11,318,900	/	/	/	/	0.47	/	
	Molybdenum	51%	199,600	264,400	464,000	/	/	/	/	0.02	/	

Resources and Reserves (continued)

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Name of mine	Major element	Proportion of interest	Resources (metal volume)			Reserves (metal volume)			Valid period of exploration licence/ mining permit	Criteria on resources/reserves estimation	Risks	Note			
			Measured + Indicated	Inferred	Total	Grade	Proved	Probable					Total	Grade	Remaining life of mine (year)
Buriticá Gold Mine	Gold	69.28%	185,100	127,200	312,300	6.75	27,580	64,360	91,940	7.20	13	Mining permit (19 March 2043)	Assumed market price of gold metal is USD1,700/ounce, gold equivalent (Au) = Au+Ag×80; Industrial grade: Au3.0g/t Estimated by Datamine software	/	/
Rosbel Gold Mine	Gold	95%	176,009	17,085	193,094	1.22	5,863	96,192	102,055	1.12	18	Mining permit (May 2042)	Cut-off grade: USD1,500/ounce Au Reserve: USD1,300/ounce Au Estimated by software	/	/
Aurora Gold Mine	Gold	100%	120,685	63,124	183,809	2.54	7,049	75,254	82,573	2.38	Open-pit mining: 6 Phase 1 under-ground mining: 13	Mining permit (18 November 2031)	Cut-off grade: gold price of USD1,800/ounce Oxide ore in open-pit mining: 0.46g/t Primary ore: 0.63g/t Main orebody: 1.03g/t Others: 1.52g/t Reserves: gold price of USD1,600/ounce Estimated by Leapfrog and Datamine software	/	/
Norton	Gold	100%	231,844	123,911	355,755	1.14	13,428	116,990	130,418	0.79	9	168 mining permits, 8 exploration rights, 27 prospecting rights (all of which are within effective period)	Cut-off grade: Open-pit mining: 0.3-0.7g/t Underground mining: 1.0-3.0g/t	/	/
Jilau, Taror Gold Mines	Gold	70%	71,148	26,157	97,305	1.91	27,725	30,578	58,302	1.68	3 (Jilau) 12 (Taror)	2 mining permits (31 October 2027), 2 mining permits (29 November 2028)	Jilau: Cut-off grade: 0.5g/t, Industrial grade: 0.8g/t Taror: Cut-off grade: 1g/t, Industrial grade: 2.5g/t Estimated by software	/	Including associated silver of 256 tonnes and marginal economic gold of 22.42 tonnes
Taldubuk Levoberezhny Mine	Gold	60%	40,572	3,553	44,125	3.94	7,005	29,332	36,336	3.82	10	Mining permit (5 January 2026)	Cut-off grade: 1.0g/t, Industrial grade: 2.0g/t Estimated by software	/	Including marginal economic gold of 3.87 tonnes
Pogera Gold Mine	Gold	24.5%	316,078	101,551	417,629	3.60	17,771	139,633	157,404	4.91	20	Mining permit (13 October 2043)	Cut-off grade of resources: gold price of USD1,500/ounce, Open-pit mining: Au0.98g/t, Underground mining: Au3.03g/t, Cut-off grade of reserves: gold price of USD1,200/ounce Estimated by software	/	Nil

Resources and Reserves (continued)

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Name of mine	Major element	Proportion of interest	Resources (metal volume)			Reserves (metal volume)			Valid period of exploration licence/mining permit	Criteria on resources/reserves estimation	Risks	Note				
			Measured + Indicated	Inferred	Total	Grade	Proved	Probable					Total	Grade	Remaining life of mine (year)	
Haoyu Gold Mine	Gold	44%	249,659	312,475	562,134	4.18	81,480	130,730	212,210	4.42	Underground mining: 23	Underground mining: 23	Mining permit (21 July 2036)	Cur-off grade: 0.8g/t, Industrial grade: 2.0g/t Estimated by geological ore block method	/	/
Yixingzhai Gold Mine	Gold	100%	75,027	34,029	109,056	1.78	41,755	24,323	66,078	1.89	17	2 mining permits (28 October 2033) (14 November 2024)	Quartz vein gold deposit: Cut-off grade: 1.0g/t, Industrial grade: 5.0g/t Porphyry gold deposit: Cut-off grade: 0.5g/t Estimated by software	The work to extend the soon-to-expire mining permits has been initiated	/	/
Longman Zijin	Gold	84.22%	49,450	87,421	136,871	2.07	14,307	63,173	77,480	2.02	Liba: 24 Duijagou: 2 Jinshan: 9	3 mining permits (17 February 2047) (20 October 2024) (15 June 2032)	Liba: Open-pit mining: Cur-off grade: 0.5g/t Industrial grade: 1g/t Underground mining: Cur-off grade: 1.0g/t Industrial grade: 1.5g/t Duijagou: Open-pit mining: Cur-off grade: 0.5g/t; Industrial grade: 1g/t Underground mining: Cur-off grade: 1.0g/t Estimated by software	The work to extend the soon-to-expire mining permits has been initiated	/	/
Shuijindong Gold Mine	Gold	56%	96,283	84,569	180,852	5.13	27,779	36,005	63,784	5.05	Bojitian: 23 Shuijindong: 8 Tapingdong: 15	3 mining permits (13 December 2032) (April 2034) (July 2033)	Shuijindong: Cur-off grade: 1.0g/t, Industrial grade: 2.5g/t Bojitian Gold Mine No. 1 and 2: Cur-off grade: 1.0g/t Industrial grade: 2.5g/t Estimated by geometrical method		/	/
Savajatarun Gold Mine	Gold	70%	27,113	32,950	60,063	2.58	10,547	11,686	22,233	2.67	25	Mining permit (24 December 2024)	Cur-off grade: 0.8g/t Industrial grade: 2.0g/t Estimated by geometrical method			
Shuangui Gold Mine	Gold	100%	5,171	1,093	6,264	0.23	1,237	275	1,512	0.23	1	Mining permit (August 2025)	Pursuant to the prevailing market price and actual production costs, the industrial grade is adjusted to gold equivalent: 0.33g/t, gold and copper equivalent coefficient is adjusted to 1:1.8 Estimated by software	Unable to extend the mining permits due to the impact of the leopard and Tiger Park	Including marginal economic gold and copper of 7.91 tonnes and 50.5 thousand tonnes, respectively	
Copper		100%	37,298	6,163	43,461	0.16	7,615	1,776	9,391	0.14		Mining permit (May 2023)				

Resources and Reserves (continued)

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Name of mine	Major element	Proportion of interest	Resources (metal volume)			Reserves (metal volume)			Valid period of exploration licence/mining permit	Criteria on resources/reserves estimation	Risks	Note		
			Measured + Indicated	Inferred	Total	Grade	Proved	Probable					Total	Grade
Bisha Zinc (Copper) Mine	Zinc	55%	958,000	1,890,300	2,848,300	3.87	75,000	727,000	802,000	3.11	5	The work to extend the soon-to-expire exploration licence has been initiated	Including associated silver of 1,630 tonnes	
	Copper	55%	389,700	369,400	759,100	1.03	16,000	278,000	294,000	1.14				
Tuna Zinc Polymetallic Mine	Zinc	70%	422,600	197,600	620,200	6.13	194,100	156,600	350,700	5.17	11	/	Including associated silver of 312 tonnes	
Wulagen Zinc (Lead) Mine	Zinc	100%	3,570,173	1,487,804	5,057,977	1.96	857,789	1,007,776	1,865,565	1.96	20	The application for extension of the mining permit is in progress	Including marginal economic zinc and lead of 2,0922 million tonnes and 39 tonnes, respectively	
Sanguikou Zinc (Lead) Mine	Zinc	95%	1,417,834	462,926	1,880,760	2.35	596,197	595,030	1,191,227	2.40	Sanguikou: 19 Maogou: 42	A unified mining permit for the northern and southern sections was obtained in September 2023	Including associated silver of 350.7 tonnes	
Tres Quebradas Salar	Lithium carbonate equivalent	100%	6,208,373	2,329,900	8,538,273	624	1,038,973	587,600	1,626,573	675	50	Grade calculated by concentration of Li ion Li cut-off grade: 400mg/L Coefficient of converting Li to Li ₂ CO ₃ : 5:32	/	/
Lakkor Tso Salar	Lithium carbonate equivalent	70%	2,157,332	2,157,332	2,157,332	281	2,092,602	2,092,602	2,092,602	281	81	Grade calculated by concentration of Li ion Li cut-off grade: 25mg/L Coefficient of converting Li to Li ₂ CO ₃ : 5:32	/	/

Resources and Reserves *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Name of mine	Major element	Proportion of interest	Resources (metal volume)			Reserves (metal volume)			Valid period of exploration licence/mining permit	Criteria on resources/reserves estimation	Risks	Note			
			Measured + Indicated	Inferred	Total	Grade	Proved	Probable					Total	Grade	Remaining life of mine (year)
Xiangyuan Hard rock Lithium Polymetallic Mine	Lithium carbonate equivalent	100%	582,280	248,692	830,972	1.06	135,569	406,634	542,203	1.11	Phase 1: 12	Mining permit (17 April 2025)	Cur-off grade: Open-pit mining: Li2O>0.25% Underground mining: Li2O>0.40% Coefficient of converting Li2O to Li2CO3: 2.47	/	
Fujun Jinslan – Jinbao Iron Mine	Iron	56%	1,488	2,940	4,427	31	7	1,424	1,431	31	Jinslan: 19 Jinbao: 1	2 mining permits within validity period (15 June 2028) 4 exploration licences, among which, 3 exploration licences (11 August 2028) 1 exploration licence (24 November 2028)	Jinbao: Cut-off grade: mFe≥10% Lowest industrial grade: mFe≥15% Jinslan: Cut-off grade: mFe≥15% Lowest industrial grade: mFe≥20%	The work to extend the soon-to-expire mining permits has been initiated	/
Qagan Us Iron Mine	Iron	49%	9,087	8,439	17,526	43.19	4,372	4,513	8,885	43.19	14	1 mining permit (11 April 2037)	Cut-off grade: mFe≥20% Lowest industrial grade: mFe≥25%	/	/
Beizhan Iron Mine	Iron	49%	2,381	1,642	4,023	40.71	0	2,328	2,328	40.71	14	1 mining permit (6 January 2032) 1 exploration licence (29 March 2026)	Cut-off grade: mFe≥20% Lowest industrial grade: mFe≥25%	/	/
Shapinggou Molybdenum Mine	Molybdenum	84%	1,188,327	1,005,179	2,193,506	0.18	556,972	547,278	1,104,250	0.20	Phase 1: 40	Mining permit (28 July 2053)	Cut-off grade: 0.03% Industrial grade: 0.06%	The project is under delivery process	

Explanations: 1. The Company entrusted Beijing CMA Consultancy Center to prepare the Annual Report on Mineral Resources and Reserves of Major Domestic and Overseas Subsidiaries (Year 2023). The main personnel for preparing the report: Tang Xiaoqing, Li Hongbin, Wang Feifei and Liu Zequn.

2. Unit of gold metal: kg; unit of copper, zinc and lithium carbonate metal: tonne; unit of iron ore: 10,000 tonnes; unit of grade of gold: g/t; unit of grade of copper, zinc, lithium carbonate equivalent and mFe-%; unit of grade of hard rock lithium-%; unit of grade of lithium ion concentration in brine: mg/l.

3. Classification and conversion work of all projects were completed based on Classifications for mineral resources and mineral reserves (GBT 17766-2020).

4. Retained resources are the total volumes before accounting for equity interest.

Operations

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

COPPER

The Company achieved a historic breakthrough in mine-produced copper, becoming the only mining company in China and Asia to surpass the remarkable milestone of producing over 1 million tonnes of mine-produced copper, ranking among the top five globally. During the reporting period, the Company produced 1,007,290 tonnes of mine-produced copper, representing an increase of 11.13% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 906,399 tonnes); 724,550 tonnes of refined copper were produced, representing an increase of 4.88% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 690,849 tonnes). According to the data of the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association, in 2023, the production volume of mine-produced copper in China was 1.619 million tonnes. The Company's mine-produced copper production accounted for approximately 62% of the total production volume in China.

During the reporting period, sales income from the copper business represented 25.21% (after elimination) of the operating income during the reporting period, and gross profit represented 47.19% of the gross profit of the Group.

Major copper mining enterprises

Name	Interest held by the Group	Mine-produced copper (tonne)	Mine-produced copper on equity basis (tonne)
Kamoa Copper, the DR Congo (on equity basis)	44.98%	177,026	177,026
Julong Copper, Tibet	50.1%	154,368	77,338
Serbia Zijin Mining	100%	138,512	138,512
Kolwezi Copper (Cobalt) Mine, the DR Congo	72%	127,018	91,453
Duobaoshan Copper Industry, Heilongjiang	100%	111,029	111,029
Serbia Zijin Copper	63%	100,397	63,250
Zijinshan Copper and Gold Mine, Fujian	100%	86,037	86,037
Ashele Copper Mine	51%	44,240	22,563
Yulong Copper, Tibet (on equity basis)	22%	26,347	26,347
Bisha, Eritrea	55%	17,595	9,677
Hunchun Zijin, Jilin	100%	12,337	12,337
Total of other mines		12,384	9,759
Total		1,007,290	825,328

Notes:

- The mine-produced copper output (on equity basis) of Kamoa Copper in the DR Congo includes the output on equity basis corresponding to the Company's equity interest in Ivanhoe;
- In early 2024, the Company transferred the 5% equity interest in the Kolwezi Copper (Cobalt) Mine in the DR Congo to the government of the DR Congo. After the transfer, the Company's equity interest changed to 67%;
- The output of mine-produced copper of the Kolwezi Copper (Cobalt) Mine in the DR Congo included 72,921 tonnes of electrodeposited copper; the output of mine-produced copper of Serbia Zijin Copper included 74,163 tonnes of electrolytic copper; the output of mine-produced copper of the Zijinshan Copper and Gold Mine in Fujian included 23,102 tonnes of electrodeposited copper.

Operations *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Major copper refineries

Name	Interest held by the Group	Refined copper (tonne)	Refined copper on equity basis (tonne)
Zijin Copper (Fujian)	100%	422,740	422,740
Heilongjiang Zijin Copper	100%	169,008	169,008
Jilin Zijin Copper	100%	130,011	130,011
Total of other copper refineries		2,791	2,586
Total		724,550	724,345

Flagship mines

Serbia: Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine, Bor Copper Mine

The Company owns two world-class copper mines in Serbia, namely the Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine and the Bor Copper Mine, with total resources of approximately 30.83 million tonnes of copper and 827 tonnes of gold. In 2023, a total of 238.9 thousand tonnes of mine-produced copper were produced. The Company has become the second largest mine-produced copper producer in Europe; and 6.94 tonnes of mine-produced gold were produced. In 2024, it is planned to produce a total of 267 thousand tonnes of mine-produced copper and 7.1 tonnes of gold. The pre-feasibility study design for the large-scale development of the Lower Zone of the Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine using the natural caving method has been completed, and the licensing process is being accelerated. The transition from the filling method to the caving method at the JM Mine of the Bor Copper Mine is progressing rapidly. By 2025, the upgrade and expansion projects of the two major copper mines in Serbia will be fully completed. By then, the production capacity of mine-produced copper is expected to reach 300 thousand tonnes/year.

DR Congo: Kamao Copper Mine, Kolwezi Copper (Cobalt) Mine

- (1) The Kamao Copper Mine has resources of approximately 42.66 million tonnes. In 2023, 394 thousand tonnes of mine-produced copper (on 100% equity basis) were produced. In 2024, it is planned to produce 507 thousand tonnes of mine-produced copper (on 100% equity basis). The construction of the joint upgrade and expansion of phases 1 and 2 was completed and the production commenced in the first quarter of 2023, with an annual copper output reaching 450 thousand tonnes per annum. The phase 3 mining and processing project is expected to be completed and commence production in the second quarter of 2024, the processing capacity will reach 14.2 million tonnes per annum. The copper production capacity will increase to above 600 thousand tonnes per annum. The 500-thousand-tonne-per-annum copper anodes smelter is on schedule for commissioning in the fourth quarter of 2024. The Company is also studying new production expansion and construction plan.
- (2) The Kolwezi Copper (Cobalt) Mine has resources of 2.51 million tonnes of copper and 38 thousand tonnes of cobalt. It has been operating steadily for many years. In 2023, 127 thousand tonnes of mine-produced copper and 2,306 tonnes of mine-produced cobalt were produced. In 2024, it is planned to produce 128 thousand tonnes of mine-produced copper and 2,305 tonnes of mine-produced cobalt.

Tibet: Julong Copper Mine, Zhunuo Copper Mine, Yulong Copper Mine, Xietongmen Copper and Gold Mine

The Company holds the Julong Copper Mine, Zhunuo Copper Mine, Yulong Copper Mine, Xietongmen Copper and Gold Mine, as well as the Zilong Mining investment platform in Tibet, China. Tibet is an important area for the Company in terms of resources and reserves and investment development in China.

Operations *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

- (1) Julong Copper (including the Julong Copper Mine and the Zhibula Copper Mine) has resources of 19.27 million tonnes of copper, 10.6 thousand tonnes of silver and 1.20 million tonnes of molybdenum. In 2023, 154.4 thousand tonnes of mine-produced copper, 5,596 tonnes of mine-produced molybdenum, 633kg of mine-produced gold and 105.7 tonnes of mine-produced silver were produced. In 2024, it is planned to produce 166 thousand tonnes of mine-produced copper. The phase 2 upgrade and expansion project has been approved by relevant authorities and the construction will fully commence in 2024. It is expected that the construction will complete and the production will commence by the end of 2025. After reaching the designated production capacity, the overall annual ore mining and processing volume will exceed 100 million tonnes, and the annual output of mine-produced copper will reach 300 thousand to 350 thousand tonnes, making it the largest copper mine in China in terms of mining and processing scale and the largest standalone copper mine in terms of mining and processing scale in the world being put into production in this century. In the future, a phase 3 project will also be planned. If approved, it is expected to ultimately achieve an annual ore mining and processing volume of approximately 200 million tonnes, making it the copper mine possessing the largest mining and processing scale with the lowest grade and situated at the highest altitude in the world.
- (2) The Zhunuo Copper Mine has resources of approximately 2.94 million tonnes of copper. It is planned to be built into a copper mine with an annual mining and processing scale of 24 million tonnes and mine-produced copper output of 99 thousand tonnes after reaching the designated production capacity.
- (3) The Yulong Copper Mine is the second-largest standalone copper mine in China. The Company is the second-largest shareholder of the project. The 4.5 million tonnes/year upgrade and expansion of the project was completed and the production commenced in November 2023. The mine-produced copper output will increase to 150 thousand tonnes.
- (4) The preliminary work for the Xietongmen Copper and Gold Mine is being accelerated.
- (5) Zilong Mining holds and has long been tracking a number of potential projects.

Early key copper mines: Zijinshan Copper Mine, Duobaoshan Copper Mine and Ashele Copper Mine

The Zijinshan Copper Mine, the Duobaoshan Copper Mine and the Ashele Copper Mine remain the key copper mines in China, with mature operations, high management efficiency and low costs. Among which, the mining project for orebody no. II of the Tongshan Copper Mine of Duobaoshan Copper Industry is being accelerated and is planned to commence trial production in the second quarter of 2024. Research on the mining of the Luoboling Porphyry Copper Mine at the peripheral of Zijinshan is underway. The Company strives to establish the project and start the construction work as soon as possible. A new round of geological prospecting and exploration work at Zijinshan and its periphery is being carried out.

GOLD

The Company's gold resources and production capacity rank first among major publicly listed mining companies in China and Asia, and within the top ten globally. The year-on-year growth rate in 2023 exceeded 20%, making the Company rank top among global gold companies in terms of growth rate. During the reporting period, the Company produced 67,726kg (2,177,426 ounces) of mine-produced gold, representing an increase of 20.17% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 56,361kg); 249,519kg (8,022,215 ounces) of refined, processed and trading gold was produced, representing a decrease of 3.49% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 258,550kg). According to the data of the China Gold Association, in 2023, the production volume of mine-produced gold in China was 297.3 tonnes. The Company's mine-produced gold production accounted for approximately 23% of the total domestic production volume.

During the reporting period, sales income from the gold business represented 42.09% (after elimination) of the operating income during the reporting period, and gross profit represented 25.35% of the gross profit of the Group. (1 troy ounce = 31.1035 grammes)

Operations *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Major gold mines or enterprises

Name	Interest held by the Group	Mine-produced gold (kg)	Mine-produced gold on equity basis (kg)
Buriticá, Colombia	69.28%	8,321	5,764
Rosebel	95%	7,573	7,194
Norton, Australia	100%	6,660	6,660
Zeravshan, Tajikistan	70%	5,991	4,194
Longnan Zijin	84.22%	5,937	5,000
Serbia Zijin Mining	100%	4,955	4,955
Altynken, Kyrgyzstan	60%	4,091	2,454
Shanxi Zijin	100%	3,875	3,875
Aurora, Guyana	100%	3,023	3,023
Zhaojin Mining (on equity basis)	20%	2,884	2,884
Duobaoshan Copper Industry, Heilongjiang	100%	2,582	2,582
Guizhou Zijin	56%	2,217	1,242
Hunchun Zijin, Jilin	100%	2,160	2,160
Luoyang Kunyu	70%	2,110	1,477
Serbia Zijin Copper	63%	1,989	1,253
Total of other mines		3,358	2,552
Total		67,726	57,269

Major gold refineries and trading enterprises

Name	Interest held by the Group	Refined gold (kg)	Refined gold on equity basis (kg)
Zijin Gold Smelting	100%	156,046	156,046
Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park	50.3%	42,368	21,332
Zijin Yinhui	100%	11,502	11,502
Zijin Copper	100%	11,551	11,551
Total from other gold refineries		28,052	25,222
Total		249,519	225,653

Flagship mines

South America: Rosebel Gold Mine in Suriname, Buriticá Gold Mine in Colombia, Aurora Gold Mine in Guyana

- (1) The Rosebel project is a world-class gold mine and one of the largest in-production open-pit gold mines in South America, with resources of 193 tonnes of gold. The mine was acquired in 2023 and efficiency was enhanced in the same year. From February to December 2023, 7.6 tonnes of mine-produced gold were produced. In 2024, it is planned to produce 7.9 tonnes of mine-produced gold. After technological upgrade and reaching the designated production capacity, it will have an annual gold production capacity of 10 tonnes, becoming a major gold producer and a key profit-generating project for the Company.

Operations *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

- (2) The Buriticá Gold Mine is a world-class large-scale, ultra-high-grade gold mine with resources of 312 tonnes of gold and 1,060 tonnes of silver. In 2023, despite the adverse impact posed by the illegal mining organisations, production capacity continued to increase. 8.3 tonnes of mine-produced gold and 25 tonnes of mine-produced silver were produced. In 2024, it is planned to produce 8.6 tonnes of mine-produced gold and 18.8 tonnes of mine-produced silver.
- (3) The Aurora Gold Mine has resources of 184 tonnes of gold. In 2023, 3 tonnes of mine-produced gold were produced. In 2024, it is planned to produce 3.7 tonnes of mine-produced gold.

Oceania: Porgera Gold Mine in Papua New Guinea, Norton in Australia

- (1) The Porgera Gold Mine is one of the world's top ten gold mines and the second-largest gold mine in Papua New Guinea, with resources of 417 tonnes of gold. The project suspended production in April 2020 due to the expiration of mining rights. After negotiation, it fully resumed production on 22 December 2023. According to the latest project plan, the remaining life of mine is over 20 years. After production resumption and reaching the designated production capacity, the average annual output of mine-produced gold will be 21 tonnes, and the annual output of mine-produced gold on equity basis shared by the Company will be approximately 5 tonnes.
- (2) Norton has high-potential mining rights areas of nearly 1,000 square kilometres, with current resources of 356 tonnes of gold. In 2023, 6.7 tonnes of mine-produced gold were produced. In 2024, it is planned to produce 8.0 tonnes of mine-produced gold.

Central Asia: Zeravshan in Tajikistan, Alтынken in Kyrgyzstan

- (1) Zeravshan is the largest gold producer in Tajikistan. As at the end of the reporting period, a 500-tonnes/day pressurised oxidation project was newly completed. It currently has resources of 97 tonnes of gold. In 2023, 5.9 tonnes of mine-produced gold were produced. In 2024, it is planned to produce 5.8 tonnes of mine-produced gold.
- (2) The Taldybulak Levoberezhny Gold Mine of Alтынken is the third largest gold mine in Kyrgyzstan. It currently has resources of 44 tonnes of gold. In 2023, 4.1 tonnes of mine-produced gold were produced. In 2024, it is planned to produce 3.7 tonnes of mine-produced gold.

Europe: Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine, Bor Copper Mine in Serbia

The Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine and Bor Copper Mine in Serbia are also important gold resources and reserves bases as well as major gold producers of the Company, producing 6.94 tonnes of gold in 2023.

Domestic: Longnan Zijin, Shanxi Zijin, Guizhou Zijin, Sawaya'erdun Gold Mine

The Company holds a batch of high-quality medium-sized gold mines and assets in China, such as Longnan Zijin, Shanxi Zijin, Guizhou Zijin and the Sawaya'erdun Gold Mine.

- (1) In 2023, Longnan Zijin produced 5.9 tonnes of gold. The newly constructed 2-thousand-tonnes/day mining and processing project of the Jinshan Gold Mine was completed and obtained the safety facility design review approval. It is currently in the trial production stage.
- (2) In 2023, the 6-thousand-tonnes/day intellectualised upgrade and expansion project of the mining and processing of Shanxi Zijin was completed and put into production. After reaching the designated production capacity, an additional 3 to 4 tonnes of mine-produced gold can be produced per annum.
- (3) The upgrade and expansion project of the Shuiyindong Gold Mine and the Bojitian Gold Mine of Guizhou Zijin progressed at an accelerated speed.

Operations *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

- (4) The construction of the Sawaya'erdun Gold Mine was accelerated. It is designed to adopt open-pit mining followed by underground mining. It is expected that after the completion of construction of the open-pit mining and reaching the designated production capacity, the average annual output of gold will be approximately 3.3 tonnes. After the completion of construction of the underground mining and reaching the designated production capacity, the average annual output of gold will be approximately 2.4 tonnes.

Others: Haiyu Gold Mine, Zhaojin Mining

- (1) The Haiyu Gold Mine is the largest standalone gold mine in China, with resources of 562 tonnes of gold. The 12-thousand-tonnes/day mining and processing project progressed in an orderly manner. It is planned to commence production in 2025. After the mine fully commences production and reaches its designated capacity, its annual mine-produced gold output will be about 15 to 20 tonnes. It is expected to become one of the largest gold mines in China.
- (2) At the same time, the Company also holds 20% equity interest in Zhaojin Mining (1818.HK) and is its second-largest shareholder. The corresponding gold production shared by Zijin Mining on equity basis in 2023 was 2.88 tonnes. As at 31 December 2023, in accordance with the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"), the gold ore resources reserve and the recoverable gold reserves were approximately 38,098.6 kozs and 15,180.6 kozs, respectively.

ZINC (LEAD)

The Company is the largest mine-produced zinc producer in China, the second-largest in Asia, and ranks among the top four globally. It has significant capacity and profitability in low-grade zinc (lead) ore development. During the reporting period, the production capacity of the Company's zinc (lead) segment continued to grow, and the expansion and technological upgrade of Zijin Zinc fully reached the designated production capacity. During the reporting period, the Company produced 421,852 tonnes of mine-produced zinc in concentrate form, representing an increase of 2.24% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 412,602 tonnes); 333,081 tonnes of zinc bullion were produced from refineries, representing an increase of 4.59% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 318,454 tonnes). 45,174 tonnes of lead in concentrate form were produced, representing an increase of 9.32% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 41,324 tonnes).

During the reporting period, sales income from the zinc (lead) business represented 3.54% (after elimination) of the operating income during the reporting period, and gross profit represented 3.38% of the gross profit of the Group.

Major zinc (lead) mines or enterprises

Name	Interest held by the Group	Mine-produced zinc (tonne)	Mine-produced lead (tonne)	Total of mine-produced zinc + mine-produced lead (tonne)	Total of mine-produced zinc + mine-produced lead on equity basis (tonne)
Zijin Zinc	100%	140,744	24,625	165,369	165,369
Bisha, Eritrea	55%	116,829	—	116,829	64,256
Longxing, Russia	70%	86,344	5,060	91,404	63,983
Urad Rear Banner Zijin	95%	50,842	11,138	61,980	58,881
Ashele Copper Mine	51%	16,458	—	16,458	8,394
Wancheng Commercial (on equity basis)	42.8%	10,234	1,646	11,880	11,880
Total of other mines		401	2,705	3,106	2,673
Total		421,852	45,174	467,026	375,436

Operations *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Major zinc (lead) refineries

Name	Interest held by the Group	Zinc bullion (tonne)	Zinc bullion on equity basis (tonne)
Bayannur Zijin	87.28%	210,062	183,342
Xinjiang Zijin Non-ferrous	100%	123,019	123,019
Total		333,081	306,361

Flagship mines

Africa: Bisha Zinc (Copper) Mine in Eritrea

The Bisha Zinc (Copper) Mine is the largest in-production zinc mine project in Eritrea. It currently has resources of 2.85 million tonnes of zinc and 760 thousand tonnes of copper. In 2023, 117 thousand tonnes of mine-produced zinc and 18 thousand tonnes of mine-produced copper were produced. In 2024, it is planned to produce 117 thousand tonnes of mine-produced zinc and 21 thousand tonnes of mine-produced copper.

Domestic: Wulagen Zinc (Lead) Mine and Sanguikou Zinc (Lead) Mine

- (1) Wulagen Zinc (Lead) Mine of Zijin Zinc is an ultra-large scale low-grade zinc (lead) mine in China. Through the implementation of intensive and economical resource utilisation, the project has become a standalone in-production lead-zinc mine with the lowest cut-off grade globally and the largest product output in China. It currently has resources of 5.06 million tonnes of zinc and 860 thousand tonnes of lead. In 2023, 140 thousand tonnes of mine-produced zinc and 25 thousand tonnes of mine-produced lead were produced. In 2024, it is planned to produce 140 thousand tonnes of mine-produced zinc and 24 thousand tonnes of mine-produced lead.
- (2) Following the unlicensed mining case of Urad Rear Banner Zijin, the Company instructed Urad Rear Banner Zijin to reflect on the lessons learned, seriously review and carry out improvement work and further strengthen communication with relevant local authorities to promptly optimise the procedures for relevant mining permit application of the northern mining section. In September 2023, Urad Rear Banner Zijin obtained a unified mining permit for both the southern and northern mining sections of the Sanguikou Zinc (Lead) Mine, with a validity period from 7 September 2023 to 6 June 2042. The Sanguikou Zinc (Lead) Mine currently has resources of 1.88 million tonnes of zinc. In 2023, 51 thousand tonnes of mine-produced zinc and 11 thousand tonnes of mine-produced lead were produced. In 2024, it is planned to produce 53 thousand tonnes of mine-produced zinc and 11 thousand tonnes of mine-produced lead.

LITHIUM

The Company owns world-class lithium resources and reserves. It plans to form a production capacity of 120 thousand to 150 thousand tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent by 2025, becoming one of the lithium enterprises with significant global influence in the future. During the reporting period, the Company produced 2,903 tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent. The Company's overall acquisition and operating costs for lithium projects are relatively low. A "lithium industry leading group" has been established to focus on tracking and researching lithium market trends, adjusting and optimising construction planning and layout, processing cost optimisation as well as other work on financing, sales and trading, to improve the risk resistance ability of the lithium segment.

Operations *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Major lithium mines or projects

Name	Interest held by the Group	Product name	Lithium carbonate equivalent on equity basis (tonne)
Tres Quebradas Salar in Argentina	100%	Lithium carbonate	—
Lakkor Tso Salar in Tibet	70%	Lithium hydroxide	—
Xiangyuan Hard Rock Lithium Mine in Dao County, Hunan	100%	Lepidolite concentrate	2,903
Total			2,903

Flagship mines

Domestic: Lakkor Tso Salar in Tibet, Xiangyuan Hard Rock Lithium Mine in Dao County, Hunan

- (1) The Lakkor Tso Salar has approximately 2.16 million tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent resources; the phase 1 project has formed an annual production capacity of 20 thousand tonnes of lithium hydroxide. After both phase 1 and phase 2 of the project complete construction, commence production and reach the designated production capacity, the production capacity of lithium hydroxide will range from 40 thousand to 50 thousand tonnes per annum. Production and operation will be implemented according to market conditions.
- (2) The Xiangyuan Hard Rock Lithium Mine has 830 thousand tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent resources, with associated metals such as rubidium, caesium, tungsten and tin; the 300-thousand-tonne per annum mining and processing system of phase 1 completed construction; the 5-million-tonne per annum mining and processing project of phase 2 is progressing in an orderly manner. The construction is expected to complete and the production is expected to commence in the second quarter of 2025. Production and operation will be implemented according to market conditions.

Overseas: Tres Quebradas Salar in Argentina, the northeast project of the Manono Lithium Mine in the DR Congo

- (1) The Tres Quebradas Salar has approximately 8.54 million tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent resources; the phase 1 project, with a production capacity of 20 thousand tonnes of lithium carbonate per annum, has been basically completed, and the construction of the salar of the phase 2 project, with a production capacity of 30 thousand tonnes of battery-grade lithium carbonate per annum, is progressing in an orderly manner.
- (2) The Manono Lithium Mine is one of the world's largest lithium-rich LCT (lithium, caesium, tantalum) pegmatite deposits ever-discovered that can be developed by open-pit mining. It has the conditions for large-scale open-pit development and good development prospects. In October 2023, the Company was invited to cooperate with La Congolaise d'Exploitation Minière ("COMINIÈRE") to explore and develop the greenfield project in the northeast of the Manono Lithium Mine (exploration right No. PR15775). The Company holds a 61% interest in Manono Lithium SAS, the joint venture company, through Jinxiang Lithium, an overseas subsidiary of the Company. It is planned to complete the project construction within 2 years as soon as the feasibility study and financing plan are determined. A lithium smelting industrial park will be developed simultaneously. At the same time, the Company holds the development right of the Mpiana-Mwanga hydropower station located near the mining area, which will provide abundant green power to ensure the green and low-carbon development of the project.

Operations *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

SILVER, IRON, MOLYBDENUM, TUNGSTEN, COBALT, SULPHURIC ACID AND OTHER BUSINESSES

The Company is a leading mine-produced silver producer in China, and is also an important producer of iron ore, molybdenum, cobalt and sulphuric acid (as by-product) in China. During the reporting period, the Group produced 1,049,622kg of silver, representing a decrease of 4.35% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 1,097,305kg). Among which: 637,628kg of silver was produced from refineries as by-product, representing a decrease of 9.11% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 701,508kg); 411,993kg of mine-produced silver was produced, representing an increase of 4.09% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 395,797kg). 2.42 million tonnes of iron ore were produced, representing a decrease of 27.72% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 3.35 million tonnes). 8,124 tonnes of mine-produced molybdenum, 3,571 tonnes of mine-produced tungsten and 2,306 tonnes of mine-produced cobalt were produced; copper, zinc and gold refineries produced 3,370,367 tonnes of sulphuric acid as by-product, representing an increase of 11.49% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 3,022,987 tonnes).

During the reporting period, sales income from silver, iron ore and other products represented 29.16% (after elimination) of the operating income during the reporting period. Gross profit represented 24.08% of the gross profit of the Group.

Major silver mines or enterprises

Name	Interest held by the Group	Mine-produced silver (kg)	Mine-produced silver on equity basis (kg)
Julong Copper, Tibet	50.1%	105,774	52,993
Bisha, Eritrea	55%	48,532	26,693
Duobaoshan Copper Industry, Heilongjiang	100%	39,817	39,817
Luoyang Kunyu	70%	37,174	26,022
Ashele Copper Mine	51%	34,742	17,718
Zijinshan Copper and Gold Mine, Fujian	100%	28,474	28,474
Buriticá, Colombia	69.28%	24,977	17,303
Longxing, Russia	70%	23,872	16,711
Shanxi Zijin	100%	23,621	23,621
Total of other mines		45,010	37,659
Total		411,993	287,011

Major iron mines or enterprises

Name	Interest held by the Group	Iron ore (million tonnes)	Iron ore on equity basis (million tonnes)
Xinjiang Jinbao	56%	1.5758	0.8825
Makeng Mining (on equity basis)	37.35%	0.8069	0.8069
Total of other mines		0.04	0.02
Total		2.4227	1.7094

Operations *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Major sulphuric acid producing enterprises

Name	Interest held by the Group	Sulphuric acid (tonne)	Sulphuric acid on equity basis (tonne)
Zijin Copper	100%	1,127,363	1,127,363
Heilongjiang Zijin Copper	100%	661,976	661,976
Jilin Zijin Copper	100%	505,490	505,490
Bayannur Zijin	87.28%	351,176	306,506
Xinjiang Zijin Non-ferrous	100%	237,298	237,298
Serbia Zijin Copper	63%	416,852	262,617
Other enterprises		70,212	71,644
Total		3,370,367	3,172,894

Note: The corresponding production volumes on equity basis of the Yulong Copper Mine project in Tibet and lead and zinc mine project of Wancheng Commercial in Inner Mongolia, in which the Company holds interests, have been added to the production volumes for the above reporting period and the same period last year.

POWER GENERATION FROM CLEAN ENERGY AND ADVANCED MATERIALS

In alignment with the “dual carbon” roadmap, the Company leverages its existing mining and refining businesses to develop clean fuel replacement, clean energy replacement, implementation of energy-saving technologies, carbon offset, carbon trading and other businesses. During the reporting period, the Company generated 380 million kWh of electricity from clean energy on equity basis, equivalent to saving 47 thousand tonnes of standard coal, or reducing 267 thousand tonnes of carbon emission.

Power generation from clean energy

Item	Unit	Accumulatively generated	Changes compared with the same period last year (%)
Power generated from renewable energy	10MWh	38,090	47.95
Including: Power generated from hydropower	10MWh	26,201	30.07
Power generated from photovoltaics	10MWh	8,305	163.73
Power generated from gravitational potential	10MWh	3,584	46.05

The Company vigorously promoted new energy and advanced materials industries such as lithium batteries, hydrogen energy and precise and deep processing of copper. Zijin Lithium’s battery-grade iron phosphate project with an annual production capacity of 20 thousand tonnes, Zijin Copper Foil’s lithium battery copper foil with an annual production capacity of 10 thousand tonnes, Fujian Zijin Copper’s high-performance copper alloy casting and hot rolling projects completed construction and commenced production, generating synergy with the downstream enterprises, optimising the industry value ecological chain and enhancing the market competitiveness. FZU Zijin Hydrogen Power’s specialisation and internationalisation of ammonia-hydrogen energy products reached a new level. The ammonia-hydrogen power station was exported overseas for the first time, and the first ammonia-hydrogen fuel cell-powered vessel successfully conducted a trial voyage. The independently developed 160kW fuel cell system has reached an international leading level. The rare-dispersed, rare and precious metal business was further optimised, and value sectors such as high-purity gold electronic materials were also deeply explored.

Operations *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Longking (600388.SH)

In May 2022, the controlling power of Longking was transferred from its original controlling shareholder to the Company. Following additional purchases in the secondary market by the end of February 2024, the Company currently holds 238 million shares of Longking, representing 22.05% of its total shares. During the reporting period, Longking solidly advanced its “environmental protection + new energy” dual growth drivers strategy. Its environmental protection business steadily developed, while its new energy business was smoothly launched. The environmental protection segment advanced stably, with a significant growth in the thermal power plant dedusting business. In terms of new energy, Longking signed contracts for over 2GW of green power projects in mining areas throughout the year, with more than 27 projects under construction. The 5GWh battery storage project in Shanghang, the Longking-SVOLT Storage Battery PACK and system integration project completed construction and commenced production. Through arduous efforts, Longking successfully recovered approximately RMB1.4 billion of equity investment funds from Huatai Insurance and removed the “ST” (special treatment) status of its shares. The cost reduction and efficiency boosting special actions obtained prominent results. Longking issued a new version of corporate culture, further enhancing its cultural soft power. A series of tasks including technological research and development, informatisation development, human resources reform were carried out in an orderly manner, and positive results were achieved.

As at the end of the reporting period, Longking’s total assets amounted to RMB25.297 billion (as at the end of the previous reporting period: RMB26.419 billion). Among which, net assets attributable to owners of the parent amounted to RMB7.746 billion (as at the end of the previous reporting period: RMB7.391 billion). In 2023, Longking realised sales income of RMB10.973 billion and net profit attributable to owners of the parent of RMB509 million; and operating cash flows of RMB1.706 billion, representing an increase of 104.44% compared with year 2022. The cash flows were substantially improved. Longking achieved a stable and orderly development in 2023, with its interest-bearing debts at a low level and significant improvements in resources allocation efficiency.

Management Discussion and Analysis

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPERATING PERFORMANCE

In the face of complex and challenging external environment amid the changes of the century, the Company executed the master work directive of “improving quality, reducing costs, boosting profitability”. The main indicators climbed against the trend and the momentum of sustainable development was significantly enhanced. The Company’s global industry ranking and ESG performance continued to improve. On the 30th anniversary of Zijin Mining, the Company has reached a new stage of development and a new starting point, and has achieved a smooth beginning for the second stage of its ten-year development strategy.

PROFITABILITY BOOSTED, GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REACHED NEW HEIGHTS

The Company aspires to become a globally important green mineral materials producer, gaining respect and recognition from the international community. During the reporting period, the main economic indicators, resources volume and output of mineral products continued to grow year on year, maintaining its leading position in China and ranking among the top 10 globally. The Company produced 1.0073 million tonnes of mine-produced copper, 67.73 tonnes of mine-produced gold, 467 thousand tonnes of mine-produced zinc (lead), and 412 tonnes of mine-produced silver, representing an increase of 11.13%, 20.17%, 2.89% and 4.09% compared with the same period last year, respectively, and newly added 2,903 tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent, making it one of the leading mining companies with the fastest growth in mine-produced copper and mine-produced gold output. The Company’s realised operating income amounted to RMB293.403 billion, representing an increase of 8.54% compared with the same period last year; profit before tax and net profit attributable to owners of the parent amounted to RMB31.287 billion and RMB21.119 billion, representing an increase of 4.32% and 5.38% compared with the same period last year, respectively. The net cash flows from operating activities realised during the reporting period amounted to RMB36.860 billion, representing an increase of 28.53% compared with the same period last year, indicating robust cash flows. As at the end of the reporting period, total assets of the Company amounted to RMB343.006 billion, among which, net assets attributable to owners of the parent amounted to RMB107.506 billion, representing an increase of 12.08% and 20.87% compared with the same period last year, respectively; debt-to-asset ratio was 59.66%.

The Company adheres to sharing development results with shareholders, investors, host countries of the projects and the local communities, employees, collaborators and stakeholders. During the reporting period, the Company’s global direct economic contribution amounted to RMB324.748 billion, of which the social contribution value was RMB56.183 billion. The Company launched a new round of employee stock ownership scheme and share option incentive scheme, further improving the benefit-sharing mechanism. The Company implemented the profit distributions for the year ended 31 December 2022 and for the six months ended 30 June 2023, with a total amount of dividends of RMB6.578 billion. The expected amount of profit distribution for the year ended 31 December 2023 is RMB5.265 billion, and the aggregate profit distribution in the past three years will reach RMB17.1 billion. The Board of Directors of the Company will further propose to the shareholders’ general meeting to authorise the formulation of a profit distribution proposal for the six months ending 30 June 2024, enabling investors to continuously share the fruits of development of the Company.

The Company’s stock has shown brilliant performance in the market. As at the end of the reporting period, the prices of A Shares and H Shares increased by 27% and 23%, respectively, compared with the end of the previous year. Since the beginning of 2024, the Company’s stock prices have further risen. As at the issuance date of this report, the Company has a total market capitalisation of about RMB400 billion, ranking 22nd among A-share listed companies and 6th among global mining companies.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

The Company ranked 284th in the list of public companies of Forbes Global 2000, 6th among the listed metal mining companies and 1st among the global gold companies on the list. It also ranked 373rd on the Fortune Global 500 list, placing it at the forefront of global mining companies in terms of comprehensive strength.

Trend of the Company's A Share price (RMB)



Trend of the Company's H Share price (HKD)



QUALITY IMPROVED, GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MOMENTUM SIGNIFICANTLY ENHANCED

World-class resources and production capacity have been strengthened. A batch of new growth drivers have contributed to profitability. The upgrade and expansion construction of phases 1 and 2 of the Kamo-a-Kakula, the upgrade and expansion of the Upper Zone of the Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine and the smelter at the Bor Copper Mine as well as the pressurised oxidation project of the Taror Gold Mine were completed and commenced production; the production capacity of Longnan Zijin and Shanxi Zijin was released; the construction of phase 1 of “two lakes, one mine” of the lithium segment advanced smoothly; phase 2 of the Julong Copper Mine, the Sawaya’erdun Gold Mine and its auxiliary project, as well as the Shapinggou Molybdenum Mine were accelerated. The construction and industrialisation process of a batch of new energy and advanced materials projects were accelerated, making the Company one of the new forces in copper foil, lithium iron phosphate and other advanced materials and a major player in ammonia-hydrogen clean new energy in China.

Adhering to the “resources first” strategy, the Company focused on the acquisition and development of global large and ultra-large copper, gold and lithium resources. The Rosebel Gold Mine quickly turned losses into profits and achieved good returns after the handover. The exploration and preparation for the undeveloped Zhunuo Copper Mine and the Kharmagtai Copper and Gold Mine in Mongolia were accelerated. The Company has been invited to lead the exploration and development of the northeast part of the world-class Manono Lithium Mine, which will promote the Company to become a globally important lithium company. A batch of “mineral exploration around current mines” projects, such as copper resources in the Bor region, the Kolwezi Copper (Cobalt) Mine, the Tongshan Copper Mine, the periphery of the Zijinshan mining field, the lithium polymetallic mine in Dao County and the Tres Quebradas Salar achieved important results. As at the end of the reporting period, the Company had resources of approximately 74.5565 million tonnes of copper, approximately 2,997.53 tonnes of gold, over 10.6777 million tonnes of zinc (lead), 14,739.29 tonnes of silver and 13.4659 million tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent.

The empowerment of “technology creates Zijin” has proven to be significant. A batch of self-designed R&D projects in new energy and advanced materials obtained major breakthroughs. Research and demonstration of large-scale caving mining method accelerated. Significant progress was made in new technologies and new equipment for geological prospecting and exploration, such as the self-developed Zhendan induced polarisation system. The establishment of “Central Research Institute” of Zijin Mining progressed in an orderly manner. The empowerment of digitisation transformation was strengthened. The promotion of information systems such as business-finance integration and logistics supply chain were accelerated. Staged results were achieved in the pilot projects of unmanned driving in the open-pit mine of Julong Copper and the underground mine of Shanxi Zijin. The industry’s first digital model control system for smelting and acid production was successfully applied in Heilongjiang Zijin Copper. The 7th Science and Technology Conference was successfully held during the reporting period. A batch of science and technological achievements were announced. 14 academicians gathered at Zijin to discuss the development of the mining industry. Mr. Jiang Kaixi, the chief scientist of the Company, was awarded the title of “national outstanding engineer”. A number of achievements of the Company received the first and second prizes for scientific and technological achievements from China Gold Association and the Nonferrous Metals Society of China.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

The synergistic effect of smelting, production, finance and trading has become increasingly prominent. Zijin's intrinsic capital value continued to be explored. The Company's financing channels continued to expand. The development of trading and material procurement platforms accelerated, significantly improving the ability to ensure the supply of materials.

COMMON DEVELOPMENT, GLOBAL OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES STRENGTHENED

The Company released the "Basic Management Principles of Zijin Mining", stayed closely aligned with "the major tension between the increasing globalisation and restrictive domestic mindset and management style", and intensified the reform of the global operation and management system to tackle key issues precisely. The Overseas Operations Management Committee was established, and the overseas operation centre was relocated to frontline in Serbia. The globalised and diversified human resources system was well-established. Local employment rate reached 96%. Among which, the localisation level of middle-level managers in overseas projects reached 51%. The "double 50" ratio at the headquarters reached 53%, and foreign language proficiency was linked to personnel training and introduction. The market-oriented remuneration allocation achieved remarkable results. Efforts to establish regular talent development and employee empowerment programmes were strengthened.

The green and low-carbon brand image is prominent. A dual carbon assessment mechanism was established. Energy saving and carbon reduction were fully integrated with production and operation. During the reporting period, the carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added decreased by 1.46% compared with the same period last year. The development of clean energy power generation such as wind, solar and hydropower was accelerated. During the reporting period, the Company generated 380 million kWh of electricity from clean energy, equivalent to reducing 267 thousand tonnes of carbon emission. The number of national-level green mines and national-level green factories increased to 12 and 7, respectively. Zijin's global ecological and environmental protection concept has been highly praised by the countries and regions where it operates.

Centring on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and adhering to the purpose of "Mining for a Better Society", the Company invested RMB827 million in communities worldwide, including a donation of RMB10 million to the earthquake-affected areas in Gansu. The Company was awarded the "China Charity Award", the highest-level award in China's charity sector, for the fourth time. During the reporting period, the Company held its 30th anniversary conference, significantly enhancing the pride of Zijin's employees over the world.

The Company's global ESG performance entered the first tier of the industry, with a significant improvement in its brand influence. Among which, the Company ranked among the top 6% of global mining companies in the S&P Global ESG Scores and was at the top position among metals and mining companies in the world in the Refinitiv ESG rating. It was included on the Forbes China Sustainable Development Industrial Enterprises Top 50 list and "Forbes China's list of Best Employers in ESG Practices" and has been selected as a constituent stock of the Hang Seng (China A) Corporate Sustainability Index for five consecutive years.

INFORMATION ON THE CONDITIONS OF THE INDUSTRY TO WHICH THE COMPANY BELONGS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

In 2023, the price divergence of global non-ferrous metals intensified. Driven by factors such as geopolitical conflicts and rising interest rate cuts expectations by the United States Federal Reserve (the "Federal Reserve"), gold prices continued to be strong and hit new historical highs; copper prices remained relatively firm due to the continued strong demand for new energy and frequent supply disruptions; zinc prices were dragged down by the decline in traditional demand such as China's real estate sector, and its prices fell significantly.

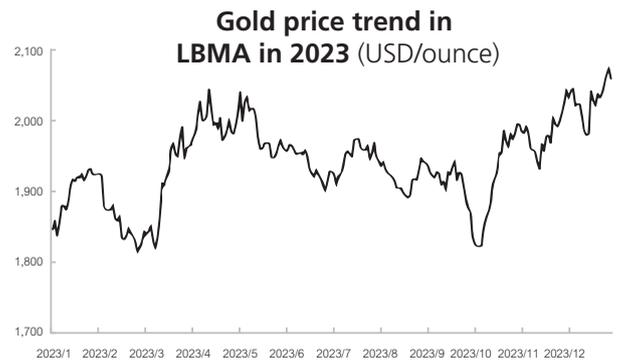
Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Type		Unit	Price as at the end of 2023	Increase or decrease compared with the beginning of the year (%)	Average price in 2023	Changes compared with the same period last year (%)
Gold	Spot price in London	USD/ounce	2,062	11.9	1,941	7.9
	Spot price in China	RMB/g	480	16.3	450	14.7
Silver	Spot price in London	USD/ounce	24	-2.1	23	7.5
	Spot price in China	RMB/kg	5,973	10.7	5,551	19.4
Copper	Spot price in London	USD/tonne	8,464	1.9	8,488	-3.6
	Spot price in China	RMB/tonne	69,280	5.2	68,402	1.3
Zinc	Spot price in London	USD/tonne	2,640	-12.7	2,650	-23.7
	Spot price in China	RMB/tonne	21,590	-8.8	21,646	-14.4
Lead	Spot price in London	USD/tonne	2,035	-12.8	2,136	-0.6
	Spot price in China	RMB/tonne	15,860	0.5	15,759	2.8

Gold

During the reporting period, multiple factors such as the escalation of geopolitical conflicts, increased expectations of interest rate cuts by major central banks worldwide and continued gold purchases by central banks supported a significant rise in international gold prices, making it the most attractive investment product of the year. In 2023, the LBMA spot gold price closed at USD2,062 per ounce, up 12% from the beginning of the year, setting a record for the highest closing price for the year; the average price for the year was USD1,941 per ounce, up 8% from the previous year, also hitting a new historical high. The Federal Reserve's monetary policy was the main theme of gold trading throughout the year. In the first quarter, market concerns about a "hard landing" of the US economy drove up interest rate cuts expectations, pushing up gold prices, but gold prices later fell back as US economic data exceeded expectations; in the second quarter, factors such as the Silicon Valley Bank incident and the US debt ceiling crisis increased risk aversion demand for gold, causing gold prices to rise rapidly, but gold prices fell back again due to strong US economic data and weakened expectations of a US economic recession. Since October, benefiting from the rising interest rate cuts expectations by the Federal Reserve, coupled with the brief boost in market risk aversion sentiment due to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, gold prices rebounded strongly, and once again broke the historical highs. Data from the World Gold Council showed that global gold demand in 2023 increased by 3% compared with the same period of last year to 4,899 tonnes, surpassing the historical record set in 2022. The continued gold purchases by central banks worldwide strongly boosted gold demand, partially offsetting the impact of weak global ETF demand. In 2023, net gold purchases by central banks worldwide reached 1,037 tonnes, the second highest level in history, only 45 tonnes less than the historical record in 2022.



Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Copper

At the beginning of 2023, driven by the expectations of a shift in the Federal Reserve's interest rate policy and the economic recovery during the post-pandemic period in China, copper prices reached its highest level of the year at USD9,550 per tonne. Subsequently, the Federal Reserve maintained a hawkish stance and China's demand rebounded less than expected, causing the central level of copper price to shift downward. In the second half of the year, market's attention was paid to geopolitical risks, and the market sought safe-haven assets such as the US dollar, gold, etc. due to risk-averse factors while selling off risky assets. As a result, the non-ferrous metals were under pressure in general, and copper prices reached its yearly low point of USD7,856 per tonne in October. At the end of the year, there was a noticeable slowdown in both US inflation and employment data, reinforcing expectations of interest rate cuts. The US dollar index reached a new five-month low. Additionally, the obvious increase in disruptions of overseas mining supply, coupled with a continuous decline in London Metal Exchange (LME) inventories, led to a rebound in the copper prices, which briefly surpassed USD8,700. According to preliminary statistics from the International Copper Study Group (ICSG), global mine-produced copper production in 2023 was estimated to increase by about 1% due to supply disruptions in Chile, Panama, Indonesia and other regions. Refined copper supply achieved a year-on-year growth of 6% driven by strong performance in China and the DR Congo. On the demand side, while Europe, the United States and traditional consumption sectors fell short of expectations, the strong apparent consumption in China, along with resilient consumption in traditional sectors and rapid growth in the new energy industry, drove a 4% increase in global copper consumption for electrical purposes in 2023. The year ended with an apparent shortage of 87 thousand tonnes.



Zinc

During the reporting period, influenced by hawkish interest rate hikes by the Federal Reserve and weak domestic and international consumption, international zinc prices experienced short-term gains followed by bottoming out and volatility. Zinc price declined from a high of USD3,509 per tonne at the beginning of the year to USD2,224 per tonne in the second half of May, reaching a new low since mid-2020. Several mines reduced or suspended production due to profit pressure, leading to a contraction in the global zinc mineral supply. However, thanks to profits obtained in the first half of the year and raw material security, zinc refining capacity was released at a high level, and the supply of refined zinc steadily recovered. Zinc demand showed a weak recovery trend. Under high interest rates, overseas consumption appeared slightly lacklustre, and domestic real estate investment remained sluggish. However, domestic infrastructure investment maintained its strong resilience, and the automobile sector saw robust production and sales. According to data from the International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZG), global mine-produced zinc supply decreased by 1.4% in 2023 compared with the same period last year, while global refined zinc supply increased by 3.8% in 2023 compared with the same period last year. Refined zinc demand rose by 1.7% in 2023 compared with the same period last year. There was a surplus of approximately 204 thousand tonnes in refined zinc supply during the year.



Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRY POLICY CHANGES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

1. Inside China

Mineral resources are the important material foundation for economic and social development, and play a crucial role in the global energy transition. During the reporting period, the continuous advancement of domestic institutional supply supported the reform of mineral resource management and promoted green development in the mining sector. A series of regulations and policies in the mineral resources sector were promulgated and implemented.

A batch of institutional documents, such as Regulations on Mineral Rights Transfer Transactions, Guidelines for Establishing Benchmark Market Prices for Income from Mineral Rights Transfers and Tax Levy and Collection Methods for Income from Mineral Rights Transfers were promulgated, which enhanced the mineral right market development, standardised management of mineral rights transfers and provided clear and comprehensive bases and regulations for competitive bidding for mineral rights, ensured the openness, fairness and impartiality of mineral rights transfer transactions, and provided institutional support for protecting the interests of the state, the lawful rights of mineral rights owners and the security of the state's energy and resources safety.

A batch of regulatory documents such as the Control Index of Land for the Construction of Industrial Projects were promulgated for the purposes of enhancing the efficiency and productivity of industrial land utilisation per unit area, and supporting the development of advanced manufacturing and strategic emerging industries.

Opinion of the General Office of the Chinese Communist Party and General Office of the State Council on Further Strengthening the Work for Safe Mining Production was promulgated. Hard Measures on the Prevention and Elimination of Major and Serious Production Safety Accidents in the Mining Sector and Notice on Key Points of the Work for Safe Mining Production in 2024 were further promulgated in early 2024 to provide clear guidance and roadmaps for standardisation of mine safety production work under the new era, new system and new mechanism.

Measures for the Administration of National Voluntary Carbon Emissions Reduction Trading (Trial) was promulgated, which has become the fundamental system for the orderly operation of the national voluntary greenhouse gas emissions reduction trading market. The Interim Regulations on the Management of Carbon Emissions Trading further standardised carbon emission rights trading transactions and related activities.

The Work Plan for Stable Growth of Non-ferrous Metal Industry was promulgated, which proposes the accelerating development and utilisation of strategic resources. It specifically focuses on strategic minerals in short supply, such as copper, aluminium, nickel, lithium and platinum group metals, increasing domestic exploration and development efforts and formulating an overall plan for the development and industry development of lithium and other key resources.

2. Overseas

Major economies are attaching greater importance to the security of key mineral supply. Major mining countries as well as resource-rich countries are more inclined to resources protectionism. South America, a resource-rich region globally, has consistently ranked first globally in terms of capital expenditure on key mineral resources such as copper over the years. During the reporting period, Panama's Supreme Court ruled the contract to operate the Cobre Panama Copper Mine is unconstitutional, leading to the shutdown of this world-class, ultra-large copper mine and intensifying the global shortage of copper concentrate. During the reporting period, Indonesia introduced export restrictions on nickel, bauxite, coal, palm oil, tin, copper and other resources. Although the copper concentrates produced by Indonesia are primarily exported to Asian countries such as Japan and South Korea, the export restriction policies will intensify the competition for raw materials between the enterprises of such countries and the Chinese smelters.

The global energy revolution and transition are accelerating, and major economies are implementing policies aimed at promoting or protecting the development of their own domestic industries. During the reporting period, the United States issued guidance on the Inflation Reduction Act (the "IRA"), focusing on supporting the production and investment of electric vehicles, critical minerals, clean energy and power generation facilities in the United States or the North American region; and promoted the formation of a critical mineral buyers club (CMBC) with the European

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Union, the Group of Seven and other allies. The European Union issued the Critical Raw Materials Act and the Net-Zero Industry Act. Special attention was given to battery metals, enhancing the sustainability and resilience of critical raw material supply chains, securing the access to a secure, diversified, affordable and sustainable supply of critical raw materials to meet the climate objectives of the European Union, and scaling up the comparative advantages in its net-zero resources and technologies. In addition, certain traditional mining countries increased scrutiny on mineral acquisitions and investments.

THE BUSINESSES ENGAGED BY THE COMPANY DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Company builds a green, intensive, low-carbon and circular development model for a complete mining value industry chain to improve standards of living.

FUNDAMENTAL BUSINESSES

Sustainable resources

Insist on giving equal weight to prospecting, exploration and merger and acquisition of resources, and cultivate mineral resource advantage with low costs and high efficiency in a global context

Geological exploration

Rely on the industry-leading technologies and ability in geological exploration, strategically position itself in crucial metallogenic belts to achieve breakthrough in geological exploration

Merger and acquisition of resources

Leverage system engineering, concept of economic mining and professional analysis and decision-making ability, implement mergers and acquisitions of high-quality medium and large mining assets in a timely manner

AUXILIARY BUSINESSES

Extension along the industry chains

Rely on the main business of mine development, extend optimally into the auxiliary industries in smelting, refining and processing, generating synergies between the upstream and downstream in industry chains to obtain value-added income

Clean energy and ecological environment protection

Install and construct clean energy generation facilities such as solar energy, wind energy and hydropower at mining and refining enterprises; invest in the material industries related to clean energy storage such as "hydrogen energy"; strengthen the ecological and environmental protection business capabilities of mining and refining enterprises; attach importance to the construction of ecological projects such as closure of mines and tailings storage facilities in order to comprehensively improve the sustainable development capabilities

SUPPORTING BUSINESSES

Soft power of Zijin culture

Form the core Zijin culture and philosophy system and the "Jinshan culture" brand, strive to gain high international recognition of the Company's overall strength, professional ability, brand reputation and sustainable development capabilities, and to become a respectable globalised enterprise

Mining-related trading and finance

Support trading and logistics businesses which are related to mine development, build a responsible global supply chain and sales team; form a financial platform for capital investment and capital pooling; form a "Zijin series" listing platform through investment in subsidiaries and associates

Mine construction and information technology

Establish a self-operated automated and intelligent construction team for mine design, construction and supervision, form a fast-responding and highly integrated mine development team to build mining projects with high quality and speed

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

ANALYSIS OF THE CORE COMPETITIVENESS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Established in 1993, the Company has cultivated Zijin corporate culture with “common development” as its core, and Zijin competitiveness system with “innovation” as its core competitiveness through practice. Innovation is the core competitiveness of the corporation; innovation is about appropriately applying scientific principles in objective reality; the best innovation is the one that suits us most; innovation is a process of constantly reinventing oneself as the driving force.

Excellent corporate system and mechanism

The Company is one of the first Chinese mining companies that underwent mixed-ownership reform and completed the most successful corporate governance system reform. The Company operates under a separation of ownership and management, with high efficiency in decision-making and flexible operation mechanism. In the new era, the Company shall apply globalised thinking, comply with international basic rules and standards, and build a highly adaptable globalised operation and management system and governance system, so as to provide new institutional and system safeguards for participation in global market competition and global resource allocation, and to build up global competitiveness.

Vast base of strategic mineral resources

Mineral resources are fundamental for the survival and growth of mining companies. Only enterprises that can control resources and continuously obtain high-quality resources can form advantage in the competition, ensuring access to resources for securing cyclical profits and excess profits in the industry. Leveraging outstanding and professional technological capacity and decision-making, the Company achieves a combination of counter-cyclical, low-cost mergers and acquisitions and self-initiated geological prospecting and exploration and becomes the enterprise controlling the most metallic mineral resources in China. The Company’s copper, gold, zinc and lithium resources, which are the Company’s major metallic mineral products, rank first in China and top 10 globally. The Company’s mineral resources are diversified. The Company also holds highly-correlated and high-value minerals such as silver, molybdenum, cobalt and iron. It has a strong risk resistance capacity.

Self-initiated whole-process technologies and engineering R&D innovation ability

“Technology creates Zijin” is a vivid portray of the Company’s development over the last 30 years. The Company possesses industry-leading technology advantages and abundant practical experience in assessment of geological prospecting findings, mining technologies, comprehensive utilisation of low-grade refractory mineral resources, environmental protection and other aspects, pioneers the mining engineering management model of “five-stage life-of-mine project management procedure by in-house capabilities” which establishes a complete technology system for geological prospecting, mining, processing, metallurgy and environmental protection and forms a whole-process self-initiated technological and engineering capabilities. The Company’s project construction and operation are guided by system engineering and the concept of economic mining, forming an obvious competitive advantage in terms of investment and cost control, successfully open the new path for green and efficient development of resources, and establish global competitiveness in mining engineering.

ESG system for green, low carbon mining industry

Mining is essentially geotechnical engineering. Mining development can be highly synergistic with environmental protection and ecological development. In the face of new challenges such as global sustainable development and climate change, the Company lays the foundation for green sustainable development, deeply integrate ESG concepts into the entire corporate development process, establishes a highly adaptable ecological restoration and environmental protection plan for every project, and strives to promote the implementation of effective measures for “carbon neutrality and carbon reduction” to help achieve global green sustainable development and “net zero” targets.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Zijin's advantage in talents and corporate culture characterised by "common development"

Mining is an arduous industry. Through market mechanism and the philosophy of "learning about war in war", the Company has cultivated a team of highly loyal and responsible professional management and technical personnel. The Zijin spirit of "perseverance, entrepreneurship and innovation" is continuously inherited and practiced in the global practice, providing strong support to the Company's leaping development. The Company adheres to its corporate culture of "common development" at its core, creates a strong cohesive force and common interests among the Company, its employees, collaborators and stakeholders, which has become an invisible driving force for the Company's rapid development.

Enormous market demand for mineral products

Global resource endowments and demand are mismatched, and ensuring the security of strategic key mineral supplies is becoming the focus of competition and attention among major powers. China has the world's largest demand market for mineral products, but China's base metal resources are generally scarce. It is a market with demand over supply. China's economy is undergoing an acceleration in structural adjustment, with strong momentum in the development of new quality productive forces. Demand for traditional energy and base metals has essentially reached its peak. Under the accelerated drive of the global "dual carbon" policy, there is an anticipated rise in demand for new energy minerals such as copper and lithium. It is expected that the demand for mineral products from India, Southeast Asia and other emerging economies will increase. The Company shall accelerate the transformation of resource advantage to production capacity advantage, to rapidly increase the production capacity of main mineral products. At the same time, the Company shall comprehensively extend the value chain of refining, trading, logistics and financial capital sectors in order to promote its market share of mineral products and influence in the global mineral products market.

STATUS OF MAIN BUSINESSES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Analysis of major businesses

1. Table of analysis of changes in relevant items in statement of profit or loss and statement of cash flows

Item	Amount for the current period (RMB)	Amount for the same period last year (RMB)	Changes (%)
Operating income	293,403,242,878	270,328,998,459	8.54
Operating costs	247,024,066,519	227,784,282,577	8.45
Selling expenses	766,391,252	619,893,797	23.63
Administrative expenses	7,522,988,740	6,264,990,220	20.08
Finance expenses	3,268,491,732	1,904,994,525	71.57
Losses on changes in fair value	-18,623,744	-255,492,467	-92.71
Credit impairment losses	-133,716,566	-329,409,918	-59.41
Impairment losses on assets	-385,330,847	-78,711,813	389.55
Gains/(Losses) on disposal of non-current assets	37,310,469	-5,217,763	Not applicable

Reason for the changes in operating income: Mainly due to the increase in sales volume.

Reason for the changes in operating costs: Mainly due to the increase in sales volume.

Reason for the changes in selling expenses: Mainly due to the increase in selling expenses caused by the enterprises which were newly consolidated in 2022.

Reason for the changes in administrative expenses: Mainly due to the increase in administrative expenses caused by the enterprises which were newly consolidated in 2022 and the increase in staff costs.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Reason for the changes in finance expenses: Mainly due to the increase in financing scale and the borrowing rates of borrowings denominated in foreign currencies.

Reason for losses from changes in fair value: Mainly due to the changes in fair value of provisional pricing arrangements, held for trading equity instruments and derivative instruments without designated hedging relationship.

Reason for the changes in credit impairment losses and impairment losses on assets: During the reporting period, the Group provided total net impairment losses on assets/credit impairment losses of RMB519.05 million (same period last year: net provision of RMB408.12 million), including: net provision for credit impairment losses of RMB133.72 million, impairment losses on prepayments of RMB1.43 million, provision for decline in value of inventories of RMB92.92 million, impairment losses on goodwill of RMB57.74 million, impairment losses on contract assets of RMB10.29 million, impairment losses on fixed assets of RMB52.06 million, impairment losses on other non-current assets of RMB15.08 million and impairment losses on long-term equity investments of RMB155.81 million.

Reason for the changes in gains/(losses) on disposal of non-current assets: Mainly due to the increase in gains on disposal of intangible assets during the current year compared with the same period last year.

2. Operating results

The table below sets out the details of sales by product from January to December 2023 and 2022:

Item	January — December 2023			January — December 2022			Increase/ Decrease in unit price
	Unit price (tax excluded)	Sales volume	Amount (RMB billion)	Unit price (tax excluded)	Sales volume	Amount (RMB billion)	
Mine-produced gold							
Gold bullion	433.09 RMB/g	33,673 kg	14.58368	385.71 RMB/g	27,326 kg	10.54000	12.28%
Gold concentrate	378.60 RMB/g	33,034 kg	12.50689	354.64 RMB/g	33,495 kg	11.87853	6.76%
Mine-produced copper							
Copper concentrate	49,406 RMB/t	640,890 t	31.66381	47,527 RMB/t	617,691 t	29.35714	3.95%
Electrodeposited copper	56,354 RMB/t	95,999 t	5.40993	55,311 RMB/t	96,334 t	5.32834	1.89%
Electrolytic copper	59,590 RMB/t	73,848 t	4.40060	63,581 RMB/t	24,665 t	1.56822	-6.28%
Mine-produced zinc	11,855 RMB/t	414,879 t	4.91823	15,624 RMB/t	401,564 t	6.27409	-24.12%
Mine-produced silver	3.50 RMB/g	411,403 kg	1.43871	3.05 RMB/g	403,391 kg	1.23144	14.75%
Iron ore	584 RMB/t	2,1019 Mt	1.22699	667 RMB/t	1,8224 Mt	1.21537	-12.44%
Refined and processed gold	447.95 RMB/g	248,366 kg	111.25602	389.55 RMB/g	258,198 kg	100.58028	14.99%
Refined copper	60,333 RMB/t	724,835 t	43.73133	59,460 RMB/t	691,837 t	41.13645	1.47%
Refined zinc	19,160 RMB/t	333,555 t	6.39103	22,278 RMB/t	318,488 t	7.09517	-14.00%
Trading income			126.61653			120.30795	
Others			57.24796			51.21053	
Intercompany sales elimination			-127.98847			-117.39451	
Total			293.40324			270.32900	

Note: The table does not include the relevant data of non-subsidiary enterprises.

Other sales income mainly included: RMB3.108 billion from refined silver, RMB883 million from copper pipe, RMB1.467 billion from copperplate, RMB540 million from lead concentrate, RMB2.389 billion from molybdenum concentrate, RMB3.205 billion from gold products etc., and RMB45.656 billion from other products, intermediate services and other services.

Except for the year-on-year drop in the price of mine-produced zinc and iron ore, the price of the Group's other mineral products increased compared with the same period last year. The sales volume of all products except refined and processed gold increased compared with the same period last year.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

3. Analysis of costs and gross profit margin

The Group's costs of sales of products mainly includes mining, processing, refining, ore transportation costs, procurement of mineral products and concentrates, raw material consumption, energy, salaries, depreciation of fixed assets, etc.

The table below sets out the details of the unit cost of sales and gross profit margin by product from January to December 2023 and 2022. (Note 2)

Item	Unit cost of sales						Gross profit margin (%)		
	Product name	Unit	2023 (Based on exchange rates of 2022)		Compared with the same period last year (%)		2023	2022	
Mine-produced gold			Gold bullion	RMB/g	286.09	273.82			251.43
	Gold concentrate	RMB/g	158.83	156.23	143.09	10.99	9.18	58.05	59.65
Mine-produced copper	Copper	RMB/t	19,998	19,677	18,852	6.08	4.38	59.52	60.33
	concentrate								
	Electrodeposited copper	RMB/t	29,862	28,788	23,847	25.22	20.72	47.01	56.89
	Electrolytic copper	RMB/t	43,098	41,137	29,591	45.64	39.02	27.68	53.46
Mine-produced zinc		RMB/t	9,266	9,023	8,017	15.58	12.55	21.83	48.69
Mine-produced silver		RMB/g	1.72	1.70	1.63	5.35	4.29	50.78	46.47
Iron ore		RMB/t	230.97	230.97	214.16	7.85	7.85	60.43	67.89
Refined and processed gold		RMB/g	445.30	/	387.40	14.95	/	0.59	0.55
Refined copper		RMB/t	58,467	/	57,748	1.25	/	3.09	2.88
Refined zinc		RMB/t	17,805	/	21,171	-15.9	/	7.07	4.97
Overall gross profit margin (Note 3)								15.81	15.74
Overall gross profit margin (excluding refining and processing enterprises)								49.09	54.29

Notes:

- The table does not include the relevant data of non-subsidiary enterprises.
- The gross profit margins by product were calculated based on the figures before eliminating intercompany sales, and the overall gross profit margins were calculated after eliminating intercompany sales.
- The Group's overall gross profit margin was 15.81%. The overall gross profit margin of mine-produced products (excluding refined and processed products) was 49.09%, representing a decrease of 5.20 percentage points compared with the same period last year. The main reason for the decrease in the gross profit margin of mineral products was the increase in costs.
- During the reporting period, the Company's C1 cost of copper and all-in sustaining cost (AISC) of gold ranked among the lowest 20% globally. The increase in costs compared with the same period last year was due to several factors, including the depreciation of the RMB exchange rate, a decrease in ore feed grade of mines, the rising prices of fuel, electricity costs and auxiliary production materials, an increase in mining and stripping transportation distances, and the higher output from low-grade mines raising the average cost.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

4. Analysis of sales and costs

The Company mainly engages in the production of mine-produced and refined products of gold, copper, lead and zinc and other metals, and generates income by selling these products.

Status of the main businesses by industry, product, region and sales model

Product	Status of the main businesses by product					
	Operating income (RMB billion)	Operating costs (RMB billion)	Gross profit margin (%)	Changes in operating income compared with last year (%)	Changes in operating costs compared with last year (%)	Changes in gross profit margin compared with last year (percentage point)
Mine-produced gold	27.09056	14.88018	45.07	20.84	27.58	Decreased by 2.90 percentage points
Mine-produced copper concentrate	31.66381	12.81681	59.52	7.86	10.07	Decreased by 0.81 percentage points
Mine-produced electrodeposited copper	5.40993	2.86671	47.01	1.53	24.79	Decreased by 9.88 percentage points
Mine-produced electrolytic copper	4.40060	3.18268	27.68	180.61	336.07	Decreased by 25.78 percentage points
Mine-produced zinc	4.91823	3.84446	21.83	-21.61	19.41	Decreased by 26.85 percentage points
Mine-produced silver	1.43871	0.70815	50.78	16.83	7.43	Increased by 4.31 percentage points
Iron ore	1.22699	0.48546	60.43	0.96	24.39	Decreased by 7.45 percentage points
Refined, processed and trading gold	111.25602	110.59665	0.59	10.61	10.57	Increased by 0.04 percentage points
Refined copper	43.73133	42.37922	3.09	6.31	6.07	Increased by 0.21 percentage points
Refined zinc	6.39103	5.93888	7.07	-9.92	-11.92	Increased by 2.11 percentage points
Others	183.86450	172.92313				
Less: Intercompany sales elimination	-127.98847	-123.59826				
Total	293.40324	247.02407	15.81	8.54	8.45	Increased by 0.07 percentage points

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Region	Status of the main businesses by region			Changes in	Changes in	Changes in gross profit margin compared with last year (percentage point)
	Operating income (RMB billion)	Operating costs (RMB billion)	Gross profit margin (%)	operating income compared with last year (%)	operating costs compared with last year (%)	
Outside Mainland China	89.16815	69.31992	22.26	4.14	6.84	Decreased by 1.96 percentage points
Mainland China	332.22356	301.30241	9.31	9.97	8.81	Increased by 0.97 percentage points
Less: Intercompany sales elimination	-127.98847	-123.59826				
Total	293.40324	247.02407	15.81	8.54	8.45	Increased by 0.07 percentage points

Explanations of status of the main businesses by industry, product and region: Approximately 79% of the Company's operating income was generated from customers in Mainland China, among which 32.27% was from the Shanghai Gold Exchange. Therefore, the Company was unable to sort customers in Mainland China by region.

Explanations of the main businesses by sales model: (1) The "ZIJIN" brand gold bullion produced by the Group is a registered delivery brand of the Shanghai Gold Exchange and Shanghai Futures Exchange. Zijin Mining Group Gold Smelting Co., Ltd. is a qualified gold deliverer of the London Bullion Market Association, and Zijin Copper is a qualified silver deliverer of the London Bullion Market Association. The "ZIJIN" brand electrolytic copper and zinc bullion are registered brands of the Shanghai Futures Exchange and London Metal Exchange. The standard gold bullion sales business of the Group possessed two sets of sales support systems for domestic and overseas sales. For domestic sales, it mainly involves direct sales to the Shanghai Gold Exchange under the Group's comprehensive membership qualification at the Shanghai Gold Exchange. For overseas sales, it mainly conducts sales in overseas gold markets through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Gold Mountains (H.K.), realising the overall management of trading channels and trading positions. (2) Sales of gold, copper, zinc concentrate, blister copper, copper cathode, zinc bullion and other products of the Group are mainly organised by Zijin International Trading or its subsidiaries to realise the integration of the Group's sales resources to obtain better sales benefits.

Table of analysis of production and sales volumes

Major product	Unit	Production volume	Sales volume	Inventory volume	Changes in	Changes in	Changes in
					production volume compared with last year (%)	sales volume compared with last year (%)	inventory volume compared with last year (%)
Mine-produced gold	kg	64,841	66,708	1,152	15.97	9.68	-63.57
Mine-produced copper	t	803,443	810,737	4,851	10.47	9.75	-60.06
Mine-produced zinc	t	411,618	414,879	2,278	2.31	3.32	-58.87
Mine-produced silver	kg	402,607	411,403	2,943	3.91	1.99	-74.93
Iron ore	Mt	1.6158	2.1019	0.1844	-34.69	15.34	-72.49
Refined, processed and trading gold	kg	248,722	248,366	732	3.58	-3.81	94.92
Refined copper	t	724,550	724,835	6	4.88	4.77	-97.90
Refined zinc	t	333,081	333,555	419	4.59	4.73	-53.08

Explanations of production and sales volumes: The table does not include relevant data of non-subsidiary enterprises. The production and sales volumes of mine-produced copper and mine-produced gold increased by different extents compared with the same period last year. It was mainly attributable to additional output and sales from the newly acquired projects and the existing projects that commenced production after technological upgrade during the reporting period.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Table of cost analysis

Product	Cost structure	Status by product				Changes in amount for the current period compared with the same period last year (%)
		Amount for the current period (RMB million)	Proportion to total costs during the current period (%)	Amount for the same period last year (RMB million)	Proportion to total costs during the same period last year (%)	
Mine-produced gold	Raw materials	6,612.09	44.44	5,093.19	43.67	29.82
	Salary	1,280.37	8.60	1,070.18	9.18	19.64
	Depreciation	2,646.05	17.78	2,472.11	21.20	7.04
	Energy consumption	1,905.87	12.81	1,314.65	11.27	44.97
	Others	2,435.80	16.37	1,713.51	14.68	42.15
Mine-produced silver	Raw materials	305.57	43.15	303.82	46.09	0.58
	Salary	67.47	9.53	73.56	11.16	(8.28)
	Depreciation	116.52	16.45	119.60	18.14	(2.58)
	Energy consumption	103.95	14.68	80.97	12.28	28.38
	Others	114.65	16.19	81.23	12.33	41.14
Mine-produced copper	Raw materials	8,693.56	46.08	7,643.11	52.09	13.74
	Salary	1,605.46	8.51	1,385.49	9.44	15.88
	Depreciation	2,442.98	12.95	1,836.11	12.51	33.05
	Energy consumption	3,752.38	19.89	2,178.96	14.85	72.21
	Others	2,371.83	12.57	1,628.16	11.11	45.68
Mine-produced zinc	Raw materials	1,665.12	43.31	1,495.31	46.45	11.36
	Salary	347.82	9.05	356.85	11.08	(2.53)
	Depreciation	707.38	18.40	623.01	19.35	13.54
	Energy consumption	365.93	9.52	254.48	7.90	43.80
	Others	758.20	19.72	489.82	15.21	54.79
Iron ore	Raw materials	158.75	32.70	146.58	37.56	8.30
	Salary	99.96	20.59	55.30	14.17	80.76
	Depreciation	38.77	7.99	41.47	10.62	(6.51)
	Energy consumption	40.74	8.39	31.67	8.12	28.64
	Others	147.23	30.33	115.26	29.53	27.74
Refined copper	Raw materials	40,871.68	96.44	38,321.28	95.92	6.66
	Salary	286.30	0.68	296.73	0.74	(3.51)
	Depreciation	355.42	0.84	368.56	0.92	(3.57)
	Energy consumption	577.57	1.36	613.11	1.53	(5.80)
	Others	288.26	0.68	352.68	0.89	(18.27)
Refined zinc	Raw materials	4,740.20	79.82	5,491.34	81.44	(13.68)
	Salary	295.97	4.98	317.84	4.71	(6.88)
	Depreciation	195.76	3.30	264.63	3.92	(26.03)
	Energy consumption	536.77	9.04	545.86	8.10	(1.67)
	Others	170.18	2.86	123.10	1.83	38.25

Other explanations of cost analysis: In the cost structure, raw materials included the costs of purchasing raw and auxiliary materials and outsourcing, and energy consumption mainly included coal, electricity and petrol. The Group's mining enterprises mostly adopted outsourcing of work. Such outsourcing costs were included in raw materials.

Information on major customers and suppliers

The Group's major customers included Shanghai Gold Exchange, Trafigura, etc.; the Group's major suppliers included Shanghai Gold Exchange, Jinchuan Group, etc.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

A. Information on major customers of the Company

The sales income from the top five customers amounted to RMB122.89781 billion, representing 41.9% of the total sales income of the year, in which the sales income from connected persons among the top five customers was RMB0, representing 0% of the total sales income of the year. The total sales income from the largest customer represented 32.27% of the total sales income of the year.

B. Information on major suppliers of the Company

The procurement amount from the top five suppliers amounted to RMB60.55051 billion, representing 24.5% of the total procurement amount of the year; in which the procurement amount from connected persons among the top five suppliers was RMB0, representing 0% of the total procurement amount of the year. The total procurement amount of the largest supplier represented 10.58% of the total procurement amount of the year.

5. Research and development expenditure

Table of research and development expenditure

Expensed research and development expenditure of the reporting period (RMB)	1,566,908,894
Capitalised research and development expenditure of the reporting period (RMB)	/
Total research and development expenditure (RMB)	1,566,908,894
Percentage of total research and development expenditure to operating income (%)	0.53
Percentage of capitalised research and development expenditure (%)	/

Information table on staff engaged in research and development

Number of staff engaged in research and development of the Company	5,236
Number of staff engaged in research and development to total number of staff of the Company (%)	9.48%

Education level of staff engaged in research and development	
Education level	Number of staff
Doctoral degree	112
Master's degree	908
Bachelor's degree	2,657
Vocational education	1,062
High school or below	497

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Age structure of staff engaged in research and development	
Age structure	Number of staff
Below 30 (excluding 30)	1,494
30–40 (including 30, excluding 40)	2,216
40–50 (including 40, excluding 50)	999
50–60 (including 50, excluding 60)	497
60 and above	30

The Company owns the State Key Laboratory of Comprehensive Utilisation of Low-grade Refractory Gold Ores and has established a number of high-level scientific research and informationalised platforms. A total of 18 units of the Company possess the qualification of national High and New Technology Enterprise (including the parent). During the reporting period, the reorganisation and filing of the State Key Laboratory was initiated, while the establishment of Zijin's "Central Research Institution" was under preparation. The Company's top-level scientific and technological management system was further improved. Research and development expenditures of the parent company amounted to RMB409 million, accounting for about 6.48% of the sales revenue of the parent company for the year. There were no changes in personnel which may substantially impact the Company's core competitiveness.

During the reporting period, 164 new scientific research projects commenced, including 2 new state-level science and technology projects. The Company obtained 9 scientific and technological awards at provincial level or above, applied for 56 patents, obtained 22 authorised invention patents and was granted 14 utility model patents. The Company has owned accumulatively 224 scientific research achievements with independent intellectual property rights and has received accumulatively 109 scientific and technological awards at the provincial level or above. During the reporting period, 16 major scientific and technological achievements were transformed, the scientific achievements of which contributed more than RMB368 million to production efficiency.

During the reporting period, a batch of technological achievements received industry science and technology awards. Among which, the "Research Development and Integrated Application of Key Technologies for Multi-Dimensional Coupling Mineral Processing of High Sulphur-to-Copper Ratio in Gold-bearing Copper Mines" of the Zijinshan Copper and Gold Mine won the first prize in the 2023 China Nonferrous Metals Industry Science and Technology Awards, and projects such as "Prevention, Control, Coordination and Mining Technology for Large-scale Landslide Hazards in High and Cold Open-pit Mines" of West Copper, "Research and Engineering Demonstration of Safe and Green Mining Technology for Underground-to-Open-pit Mines in High-altitude and High and Cold Areas" of Julong Copper and "Large-scale Multi-Solid Waste Paste Filling Technology and Application for Ultra-large Low-grade Metal Mines" of Urad Rear Banner Zijin won second prizes. 7 scientific research achievements were evaluated by the China Gold Association, among which, 1 project was evaluated as international leading level, 5 projects were evaluated as international advanced level and 1 project was evaluated as national leading level.

During the reporting period, the Company obtained 52 information technology-related patents, software copyrights, various scientific and technological awards and funding supports. The Company was selected as a model case of data security management in the industrial sector by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the PRC; the "Mining Supply Chain Global Collaborative Industrial Internet Platform" was selected as a provincial-level industrial internet demonstration platform in Fujian Province; Zijin Zhikong's "Flotation Processing Bubbles Image Analysis System" received second prize of the Green Mine Science and Technology Award for technology progress category.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

6. Cash flows

	Current period (RMB)	Same period last year (RMB)	Change (RMB)	Percentage change (%)	Explanation
Net cash flows from operating activities	36,860,066,015	28,678,502,360	8,181,563,655	28.53	Mainly due to the increase in gross profit and strengthened trade receivables and trade payables management
Net cash flows used in investing activities	-33,964,609,456	-50,980,951,795	17,016,342,339	-33.38	Mainly due to the decrease in cash payments for investments, acquisition of subsidiaries and other business units compared with the same period last year
Net cash flows (used in)/ from financing activities	-5,816,988,269	27,257,976,781	-33,074,965,050	Not applicable	Mainly due to the substantial decrease in new debts compared with the same period last year

As at 31 December 2023, the Group's cash and cash equivalents amounted to RMB17.692 billion, representing a decrease of RMB1.974 billion or 10.04% compared with the same period last year.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group's total amount of monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies was equivalent to RMB27.029 billion, representing an increase of RMB3.138 billion compared with the same period last year; the total amount of monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies was equivalent to RMB52.9 billion, representing an increase of RMB8.602 billion compared with the same period last year.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group's total borrowings amounted to RMB142.0 billion (31 December 2022: RMB125.5 billion). Among which, the amount repayable within one year was approximately RMB38.2 billion, the amount repayable within one to two years was approximately RMB28.5 billion, the amount repayable within two to five years was approximately RMB53.5 billion, and the amount repayable over five years was approximately RMB17.8 billion. The annual interest rates of all the abovementioned borrowings ranged from 0.55% to 7.45% per annum.

The Company has a relatively strong capability to generate cash from operations and sufficient external lines of credit. In addition, the Company owns diversified and smooth channels for debt and equity financing in both domestic and overseas capital markets. Currently, the Company has sufficient and stable cash flows, strong loan repayment ability and low debt repayment risk. The details are as follows: (1) the Company's accumulated cash over years of operation is sufficient to repay loans. The Company has relatively strong profitability, and with the future technological upgrade and expansion of its copper and gold mining projects as well as the production commencement of its lithium mines, its future operating results is expected to continue to maintain a relatively high growth rate. Over the past three years, the net cash flows from operating activities totalled RMB91.6 billion. Even assuming that the Company's net cash flows generated from operating activities in future periods remain the same as in 2023, the Company's net cash flows generated from operating activities alone can cover a significant proportion of loan principals and interests repayable. (2) The Company has diverse financing means. As a company listed in the A-share and H-share markets, the Company has diversified and smooth channels for debt and equity financing in both domestic and overseas capital markets. Besides, the Company is large in scale and has high credit ratings. The Company also has unused lines of credit of approximately RMB160 billion provided by banks. (3) The Company has strong inventory liquidation ability. The Company's inventories mainly consist of precious metals and non-ferrous metals such as gold and copper, which have good short-term liquidity. The Company's production and sale volumes over the years were approximately the same, achieving maximisation of production and sales. Therefore, the Company's actual quick ratio is significantly higher than the financial statements ratio.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

The Company is a large-scale mining enterprise with the best growth potential in the global mining industry. The reasonable scale of debt supports its rapid expansion. Compared to the data for the year 2022 and the disclosed data for the year 2023 of domestic peers, the Company's current debt structure resembles those of the major listed companies in the same industry. The Company's interest coverage ratio is higher than the average of listed companies in the same industry.

Gearing ratio

Gearing ratio is defined as the ratio of consolidated total liabilities to consolidated total equity. As at 31 December 2023, the Group's consolidated total liabilities was RMB204,642,909,694 (31 December 2022: RMB181,588,693,965), and the Group's consolidated total equity was RMB138,362,796,318 (31 December 2022: RMB124,455,445,505). As at 31 December 2023, the Group's gearing ratio was 1.479 (31 December 2022: 1.459).

Key quarterly financial data for the year 2023

(Unit: RMB)	First quarter (Jan-Mar)	Second quarter (Apr-Jun)	Third quarter (Jul-Sep)	Fourth quarter (Oct-Dec)
Operating income	74,944,985,235	75,388,710,599	74,674,065,415	68,395,481,629
Profit before tax	8,109,793,730	7,435,245,917	8,394,757,659	7,347,674,063
Net profit	6,876,884,589	5,956,143,955	7,239,039,564	6,467,531,361
Net profit attributable to owners of the listed company	5,441,834,217	4,860,317,327	5,862,769,747	4,954,498,280
Net profit attributable to owners of the listed company after non-recurring profit or loss	5,368,981,577	4,286,333,372	5,552,210,066	6,409,013,778
Net cash flows from operating activities	7,829,053,840	8,198,653,437	9,695,481,246	11,136,877,492

Items measured at fair value

Item	Balance at the beginning of the reporting period (RMB)	Balance at the end of the reporting period (RMB)	Changes during the current period (RMB)	Impact on the profit for the current period (RMB)
Held for trading financial assets (excluding derivative financial assets)	5,047,015,093	4,953,851,182	-93,163,911	-239,838,189
Derivative financial assets	46,793,246	353,193,503	306,400,257	501,313,015
Held for trading financial liabilities (excluding derivative financial liabilities)	/	/	/	/
Derivative financial liabilities	-540,503,475	-1,688,823,180	-1,148,319,705	-522,666,709
Total	4,553,304,864	3,618,221,505	-935,083,359	-261,191,883

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Non-recurring profit or loss items and their amounts

Non-recurring profit or loss items (Unit: RMB)	2023	Note (if applicable)	2022
Losses on disposal of non-current assets, including reversal of provision for impairment loss of impaired assets	-195,274,122		-174,920,311
Government grants recognised in profit or loss for the current period, except for government grants which are closely related to the Company's normal business operations, and in line with the country's policies, calculated according to certain standards or continuously granted in fixed amount	447,406,596		484,638,917
Gains or losses on changes in fair value arising from held for trading financial assets and held for trading financial liabilities, and investment income and losses on disposal of held for trading financial assets and held for trading financial liabilities except for the effective hedging business relating to the Company's normal business operations	-537,872,005		-359,246,268
Capital utilisation fee received from non-financial enterprises recognised in profit or loss for the current period	34,991,725	Note	1,210,956,892
Reversal of bad debt provision for trade receivables of which impairment has been tested individually	112,234,418		—
Non-operating income and expenses other than the aforesaid items	-416,477,044		-783,052,498
Other profit or loss items which meet the definition of non-recurring profit or loss	1,883,966		34,864,096
Less: Impact on income tax	-22,681,297		5,847,317
Impact on the non-controlling interests (after tax)	-33,305,947		-103,581,549
Total	-497,119,222		510,975,060

Note: The amounts due from Kamo Holding Limited and other associates and joint ventures of the Company represent ongoing operational funding support provided to them. The corresponding capital utilisation fee income generated from these amounts was directly relating to daily operating activities and are not of temporary or occasional nature. Based on the abovementioned business model, the management of the Company does not classify the capital utilisation fee income received from associates and joint ventures for their daily operating activities as non-recurring profit or loss since 2023. The Company's capital utilisation fee income generated from loans to associates and joint ventures for their daily operation in 2023 amounted to RMB1,678,091,532.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Major accounting data and financial indicators as at the end of the reporting period of the Company for the past 2 years

Major indicators	2023	2022	Changes for the reporting period compared with the same period last year	
	(RMB)	(RMB)	(%)	Reasons for the changes
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent after non-recurring profit or loss	21,616,538,793	19,531,070,917	10.68	Enhancement in profitability
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation	46,470,449,800	43,606,106,118	6.57	Enhancement in profitability
Current ratio	92.21%	111.91%	Decreased by 19.69 percentage points	Increase in long-term borrowings and corporate bonds due within one year
Quick ratio	57.42%	72.42%	Decreased by 15 percentage points	
Debt-to-asset ratio (%)	59.66	59.33	Increased by 0.33 percentage points	Increase in debt scale
EBITDA to total debts	0.23	0.24	-4.17	Increase in debt scale
Interest coverage ratio	6.30	8.46	-25.53	Increase in interest expenses
Cash interest coverage ratio	8.40	9.57	-12.25	Increase in interest expenses
EBITDA to interest coverage ratio	8.09	11.03	-26.65	Increase in interest expenses
Loan repayment rate (%)	100	100.00		
Interest repayment ratio (%)	100	100.00		

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Analysis of assets and liabilities

Status of assets and liabilities

Item	Amount as at the end of 2023 (RMB)	Proportion to total assets as at the end of 2023 (%)	Amount as at the end of 2022 (RMB)	Proportion to total assets as at the end of 2022 (%)	Percentage change in the amount as at the end of 2023 compared with the amount as at the end of 2022 (%)	Explanation
Bills receivable	553,119,452	0.16%	729,421,153	0.24%	-24.17%	Mainly due to the decrease in bills receivable which were pledged to banks and endorsed commercial acceptance bills not yet due
Held for sale assets	26,351,841	0.01%	—	—	Not applicable	As Xinyi Zijin will be disposed of in the near future, the Group classified the assets of Xinyi Zijin as held for sale assets
Other equity instrument investments	13,719,080,444	4.00%	10,545,595,648	3.45%	30.09%	Mainly due to the unrealised gains generated from stocks held at fair value through other comprehensive income during the reporting period
Construction in progress	35,926,774,177	10.47%	21,866,653,969	7.14%	64.30%	Mainly due to the newly acquired enterprises being included in the scope of consolidation and the increase in investment in infrastructure and technological upgrade projects of certain subsidiaries
Held for trading financial liabilities	1,688,823,180	0.49%	540,503,475	0.18%	212.45%	Mainly due to the impact of provisional pricing contracts
Other payables	13,926,373,967	4.06%	9,847,711,138	3.22%	41.42%	Mainly due to the increase in payables for engineering equipment
Held for sale liabilities	12,857,294	0.00%	—	—	Not applicable	As Xinyi Zijin will be disposed of in the near future, the Group classified the liabilities of Xinyi Zijin as held for sale liabilities
Current portion of non-current liabilities	18,028,890,491	5.26%	7,645,305,535	2.50%	135.82%	Mainly due to the increase in long-term borrowings and corporate bonds due within one year

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Status on assets and liabilities *(continued)*

Item	Amount as at the end of 2023 (RMB)	Proportion to total assets as at the end of 2023 (%)	Amount as at the end of 2022 (RMB)	Proportion to total assets as at the end of 2022 (%)	Percentage change in the amount as at the end of 2023 compared with the amount as at the end of 2022 (%)	Explanation
Other current liabilities	736,941,988	0.21%	3,080,302,719	1.01%	-76.08%	Mainly due to the repayment of ultra short-term financing bonds
Lease liabilities	81,012,179	0.02%	222,586,249	0.07%	-63.60%	Mainly due to the reclassification of lease liabilities due within one year
Other comprehensive income	8,960,434,573	2.61%	5,061,350,431	1.65%	77.04%	Mainly due to the unrealised gains generated from stocks held at fair value through other comprehensive income during the reporting period
Special reserve	187,666,512	0.05%	60,634,043	0.02%	209.51%	Mainly due to the increase in the provision for work safety fund

Information on overseas assets

Scale of assets

Among which, overseas assets amounted to RMB144.3 billion, representing 42% of the total assets.

Relevant explanations on the overseas assets with a relatively large proportion

Name of overseas asset	Source of formation	Operation mode	Total assets (RMB billion)	Operating income for the reporting period (RMB billion)
Jilau, Taror Gold Mines	Acquisition	Self-operated	3.42216	3.09315
Paddington Operations	Acquisition	Self-operated	6.63467	2.63486
Taldybulak Levoberezhny Gold Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	2.05064	1.82239
Kolwezi Copper (Cobalt) Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	6.42926	6.94450
Bor Copper Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	22.89912	6.60157
Aurora Gold Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	2.50403	1.34068
Rosebel Gold Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	5.07647	3.31442
Buritica Gold Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	8.24408	3.74688
Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	8.03845	8.72609
Bisha Copper and Zinc Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	4.49669	2.77964
Tuva Zinc and Polymetallic Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	2.85855	1.28429

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

The quality of the Company's overseas assets is good. The proportions of overseas resources and output exceeded those of domestic, providing significant contributions to profit. Among which, copper, gold, zinc (lead) and lithium carbonate resources accounted for 75%, 67%, 23% and 82% of the Company's total resources, respectively. The Company's overseas mine-produced copper, mine-produced gold and mine-produced zinc (lead) output accounted for 56%, 64% and 45% of the Company's total output, respectively. During the reporting period, the total profit before elimination contributed by the Company's overseas projects accounted for 45% of the Company's total profit before elimination.

Restrictions in relation to key assets as at the end of the reporting period

The Company acquired 50.10% equity interest in Julong Copper in Tibet in 2020. In 2021, Julong Copper in Tibet used the mining rights of the Qulong Copper and Polymetallic Mine and the Zhibula Copper and Polymetallic Mine, the exploration right of Rongmucuola, and certain machinery, equipment and other movable properties as collaterals for a secured syndicated loan from a syndicate formed by six financial institutions (including the Bank of China Tibet Branch, Bank of Tibet Business Department, Industrial Bank Lhasa Branch, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Tibet Branch, Agricultural Bank of China Tibet Branch, China Construction Bank Tibet Branch) in place of the pre-acquisition secured syndicated loan obtained in 2017. The term of the loan is 12 years. As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of the abovementioned secured loan was RMB10.3 billion, and the total assessed value of the assets provided as collaterals was RMB10.123 billion (including fixed assets of RMB607 million and intangible assets of RMB9.516 billion).

In 2020, Gold Mountains (H.K.), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, pledged the equity interest in Zijin America as a security for a syndicated loan amounting to USD568 million from China CITIC Bank Fuzhou Branch, China Minsheng Bank Fuzhou Branch, Bank of China Hungarian Branch and China Merchants Bank Hong Kong Branch. The term of the loan is 6 years. As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of the abovementioned pledged loan was RMB0. The unpledging work of the equity interest was in progress. The major asset of Zijin America is the Buriticá Gold Mine.

Analysis of operational information on the industry

Analysis of operating information on non-ferrous metal industry

Costs of ore raw materials

Type and source of ore raw materials	Total costs of raw materials (RMB billion)	Proportion (%)	Change in total costs of raw materials compared with the same period last year (%)
Self-owned mines	18.65868	35.83	30.25
Domestic procurement	6.84514	13.14	-58.12
Overseas procurement	26.57477	51.03	15.34
Total	52.07859	100.00	-3.04

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Analysis of investments

Overall analysis of external equity investments

1. Key equity investments

Name of the investee	Major business	Is the investment target principally engaged in investment business	Way of investment	Investment amount (RMB billion)	Shareholding proportion	Consolidated in the financial statements	Account in the financial statements (if applicable)	Source of funds	Partner (if applicable)	Duration of investment (if any)	Progress as at the end of the reporting period	Expected return (if any)	Impact on profit or loss for the current period	Involvement in lawsuit	Date of disclosure (if any)	Index for details (if any)
Tibet Zhonghui Industrial Co., Ltd. (the Zhunuo Copper Mine)	Processing and sales of mineral products	No	Other	1.646	48.591% (total)	No		Equity fund					No		21 August 2023	Announcement in relation to Acquisition of Interest in the Zhunuo Copper Mine in Tibet
19.42% equity interest in Xanadu Mines Ltd and 50% equity interest in Khuiten Métaux (45.7% interest in the Kharmagjai copper-gold project in Mongolia)	Exploration and development of copper and gold mines	No	Acquisition	0.3	45.7% interest in the Kharmagjai copper-gold project in Mongolia through holding 19.42% equity interest in Xanadu Mines Ltd and 50% equity interest in Khuiten Métaux	No		Equity fund					No		10 March 2023	Announcement in relation to the Completion of Investment in Xanadu Mines Project
Manono Lithium SAS	Exploration, mining, extraction, processing and sales of minerals	No	Acquisition	/	61% equity interest of the project company is held through Jinxiang Lithium, an overseas subsidiary of the Company	Yes		Equity fund					Yes		23 October 2023	Announcement in relation to the Invitation from COMINERG to Jointly Explore and Develop the Northeast of the Manono Lithium Mine Project in the DRC
Solaris Resources Inc.	Exploration and development of mineral resources	No	Acquisition	0.69	15%	No		Equity fund					No		11 January 2024	Announcement in relation to Signing of the Subscription Agreement with Solaris

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

2. Key non-equity investments

Project name	Project amount	Progress of project	Amount invested during the reporting period (RMB billion)	Actual accumulated investment (RMB billion)	Project return status
Serbia Zijin Copper technological upgrade (mine + smelter plant)	USD1.778 billion (including USD484 million capital increment)	Detouring project of the new drainage system at the VK Mine was connected and planned to be put into use in the second quarter of 2024; The technological upgrade and expansion of smelter plant was completed; Technological upgrade and expansion project of the JM Mine changed the mining method from the filling method to the caving method. The ventilation shafts, new auxiliary shaft, no. 2 return-air shaft had been connected at different levels. The construction of new processing plant is planned to commence in the second quarter of 2024 and strive to complete construction and put into production by the end of 2025.	0.97	10.17	After completion of construction and reaching the designated production capacity, the mine is expected to produce 150 thousand to 160 thousand tonnes of mine-produced copper per annum, and 180 thousand tonnes of refined copper metal (with rooms to increase to 200 thousand tonnes).
500 tonnes/day pressurised oxidation project of the Taror Gold Mine of Zeravshan	USD117 million	Completed construction and commenced production.	0.297	0.791	The designated processing scale of the project is 165 thousand tonnes per annum. After completion of construction, the annual output of gold, copper and silver will be 2.3 tonnes, 7,600 tonnes and 11.48 tonnes, respectively.
Phase 1 of the Tres Quebradas Salar project of Liex	USD620 million	Loaded production of phase 1 commenced in the end of 2023.	1.51	2.977	After the full completion of construction, commencement of production and reaching the designated production capacity, the annual output of lithium carbonate will be approximately 20 thousand tonnes.
Phase 2 of the Tres Quebradas Salar project of Liex	USD621 million	Partial construction of the salar of phase 2 commenced in March 2023, among which, laying of geotextile fabric and geotextile membrane at the large pre-concentration pond has been completed by an area of 1.52 million m ² and 1.25 million m ² , respectively; base treatment of the small pre-concentration pond has been completed by an area of 470 thousand m ² .	0.843	0.843	After the full completion of construction and reaching the designated production capacity, the annual output of lithium carbonate will increase by approximately 30 thousand tonnes.
Julong Copper Mine of Julong Copper	Upgrade and expansion project of phase 1: RMB16.79 billion	Technological upgrade project of phase 1 smoothly advanced. Upgrade and expansion project of phase 2 obtained the approvals of the relevant departments.	Upgrade and expansion project of phase 1: RMB105 million	Upgrade and expansion project of phase 1: RMB16.895 billion	In 2023, phase 1 produced 154.3 thousand tonnes of copper, 5,596 tonnes of molybdenum, 633kg of gold and 105.7 tonnes of silver.
New second raw ore conveyer belt transportation project of the Julong Copper and Polymetallic Mine	RMB474 million	Completed construction and put into use.	0.392	0.46	Ensure phase 2 of the Julong Copper Mine can reach the designated production capacity and achieve ore supply after completion of upgrade and expansion.
Upgrade and expansion project of the intellectualised mining and processing of Shanxi Zijin	RMB1.995 billion	Completed construction and put into production.	0.339	2.021	After reaching the designated production capacity, an additional 3 to 4 tonnes of gold metal can be produced per annum.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Project name	Project amount	Progress of project	Amount invested during the reporting period (RMB billion)	Actual accumulated investment (RMB billion)	Project return status
300 thousand tonnes per annum mining and processing project of the Xiangyuan Lithium Mine of Hunan Zijin Lithium	RMB140 million	Completed construction, carried out trial production, reached the designated production capacity and indicators.	0.03	0.14	2,903 tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent were produced in 2023.
1,000 tonnes/day pressurised pre-oxidation technological upgrade project of Guizhou Zijin	RMB567 million	Completed construction, commenced production, reached the designated production capacity and indicators.	0.046	0.508	An additional mixed ore (gold concentrate + raw ore) processing capacity of 1,000 tonnes/day; the whole pressurised pre-oxidation system will have a mixed ore processing capacity of 1,450 tonnes/day.
20 thousand tonnes per annum highly-efficient electronic copper foil construction project of Fujian Zijin Copper Foil Technology Co., Ltd.	RMB1.28 billion	Completed construction and commenced production, with a production capacity of 10 thousand tonnes of lithium foils per annum. The pre-commissioning of the 10 thousand-tonne electronic circuit copper foil production line is being accelerated.	0.199	1.218	After completion of construction and reaching the designated production capacity, 20 thousand tonnes of copper foils can be produced per annum.
20 thousand tonnes per annum lithium iron phosphate project (including iron phosphate project) of Fujian Zijin Lithium Materials Technology Co., Ltd.	RMB535 million + RMB239 million	The lithium iron phosphate production line commenced production; the overall construction of the iron phosphate project completed, with the conditions for trial production; completed the pre-commissioning and preparation of trial production acceptance data.	0.457	0.842	After overall completion of construction and reaching the designated production capacity, 20 thousand tonnes of lithium iron phosphate can be produced per annum.
High-performance copper alloys precise and deep processing project (including foil hot rolling expansion project) of Fujian Zijin Copper	RMB532 million + RMB560 million	Phase 1 cast coil production line completed construction and commenced production in January 2023; Construction of phase 1 foil hot rolling plant and auxiliary plant completed, installation and testing of equipment were completed, full connection of the production line was realised.	0.064	0.385	An additional 15 thousand tonnes production capacity for high-copper alloy foil, special alloy foil, tin-bronze foil, etc.
30 thousand tonnes per annum lithium carbonate project of phase 1 of Hunan Zijin New Materials	RMB2.146 billion	Foundation construction, construction of temporary facilities and procurement of pyrometallurgical equipment completed, the LNG station is of 50% completion.	0.051	0.051	After completion of construction and reaching the designated production capacity, 30 thousand tonnes of lithium carbonate can be produced per annum.
Zijin Sanya Gold Industrial Park	RMB428 million	Construction of buildings no. 1 (gold refining plant), no. 2 (comprehensive building) and no. 3 (research plant and hazardous chemicals warehouse) was completed; Construction of buildings no. 4 to 6 (jewellery processing plants) had not been commenced yet.	0.007	0.198	The designated production scale of gold refining project after completion of the project construction is 100 tonnes of standardised gold bullion per annum and 20 tonnes of 49 silver by-product of per annum.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Information on investment in private equity funds

Zijin Mining Equity Investment Management (Xiamen) Co., Ltd. ("Zijin Equity Investment") and Zijin Mining Asset Management (Xiamen) Co., Ltd. ("Zijin Asset Management"), wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, are private equity funds registered and filed with the Asset Management Association of China. As at the end of the reporting period, the total assets, total liabilities and net assets of Zijin Equity Investment amounted to RMB385.10 million, RMB11.87 million and RMB373.23 million. The total assets, total liabilities and net assets of Zijin Asset Management amounted to RMB8.23 million, RMB1.68 million and RMB6.55 million. During the reporting period, the total realised net profit of the abovementioned two private equity funds amounted to RMB5.62 million.

Information on investment in derivatives

During the reporting period, in order to mitigate the impact of commodity market price fluctuations on the Company's production and operation and guard against the interest rate and exchange rate risks, the Company leveraged the hedging function of financial instruments to carry out hedging business for the products, raw materials and foreign exchange positions relating to production and operation, enhance the Company's risk resistance capability and ensure stable operation. Pursuant to the approvals of the Board, the Company and its subsidiaries engaged in derivative investment for hedging purpose within the limits approved by the Board, which covered mining, major refining products, relevant business of supply chain, foreign exchange, etc. The specific decisions were made by the Company's financial committee within the scope authorised by the Board.

In order to fully optimise the synergies between the financial sector and main businesses of the Company and reduce market volatility risks associated with the Company's cross-border investments and investments in industry chains, on the premise of not affecting the Company's normal operations and ensuring effective risk control, the Company authorised its subsidiaries in the financial sector to use no more than RMB300 million and USD100 million (or the equivalent amount in foreign currencies) as trading margins, premiums, etc. to carry out derivative investment business for speculative purpose pursuant to the approvals of the Board and the shareholders' general meeting. The maximum loss limit is RMB30 million and USD5 million (or the equivalent amount in foreign currencies). The investment scope includes futures, options, over-the-counter derivatives and other derivative products of bulk commodities, foreign exchange, fixed income and other major asset classes.

Analysis of major subsidiaries and associates

Company name	Mine	Interest held by the Group	Total assets (RMB billion)	Net assets (RMB billion)	Operating income (RMB billion)
Copper					
La Compagnie Minière de Musonoie Global SAS	Kolwezi Copper (Cobalt) Mine	72%	6.42926	2.00706	6.94450
Heilongjiang Duobaoshan Copper Industry Inc.	Duobaoshan Copper Mine	100%	11.71424	4.48982	7.38387
Serbia Zijin Copper Doo	MS/VK/NC/JM	63%	22.89912	9.09983	6.60157
Serbia Zijin Mining Doo	Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine	100%	8.03845	6.53026	8.72609
Xinjiang Habahe Ashele Copper Co., Ltd.	Ashele Copper Mine	51%	3.03500	1.05492	2.78174
Tibet Julong Copper Co., Ltd.	Qulong Copper Mine + Zhibula Copper Mine	50.10%	25.79040	8.81209	10.23509

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Company name	Mine	Interest held by the Group	Total assets (RMB billion)	Net assets (RMB billion)	Operating income (RMB billion)
Gold					
Joint Venture Zeravshan Limited Liability Company	Jilau, Taror Gold Mines	70%	3.42216	1.41240	3.09315
Norton Gold Fields Pty Limited	Paddington Operations	100%	6.63467	1.85902	2.63486
Altynken Limited Liability Company	Taldybulak Levoberezhny Gold Mine	60%	2.05064	1.67582	1.82239
Hunchun Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Shuguang Gold Mine	100%	0.86163	0.48854	1.42347
AGM Inc.	Aurora Gold Mine	100%	2.50403	-0.57307	1.34068
Continental Gold Limited Sucursal Colombia	Buriticá Gold Mine	69.28%	8.24408	3.85560	3.74688
Rosebel Gold Mines N.V.	Rosebel Gold Mine	95%	5.07647	2.85448	3.31442
Zinc (Lead)					
Bisha Mining Share Company	Bisha Copper and Zinc Mine	55%	4.49669	3.64521	2.77964
Xinjiang Zijin Zinc Co., Ltd.	Wulagen Lead and Zinc Mine	100%	5.93942	3.19641	1.93608
Urad Rear Banner Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Miaogou-Sanguikou Lead and Zinc Mine	95%	2.00226	0.96130	0.85059
Longxing Limited Liability Company	Tuva Zinc and Polymetallic Mine	70%	2.85855	2.00731	1.28429
Refining					
Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Refined copper	100%	13.69880	4.71862	32.87224
Bayannur Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	Zinc bullion	87.28%	2.63221	1.45052	4.46069
Jilin Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Refined copper	100%	3.23774	1.38751	10.16116
Heilongjiang Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Refined copper	100%	4.12894	1.60525	11.74170
Xinjiang Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	Refined zinc	100%	1.96701	0.98152	2.43729
Others					
Fujian Longking Co., Ltd.	Atmospheric environmental protection equipment	18.51%	25.29749	7.94896	10.97252
Xinjiang Jinbao Mining Co., Ltd.	Iron ore	56%	1.97998	1.57358	1.20043
Fujian Makeng Mining Co., Ltd.	Iron ore	37.35%	3.98691	2.68640	1.96229

2024 GUIDANCE AND OUTLOOK

Industry landscape and trends

The metal mining industry is undergoing reform and restructuring

In the face of unprecedented changes in the century, the prices of non-ferrous metals are experiencing volatility. As a cyclical industry, the price-driving logic of non-ferrous metals is undergoing reform and restructuring. The valuation logic of mining companies is evolving in a new direction. "Safety-seeking" is replacing "efficiency-seeking" as a new trend in global economic development. A series of relevant phenomena such as "de-risking", "de-dollarisation" and "industrial shift" profoundly impact the metal mining industry.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

1. Demand-driven restructuring

With the rise of new demand, the landscape of global energy supply is transiting from fuel-based power generation to energy storage with materials. The new energy industry has shown a growing demand for metal materials, with copper alone accounting for over 10% of the demand in the new energy sector. Southeast Asia, South Asia and other emerging economies are developing rapidly. Although these economies have a combined population that is 1.5 times the size of China's, their demand intensity for industrial products is far below the global average. In recent years, the significant growth in their raw materials demand has offset some of the decline in traditional demand from China. It is estimated that by 2030, over half of the global incremental demand for base metals will come from these regions. Developed economies are resorting to re-industrialisation to seek de-risking, actively promoting the shift of global manufacturing and enhancing local manufacturing capabilities, which is expected to simultaneously boost global raw material demand and raise the optimal inventory levels.

2. Restructuring of financial attributes

Most non-ferrous metal bulk commodities are US dollar-dominated. Traditionally, strong non-ferrous metal prices rarely coincided with strong US dollar and high interest rates. Since 2021, this pattern has been disrupted. Currently, both US dollar and gold/copper prices are at high levels. The scale of US dollar debts continues to grow, coupled with deglobalisation and geopolitical competition, the global pursuit of safe-haven assets is growing day by day. US dollar assets are no longer the only option. Central banks' continued record-breaking gold purchases serve as the best evidence of this shift. The restructuring of financial property of gold, copper and other metals reflects their role in meeting global security demand and absorbing excess liquidity, rather than just being a reflection of the US dollar's strength or weakness.

3. Restructuring of the supply cycle

The non-ferrous metal industry has followed the cycle "high metal prices → high capital expenditure → increased resource supply". However, at present, resource nationalism is on the rise continuously, and there is a significant emphasis on ESG requirements. Global supply chains and logistics systems are frequently disrupted, increasing the complexity in resource development. As a result, supply disruptions have become more pronounced, driving gold and copper prices to remain at high levels. However, the corresponding increase in capital expenditure and resource supply has not emerged as expected.

4. Restructuring of profit valuation

Traditional views suggest that metal prices follow observable cyclical patterns, and market capitalisation of mining companies is mostly a simple reflection of the price fluctuations of their main metal products. It has been challenging for these companies to achieve high capitalisation and sustained market value growth. However, as the external environment becomes increasingly complex, competition among mining companies intensifies across various dimensions. Asset portfolio allocation, cost control and ability to address ESG challenges are becoming crucial in reshaping long-term competitiveness in the mining industry. The medium-and long-term upward driving forces of certain key metals such as copper are prominent. In a prolonged bull market, mining companies with competitive advantages such as strong economic moats continue accumulating abilities to achieve high growth and dividend-paying capacities on par with other industries.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Gold: Meeting the increasing global demand for safe-haven assets

Frequent geopolitical conflicts, sluggish global economic growth and the prevalent expansionary fiscal and monetary policies have led to a significant increase in the demand for safe-haven assets of major economies. Since the collapse of the Bretton Woods system, the United States has dominated the international monetary system and has been the main provider of global safe-haven assets. Especially since the global financial crisis in 2008, the safe-haven property of gold reserves has continued to be highlighted. In the past two years, gold purchases from global central banks have reached historic levels. Even in the strong US dollar cycle, gold price has remained high. Gold possesses a safe-haven reserve value that is incomparable with other commodities or financial assets. According to International Monetary Fund data, gold represents about 7% of reserves for emerging economies, significantly lower than the 17% for advanced economies. Currently, the weight of emerging economies in the global economy is continuously increasing, and the scale of their foreign exchange reserves are growing. Gold has become one of the main targets for central banks to increase their reserves, providing robust support to gold prices.

Looking ahead to 2024, it is highly likely that the Federal Reserve will shift to a more accommodative monetary policy. Historically, gold tends to perform strongly during periods of Federal Reserve rate cuts. However, current inflation and employment market data of the United States is still resilient. The United States faces resistance in the last mile of its fight against inflation, creating uncertainty over the pace and magnitude of the Federal Reserve rate cuts. This uncertainty in rate cuts will drive volatility in gold prices. If the economic data of the United States remains robust, the likelihood of a “soft landing” or “no landing” for the economy of the United States will increase, which could limit the upside potentials for gold prices.

Copper: Transition from demand-based pricing to supply-based pricing

The global monetary environment is shifting towards a more accommodative stance, with market expectations leaning towards potential for Federal Reserve rate cuts in 2024. China’s economic recovery is bolstered by both fiscal and monetary policies, setting a wide range for copper price fluctuations at the macro level. On the fundamental side, the problems of uncertainties in global copper concentrate supply have become increasingly severe. Inflationary pressures at the mining end remain high, technical and operational difficulties increase, community conflicts intensify, environmental and water resource issues become prominent. At the beginning of 2024, several leading global mining companies lowered their production guidance, causing short-term market disruptions. The copper concentrate treatment charge index quickly fell back. Certain smelters faced raw material supply shortages. On the demand side, emerging sectors are showing signs of hope, while traditional sectors still await stimulation, resulting in an unbalanced submarket recovery. Among which, energy transition targets support rapid growth of electricity demand, the new quality productive forces drive the demand, and there are ongoing plans of new infrastructure projects. However, traditional major demand related to consumer consumption, such as automobiles and real estate, needs to be improved. Relevant overseas demand has declined due to the economic downturn in Europe and the United States.

Overall, copper prices in 2024 will continue to exhibit significant fluctuations. The main theme of trading will come from the marginal adjustments resulting from disruptions of supply from overseas mine. At the same time, the consumption pattern in China and the Federal Reserve’s policy shift will serve as triggers for copper price fluctuations. At the micro level, close attention should be paid to changes in inventory levels on the London Metal Exchange (LME) and the Shanghai Futures Exchange.

Zinc: Continued tight supply-demand balance

In 2024, affected by low prices and inflationary pressures, profits at the mining end may be further squeezed. It is expected that the production reductions and suspensions at high-cost mines and the commissioning delays of projects under construction will intensify. The global zinc concentrate supply will be tight. Although certain smelters in Europe have resumed production and new smelting capacity in China has been released, the shortage of raw materials and insufficient treatment charges are expected to lead to a relatively cautious increase in zinc bullion supply. The stable improving trend of China’s economy remains unchanged. A loose fiscal policy is providing support to infrastructure to underpin the economy. With the ongoing interest rate cut cycle, overseas consumption is expected to marginally improve, contributing to a moderate recovery in overall demand. In 2024, the zinc market is expected to maintain a tight balance. The costs of mining companies will support the bottom of zinc prices, and it is expected that zinc prices will fluctuate with a slightly upward trend.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Lithium: Seeking a supply-demand rebalance

2023 is a watershed year for the lithium industry, as lithium was transitioned from a “minor metal” to a “major metal”. Global demand exceeded 1 million tonnes, with a production value exceeding USD40 billion, surpassing industrial metals like zinc. As lithium prices retreated from the peak of RMB600 thousand per tonne to RMB100 thousand per tonne and resource supply gradually released, there was a contraction in the midstream lithium battery industry bubble and the demand for new energy vehicles stabilised, the lithium industry was undergoing rebalancing process after extreme sentiment.

The long-term demand outlook for lithium remains robust, with expectations that global lithium demand will exceed 3 million tonnes by 2030. It is expected that the lithium market will enter a relatively stable period in the short term. The figures imply that there is an oversupply of lithium. However, the self-adjusting capability of the current lithium supply cycle is apparently strong. A number of quality lithium resource projects start production cut and slowdown ahead of schedule in order to stabilise the price. As a result, the current upstream production capacity clearance cycle may extend, and lithium price will have a strong support at a level of RMB100 thousand per tonne. 2024 is a year of major elections in some countries around the world. The competition among major powers in energy metal resources is likely to continue, potentially exerting pressure on companies in the new energy industry chain. During the current production capacity clearance cycle, capabilities in cost control, supply chain management, etc. will be particularly crucial.

The development strategies of the Company

During the reporting period, the Group announced guiding documents such as the Outline of Three-Year (2023–2025) Plan and Development Goals for 2030, the Guiding Opinion on the Work for Three Years (2023–2025), the Action Programme on Climate Change and the Amendment Plan to the Zijin Culture and Philosophy System, which outlined a magnificent blueprint for the Company to become a “green, high-tech, leading global mining company” by 2030 and to become a “green, high-tech, top global mining company” by 2040. In February 2024, the Company initiated research on a rolling plan for the next three to five years, covering the current and next terms of management. The Company strives to achieve its goal of “becoming a green, high-tech, leading global mining company” by 2028, two years ahead of the original schedule.

Production and business plan

The production volume plan of the Company’s key mineral products for 2024

The Company plans to produce 1.11 million tonnes of mine-produced copper, 73.5 tonnes of mine-produced gold, 470 thousand tonnes of mine-produced zinc (lead), 25 thousand tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent, 420 tonnes of mine-produced silver and 9 thousand tonnes of mine-produced molybdenum. In light of the complexity and volatility in market environment, the plan stated herein is for indicative purpose only, and it is uncertain and does not constitute any commitment to the realisation of the production volumes. The Company has the right to adjust the plan based on changes in circumstances. Investors are advised to pay attention to the risks.

Key work measures for 2024

The Company will further implement the master work directive of “improving quality, reducing costs, boosting profitability”, adhere to the overall principles of “taking proactive measures, promoting reform and innovation, achieving high adaptability, controlling risks” with high-quality development as the guiding principle and cost control as the key focus, reaching the goal of maximisation of economic and social benefits in order to build global competitiveness.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Improve quality, realise safe, green and high-quality development

Resolutely fight the battle of turning around production safety, implant the concept of prioritising life into the depths of the soul. Uphold the goal of achieving zero fatalities and reshape the safety management system. Implement Ashele Copper's safety management experience, frontline work method and safety score system, strive to overcome the weaknesses in safety management within construction projects and among contractors. Enforce the one-vote veto system for production safety, ensure that whoever damages Zijin's reputation due to production safety issues will be removed from his position.

Fulfil Zijin's "dual carbon" commitment and build a global benchmark for green and ecological mining. Develop carbon asset reserve projects, accelerate the clean energy replacement and establish demonstration bases for carbon neutrality. Prioritise ecological restoration, vegetation, and biodiversity conservation. Integrate eco-friendliness into the supply chain, enrich the connotation of the green and low-carbon value chain.

Address "the major tension between the increasing globalisation and restrictive domestic mindset and management style", deepen organisational reform in areas such as personnel, operation, construction and technology. Focus on resolving key issues related to overseas construction investment and cost control. Adhere to the bottom line of legal compliance and strictly manage labour compliance. Maintain a high-pressure environment for supervision and anti-corruption efforts, and establish a solid foundation for compliance risk prevention. Uphold the concept of common development, enhance global ESG performance and let more people benefit from the existence of Zijin Mining.

Control costs, consolidate and enhance global comparative competitive advantages

Establish the idea of "living a frugal life" and include cost control into the central work to resolutely curb the rising cost trend. Improve quality and efficiency of investment projects, with a shift of investment focus to large-scale projects of strategic main minerals and projects with rapid efficiency improvement. Strictly control ineffective and inefficient investments to enhance risk resistance capability.

Encourage the promotion and application of the "five-stage life-of-mine project management procedure by in-house capabilities" mining engineering management model. Leverage Zijin's system engineering technology and platform advantages, develop systematic solutions guided by economic and social benefits to strictly control investment costs in construction. Fully incorporate overseas construction costs into the pre-settlement system. Cultivate self-reliance capabilities in mine construction, geological exploration, installation, procurement and logistics to enhance the Company's ability to independently operate global engineering projects. Establish a global independent procurement, sales and material guarantee system, which can significantly reduce procurement, logistics and storage costs, and accelerate the development of key logistics transportation corridors in eastern Africa and South America. Enhance information-based cost control by fully integrating production and operation activities into the information platform, thereby improving business transparency and standardisation.

Guided by value creation, deepen human resources reform. Implement localised employment globally, establish a global talent reserve pool. Strengthen international mindset of overseas projects. "Learn about war in war", forge a team of high-level reserves, outstanding youth and industrial and technical workers. Improve the market-oriented employment and competition mechanism. Adhere to the principle of generous salaries for elite troops, optimise the allocation of remuneration resources while controlling non-production and staff costs.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Boost profitability, strive to reach a new level of scale and strength

Anchor the phased targets of the 2025 strategic planning and the growth targets of the new “Five-Year Plan”, strive to achieve the production and operation plan indicators. Carry out low-cost acquisitions and self-initiated geological exploration in a timely manner around the world, give priority to the acquisition of ultra-large mines or mining companies with global influence, and make every effort to achieve continuous expansion of resources, production capacity and efficiency of main mineral products.

Achieve high production and efficiency for major mineral products such as copper and gold. For copper segment, make every effort to promote the contribution of incremental production in copper segment from phase 2 of the Julong Copper Mine, the Zhunuo Copper Mine, phase 3 of the Kamao Copper Mine and its smelter, the Lower Zone of the Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine, the JM Copper Mine, etc. Ensure the stable and high production volume from the Zijinshan Copper and Gold Mine, Duobaoshan Copper Industry and Ashele Copper. Accelerate the research, construction and production capacity release of caving mining projects. For gold segment, accelerate the reaching of designated production capacity and efficiency improvement from the Rosebel Gold Mine, the Porgera Gold Mine, Norton, the Aurora Gold Mine as well as Shanxi Zijin, Guizhou Zijin, etc. Ensure stable and increased production at the Buriticá Gold Mine, Altynken, Zeravshan and Longnan Zijin. Promote the completion of construction and commencement of production of the Sawaya’erdun Gold Mine and the Haiyu Gold Mine.

Grasp the industry trend, enforce strong cost control, make precise decisions on the construction and operation approaches of the “two lakes, two mines” lithium projects. Promote the timely production commencement of phase 1 and initiation of phase 2 construction of the hard rock lithium mine in Dao County, the Lakkor Tso Salar and the Tres Quebradas Salar, accelerate the exploration, development and supporting facilities construction at the northeast of the Manono Lithium Mine in order to realise and enhance the efficacy of these world-class lithium resources as soon as possible.

Enhance the synergy and efficiency of different types of minerals such as silver, zinc (lead), molybdenum, cobalt and iron. Speed up the construction and development of the standalone molybdenum mine with the world’s largest reserve in Jinzhai, Anhui, coordinate the molybdenum resources of the Julong Copper Mine and the Duobaoshan Copper Mine, in order to promote the Company’s growth into the most important molybdenum production enterprise in the world.

Realise the reinforcement, extension and completion of industry chains of refining, new energy and advanced materials. Explore the feasibility of investing in mineral refining and processing bases in high-value industrial areas worldwide. Extend the scale of Zijin series capital, introduce strategic investors in a timely manner. Continuously promote the maximum release of value and efficiency enhancement of finance, trading and logistics. Focus on new quality productive forces and new drivers, highlight the essence of technology creates Zijin. Put forth the best effort to complete the restructuring and filing of the State Key Laboratory, and at the same time address a batch of key bottleneck issues that are crucial to sustainable development, including geological exploration, mining, processing, refining and environmental protection.

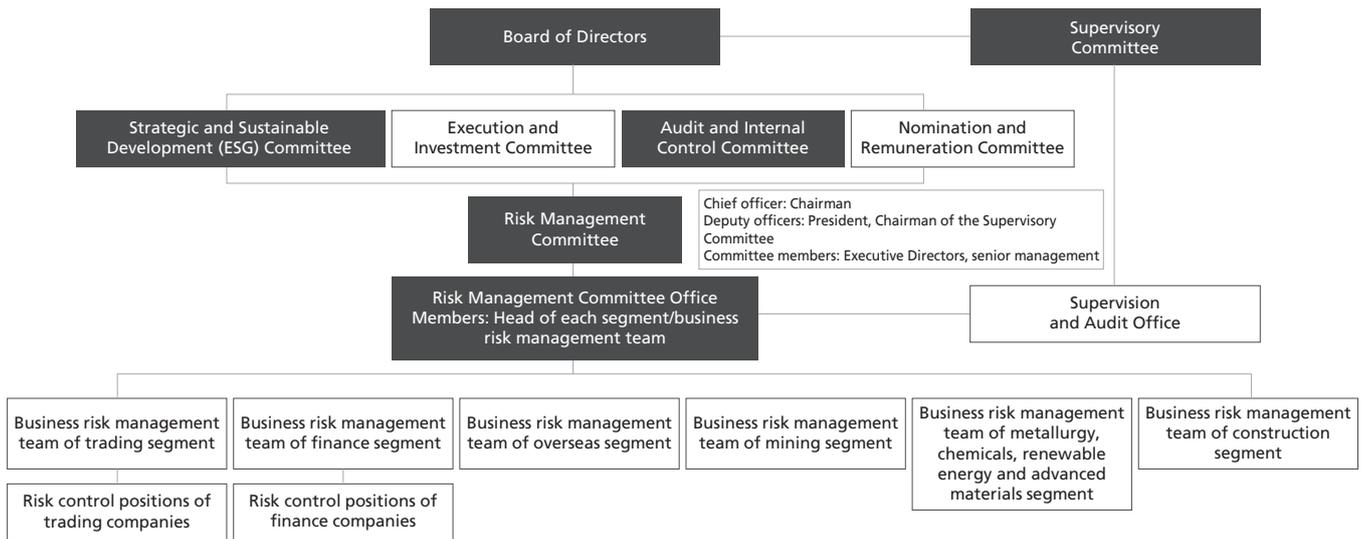
Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Possible risks

Risk management system

The Company integrates risk management into its global strategy and operations management system based on the COSO-ERM framework and the ISO 31000 standard, formulates the Risk Management Policy and Risk Management Operational Guidelines and establishes a risk response mechanism. Based on risk assessment, the Company identifies key risk areas and risk response strategies to ensure the safety of the Company’s assets, funds, employees, safety and environment, values and reputation and other elements, and safeguard the long-term value realisation of the Company and its stakeholders.



The Board of Directors and its strategic and sustainable development (ESG) committee and the audit and internal control committee shall make decisions on the Company’s significant matters, major risks and major crisis management. The management is responsible for establishing a risk management system, and the Supervisory Committee is responsible for supervising the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management, forming a relatively independent and effective risk management system.

The risk management committee determines the Company’s overall risk management objectives, risk appetite, risk capacity and risk management strategies, coordinates the establishment of risk management system, reviews risk management plans and major risk strategies and guides the cultivation of a risk management culture. It has set up an office which is affiliated with the supervision and audit office.

Each business division and functional department is the risk management department for their corresponding business; each subsidiary is the responsible entity for risk management and is responsible for establishing a risk management mechanism and comprehensively identifying and distinguishing the main risks it faces.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Proactively identifying potential risks and countermeasures

1. External risks

- ① **Geopolitics:** The world order is further fragmented, the risk of economic downturn increases, geopolitical tensions intensify. Uncertainties such as short-term deterioration of social order in some countries or regions increase, and policy changes may adversely affect the operations of certain overseas projects.

Countermeasures: Incorporate geopolitical risk assessment into the entire strategic decision-making process, conduct country risk assessments and adjust the strategic plan and investment decisions in a timely manner. Strengthen the independent global supply chain system and support base development, enhance the Company's abilities in international operation, public relations and use of international rules to guard against risks.

- ② **Metal prices:** The prices of metals such as gold and copper are constrained by multiple complex factors including supply and demand dynamics, financial and monetary policies, global low-carbon transition, etc. Significant fluctuations will affect the value realisation of the Company's economic activities.

Countermeasures: Closely monitor the changes in monetary policy of the Federal Reserve, shifts in the supply and demand structure and implementation of global decarbonisation policies, increase reserves of resources and actual production capacity of key mineral resources, so as to cope with price changes by raising production capacity and reducing costs. Apply financial derivatives in a scientific, reasonable and prudent manner, and strengthen the management of trade and bulk commodity hedging.

2. Operational risks

Cost pressures: Global mining costs are high, skilled workers are in shortage, inflationary pressures are splitting over, mining taxes are rising and decarbonisation costs are mounting. Insufficient exploration and development of new deposits worldwide, coupled with a decrease in the number of large and ultra-large high-quality assets, may deepen the imbalance of resource supply and demand, and potentially increase the cost of resource acquisition.

Countermeasures: Rely on self-initiated technologies and engineering capabilities across the entire process, guide investment and acquisition, geological exploration and operation and development activities with systematic engineering and the concept of economic mining, increase the proportion of self-explored resources, reduce the acquisition cost of high-quality resources and enhance the value of resource development. Enhance the construction of smart mines to reduce reliance on labour and related costs and expenditures and improve production efficiency.

3. Financial risks

The Company holds and uses foreign currencies in its operating activities through financing, investment, sales, procurement, etc., giving rise to exposure to foreign exchange risk and interest rate. There are risks of suffering losses from adverse changes in exchange rates and interest rates. The amount of the Company's interest-bearing debts is rising. It is necessary to improve the level of liquidity risk management and control.

Countermeasures: Adhere to a prudent and neutral risk appetite and establish working mechanisms such as professional committees and work guidance groups to coordinate the monitoring and control of foreign exchange risks as well as the management of interest rate risk exposures at the company level. Effectively control exchange rate and interest rate risks through various means, including natural hedging and financial derivatives. These help to mitigate the negative impact of market interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations on finance expenses. Strengthen the development of financial-related information safety systems, enhances cost and risk management and control, accelerate the promotion of the integration of business and finance to ensure capital security and efficiency. Strengthen the collection and management of funds within the Group and its subsidiaries, adhere to the principle of "maximisation of production and sales", enhance metal inventory management, improve liquidity of the Company; raise the proportion of equity financing, leverage the Company's credit to reasonably reduce the amount of interest-bearing debts; optimise the Company's asset-liability structure, perform liquidity stress tests and strictly control liquidity risk.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

4. ESG-related risks

- ① **Community and social relations:** Overseas projects face the dual challenges of seeking consensus and respecting differences. Differences in culture, beliefs, institution, language, etc. may lead to misunderstandings and conflicts, affecting the community and social relations building.

Countermeasures: Commit to “common development” of projects and local communities, implement localised employment and procurement strategies, and strive to extend the value contribution of projects to local industry chains. Strengthen the global legal system, deepen the research on international laws, standards and business norms to ensure the stable operation of overseas business activities within the legal framework. Maintain close communication with the governments and local communities of host countries, improve communication and grievance systems, ensure the mutual cultural appreciation and full respect and response to the opinions of stakeholders.

- ② **Response to climate change and production safety:** Global extreme weather events are becoming more frequent, and the frequency of sudden-onset natural disasters such as heavy rainfall, mudslides and earthquakes may increase. Regulations and standards related to climate change response become more stringent. The geological development and construction and operation environment of each mine are different. If the work behaviours of contractors or employees do not comply with safety rules, partial production safety incidents may still occur.

Countermeasures: Establish a sound governance system in accordance with international safety, environmental protection and occupational health standards, implement Zijin’s Climate Change Response Plan, strengthen the implementation of assessment under the economic responsibility system for dual carbon of subsidiaries, develop targeted new energy projects to build an international brand of safety, environmental protection and green ecology. Each mine establishes its specialised emergency response plan for extreme weather and physical risks, and establishes mining infrastructure facilities such as water conservancy and transportation that meet international standards. Comprehensively improve the intrinsic safety level, focus on systems and sessions with prominent risks and accident-proneness, implement regular and occasional general safety inspections and special safety checks on flood season safety, lightning protection safety, shaft construction, lifting equipment and facilities, tailings yards and contractor safety management, to comprehensively investigate and rectify risk hazards. Implement a series of measures such as engineering technology, safety management, safety training, personal protection, monitoring and early warning and emergency management, promote mechanisation to replace humans, automation to reduce manpower and intelligent unmanned operations to ensure the safety and health of employees and subcontractors.

Report of the Directors

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

The Directors of the Company hereby submit the Report of the Directors and the audited financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS

The Group is principally engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, refining and sales of gold, non-ferrous metals and other mineral resources, and is a large-scale and comprehensive mining group primarily engaged in the production of gold and non-ferrous metals. The Group produces gold bullion of 99.99% and 99.95% purity under the “ZIJIN” brand, copper cathode and zinc bullion, etc. There were no significant changes in the nature of the Group’s principal activities during the reporting period.

Details of the principal businesses of the Group’s subsidiaries and associates are set out in Notes VIII.1 and VIII.3 to the financial statements, respectively.

OPERATING RESULTS

The operating results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 are set out in the financial statements.

Profit distribution plan or plan for conversion of capital reserve into share capital

Formulation, execution or adjustment of cash dividend distribution policy

According to the “Notice in relation to Further Implementing Cash Dividend Distribution of Listed Companies” (Zheng Jian Fa [2012] No. 37) and “Guidelines No. 3 for the Supervision of Listed Companies — Cash Dividends of Listed Companies” (Zheng Jian Fa [2023] No. 61) issued by the CSRC and the requirements of relevant laws, regulations and regulatory documents and the articles of association of the Company, in order to improve and enhance the decision making on the Company’s profit distribution and supervisory mechanism, and balance the Company’s production and operation, sustainable development and provide reasonable returns to investors, the Company formulated the Profit Distribution and Return Plan for the Next Three Years (Year 2023–2025), which was considered and approved at the Company’s ninth extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the Board (the plan is still subject to the consideration at the shareholders’ general meeting of the Company). The plan required that unless there is a special circumstance, the Company’s accumulative profit distribution in cash for the last 3 years shall, in principle, not be less than 30% of the total amount of accumulative distributable profits realised for the last 3 years.

As audited by Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP, according to the calculation based on the CAS, the Group’s net profit attributable to owners of the parent for the year ended 31 December 2023 in the consolidated financial statements was RMB21,119,419,571. The net profit of the parent company for the year ended 31 December 2023 was RMB28,067,363,687. Adding the undistributed profits from the previous years of RMB5,666,400,550 and deducting the profit distributed by the parent company in 2023, as at 31 December 2023, the accumulated distributable profits of the parent company amounted to RMB27,155,141,427.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

The profit distribution plan for the year ended 31 December 2023 proposed by the Board is as follows: the Company proposes to distribute a final cash dividend of RMB2 per 10 shares (tax included) to its shareholders who are eligible for participating in profit distribution on the record date, which will be specified in the profit distribution implementation announcement. The actual amount of cash dividend to be distributed shall be determined according to the number of shares on the record date. There is no conversion of capital reserve into share capital for the year ended 31 December 2023. The profit distribution proposal for the year ended 31 December 2023 is subject to the consideration and approval at the shareholders' general meeting.

Special explanation on cash dividend distribution policy

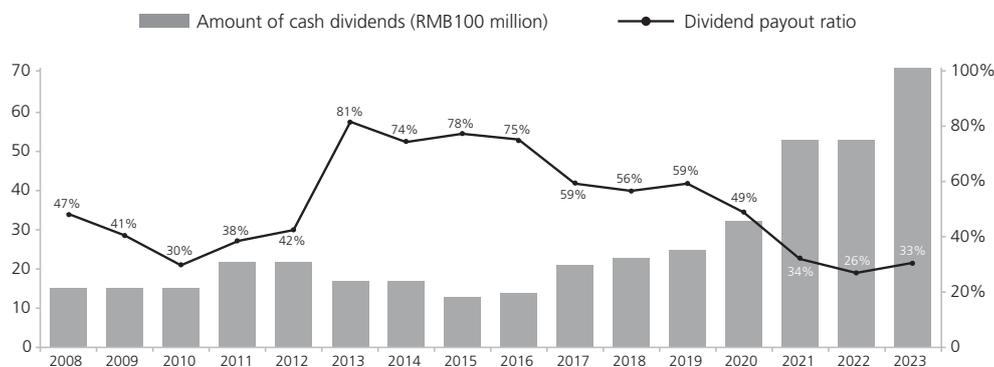
Whether it complies with the provisions of the Company's articles of association or the requirements of the resolution of the shareholders' general meeting	√Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Whether the dividend distribution standard and proportion are specific and clear	√Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Whether the relevant decision-making procedures and mechanisms are complete and adequate	√Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Whether the independent non-executive Directors discharge their duties and play their due role	√Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Whether minority shareholders have the opportunity to fully express their opinions and demands, and whether their lawful rights and interests have been fully protected	√Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Profit distribution plan and plan for conversion of capital reserve into share capital for the reporting period

Bonus shares for every 10 shares (share)	0
Dividend for every 10 shares (RMB) (tax included)	2
Capital conversion for every 10 shares (share)	0
Amount of profit distribution in cash (RMB) (tax included)	5,265,197,788
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated financial statements for the year of profit distribution (RMB)	21,119,419,571
Proportion to net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated financial statements (%)	24.93
Amount of shares repurchased in cash regarded as profit distribution in cash (RMB)	463,466,447
Total amount of profit distribution (RMB) (tax included)	5,728,664,235
Proportion of total amount of profit distribution to the net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated financial statements (%)	27.13

The Company completed profit distribution for the six months ended 30 June 2023 on 25 December 2023 and distributed a cash dividend of RMB0.5 per 10 shares (tax included) to all shareholders, with an aggregate amount of RMB1,314,218,562 (tax included). Adding the final profit distribution for the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company's total profit distribution for the year ended 31 December 2023 will be RMB7,042,882,797, accounting for 33.35% of the net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company.

Dividend distribution data over the years



Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Details of share incentive schemes, employee stock ownership schemes or other employee incentive measures of the Company and their impacts

The relevant share incentive matters which have been published in provisional announcements and without further progress or changes in subsequent implementation

Summary of event	Index for details
<p>The Company completed the first grant of 95,980,600 restricted A Shares under the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 in January 2021. The number of participants was 686 and the grant price was RMB4.95 per A Share. The Company completed the reserved grant of 2,510,000 restricted A Shares in December 2021. The number of participants was 39 and the grant price was RMB4.83 per A Share.</p> <p>The first lock-up period of the restricted A Shares under the first grant of the incentive scheme expired on 27 January 2023 and the corresponding unlocking conditions had been satisfied. The restricted A Shares were unlocked and became listed and tradable on 30 January 2023. A total of 663 participants under the incentive scheme satisfied the unlocking conditions and a total of 30,617,598 restricted A Shares were unlocked. The first lock-up period of the restricted A Shares under the reserve grant of the incentive scheme expired on 7 December 2023 and the corresponding unlocking conditions had been satisfied. The restricted A Shares were unlocked and became listed and tradable on 8 December 2023. A total of 36 participants under the incentive scheme satisfied the unlocking conditions and a total of 782,100 restricted A Shares were unlocked. The second lock-up period of the restricted A Shares under the first grant of the incentive scheme expired on 27 January 2024 and the corresponding unlocking conditions had been satisfied. The restricted A Shares were unlocked and became listed and tradable on 2 February 2024. A total of 652 participants under the incentive scheme satisfied the unlocking conditions and a total of 30,211,698 restricted A Shares were unlocked.</p> <p>As certain participants of the incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant, the Company decided to repurchase and cancel the restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by a total of 36 participants under the incentive scheme in November 2021, November 2022, February 2023 and January 2024. The repurchases were completed on 17 January 2022, 11 January 2023, 17 April 2023 and 19 March 2024, respectively. A total of 4.1233 million restricted A Shares were repurchased and cancelled.</p>	<p>(1) For details about the grant, please refer to the Company's announcements disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk) dated 11 January 2021, 13 January 2021, 1 February 2021, 15 November 2021 and 9 December 2021.</p> <p>(2) For details about the unlocking, please refer to the Company's announcements disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk) dated 8 January 2023, 16 January 2023, 14 November 2023, 1 December 2023, 12 January 2024 and 29 January 2024.</p> <p>(3) For details about the repurchase, please refer to the Company's announcements disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk) dated 15 November 2021, 12 January 2022, 21 November 2022, 8 January 2023, 19 February 2023, 12 April 2023, 12 January 2024 and 14 March 2024.</p>

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Summary of event	Index for details
<p>The lock-up period of the A Shares held by phase 1 of the employee stock ownership scheme of the Company (the “Employee Stock Ownership Scheme”) expired, and those A Shares were listed and became tradable on 8 June 2020. At the second meeting of holders of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme and the ninth extraordinary meeting in 2020 of the seventh term of the Board, it was considered and approved that the duration of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme should be extended from 48 months to 72 months, i.e., extended to 6 June 2023. At the third meeting of holders of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme and the fifth extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the Board, it was considered and approved that the duration of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme should be extended from 72 months to 96 months, i.e., extended to 6 June 2025.</p>	<p>For details, please refer to the Company’s announcements disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk) dated 8 June 2017, 28 May 2020 and 17 February 2023.</p>
<p>The Company granted 42 million share options to 13 participants of the share option incentive scheme for 2023 on 8 December 2023, and the registration procedure was completed on 5 January 2024. The current exercise price is RMB11.95 per A Share.</p>	<p>For details, please refer to the Company’s announcements disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk) dated 8 December 2023 and 7 January 2024.</p>
<p>The employee stock ownership scheme for 2023 of the Company was considered and approved at the first extraordinary general meeting in 2023, the second A Shareholders’ class meeting in 2023 and the second H Shareholders’ class meeting in 2023 on 8 December 2023. At present, the relevant implementation work is under progress.</p>	<p>For details, please refer to the Company’s announcements disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk) dated 14 November 2023 and 8 December 2023.</p>

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Performance of undertakings

Undertakings by the actual controller, shareholders, related parties, acquirers of the Company, the Company and other relevant undertaking parties which were made during the reporting period or remained to be valid within the reporting period

Background of the undertaking	Type of the undertaking	Undertaking party	Contents of the undertaking	Time of undertaking	Whether there is validity period	Validity period	Whether the undertaking has been strictly complied with in a timely manner	Specific reasons for failure in performance if there are any failures in performance in a timely manner	Explanation on the planned next step if there are any failures in performance in a timely manner
Undertaking related to the initial public offering	Avoidance of competition within the same industry	Minxi Xinghang	During the period of being the substantial shareholder of the Company, Minxi Xinghang and its wholly-owned or controlling enterprises will not engage in any business that is in competition with or constitutes a competitive threat to the Company's main businesses or main products within or outside the PRC, including investing, acquiring, merging or entrusting to operate and manage locally or globally a company, business or other economic association which has a main business or product same as or similar to that of the Company. If the Company develops any new business segment in the future, the Company will have the priority to enter that business segment while Minxi Xinghang and its other wholly-owned or controlling enterprises will not develop in the same business segment.	The undertaking was made by Minxi Xinghang in 2008 when the A Shares of the Company were listed	Yes	So long as Minxi Xinghang is the substantial shareholder of the Company	Yes		

Material connected transaction

On 9 September 2022, Zijin Finance and Zijin Copper Foil entered into a loan service agreement, pursuant to which Zijin Finance shall provide loan services to Zijin Copper Foil in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement. The term of the loan service agreement is from 9 September 2022 to 31 December 2024. During the validity period of the agreement, the outstanding daily maximum loan amount provided by Zijin Finance to Zijin Copper Foil shall not exceed RMB850 million (including loan interest), and the maximum amount of loan interest to be charged by Zijin Finance on Zijin Copper Foil each year shall not exceed RMB25 million. The Company holds 96% and 60% equity interest in Zijin Finance and Zijin Copper Foil, respectively. Both Zijin Finance and Zijin Copper Foil are subsidiaries of the Company; Minxi Xinghang is a substantial shareholder of the Company and holds 20% equity interest in Zijin Copper Foil. Zijin Copper Foil is an associate of Minxi Xinghang and a connected subsidiary of the Company. The provision of loan services by Zijin Finance to Zijin Copper Foil is beneficial to enhancing the financial service capabilities of Zijin Finance and improving its profitability, while also helping Zijin Copper Foil optimise its financial management. During the year ended 31 December 2023, Zijin Finance did not provide any loans to or received any interests from Zijin Copper Foil.

The abovementioned transaction constitutes a connected transaction exempted from the circular and independent shareholders' approval requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

Further details of the related party transactions entered into by the Group in the ordinary course of business are set out in Note XII.5 to the financial statements.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Accordingly, it is confirmed by the Directors that:

- (a) The connected persons in the above connected transactions have undertaken to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange to provide adequate access for auditor's inspection of the relevant books and records, for the purpose of reviewing the above connected transaction and preparing relevant reports.
- (b) The Company has undertaken to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange that if it is aware or has reasons to believe that the independent non-executive Directors and/or auditor are unable to confirm that the relevant transactions comply with the Listing Rules and the restrictions under the waiver conditions, the Company must immediately notify the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The Company may need to comply with the relevant requirements of the Listing Rules to disclose and obtain independent shareholders' approval, or making corrections based on the instructions of the Listing Division of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.
- (c) Independent non-executive Directors of the Company have reviewed and confirmed that all continuing connected transactions of the Company or its subsidiaries involved in the year 2023 were:
 - 1. entered into in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Company or its subsidiaries;
 - 2. entered into on normal commercial terms; or where no comparisons are available, then under terms not inferior to those available from or to independent third parties of the Group; and
 - 3. entered into according to the terms of the agreements governing such transactions; on terms that are fair and reasonable and in the interest of the shareholders as a whole.
- (d) The Group's auditor has reviewed the continuing connected transactions, and confirmed to the Board that:
 - 1. the transactions have been approved by the Board;
 - 2. terms of the agreement of the relevant transactions are attached to the connected transactions;
 - 3. the transactions were, in all material respects, in accordance with the pricing policies of the Group; and
 - 4. the aggregate amount of the transactions has not exceeded the respective announced annual caps.

In addition, no Director has any interests in the material agreements.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

No transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries was a party and in which a Director or Supervisor of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the reporting period or at any time during the reporting period.

Except for the connected transactions/related party transactions as disclosed in this report, there were no transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance between the Company or its subsidiaries and the controlling shareholder or any of its subsidiaries.

Save as disclosed above, please refer to Note XII to the financial statements for the details of sales and purchases of products, rendering of services and other related party transactions. In respect of each related party transaction disclosed in Note XII.5 to the financial statements prepared in accordance with CAS, the Company confirms that it has complied with the disclosure requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules and other relevant requirements under the Listing Rules (if applicable).

INFORMATION ON PROGRESS OF USE OF PROCEEDS RAISED

Overall information of use of proceeds raised

Source of proceeds raised	Time of receipt of proceeds raised	Total amount of proceeds raised (RMB billion)	Among which: amount of over-raised proceeds (RMB billion)	Net amount of proceeds raised after deduction of issuance expenses (RMB billion)	Total amount of proceeds raised committed for investment (RMB billion)	Total adjusted amount of proceeds raised committed for investment (1) (RMB billion)	Total accumulated amount of proceeds raised (2) (RMB billion)	Percentage of proceeds invested as at the end of the reporting period (%) (3)=(2)/(1)	Amount of proceeds invested in the reporting period (4) (RMB billion)	Percentage of proceeds raised invested in the reporting period (%) (5)=(4)/(1)	Amount of proceeds raised with change in usage (RMB billion)
Issuance of A Share convertible corporate bonds	9 November 2020	6	0	5.9702851	5.9702851	5.9702851	5.6095347	93.96	0.6413822	10.74	0.7704530

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Details of projects invested by proceeds raised

Project name	Nature of project	Whether there are any changes in usage	Source of proceeds raised	Time of receipt of proceeds raised	Use of over-raised proceeds	Total amount of proceeds raised committed for investment (RMB billion)	Total amount raised for proceeds raised (1) (RMB billion)	Amount of unutilised proceeds brought forward from last year (RMB billion)	Amount of proceeds invested in the current year (2) (RMB billion)	Accumulated amount of proceeds invested at the end of the reporting period (3)=(2)/(1) (RMB billion)	Percentage of proceeds invested as at the end of the reporting period (%) (3)=(2)/(1)	Date of the project reaching/ reached the usable stage	Whether the project is concluded	Expected timeline for unutilised proceeds raised	Whether the progress of investment align with the planned schedule	Specific reasons for the failure to achieve the planned schedule of investment	Realised efficacy in the current year (RMB billion)	Whether the expected efficacy is attained	Whether there are any significant changes in the project feasibility, if yes, please provide specific details	Unutilised amount (RMB billion)
The Kamao-Kakula Copper Mine project of Kamao Holding Limited in the DR Congo	Construction for production	No	Issuance of A Share convertible corporate bonds	9 November 2020	No	3,110,285.1	2,339,832.1	0	2,349,786.6	2,349,786.6	100	End of May 2021	Yes	Not applicable (Note 4)	Yes	Not applicable	5,111,616.7	Yes (Note 1)	Not applicable	0.7704530
Mining and processing project in the Upper Zone of the Timok Copper and Gold Mine of Serbia Zijin Mining Doo (Note 2)	Construction for production	No	Issuance of A Share convertible corporate bonds	9 November 2020	No	2.18	2.18	0	2,193,550.1	2,193,550.1	100	Mid-October 2021	Yes	Fully utilised	Yes	Not applicable	4,897,326.6	Yes (Note 2)	Not applicable	Not applicable
Mining project in the Tongshan Mine of Heilongjiang Tongshan Mining Co., Ltd.	Construction for production	No	Issuance of A Share convertible corporate bonds	9 November 2020	No	0.68	0.68	0.3401938	0.3577138	0.6975200	100	End of the first quarter 2024	No	Fully utilised	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable (Note 3)	Not applicable	Not applicable
Phase 1 of underground mining project of the Aurora Gold Mine in Guyana (Note 4)	Construction for production	Yes	Issuance of A Share convertible corporate bonds	9 November 2020	No	—	0.770453	0.6844434	0.2836684	0.3696780	47.98	July 2026	No	The remaining balance is expected to be fully utilised by 31 December 2025	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable (Note 4)	Not applicable	Not applicable

Notes:

- The Kamao-Kakula Copper Mine project of Kamao Holding Limited in the DR Congo reached the designated useable stage in May 2021. In 2023, the project produced 394 thousand tonnes of copper.
- Rakita Exploration d.o.o. Bor in Serbia was renamed as Serbia Zijin Mining Doo. The mining and processing project in the Upper Zone of the Timok Copper and Gold Mine of Serbia Zijin Mining Doo reached the designated useable stage in October 2021. In 2023, the project produced 138.5 thousand tonnes of copper and 4.95 tonnes of gold.
- Mining project in the Tongshan Mine of Heilongjiang Tongshan Mining Co., Ltd. is currently under project construction period. It is expected that the project can reach the designated useable stage before the end of the first quarter of 2024.
- As the Kamao-Kakula Copper Mine project of Kamao Holding Limited in the DR Congo has reached the designated useable stage and achieved decent results, there was no need for shareholders to continue to invest. In order to improve the efficiency of the use of the proceeds raised and maximise the interests of the Company's shareholders, after thorough study, the Company proposed to invest the outstanding balance of the unutilised proceeds raised of the Kamao-Kakula Copper Mine project of Kamao Holding Limited in the DR Congo into the phase 1 underground mining construction project of the Aurora Gold Mine in Guyana. The consideration and approval procedures of changing the unutilised amount of proceeds raised of Kamao-Kakula Copper Mine project of Kamao Holding Limited in the DR Congo into phase 1 of underground mining project of the Aurora Gold Mine in Guyana were completed in 2022. It is expected that phase 1 of underground mining project of the Aurora Gold Mine will reach the designated useable stage in July 2026.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

STAFF OF THE COMPANY AND ITS MAJOR SUBSIDIARIES AS AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

Staff

Number of current staff of the Company	2,073
Number of current staff of the major subsidiaries	53,166
Total number of current staff	55,239
Including: Staff of domestic enterprises	27,291
Staff of overseas enterprises	27,948
Including: Chinese staff of overseas enterprise	1,377
Number of retired staff at the Company and major subsidiaries' expense	692

Professional composition

Classified by profession	Number of specialised staff
Production	13,813
Sales	712
Technical	7,640
Finance	725
Administration	5,778
Total	28,668

Education level

Classified by education level	Number of staff
Doctoral degree	127
Master's degree	1,609
Bachelor's degree	8,138
Other tertiary education	6,741
Secondary school or below	12,053
Total	28,668

Remuneration policy

Adhering to the principle of prioritising value creation and the policy of "generous salaries for elite troops", the Company has established a mechanism for employee promotion, salaries and benefits, where employee wage growth is commensurate with the Company's economic benefits and labour productivity. The Company also improved the market competitiveness of its remuneration package and human resource efficiency, realised stable financial and career development for employees and built a team with significantly higher efficiency than the market average.

The Company occasionally adopts different long-term incentive schemes, such as restricted A Share incentive scheme, share option incentive scheme, enterprise annuity, deferred incentive salaries for executive Directors and chairman of the Supervisory Committee, etc. to motivate employees of the Company.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Training plan

Focusing on the requirements of the project to improve the quality of all employees, the Company regularly organises different levels of training for its personnel, including senior reserve cadres, outstanding young talents, fresh graduates (hereinafter referred to as “outstanding graduates”), craftsmen and internal trainers, innovates the headquarters training for global Zijin employees and strengthens the promotion of cultural diversity and cross-cultural exchange. In addition to the induction training and grassroots practice for newly recruited outstanding graduates, the Company has established an acceleration plan for outstanding graduates, providing them with two mentors to assist in their swift integration and development.

The Company is committed to building a globalised talent team. It has newly issued the Detailed Rules for the Implementation of Foreign Language Proficiency in Human Resources Matters, and regularly organises TOEIC tests. In 2023, approximately 1,300 employees around the globe participated in the tests and the online language learning recorded approximately 50,000 person-times participation, accelerating the global transformation of the talent structure. The Company has also developed an online learning platform for Zijin job qualifications to share learning resources. More than 200 specialised courses in 13 series have been launched online, including foreign language learning series, main mining professional series, pre-departure training series, safety and environmental protection management, etc., enriching the Zijin knowledge base with highly cost-effectiveness learning resources.

Outsourcing status

Total working hours of outsourcing services	The mine engineering work of the Group is outsourced and is measured by the unit of work performed
Total outsourcing payment (RMB)	6,981,056,911

SHARE CAPITAL AND SHAREHOLDERS

Details of the Company’s issued ordinary shares (with par value of RMB0.1 each) as at 31 December 2023 are set out in Note V.45 to the financial statements.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

SHAREHOLDINGS OF TOP TEN SHAREHOLDERS

As at 31 December 2023, the Company has a total of 366,730 shareholders, of which 558 are H Shareholders and 366,172 are A Shareholders. Based on the approximate percentage of shareholding in the share capital, the shareholdings of the Company's top ten shareholders are as follows:

Name of shareholders	Class of shares	Number of shares	Approximate percentage of shareholding in the total number of issued shares
1. Minxi Xinghang State-owned Assets Investment Company Limited (Note 1)	A Shares	6,083,517,704	23.11%
2. HKSCC Nominees Limited (Note 2)	H Shares	5,722,283,720	21.74%
3. Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (Note 3)	A Shares	1,591,339,947	6.04%
4. China Securities Finance Corporation Limited	A Shares	691,190,770	2.63%
5. Perseverance Asset Management L.L.P. – Gaoyi Xiaofeng No. 2 Zhixin Fund	A Shares	401,777,544	1.53%
6. China Foreign Economy and Trade Trust Co., Ltd. – Foreign Trade Trust – Gaoyi Xiaofeng Hongyuan Collective Fund Trust Scheme	A Shares	297,056,602	1.13%
7. Industrial and Commercial Bank of China – SSE 50 Exchange – Traded Securities Investment Funds	A Shares	200,846,253	0.76%
8. Abu Dhabi Investment Authority	A Shares	155,870,885	0.59%
9. UBS AG	A Shares	149,036,113	0.57%
10. HHLR Management Pte. Ltd. – HHLR China Fund (Exchanges)	A Shares	142,809,537	0.54%

Notes:

- 208,484,145 A Shares of the Company held by Minxi Xinghang State-owned Assets Investment Company Limited have to be transferred to National Council for Social Security Fund, the PRC, that part of the stock is frozen.
- HKSCC Nominees Limited held 5,722,283,720 H Shares as a nominee, representing an aggregate of approximately 21.74% of the Company's issued shares. HKSCC Nominees Limited is a member of the Central Clearing and Settlement System, which carries out securities registration and custodian business for customers.
- Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited held 1,591,339,947 A Shares in the Company as a nominee, representing an aggregate of approximately 6.04% of the Company's issued shares. Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited is a member of the Central Clearing and Settlement System, which carries out securities registration and custodian business for customers.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

So far as the Directors are aware, as at 31 December 2023, the interests and short positions of shareholders (other than the Directors, Supervisors and chief executive of the Company) in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which will be required, pursuant to Section 336 of the SFO, to be recorded in the register referred to therein, or required to be notified to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO are as follows:

Name of shareholders	Class of shares	Capacity	Long position/ Short position/ Lending pool	Number of shares	Approximate percentage of shareholding in the same class of shares	Approximate percentage of shareholding in the total number of issued shares
Minxi Xinghang State-owned Assets Investment Company Limited	A Share	Beneficial owner	Long	6,083,517,704	29.54%	23.11%
State Street Bank & Trust Company	H Share	Approved lending agent	Lending pool	455,832,829	7.95%	1.73%
Citigroup Inc. (Note 1)	H Share	Interest in controlled corporation	Long	404,657,225	7.05%	1.54%
			Short	9,032,350	0.15%	0.03%
		Approved lending agent	Lending pool	379,763,236	6.61%	1.44%
GIC Private Limited (Note 2)	H Share	Investment manager	Long	402,647,633	7.02%	1.53%
Van Eck Associates Corporation (Note 3)	H Share	Investment manager	Long	343,359,237	5.99%	1.30%
BlackRock, Inc. (Note 4)	H Share	Interest in controlled corporation	Long	343,203,229	5.98%	1.30%
			Short	1,928,000	0.03%	0.01%
VanEck ETF – VanEck Gold Miners ETF	H Share	Beneficial owner	Long	297,234,000	5.18%	1.13%
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.	H Share	Approved lending agent	Long	288,891,333	5.03%	1.10%
			Lending pool	288,891,333	5.03%	1.10%

Notes:

- Citigroup Inc. had a long position in 404,657,225 H Shares (in which 1,558,000 H Shares were held through cash settled unlisted derivatives, 198,000 H Shares were held through physically settled listed derivatives and 276,395 H Shares were held through physically settled unlisted derivatives), a short position in 9,032,350 H Shares (in which 1,690,000 H Shares were held through cash settled unlisted derivatives and 7,247,867 H Shares were held through physically settled unlisted derivatives) and a lending pool of 379,763,236 H Shares by virtue of its direct or indirect control over a number of wholly-owned and non-wholly owned subsidiaries.
- GIC Private Limited had a long position in 402,647,633 H Shares (in which 30,000,000 H Shares were held through physically settled unlisted derivatives).
- VanEck ETF – VanEck Gold Miners ETF is managed by Van Eck Associates Corporation. Van Eck Associates Corporation is deemed to have a long position in 343,359,237 H Shares under the SFO.
- BlackRock, Inc. had a long position in 343,203,229 H Shares (in which 3,222,000 H Shares were held through cash settled unlisted derivatives) and a short position in 1,928,000 H Shares by virtue of its direct or indirect control over a number of wholly-owned and non-wholly owned subsidiaries.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Save as disclosed above and so far as the Directors are aware, as at 31 December 2023, no other persons (other than the Directors, Supervisors or chief executive of the Company) had an interest or a short position in the Company's shares, underlying shares or debentures (as the case may be) which were needed to be notified to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO and as recorded in the register required to be kept under Section 336 of the SFO, or was otherwise a substantial shareholder (as defined in the Listing Rules) of the Company.

Based on the register of members and other published information, the Directors consider that the Company has complied with the Listing Rules in relation to the requirement of minimum public float.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS OF THE DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE

As at 31 December 2023, the interests and short positions of the Directors, Supervisors and chief executive of the Company in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which (a) were required to be notified to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which the Directors, Supervisors and chief executive of the Company are taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO); or (b) were required, pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be recorded in the register referred to therein; or (c) were required, pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "Model Code") as set out in Appendix C3 of the Listing Rules, to be notified to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange are as follows:

Director	Class of shares	Capacity	Long position/ Short position	Number of shares	Number of underlying shares	Approximate percentage of shareholding in the same class of shares	Approximate percentage of shareholding in the total number of issued shares
Chen Jinghe	A Shares	Beneficial owner	Long position	65,100,000	6,000,000	0.35%	0.27%
	H Shares	Beneficial owner	Long position	20,000,000	—	0.35%	0.08%
	Total	Beneficial owner	Long position	85,100,000	6,000,000		0.35%
Zou Laichang	A Shares	Beneficial owner	Long position	2,723,050	5,100,000	0.04%	0.03%
Lin Hongfu	A Shares	Beneficial owner	Long position	1,728,938	3,000,000	0.02%	0.02%
Lin Hongying	A Shares	Beneficial owner	Long position	977,000	3,000,000	0.02%	0.02%
Xie Xionghui	A Shares	Beneficial owner	Long position	905,571	3,000,000	0.02%	0.01%
Wu Jianhui	A Shares	Beneficial owner	Long position	510,000	3,000,000	0.02%	0.01%

Supervisor	Class of shares	Capacity	Long position/ Short position	Number of shares	Approximate percentage of shareholding in the same class of shares	Approximate percentage of shareholding in the total number of issued shares
Lin Shuiqing	A Shares	Beneficial owner	Long position	300,000	0.01%	0.01%
Cao Sanxing	A Shares	Beneficial owner	Long position	124,000	0.01%	0.01%
Liu Wenhong	A Shares	Beneficial owner	Long position	26,450	0.01%	0.01%
	H Shares	Beneficial owner	Long position	10,000	0.01%	0.01%
	Total	Beneficial owner	Long position	36,450		0.01%

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Save as disclosed above, none of the Directors, Supervisors and chief executive of the Company or their associates had any interest or short positions in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or its associated corporations (as defined in the SFO) during the reporting period, which were required to be notified to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO, to be recorded in the register pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code. None of the Directors, Supervisors and chief executive of the Company or their spouse or children under the age of 18 held any options to subscribe shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company, nor had there been any exercise of any such options.

Save as disclosed in this report, no arrangement has been entered into between the Company, its holding company or its subsidiaries during any time in the reporting period, which would allow the Directors, Supervisors and chief executive of the Company to be benefited by acquiring the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or other body corporates.

STATUS OF SHARE INCENTIVES GRANTED TO THE DIRECTORS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Name	Position	Number of share options			Share options exercised during the reporting period (million shares)	Exercise price of the share options (RMB)	Number of share options held at the end of the reporting period (million shares)	Market price of A Shares as at the end of the reporting period (RMB)
		Number of share options held at the beginning of the year (million shares)	Number of newly granted during the reporting period (million shares)	Share options exercisable during the reporting period (million shares)				
Chen Jinghe	Chairman	0	6.00	0	11.95	6.00	12.46	
Zou Laichang	Vice-chairman and president	0	5.10	0	11.95	5.10	12.46	
Lin Hongfu	Director and standing vice-president	0	3.00	0	11.95	3.00	12.46	
Lin Hongying	Director and vice-president	0	3.00	0	11.95	3.00	12.46	
Xie Xionghui	Director and vice-president	0	3.00	0	11.95	3.00	12.46	
Wu Jianhui	Director and vice-president	0	3.00	0	11.95	3.00	12.46	

Note: The exercise price on the grant date of the share options under the share option incentive scheme for 2023 of the Company was RMB12.00 per A Share. Upon completion of profit distribution for the six months ended 30 June 2023, the exercise price of the share options was adjusted to RMB11.95 per A Share.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL

Table on changes in the number of shares

Unit: Share

	Before the changes		Changes (+ or -)					After the changes	
	Number of shares	Proportion (%)	Issuance of new shares	Bonus shares	Conversion of capital reserve into share capital	Others	Subtotal	Number of shares	Proportion (%)
I. Shares subject to trading moratorium	97,690,600	0.37	0	0	0	-34,140,698	-34,140,698	63,549,902	0.24
1. Shares held by the state	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. Shares held by state-owned legal persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. Shares held by other domestic shareholders	97,690,600	0.37	0	0	0	-34,140,698	-34,140,698	63,549,902	0.24
Including: Shares held by domestic non-state owned legal persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shares held by domestic natural persons	97,690,600	0.37	0	0	0	-34,140,698	-34,140,698	63,549,902	0.24
4. Foreign shareholding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Including: Shares held by overseas legal persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shares held by overseas natural persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. Shares not subject to trading moratorium	26,231,621,640	99.63	0	0	0	31,399,698	31,399,698	26,263,021,338	99.76
1. Renminbi-denominated ordinary shares	20,494,681,640	77.84	0	0	0	31,399,698	31,399,698	20,526,081,338	77.97
2. Domestic-listed foreign invested shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. Overseas-listed foreign invested shares	5,736,940,000	21.79	0	0	0	0	0	5,736,940,000	21.79
4. Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
III. Total number of shares	26,329,312,240	100	0	0	0	-2,741,000	-2,741,000	26,326,571,240	100

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

INFORMATION ON CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF SHARES

Due to resignation and other reasons, 20 participants of the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 of the Company no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant. The Company thereby repurchased and cancelled 2.741 million restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the abovementioned 20 participants. The cancellations of the abovementioned restricted A Shares were completed on 11 January 2023 and 17 April 2023 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch, respectively.

Changes in restricted shares

Name of the shareholders	Number of restricted A Shares at the beginning of the year (Share)	Number of restricted A Shares unlocked during the year (Share)	Number of restricted A Shares repurchased during the year (Share)	Increase in the number of restricted A Shares during the year (Share)	Number of restricted A Shares at the end of the year (Share)	Reason for restriction	Date of unlocking	Date of repurchase and cancellation
Participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme	97,690,600	31,399,698	2,741,000	0	63,549,902	Pursuant to the stipulations in the Company's Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for 2020 (Revised Draft)	30,617,598 and 782,100 restricted A Shares were unlocked on 30 January 2023 and 8 December 2023, respectively	1.14 million A Shares were repurchased and cancelled on 11 January 2023; 1.601 million A Shares were repurchased and cancelled on 17 April 2023
Total	97,690,600	31,399,698	2,741,000	0	63,549,902	/	/	/

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

SPECIFIC IMPLEMENTATION OF SHARE REPURCHASES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Name of share repurchase plan	The Plan of Repurchasing A Shares Through Centralised Price Bidding for Employee Stock Ownership Scheme or Share Incentive
Disclosure time of the share repurchase plan	21 October 2022, 19 October 2023, 7 November 2023
Number of shares proposed to be repurchased and proportion to total share capital (%)	The number of shares proposed to be repurchased was approximately 38.4615 million A Shares, and the proportion of shares proposed to be repurchased accounted for approximately 0.15% of the Company's total share capital, which was estimated based on the upper limit of the repurchase price of RMB13 per A Share and the upper limit of the amount of funds for the repurchase of RMB500 million
Amount proposed to be used for repurchase	Not less than RMB250 million (RMB250 million inclusive) and not more than RMB500 million (RMB500 million inclusive).
Proposed repurchase period	From 22 October 2022 to 19 April 2024
Purpose for the repurchase	Use for the implementation of the Company's employee stock ownership scheme or share incentive
Number of shares repurchased	42,200,000 A Shares
Proportion of the number of shares repurchased to the number of underlying shares involved in share incentive scheme (%) (if any)	Not applicable
Progress of the Company's reduction of repurchased shares through centralised price bidding	Not applicable

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

CORPORATE BONDS

Basic information on corporate bonds

Name of bond	Abbreviation	Code	Date of issuance	Date of value	Date of maturity	Outstanding balance (RMB billion)	Interest rate (%)	Payment of principal and interest	Listing place	Investor suitability arrangements (if any)	Transaction mechanism	Whether there is a risk of termination of listing and trading
2021 Corporate Bonds (the First Tranche) (Type Two) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* publicly issued to professional investors	21 Zijin 02	188162.SH	1 June 2021	3 June 2021	3 June 2026	0.5	3.87	Interest to be paid annually, principal to be repaid in full at maturity	Shanghai Stock Exchange		Publicly traded	No
2021 Corporate Bonds (the First Tranche) (Type One) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* publicly issued to professional investors	21 Zijin 01	188161.SH	1 June 2021	3 June 2021	3 June 2024	1.5	3.46	Interest to be paid annually, principal to be repaid in full at maturity	Shanghai Stock Exchange		Publicly traded	No
2021 Corporate Bonds (the Second Tranche) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* publicly issued to professional investors	21 Zijin 03	188495.SH	30 July 2021	3 August 2021	3 August 2026	2.0	3.1	Interest to be paid annually, principal to be repaid in full at maturity	Shanghai Stock Exchange		Publicly traded	No
2022 Corporate Bonds (the First Tranche) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* publicly issued to professional investors	22 Zijin 01	185486.SH	4 March 2022	8 March 2022	8 March 2027	1.5	3.6	Interest to be paid annually, principal to be repaid in full at maturity	Shanghai Stock Exchange		Publicly traded	No
2022 Corporate Bonds (the Second Tranche) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* publicly issued to professional investors	22 Zijin 02	185806.SH	24 May 2022	26 May 2022	26 May 2027	3.5	2.94	Interest to be paid annually, principal to be repaid in full at maturity	Shanghai Stock Exchange		Publicly traded	No
2023 Technological Innovation Corporate Bonds (the First Tranche) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* publicly issued to professional investors	23 Zijin K1	115350.SH	9 May 2023	11 May 2023	11 May 2028	1.0	2.96	Interest to be paid annually, principal to be repaid in full at maturity	Shanghai Stock Exchange		Publicly traded	No
2023 Corporate Bonds (the First Tranche) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* publicly issued to professional investors	23 Zijin G1	115808.SH	16 August 2023	18 August 2023	18 August 2028	2.0	2.83	Interest to be paid annually, principal to be repaid in full at maturity	Shanghai Stock Exchange		Publicly traded	No

SHARE SCHEMES UNDER CHAPTER 17 OF THE LISTING RULES

During the year ended 31 December 2023, all share schemes of the Company only involved A Shares, and the number of A Shares that may be issued in respect of options and awards granted under all schemes of the Company divided by the weighted average number of A Shares in issue for the reporting period was 0.204%.

The five highest paid individuals of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2023 were all Directors of the Company. Details of the options and awards granted to each of them are set out below.

The options or awards granted/to be granted by all share schemes of the Company are subject to their respective performance targets, including performance appraisal requirements at individual and/or company levels.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

I. Restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 (the “Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme”)

For the purposes of further establishing and perfecting the Company’s long-term incentive mechanism, attracting and retaining outstanding talents, fully mobilising the enthusiasm of the Company’s employees, effectively aligning the shareholders’ interests, the Company’s interests and the operators’ personal interests, and keeping all parties focused on the Company’s long-term development, the Company implements the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme. The resolutions relating to the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme were approved at the third extraordinary general meeting in 2020 and the third A Shareholders’ class meeting in 2020 of the Company held on 29 December 2020 and the third H Shareholders’ class meeting in 2020 of the Company held on 11 January 2021.

The participants under the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme include the Directors, senior and middle-level management, senior technical personnel, outstanding youth talents, highly educated talents and other employees whom the Company considers to have a direct impact on the Company’s operating results and future development. All the participants shall remain employed by the Company or its subsidiaries and have entered into employment contracts at the time they are granted the restricted A Shares and during the appraisal periods of the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme. The number of the restricted A Shares granted under the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme to any one of the participants shall not exceed 1% of the total share capital of the Company as at the announcement date of the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for 2020 (Draft) (i.e., 17 November 2020).

The list of the participants under the first grant of the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme and allocation of the restricted A Shares are as follows:

Name	Position in the Company as at the grant date (13 January 2021)	Total number of the restricted A Shares granted (million)	Approximate proportion of the total number of the restricted A Shares granted under the Restricted A Shares Incentive Scheme	Approximate proportion of the total share capital as at the grant date (13 January 2021)
Chen Jinghe	Chairman	1.10	1.12%	0.0043%
Zou Laichang	President	1.10	1.12%	0.0043%
Lan Fusheng	Vice-chairman	0.75	0.76%	0.0030%
Lin Hongfu	Standing vice-president	0.75	0.76%	0.0030%
Lin Hongying	Vice-president	0.75	0.76%	0.0030%
Xie Xionghui	Vice-president	0.75	0.76%	0.0030%
Shen Shaoyang	Vice-president	0.75	0.76%	0.0030%
Long Yi	Vice-president	0.75	0.76%	0.0030%
Que Chaoyang	Vice-president	0.75	0.76%	0.0030%
Wu Honghui	Chief financial officer	0.75	0.76%	0.0030%
Jiang Kaixi	Chief engineer	0.75	0.76%	0.0030%
Zheng Youcheng	Secretary to the Board	0.75	0.76%	0.0030%
Other senior and middle-level management, core employees, outstanding youth talents, etc. (674 persons in total)		86.2806	87.60%	0.3400%
Reserved portion		2.51	2.55%	0.0099%
Total		98.4906	100.00%	0.3881%

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

On 15 November 2021, the Company convened the eleventh extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the Board, at which the proposal in relation to the grant of the reserved restricted A Shares to participants was considered and approved. The participants under the grant of the reserved portion of the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme were senior and middle-level management and core employees. The number of participants was 39, who were granted 2,510,000 restricted A Shares in total, representing approximately 0.0095% of the total share capital as at the grant date (i.e., 15 November 2021).

The validity period of the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme is from the date of completion of registration of the restricted A Shares under the first grant to the date when all the restricted A Shares which have been granted to the participants are unlocked or repurchased and cancelled, and shall not exceed 72 months in any event (i.e., from 28 January 2021 to 27 January 2027).

The restricted A Shares are not subject to any vesting periods. The unlocking periods of the restricted A Shares granted under the first grant and the reserved grant of the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme and the arrangement for each unlocking period are set out in the table below:

Phase of unlocking	Unlocking period	Percentage of restricted A Shares to be unlocked
The first unlocking period for the restricted A Shares granted under the first grant and the reserved grant	Commencing from the first trading day after the expiry of the 24-month period from the date of completion of registration of the restricted shares being granted respectively and ending on the last trading day of the 36-month period from the date of completion of registration of the restricted shares being granted respectively	33%
The second unlocking period for the restricted A Shares granted under the first grant and the reserved grant	Commencing from the first trading day after the expiry of the 36-month period from the date of completion of registration of the restricted shares being granted respectively and ending on the last trading day of the 48-month period from the date of completion of registration of the restricted shares being granted respectively	33%
The third unlocking period for the restricted A Shares granted under the first grant and the reserved grant	Commencing from the first trading day after the expiry of the 48-month period from the date of completion of registration of the restricted shares being granted respectively and ending on the last trading day of the 60-month period from the date of completion of registration of the restricted shares being granted respectively	34%

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

The grant price of the restricted A Shares under the first grant was RMB4.95 per A Share, i.e., not lower than the nominal value of the shares, and not lower than the higher of: (1) RMB4.95 per A Share, being 60% of the average trading price of the Company's A Shares on the trading day preceding the date of announcement of the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for 2020 (Draft) (i.e., RMB8.24 per A Share); and (2) RMB4.54 per A Share, being 60% of the average trading price of the Company's A Shares in the last 20 trading days preceding the date of announcement of the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for 2020 (Draft) (i.e., RMB7.56 per A Share). The grant price of the reserved shares should be the same as that of the portion of restricted shares granted under the first grant, i.e., RMB4.95 per A Share. Due to implementation of the profit distribution proposal of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020, pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Measures for the Administration of Equity Incentives of Listed Companies and the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme, the grant price of the restricted A Shares under the reserved grant was adjusted from RMB4.95 per A Share to RMB4.83 per A Share. The payment of the grant price should be made before the restricted A Shares were granted.

The table below sets out the movements of the restricted A Shares during the year ended 31 December 2023:

Participant	Grant date	Closing price of the A Shares immediately before the date on which the restricted A Shares were granted (RMB per A Share)	Number of restricted A Shares not yet unlocked as at 1 January 2023	Number of restricted A Shares granted during the year ended 31 December 2023	Number of restricted A Shares unlocked during the year ended 31 December 2023 (Note 2)	Number of restricted A Shares repurchased and cancelled during the year ended 31 December 2023 (Note 3)	Number of restricted A Shares lapsed during the year ended 31 December 2023	Number of restricted A Shares not yet unlocked as at 31 December 2023
Directors								
Chen Jinghe	13 January 2021	10.90	1,100,000	—	363,000	—	—	737,000
Zou Laichang	13 January 2021	10.90	1,100,000	—	363,000	—	—	737,000
Lin Hongfu	13 January 2021	10.90	750,000	—	247,500	—	—	502,500
Lin Hongying	13 January 2021	10.90	750,000	—	247,500	—	—	502,500
Xie Xionghui	13 January 2021	10.90	750,000	—	247,500	—	—	502,500
Wu Jianhui	13 January 2021	10.90	450,000	—	148,500	—	—	301,500
	15 November 2021	10.74	60,000	—	19,800	—	—	40,200
Subtotal			4,960,000	—	1,636,800	—	—	3,323,200
Other senior and middle-level management, core employees, outstanding youth talents, etc. and a resigned Director								
	13 January 2021	10.90	89,260,600	—	29,000,598	1,581,000	—	58,679,002
	15 November 2021	10.74	2,330,000	—	762,300	20,000	—	1,547,700
Subtotal			91,590,600	—	29,762,898	1,601,000	—	60,226,702
Total			96,550,600	—	31,399,698	1,601,000	—	63,549,902

Notes:

- As at 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023, the Company had no restricted A Shares available for grant or issue under the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme.
- The lock-up period for 30,617,598 restricted A Shares expired on 27 January 2023, such A Shares were unlocked and became tradable on 30 January 2023; the lock-up period for 782,100 restricted A Shares expired on 7 December 2023, such A Shares were unlocked and became tradable on 8 December 2023. The weighted average closing price of A Shares immediately before the dates on which the restricted A Shares were unlocked was RMB9.62.
- Repurchase price: RMB4.63 per A Share.

Further details of the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme (including details of the fair value at the grant date and the accounting standard and policy adopted) are set out in Notes III.23 and XIII to the financial statements.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

II. Share option incentive scheme for 2023 (the “Share Option Incentive Scheme”)

For the purposes of further promoting the establishment and improvement of the Company’s long-term incentive mechanism, attracting and retaining outstanding talents, fully motivating the enthusiasm at work of the Company’s employees, effectively aligning the interests of the shareholders, the Company and the individual interests of the operators, and keeping all parties focused on the Company’s long-term development, on the basis of fully safeguarding the shareholders’ interests, the Company implements the Share Option Incentive Scheme to integrate the management personnel of the Company closely with the Company’s development, thereby ensuring the realisation of the Company’s development strategies and business targets. The resolutions relating to the Share Option Incentive Scheme were approved at the first extraordinary general meeting in 2023, the second A Shareholders’ class meeting in 2023 and the second H Shareholders’ class meeting in 2023 of the Company held on 8 December 2023.

The participants under the Share Option Incentive Scheme include the executive Directors and senior management of the Company. All the participants shall maintain their employment with the Company or its subsidiaries and have entered into a labour contract or an appointment contract at the time they are granted the share options and within the appraisal period of the Share Option Incentive Scheme. The number of the shares involved in the interests granted (including those exercised and not exercised) under all incentive schemes during their validity period to any individual participant of the Share Option Incentive Scheme shall not exceed 1% of the number of issued A Shares of the Company.

On the adoption date of the Share Option Incentive Scheme (i.e., 8 December 2023), all share options available for grant under the Share Option Incentive Scheme, i.e., 42 million share options, had been granted. As at 31 December 2023, the Company had no share options available for grant under the Share Option Incentive Scheme. The allocation of the share options granted among the participants under the Share Option Incentive Scheme is set out in the table below:

Name	Position	Number of share options granted (million)	Approximate proportion to the total number of share options granted	Approximate proportion of the total share capital as at the grant date
Chen Jinghe	Chairman	6.00	14.29%	0.02%
Zou Laichang	Vice-chairman and president	5.10	12.14%	0.02%
Lin Hongfu	Director and standing vice-president	3.00	7.14%	0.01%
Lin Hongying	Director and vice-president	3.00	7.14%	0.01%
Xie Xionghui	Director and vice-president	3.00	7.14%	0.01%
Wu Jianhui	Director and vice-president	3.00	7.14%	0.01%
Shen Shaoyang	Vice-president	2.70	6.43%	0.01%
Long Yi	Vice-president	2.70	6.43%	0.01%
Que Chaoyang	Vice-president	2.70	6.43%	0.01%
Wu Honghui	Chief financial officer	2.70	6.43%	0.01%
Zheng Youcheng	Secretary to the Board	2.70	6.43%	0.01%
Wang Chun	Vice-president	2.70	6.43%	0.01%
Liao Yuanhang	Vice-president	2.70	6.43%	0.01%
Total		42.00	100.00%	0.16%

Upon satisfaction of the exercise conditions, each share option granted under the Share Option Incentive Scheme entitles the right to purchase 1 ordinary A Share denominated in Renminbi at the exercise price. As at 31 December 2023, the total number of shares available for issue under the Share Option Incentive Scheme was 42,000,000 A Shares, representing approximately 0.16% of the Company’s total issued shares as at the date of this report.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

The validity period under the Share Option Incentive Scheme commenced from the grant date of the share options to the date on which the exercise or cancellation of all the share options is completed, and shall not exceed 60 months (i.e., from 8 December 2023 to 7 December 2028).

The appraisal period for the Share Option Incentive Scheme is the three accounting years from 2024 to 2026. Appraisal shall be conducted for each accounting year. Performance appraisal targets for the share options granted at company and individual levels for each year are set out below:

Exercise period	Performance appraisal targets
First exercise period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) On the basis of the operating results for 2022, the growth rate of operating income for 2024 shall not be lower than 10% as well as the industry average level or the 75th percentile of the benchmarking enterprises; (2) the return on net assets ratio for 2024 shall not be lower than 12% as well as the industry average level or the 75th percentile of the benchmarking enterprises; (3) debt-to-asset ratio as at the end of 2024 shall not be higher than 65%; and (4) performance appraisal results of such participant for 2024 shall be grade B or above.
Second exercise period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) On the basis of the operating results for 2022, the growth rate of operating income for 2025 shall not be lower than 15% as well as the industry average level or the 75th percentile of the benchmarking enterprises; (2) the return on net assets ratio for 2025 shall not be lower than 12% as well as the industry average level or the 75th percentile of the benchmarking enterprises; (3) debt-to-asset ratio as at the end of 2025 shall not be higher than 65%; and (4) performance appraisal results of such participant for 2025 shall be grade B or above.
Third exercise period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) On the basis of the operating results for 2022, the growth rate of operating income for 2026 shall not be lower than 20% as well as the industry average level or the 75th percentile of the benchmarking enterprises; (2) the return on net assets ratio for 2026 shall not be lower than 12% as well as the industry average level or the 75th percentile of the benchmarking enterprises; (3) debt-to-asset ratio as at the end of 2026 shall not be higher than 65%; and (4) performance appraisal results of such participant for 2026 shall be grade B or above.

Notes:

1. Return on net assets ratio refers to the weighted average return on net assets after deduction of audited non-recurring profit or loss. The calculation of the abovementioned appraisal indicators shall exclude the incentive costs incurred by the implementation of the Share Option Incentive Scheme;
2. During the validity period of the Share Option Incentive Scheme, in case of issuance of new shares, rights issue or other events that would result in a change in the Company's net assets, the changes in net assets and income arising therefrom shall be excluded during the appraisal period.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

The exercise price of the share options under the Share Option Incentive Scheme was RMB12.00 per A Share, i.e., not be lower than the nominal value of the shares, and shall not be lower than the higher of: (1) the average trading price of the Company's A Shares on the trading day preceding the announcement date of the Draft of the Share Option Incentive Scheme (14 November 2023), i.e., RMB11.87 per A Share; and (2) the average trading price of the Company's A Shares for the 20 trading days preceding the announcement date of the Draft of the Share Option Incentive Scheme, i.e., RMB12.00 per A Share. As the Company completed the implementation of profit distribution for A Shares for the six months ended 30 June 2023 on 25 December 2023, the Company adjusted the exercise price under the Share Option Incentive Scheme from RMB12.00 per A Share to RMB11.95 per A Share on 25 December 2023 pursuant to the relevant stipulations of the Measures for the Administration of Equity Incentives of Listed Companies and the Share Option Incentive Scheme. The participants are not required to pay any funds for accepting the share options at the time of grant. The fund shall be paid to the designated fund account of the Company before exercising the share options.

The table below sets out the movements of the share options during the year ended 31 December 2023:

Participant	Grant date	Exercise price (RMB per A Share)	Closing price of the A Shares immediately before the date on which the share options were granted (RMB per A Share)	Number of share options outstanding as at 1 January 2023	Number of share options granted during the year ended 31 December 2023	Number of share options exercised during the year ended 31 December 2023	Number of share options cancelled during the year ended 31 December 2023	Number of share options expired during the year ended 31 December 2023	Number of share options not yet exercised as at 31 December 2023	Number of share options vested during the year ended 31 December 2023	Vesting period	Exercise period (Note 1)
Executive Directors												
Chen Jinghe	8 December 2023	12.00	11.80	—	6,000,000	—	—	—	6,000,000	—	24 months from the grant date	First exercise period: 8 December 2025 to 7 December 2026;
Zou Laichang	8 December 2023	12.00	11.80	—	5,100,000	—	—	—	5,100,000	—	of the share options (i.e., from 8	proportion to be exercised: 1/3
Lin Hongfu	8 December 2023	12.00	11.80	—	3,000,000	—	—	—	3,000,000	—	December	
Lin Hongying	8 December 2023	12.00	11.80	—	3,000,000	—	—	—	3,000,000	—	2023 to 7 December 2025)	Second exercise period: 8 December 2026 to 7 December 2027;
Xie Xionghui	8 December 2023	12.00	11.80	—	3,000,000	—	—	—	3,000,000	—		proportion to be exercised: 1/3
Wu Jianhui	8 December 2023	12.00	11.80	—	3,000,000	—	—	—	3,000,000	—		
Subtotal				—	23,100,000	—	—	—	23,100,000	—		
Senior management	8 December 2023	12.00	11.80	—	18,900,000	—	—	—	18,900,000	—		Third exercise period: 8 December 2027 to 7 December 2028;
Total				—	42,000,000	—	—	—	42,000,000	—		proportion to be exercised: 1/3

Notes:

- For the performance appraisal targets during the appraisal period of the Share Option Incentive Scheme, please refer to the relevant table in the preceding content.
- The weighted average closing price of the A Shares immediately before the date on which the share options were granted was RMB11.80.

Further details of the Share Option Incentive Scheme (including details of the fair value at the grant date and the accounting standard and policy adopted) are set out in Notes III.23 and XIII to the financial statements.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. Employee stock ownership scheme for 2023 (the “Employee Stock Ownership Scheme”)

Certain Directors, senior management and employees of the Company who satisfy the conditions can participate in the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme in a voluntary, lawful and compliant manner and hold the shares of the Company, for the following purposes: (I) establishing and improving the risk and benefit sharing mechanism between the employees, the shareholders, the Company and other stakeholders; (II) further improving the corporate governance structure, advocating the concept of common sustainable development for the Company and individuals, and effectively motivating the enthusiasm of the management and employees of the Company; and (III) attracting and retaining outstanding management talents and key business personnel, balancing the long-term and near-term benefits of the Company, attracting various kinds of talents in a more flexible way so as to better propel the long-term, sustainable and healthy development of the Company. The resolutions relating to the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme were approved at the first extraordinary general meeting in 2023 of the Company held on 8 December 2023.

The holders of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme include the executive Directors and senior management of the Company, the core technical personnel and key personnel of the Company and other personnel that the Board considers they are necessary to be incentivised, who shall have entered into a labour contract or an appointment contract with the Company or its subsidiaries under the scope of consolidated financial statements (including branches, wholly and non-wholly owned subsidiaries). The total number of employees participating in the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme shall not exceed 2,747 (among which, the total number of the executive Directors and senior management of the Company is 13), the total number of units of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme proposed to be subscribed is 354.48 million. Each RMB1 is equivalent to one unit. The number of shares corresponding to the units of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme of any individual holders shall not exceed 0.5 million, representing approximately 0.002% of the existing total share capital of the Company.

The Employee Stock Ownership Scheme constitutes a share scheme under Chapter 17 of the Listing Rules and shall be subject to the applicable disclosure requirements under rule 17.12 of the Listing Rules. However, the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme does not involve granting awards that are to be satisfied by issue of new Shares. Therefore, the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme does not constitute a share scheme involving issue of new shares as referred to in Chapter 17 of the Listing Rules.

The source of shares of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme shall be the 42.20 million ordinary A Shares (the “Underlying Shares”) repurchased by the Company and stored in the specific securities account for repurchase. The Employee Stock Ownership Scheme shall obtain and hold the Underlying Shares through non-trading transfer or other means as permitted under laws and regulations. The consideration is RMB8.40 per A Share, which shall not be lower than the higher of: (I) 70% of the average trading price of the Company’s A Shares on the trading day preceding the announcement date of the Draft of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme (i.e., 14 November 2023), i.e., RMB8.31 per A Share; and (II) 70% of the average trading price of the Company’s A Shares for the 20 trading days preceding the announcement date of the Draft of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme, i.e., RMB8.40 per A Share. As the Company completed the implementation of profit distribution for A Shares for the six months ended 30 June 2023 on 25 December 2023, according to the stipulations of the Guiding Opinions on the Implementation of Employee Stock Ownership Scheme by Listed Companies on a Pilot Basis and the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme, the consideration under the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme was adjusted from RMB8.40 per A Share to RMB8.35 per A Share. The holders shall pay the subscription amount based on the units to be subscribed for in full before the Underlying Shares are transferred to the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

The proposed list of holders of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme and allocation of the units are set out in the table below:

Name	Position	Maximum number of units to be subscribed and held (million)	Proportion to the total number of units	Number of A Shares corresponding to the maximum number of units to be subscribed (Note)	Approximate percentage of shareholding in the total number of issued shares as at 31 December 2023 (Note)
Chen Jinghe	Chairman	2.2680	0.64%	270,000	0.001%
Zou Laichang	Vice-chairman and president	1.8900	0.53%	225,000	0.001%
Lin Hongfu	Director and standing vice-president	1.5120	0.43%	180,000	0.001%
Lin Hongying	Director and vice-president	1.5120	0.43%	180,000	0.001%
Xie Xionghui	Director and vice-president	1.5120	0.43%	180,000	0.001%
Wu Jianhui	Director and vice-president	1.5120	0.43%	180,000	0.001%
Shen Shaoyang	Vice-president	1.1760	0.33%	140,000	0.001%
Long Yi	Vice-president	1.1760	0.33%	140,000	0.001%
Que Chaoyang	Vice-president	1.1760	0.33%	140,000	0.001%
Wu Honghui	Chief financial officer	1.1760	0.33%	140,000	0.001%
Zheng Youcheng	Secretary to the Board	1.1760	0.33%	140,000	0.001%
Wang Chun	Vice-president	1.1760	0.33%	140,000	0.001%
Liao Yuanhang	Vice-president	1.1760	0.33%	140,000	0.001%
Other senior and middle-level management, core employees, etc. (2,734 persons)		336.0420	94.80%	40,005,000	0.152%
Total		354.4800	100.00%	42,200,000	0.160%

Note: The Board of the Company can adjust the list of target holders and units of subscription based on the actual subscription situation of the employees. The final holders of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme and the number of units held by them shall be subject to the number of units corresponding to the actual subscription amount paid by the employees.

The duration period of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme shall be 48 months, commencing from the date on which the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme is considered and approved at the shareholders' general meeting and the Company announces that the last batch of the Underlying Shares has been transferred to the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme (the date to be determined after such transfer).

The lock-up period of the Underlying Shares obtained by the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme shall be 12 months, commencing from the date on which the Company announces that the last batch of the Underlying Shares has been transferred to the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme (the date to be determined after such transfer). Upon the expiry of the lock-up period, the management committee of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme shall distribute the units determined in accordance with the annual performance indicators of the Company and individual performance appraisal results within the lock-up period to the holders.

The Employee Stock Ownership Scheme is not subject to any vesting periods.

During the year ended 31 December 2023, no units of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme had been subscribed, granted, cancelled or expired.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

For the accounting standard and policy to be adopted and details of the fair value at the grant date for the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme, please refer to Note III.23 to the financial statements. For other details of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme, please refer to the Company's circular dated 22 November 2023.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF LISTED SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY

On 21 October 2022, the Company convened the thirteenth meeting of the seventh term of the Board, at which the proposal in relation to the plan of repurchasing shares through centralised price bidding for employee stock ownership scheme or share incentive was considered and approved. The repurchased A Shares will be used for the implementation of employee stock ownership scheme or share incentive of the Company. The total amount of funds for the proposed repurchase shall be no less than RMB250 million (RMB250 million inclusive) and no more than RMB500 million (RMB500 million inclusive), the repurchase price shall not exceed RMB8.5 per A Share (RMB8.5 per A Share inclusive), and the repurchase period shall be no more than 12 months from the date on which the Board considered and approved the repurchase plan. For specific details regarding the repurchase, please refer to the Announcement in relation to the Plan of Repurchasing A Shares Through Centralised Price Bidding for Employee Stock Ownership Scheme or Share Incentive and the Report on the Plan of Repurchasing A Shares Through Centralised Price Bidding disclosed by the Company on HKEXnews website (<http://www.hkexnews.hk>) dated 21 October 2022 and 25 October 2022, respectively.

Since the repurchase plan was considered and approved at the thirteenth meeting of the seventh term of the Board on 21 October 2022, the Company actively implemented the repurchase in accordance with its overall capital planning. However, during the repurchase period, the share price of the Company consistently exceeded the maximum repurchase price set out in the repurchase plan of RMB8.5 per A Share. Based on the strong confidence in the continued business development of the Company and the assessment of its market value, and in order to ensure the smooth implementation of the share repurchase, the Company extended the share repurchase period by 6 months, i.e., the end of the repurchase period was extended from 20 October 2023 to 19 April 2024. Also, the maximum repurchase price was adjusted from not exceeding RMB8.5 per A Share to not exceeding RMB13 per A Share. Save as the aforementioned adjustments to the contents, other contents of the repurchase plan remain unchanged.

As at 7 November 2023, the Company had completed the repurchase on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. The actual number of the A Shares repurchased by the Company was 42,200,000. Among which, the Company repurchased a total of 37,650,000 A Shares during the year ended 31 December 2023. Details are as follows:

Date of repurchase	Number of A Shares repurchased	Highest price paid (RMB)	Lowest price paid (RMB)	Total amount paid (RMB)
30 October 2023	30,338,800	12.68	12.21	375,594,052
1 November 2023	820,400	12.24	12.16	10,013,414
2 November 2023	804,000	12.47	12.3	9,962,670
6 November 2023	5,676,800	12.1	11.88	67,777,911
7 November 2023	10,000	11.84	11.84	118,400

As certain participants of the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant, the Company repurchased and cancelled the restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the abovementioned participants. The repurchase and cancellation of a total of 1,140,000 and 1,601,000 restricted A Shares were completed on 11 January 2023 and 17 April 2023 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch, respectively. The repurchase price was RMB4.63 per A Share.

The Board confirmed that save as disclosed above, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold, redeemed or wrote off any of the Company's listed securities during the year ended 31 December 2023.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

AUDIT AND INTERNAL CONTROL COMMITTEE

The Audit and Internal Control Committee of the Board has reviewed the Group's annual results and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 and discussed the matters on auditing, internal control and financial reporting matters. The Audit and Internal Control Committee is of the view that the Group's annual results and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 are compliant with the applicable accounting standards and relevant legal requirements and have made sufficient disclosure.

APPOINTMENT AND DISMISSAL OF AUDITOR

	Currently appointed
Auditor in Mainland China	Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP
Remuneration for auditor in Mainland China (RMB million)	11.35
Name of the certified public accountants of the audit firm in Mainland China	Xie Feng, Fu Sichun

	Name	Remuneration
Internal control auditor	Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP	Already included in the audit fee

There was no change in the Company's auditor in any of the preceding three years.

SHARE OPTION SCHEME

Saved as disclosed in the paragraph headed "Status of Share Incentives Granted to the Directors During the Reporting Period" in this report, as at the date of this report, the Company has neither granted nor agreed to grant options to any of its Directors, Supervisors, chief executive, substantial shareholders or their respective associates or the employees of the Company or its subsidiaries.

MAJOR SUPPLIERS AND CUSTOMERS

During the reporting period, approximately 79% of the Company's operating income originated from customers in Mainland China, in which approximately 32.27% was from the Shanghai Gold Exchange. Therefore, the Company was unable to sort customers in Mainland China by region.

Details of the Company's five largest suppliers and five largest customers are set out in the section headed "Management Discussion and Analysis" in this report. All transactions between the Company and the relevant customers and suppliers were entered into under normal commercial terms.

As far as the Directors are aware, none of the Directors, Supervisors and shareholders holding more than 5% equity interest in the Company or their respective associates (as defined in the Listing Rules) had any interests in the above suppliers and customers during the reporting period.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

According to the articles of association of the Company and the laws of the PRC, there are no provisions for pre-emptive rights requiring the Company to offer new shares to its existing shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings.

BUSINESS REVIEW

For a fair review of the business of the Group as well as a discussion and analysis of the Group's performance during the reporting period, including a discussion of the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Group and an indication of likely future developments in the Group's business, please refer to the sections headed "Chairman's Statement", "Executive Summary", "Resources and Reserves", "Operations", "Management Discussion and Analysis" and "Report of the Directors" in this report.

For discussion on the Group's compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group and the Group's environmental policies and performance, please refer to the sections headed "Management Discussion and Analysis" and "Sustainability" in this report.

Key relationships with employees, customers and suppliers

Details of the staff of the Group and the related remuneration policy and training programmes are set out in the section headed "Report of the Directors" in this report.

The Group maintains a good relationship with its customers. Adhering to the Group's integrity philosophy of "Putting Our Foothold in Gold Products, Achieving Mutual Benefits and Win-Win Situation", the Group operates legally, abides by covenants, follows international rules and refrains from committing commercial frauds. The Group is committed to providing customers with quality, safe and responsible products and services.

The Group maintains a good relationship with its suppliers. The Group advocates for establishing long-term and stable cooperative relationships with suppliers built on integrity, setting up a regular management-level communication mechanism with suppliers, raising suppliers' awareness of fulfilling social responsibilities and pushing forward the development of responsible supply chains.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

The 2023 Environmental, Social and Governance Report of the Company is published on the same date as this annual report.

SERVICE CONTRACTS OF THE DIRECTORS AND SUPERVISORS

Each of the Directors and Supervisors has entered into a service contract with the Company respectively for a term of three years commencing on the date of their appointments and expiring on 29 December 2025. Pursuant to article 111 of the articles of association of the Company, the term of office for the Directors is three years, and subject to re-election and re-appointment. Under the Companies Law of the PRC, the term of office for the Supervisors is also three years, and subject to re-election and re-appointment. Remuneration of the Directors and Supervisors of the Company can be amended at shareholders' general meetings.

Saved as disclosed above, none of the Directors or Supervisors has entered into a service contract with the Company which is not determinable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation).

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

DIRECTORS AND SUPERVISORS AND THEIR TERMS OF OFFICE

During the reporting period and up to the date of this report, the Directors and Supervisors and their terms of office were as follows:

Executive Directors:	Terms of office
Chen Jinghe	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025
Zou Laichang	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025
Lin Hongfu	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025
Lin Hongying	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025
Xie Xionghui	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025
Wu Jianhui	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025
Non-executive Director:	
Li Jian	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025
Independent non-executive Directors:	
He Fulong	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025
Mao Jingwen	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025
Li Changqing	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025
Suen Man Tak	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025
Bo Shao Chuan	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025
Wu Xiaomin	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025
Supervisors:	
Lin Shuiqing	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025
Cao Sanxing	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025
Liu Wenhong	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025
Qiu Shujin	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025
Lin Yan	From 30 December 2022 to 29 December 2025

None of the Directors intends to seek re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting and has a service contract with the Company which is not determinable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation).

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF THE DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Brief biographical details of the Directors, Supervisors and senior management are set out in the section headed "Brief Biography of Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management and Company Secretaries" in this report.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

Other than the service contracts of the Directors, the Company has not entered into any contracts with any individuals, firms or body corporates to undertake management or administration of the whole or any substantial part of any business of the Company during the reporting period.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

The Company has purchased indemnity insurance for the Directors. Apart from that, at no time during the reporting period and up to the date of this report, there was or is any permitted indemnity provision being in force for the benefit of any Directors of the Company or its associated companies (whether made by the Company or otherwise).

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

DIRECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Saved as the service contracts of the Directors and Supervisors as disclosed above, there were no transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance to which the Company or its controlling company or its subsidiaries were a party to and in which a Director or Supervisor of the Company or an entity connected with a Director or Supervisor had a material interest, either directly or indirectly, subsisting at the end of the reporting period or at any time during the reporting period.

COMPETING BUSINESS

None of the Directors has an interest in any business apart from the Company's business, which competes or is likely to compete, either directly or indirectly, with the Company's business.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND GUARANTEES TO AFFILIATED COMPANIES

There is no financial assistance to affiliated companies of the Company, or guarantees given for facilities granted to affiliated companies of the Company which together in aggregate exceeds 8% under the assets ratio defined under rule 14.07(1) of the Listing Rules.

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENTS

The Company has not entered into any equity-linked agreements during the reporting period.

DEBENTURES

Details of debentures are set out in Note V.38 to the financial statements.

ACQUISITIONS, DISPOSALS AND MERGERS

Save as disclosed in Note VII to the financial statements, the Company had no other material acquisitions, disposals or mergers of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures during the reporting period.

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENTS

During the reporting period, none of the investments held by the Group accounted for 5% or more of the total assets of the Group. As at 31 December 2023, the Group did not have any plans for material investments or capital assets.

CHANGES TO DIRECTORS' INFORMATION

Mr. Mao Jingwen, an independent non-executive Director, resigned from his role as an independent director of Shenghe Resources Holding Co., Ltd. (stock code at the Shanghai Stock Exchange: 600392) on 12 January 2024; Mr. Suen Man Tak, an independent non-executive Director, resigned from his role as an independent non-executive director of Sino-Ocean Group Holding Limited (stock code at the Hong Kong Stock Exchange: 03377) on 26 June 2023.

Save as disclosed above, there are no changes in the Directors' information required to be disclosed pursuant to rule 13.51B(1) of the Listing Rules.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE COMPANY

There were no amendments to the articles of association of the Company during the reporting period.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

RETAINED EARNINGS

Details of the Company's retained earnings as at 31 December 2023 are set out in Note V.51 to the financial statements.

ASSETS PLEDGED OR CHARGED OF THE GROUP

Details of the Group's pledged or charged assets as at 31 December 2023 are set out in Note V.25 to the financial statements.

EXPOSURE TO FLUCTUATIONS IN EXCHANGE RATES AND RELATED HEDGES

Details of the Group's exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates are set out in Note X.2 to the financial statements. During the reporting period, the Group used foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate foreign exchange risk. Details of the transactions are set out in Notes V.2 and X.4 to the financial statements.

Save as disclosed above, the Group does not have formal currency hedging policies and has not entered into any major foreign currency contracts or derivatives to hedge against foreign exchange and interest rate risks of the Group.

USE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR HEDGING PURPOSES

Details of the Group's use of financial instruments for hedging purposes for the year ended 31 December 2023 are set out in Note X.4 to the financial statements.

FIXED ASSETS

Details of movements of the fixed assets of the Group during the year ended 31 December 2023 are set out in Note V.17 to the financial statements.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

Pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations, the Company's distributable reserves as at 31 December 2023 amounted to RMB55,886,229,819 (31 December 2022: RMB34,369,996,152).

BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS

Details of the Group's bank and other borrowings are set out in Notes V.26, 35 and 37 to the financial statements.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Details of contingent liabilities are set out in Note XIV.2 to the financial statements.

DONATIONS

During the reporting period, the Group made charitable and other donations amounted to approximately RMB297 million (2022: RMB251 million).

TAXATION

The PRC's corporate income tax rate is 25%. Details of the Group's taxation are set out in Notes IV and V.66 to the financial statements.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

TAX RELIEF AND EXEMPTION INFORMATION FOR DIVIDENDS TO SHAREHOLDERS

A Shareholders

Pursuant to the provisions of Notice on Issues Concerning Implementation of Differentiated Individual Income Tax Policy for Stock Dividends of Listed Companies (Cai Shui [2012] No. 85) (the "Notice") issued jointly by the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the CSRC, for shares of listed companies obtained by individuals from public offerings or the secondary market, where the holding period is less than one month (inclusive), the dividends shall be counted as taxable income in the full amount; where the holding period is more than one month and less than one year (inclusive), 50% of the dividends shall be counted as taxable income on a provisional basis; and where the holding period exceeds one year, 25% of the dividends shall be counted as taxable income on a provisional basis. The individual income tax rate of 20% shall be applicable for all incomes mentioned above. The individual income tax levied on stock dividends obtained by equity investment funds from listed companies is also calculated in accordance with the abovementioned provisions.

Pursuant to the provisions of article 26.2 of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC, dividends, bonuses and other equity investment proceeds distributed between qualified resident enterprises shall be tax-free.

Pursuant to the provisions of article 83 of the Implementation Rules of Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC, dividends, bonuses and other equity investment income distributed between qualified resident enterprises as referred in article 26.2 of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC include those incomes obtained by resident enterprises from direct investment in other resident enterprises, excluding the income from holding the stocks of the resident enterprises that were obtained through public offering and had been traded on the stock market for less than 12 months on a continuing basis.

As per the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC and the Implementation Rules of Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC, dividend income obtained by non-resident enterprises shall be levied at a preferential enterprise income tax rate of 10%.

H Shareholders

Pursuant to the provisions of Notice of the State Taxation Administration on Issues Concerning Individual Income Tax Collection and Management after the Repeal of Guo Shui Fa [1993] No. 045 (Guo Shui Fa [2011] No. 348), the dividend received by overseas resident individual shareholders from the shares issued by overseas non-foreign invested enterprises in Hong Kong is subject to the payment of individual income tax according to the items of "interest, dividend and bonus income", which shall be withheld by the withholding agents according to relevant laws. The overseas resident individual shareholders who hold the shares issued by overseas non-foreign invested enterprises in Hong Kong are entitled to the relevant preferential tax treatment pursuant to the provisions in the tax agreements signed between their country of domicile and China or the tax arrangements between Mainland China and Hong Kong or Macau. The tax rate for dividends under the relevant tax agreements and tax arrangements is generally 10%, and for the purpose of simplifying tax administration, domestic non-foreign invested enterprises issuing shares in Hong Kong may, when distributing dividends, generally withhold individual income tax at the rate of 10%, and are not obligated to file an application. If the tax rate for dividends is not equal to 10%, the following provisions shall apply: (1) for citizens from countries which have entered into tax agreements/arrangements stipulating a tax rate of lower than 10%, the withholding agents will file applications on their behalf to seek entitlement of the relevant agreed preferential treatments, and upon approval by the tax authorities, the excess tax amounts withheld will be refunded; (2) for citizens from countries which have entered into tax agreements/arrangements stipulating a tax rate of higher than 10% but lower than 20%, the withholding agents will withhold the individual income tax at the agreed-upon effective tax rate when distributing dividends, and are not obligated to file an application; (3) for citizens from countries without tax agreements or who are under other situations, the withholding agents will withhold the individual income tax at a tax rate of 20% when distributing dividends.

Pursuant to the Notice of the State Taxation Administration on Issues concerning Withholding the Enterprise Income Tax on Dividends Paid by Chinese Resident Enterprises to H Share Holders which are Overseas Non-resident Enterprises (Guo Shui Han [2008] No. 897), a PRC resident enterprise, when distributing dividends for 2008 and for the years afterwards to H shareholders who are overseas non-resident enterprises, shall withhold the enterprise income tax at a flat rate of 10%.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors, as at the date of this report, there is sufficient public float of more than 25% of the Company's issued shares as required under the Listing Rules.

IMPORTANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Details of the Group's events after the reporting period are set out in Note XV to the financial statements. Save as disclosed in this report, there are no important events affecting the Group which have occurred after the reporting period.

By order of the Board of Directors

Chen Jinghe

Chairman

Shanghang, Fujian, the PRC

22 March 2024

Report of the Independent Directors

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* Report of the Independent Directors for 2023

In 2023, the independent directors (the “Independent Directors”) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* (the “Company”) strictly complied with requirements of the Companies Law of the PRC, the Securities Law of the PRC, the Measures for the Management of Independent Directors of Listed Companies, the listing rules on the exchanges of the Company’s listing places and other laws and regulations, conscientiously discharged the duties stipulated in the articles of association of the Company, Rules on Work for Independent Directors of the Company and other regulations and policies, complied with laws and regulations, and worked with good faith, diligence, loyalty and conscientiousness. The Independent Directors considered and reviewed the proposals of the Board meetings in an earnest manner and expressed independent opinions on major issues, effectively protected the overall interests of the Company and the lawful rights of minority shareholders; the Independent Directors proactively discharged their duties on corporate governance and transparency, and strived to give full play to the role of Independent Directors.

Details of the discharge of duties as Independent Directors in 2023 are as follows:

I. BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The eighth term of the Board of the Company consists of 13 members, including 6 Independent Directors, which complies with and exceeds the required ratio of one-third as stated in the Measures for the Management of Independent Directors of Listed Companies. In addition, the Board has appointed 1 convener of Independent Directors (chief Independent Director). The Independent Directors include Mr. He Fulong, Mr. Mao Jingwen, Mr. Li Changqing, Mr. Suen Man Tak, Mr. Bo Shao Chuan and Ms. Wu Xiaomin, who have professional background covering various fields, including mining, accounting, law, investment and management. They are all industry experts in the respective fields (their brief biography is attached).

The eighth term of the Board of the Company has established four specialised committees: the Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee, the Execution and Investment Committee, the Audit and Internal Control Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Among them, the Audit and Internal Control Committee is composed entirely of Independent Directors, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprises a majority of Independent Directors, and the chief officers of such two committees are held by Independent Directors.

Name of Independent Director	Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee	Audit and Internal Control Committee	Nomination and Remuneration Committee
He Fulong	Member	Member	Chief officer
Mao Jingwen	Member	—	—
Li Changqing	—	Chief officer	—
Suen Man Tak	—	Member	Member
Bo Shao Chuan	Member	Member	Member
Wu Xiaomin	—	Deputy officer	—

During the reporting period, the Company further amended and improved the Rules on Work for Independent Directors, the Implementation Policy for the Audit and Internal Control Committee and the Policy for the Nomination and Remuneration Committee in accordance with the Measures for the Management of Independent Directors of Listed Companies issued by the CSRC. These revisions clarified the roles and responsibilities, independence requirements, nomination entities, selection and appointment criteria, performance requirements, platforms for discharging duties, self-inspection mechanisms and resignation requirements of Independent Directors. The Company also convened dedicated meetings for Independent Directors to comprehensively ensure and enhance the independence and effectiveness in discharging their duties.

Report of the Independent Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

During the reporting period, the Independent Directors of the Company maintained an objective and independent judgement in discharging their duties. No Independent Directors held positions in the Company other than members of the specialised committees of the Board of the Company. There were no circumstances affecting the independence of the Independent Directors, and they complied with the relevant independence requirements stated in the Measures for the Management of Independent Directors of Listed Companies and relevant laws and regulations.

II. DISCHARGE OF DUTIES OF THE INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS DURING THE YEAR

(I) Attendance at meetings

In 2023, the Company convened 2 shareholders' general meetings, 23 Board meetings, 1 Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee meeting, 7 Audit and Internal Control Committee meetings and 2 Nomination and Remuneration Committee meetings. The attendance of the Independent Directors is shown in the table below. During the year, the Independent Directors did not vote against or abstain from voting on various issues and other matters of the Board and its specialised committees, and did not propose to convene any extraordinary general meetings or Board meetings.

Name of Independent Director	Shareholders' general meeting	Board meeting	Specialised committees of the Board		
			Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee	Audit and Internal Control Committee	Nomination and Remuneration Committee
He Fulong	2/2	22/23	1/1	7/7	2/2
Mao Jingwen	2/2	17/23	1/1	–	2/2
Li Changqing	2/2	20/23	1/1	7/7	–
Suen Man Tak	2/2	23/23	1/1	7/7	2/2
Bo Shao Chuan	2/2	22/23	1/1	7/7	1/2
Wu Xiaomin	2/2	23/23	1/1	7/7	–

Notes: 1. The data format of the above table: number of meetings attended in person/number of meetings that should be attended.

2. "Number of meetings attended in person" includes on-site attendance and participation in meetings via telephone or video conferencing. The Directors who were unable to attend the Board meetings or meetings of the specialised committees in person had all delegated other Directors to attend and vote on their behalf.

(II) Issuance of independent opinions

1. The Independent Directors of the Company carefully studied and expressed their pre-approval opinions on matters relating to the annual re-appointment of auditor and connected transactions, which were considered by the Board during the reporting period. Details are as follows:

Number	Date	Matters involving pre-approval opinions of the Independent Directors
1	23 March 2023	Pre-approval opinion on the re-appointment of the auditor for the year 2023
2	23 March 2023	Pre-approval opinion on the estimated ordinary related party transactions with Zijin Tianfeng for the year 2023

Report of the Independent Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

2. During the reporting period, the Independent Directors of the Company conscientiously considered and expressed their consent independent opinions on the arrangements relating to hedging business, wealth management business, profit distribution, remuneration plan for the Directors, the Supervisors and senior management, use of proceeds raised, annual re-appointment of auditor, guarantees, provision for impairment on assets, connected transactions, issuance of convertible bonds, share repurchase, share incentives, etc. Details are as follows:

Number	Date	Issues relating to independent opinions
1	6 January 2023	Independent opinion on the proposal of satisfaction of the unlocking conditions for the first unlocking period of the restricted A Shares under the first grant of the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020
2	13 January 2023	Independent opinion on the commencement of wealth management for the year 2023; independent opinion on the proposal of Zijin Mining Investment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and others to commence financial business in 2023
3	29 January 2023	Independent opinion on the authorisation of commodity and foreign exchange derivatives hedging business for 2023
4	17 February 2023	Independent opinion on Demonstration and Analysis Report in relation to the Public Issuance of A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds of the Company; independent opinion on revision of the Plan of the Public Issuance of A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds of the Company and related proposals; independent opinion on the Special Report on the Use of Proceeds Previously Raised of the Company; independent opinion on the independence of evaluation agencies, reasonableness of evaluation assumptions, applicability of evaluation methods and reasonableness of evaluation results; independent opinion on the repurchase and cancellation of the restricted A Shares granted to certain participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020; independent opinion on the proposal on the extension of duration of phase 1 of the employee stock ownership scheme
5	24 March 2023	Independent opinion on the provision for impairment on assets for the year 2022; independent opinion on the 2022 Internal Control Evaluation Report; independent opinion on the profit distribution proposal for the year ended 31 December 2022 of the Company; independent opinions on calculation and distribution proposal for the remuneration of executive Directors and chairman of the Supervisory Committee of the seventh term for the year ended 31 December 2022 and the proposal on the approval of the remuneration of the vice-presidents, chief financial officer, secretary to the Board and chief engineer of the seventh term for the year ended 31 December 2022; independent opinion on the reappointment of auditor for the year ending 31 December 2023; independent opinion on 2022 Special Report on the Deposit and Actual Use of Proceeds; independent opinion on the Special Report on the Use of Proceeds Previously Raised; independent opinion on the arrangement of guarantees for the year 2023; independent opinion on Continuous Risk Assessment Report in relation to a subsidiary, Zijin Mining Group Finance Co., Ltd.; independent opinion on the proposal of the estimated ordinary related party transactions with Zijin Tianfeng for the year ended 31 December 2023; independent opinion on the occupation of funds by connected parties and the Company's accumulative and current guarantees to external parties

Report of the Independent Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Number	Date	Issues relating to independent opinions
6	26 May 2023	Independent opinion on the relevant matters of the issuance of A Share convertible corporate bonds of the Company to non-specific investors; independent opinion on formulating the Profit Distribution and Return Plan for the Next Three Years (Year 2023–2025)
7	28 June 2023	Independent opinion on the provision of financial assistance to Highland Mining Inc. from Jinyu (H.K.)
8	25 August 2023	Independent opinion on the profit distribution proposal for the six months ended 30 June 2023 of the Company; independent opinion on the proposal of the adjustment to the authorisation of hedging for the year 2023; independent opinion on the proposal of financial assistance provided by Sino-Zijin to Sinotech; independent opinion on Continuous Risk Assessment Report in relation to a subsidiary, Zijin Mining Group Finance Co., Ltd.; independent opinion on the 2023 Half-year Special Report on the Deposit and Actual Use of Proceeds
9	14 November 2023	Independent opinion on the relevant matters of the employee stock ownership scheme for 2023 of the Company; independent opinion on the relevant matters of the share option incentive scheme for 2023 of the Company
10	8 December 2023	Independent opinion on the grant under the share option incentive scheme for 2023
11	25 December 2023	Independent opinion on the adjustment of the exercise price under the share option incentive scheme for 2023; independent opinion on the adjustment of the consideration under the employee stock ownership scheme for 2023

(III) Participation and discharge of duties at the specialised committees

The Independent Directors actively participated in relevant specialised committee meetings in 2023, and had provided professional advice and suggestions for the research on decision-making for material issues in order to facilitate the scientific decision-making of the Board.

1. Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee

During the reporting period, the Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee organised study on and compiled the Company's Outline of Three-Year (2023–2025) Plan and Development Goals for 2030, Guiding Opinion on the Work for the Next Three Years (2023–2025), the Action Programme on Climate Change, the Plan on Deepening Reform of the Second Stage (2023–2025) and other guiding documents, mapping out a magnificent blueprint for the Company's new "Three-Step Plan in Ten Years" to achieve its strategic goal to become a "green, high-tech, leading global mining company".

2. Audit and Internal Control Committee

During the reporting period, the Audit and Internal Control Committee insisted on receiving regular and non-periodic reports from the management on major issues such as the Company's production, operation, investing and financing activities; continuously monitored and discussed the internal control and risk management system with the management, communicated and exchanged views with the accounting firm on annual audit matters, supervised and evaluated the work of the external audit institution; convened two closed-door meetings of the Independent Directors during the year to listen to the annual audit work report and put forward views and suggestions on the audit work arrangements for the next year; and reviewed and issued review opinions on the annual, half-year and quarterly reports of

Report of the Independent Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

the Company. During the reporting period, the Audit and Internal Control Committee closely monitored the Company's work on production safety and continued to urge the management to strengthen intrinsic safety improvement to avoid related potential safety risks and ensure that the Company's victory in the battle of production safety.

3. Nomination and Remuneration Committee

During the reporting period, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee timely aligned with the domestic and international industry trends, proposed remuneration assessment and implementation plan for the executive Directors, chairman of the Supervisory Committee and the senior management of the Company based on the Company's external business environment and operating results for the year to make adaptive adjustments to the allowances of Independent Directors, non-executive Director and external Supervisor in a timely manner. It reviewed and approved the Company's employee stock ownership scheme and share option incentive scheme, and submitted them to the Board and the shareholders' general meeting for consideration; strengthened the deep integration between sustainability and ESG work performance and remuneration assessment plan, established remuneration accountability and clawback mechanisms, improved a fully market-based assessment mechanism, and effectively motivated the initiative and sense of responsibility of the Directors, Supervisors and senior management. During the reporting period, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee further strengthened the assessment of the performance and responsibilities of the executive Directors, chairman of the Supervisory Committee and senior management. It also organised the Company's annual debriefing conference and took the lead in organising annual performance appraisal.

(IV) On-site investigations and research

During the reporting period, in addition to actively participating in various meetings, the Independent Directors of the Company also conducted 5 in-depth on-site investigations and research at project sites. The total number of research days accumulated throughout the year was 130, with an average of 21 days of research per person. From an independent and objective perspective, the Independent Directors provided important and constructive opinions and suggestions on project strategy execution, construction and production, supply chain system development, compliance operations, safety and environmental protection, ESG performance enhancement and other aspects, and professional research reports were compiled.

In African and European regions, the Independent Directors conducted in-depth visits to key mines and smelting projects, including COMMUS and Kamoia Copper in the DR Congo, the Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine and the Bor Copper Mine in Serbia and other production and construction sites. Following the master work directive of "improving quality, reducing costs, boosting profitability", the Independent Directors put forward targeted measures to address the challenges of global project development. Among which, Mr. Mao Jingwen, one of the Independent Directors, leveraged his professional expertise to provide professional guidance on geological exploration work in the DR Congo and Serbia. In Julong Copper in Tibet and the Xiangyuan Hard Rock Lithium Mine in Dao County, Hunan, the Independent Directors provided significant opinions on the development strategies for key new energy mineral resources such as copper and lithium undertaken by the projects; for new energy and advanced materials projects such as Shanghang Zijin Copper, Zijin Lithium and Fujian Zijin Copper, the Independent Directors put forward forward-looking suggestions for industrial development.

During the reporting period, the Independent Directors also conducted special research on key areas in finance and supply chain, such as Shanghai Capital Investment Company and Zijin's trading and logistics enterprises. The Independent Directors provided significant opinions on enhancing market competitiveness and improving risk resilience for these projects.

Report of the Independent Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

(V) Understand the day-to-day operation and management of the Company

During the reporting period, the Independent Directors of the Company were committed to understanding the production and operation of the enterprise through multiple channels. They carefully reviewed the Company's regular reports, announcements, research results from intermediary agencies and other materials on a regular basis; they communicated smoothly both online and offline, making full use of modern communication channels such as telephone, email and video conference. They participated in important meetings, including the Company's Board meetings and specialised committee meetings, annual work conference, strategic development retreat meeting, the 30th-anniversary celebration, the 7th Science and Technology Conference, etc. in person. They actively communicated with other Directors, secretary to the Board, chief financial officer and relevant staff of the Company. They listened to management reports and obtained timely information on regulatory trends in both Mainland China and Hong Kong, as well as understand the dynamics of the global mining industry, the Company's production and operations, internal control and financial status. The Independent Directors objectively and impartially examined the Company's decision-making on investment and operations management. They paid more attention to the media coverage on the Company and kept abreast of the progress of the Company's major events and external concerns in a timely manner to gain a comprehensive understanding of the Company's relevant information.

(VI) Listed company's facilitation to the work of the Independent Directors

The Company has taken proactive steps to facilitate the work of the Independent Directors, designated the secretary to the Board and the Board Office to coordinate the work of the Independent Directors, provided them with relevant materials and information in a timely manner, and regularly informed them about the Company's operations. Thus, the Independent Directors were provided with the necessary conditions to discharge their duties. During the reporting period, at the request of the Independent Directors, the management of the Company took the initiative to report issues of concern or risks raised by the Directors at the Board meetings.

The above series of measures not only further increased transparency of the Company's operations and management and strengthened the effective and healthy communication mechanism between the Company's management and the Board, but also helped the Independent Directors make better scientific decisions and discharge their duties and fulfil their responsibilities more efficiently.

III. WORK STATUS OF KEY ISSUES

(I) Connected transactions

During the reporting period, the Independent Directors conducted prior investigations on the connected transactions between the Company and its connected parties and are of the view that the principles of fairness, openness and impartiality were complied with, the connected parties enjoyed their rights and performed their obligations in accordance with the provisions of the contracts, there were no circumstances under which the interests of the Company and its shareholders were prejudiced, and no transfers of interests through such transactions were identified.

(II) Remuneration of the Directors and senior management

During the reporting period, the Independent Directors studied and considered the calculation and distribution proposal for the remuneration of the executive Directors and chairman of the Supervisory Committee of the seventh term for the year ended 31 December 2022 and the proposal on the approval of the remuneration of the vice-presidents, chief financial officer, secretary to the Board and chief engineer of the seventh term for the year ended 31 December 2022 and expressed their independent opinions. They were of the view that the consideration procedures were lawful and the proposals were in line with the Company's current operation and management status and operating results. There were no circumstances under which the interests of the Company and its shareholders were prejudiced.

Report of the Independent Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

(III) Provision for guarantees and fund occupation

During the reporting period, the Independent Directors carefully reviewed the Company's decision-making procedures in respect of accumulated and current guarantees and considered that the Company's decision-making procedures in respect of the accumulated and current guarantees were in compliance with the relevant laws and regulations and the articles of association of the Company, and there were no circumstances under which the interests of the Company and its shareholders were prejudiced.

(IV) Use of proceeds raised

During the reporting period, the Independent Directors were of the view that the Company strictly adhered to the laws, regulations and relevant provisions and requirements of the CSRC, the Shanghai Stock Exchange and other regulatory bodies regarding the use of proceeds. The Special Report on the Use of Proceeds Previously Raised and the 2022 Special Report on the Deposit and Actual Use of Proceeds prepared by the Company were true, accurate and complete. The deposit and use of proceeds raised of the Company were lawful, compliant and valid. There were no circumstances under which the deposit and use of proceeds previously raised of the Company were illegal or non-compliant.

(V) Share incentives and employee stock ownership scheme of the Company

During the reporting period, the Independent Directors expressed independent opinions on the relevant matters of the proposal in relation to the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme for 2023 (Draft) and its summary, the proposal in relation to the Share Option Incentive Scheme for 2023 (Draft) and its summary and other relevant matters. They were of the view that the implementations of the employee stock ownership scheme for 2023 and the share option incentive scheme for 2023 were beneficial to the sustainable development of the Company and will not prejudice the lawful rights and interests of the Company and all shareholders, especially those of the minority shareholders.

(VI) Estimated operating results and preliminary results announcements

During the reporting period, the Company published the Announcement on Estimated Increase in Operating Results for the Year 2022 and the Announcement on Estimated Operating Results for the First Half of 2023. The disclosure procedures of the Company's estimated announcements were in compliance with the relevant provisions, and there were no material differences between the financial data and indicators involved and the actual data and indicators disclosed in the periodic reports.

(VII) Appointment or change of auditor

During the reporting period, in accordance with the relevant regulations, the Independent Directors conducted regular communication with the internal audit department and the accounting firm responsible for the Company's audit on the Company's financial and operational conditions. They discharged their relevant responsibilities and obligations earnestly. The Independent Directors considered and approved the proposal in relation to reappointment of auditor for the year ending 31 December 2023.

(VIII) Cash dividends and other investor returns

During the reporting period, the Independent Directors expressed their independent opinions on the Profit Distribution and Return Plan for the Next Three Years (Year 2023–2025). They were of the view that the conditions, policies, revisions of the profit distribution and return plan and other related contents complied with relevant laws, regulations, regulatory documents and the stipulations of the articles of association of the Company; the profit distribution and return plan emphasised reasonable returns to investors while taking into account the sustainable development of the Company, thus aligning with the interests of the Company and all shareholders.

Report of the Independent Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

(IX) Performance of undertakings of the Company and shareholders

During the reporting period, there were no violations of undertakings or failure in performance of undertakings by the Company and its shareholders.

(X) Information disclosure

During the reporting period, the Independent Directors continued to pay attention to the information disclosure of the Company, and urged the Company to fulfil its information disclosure obligations in a true, accurate and complete manner in accordance with the relevant domestic and overseas regulations and the Company's policies. In 2023, the Company issued 206 A-share announcements and 245 H-share announcements, ensuring equal access to information of shareholders. This helped shareholders stay informed about the Company's situation in a timely manner and effectively safeguarded their legitimate rights and interests.

(XI) Internal control

During the reporting period, the Independent Directors continued to strengthen the tracking the establishment of the Company's internal control management system. They carefully reviewed the 2022 Internal Control Evaluation Report and considered that the Company's overall internal control system complied with relevant national laws, regulations, and requirements of the regulatory departments. The Company's internal control activities basically covered all operational processes and effectively ensured the normal progress of the Company's operations and management. The report can truthfully and objectively reflected the actual situation of the Company's internal control.

(XII) Communication and interaction with minority shareholders

During the reporting period, Mr. Bo Shao Chuan, an Independent Director, attended the Company's annual results briefing to answer specific questions from minority shareholders and investors; the Independent Directors maintained communication with investors in their daily work through various channels, such as participating in online and offline communications organised by the Company, roadshows, reverse roadshows and strategic meetings. They gained an in-depth understanding and actively responded to the concerns of minority shareholders and investors, while also actively soliciting their opinions and suggestions. Mr. He Fulong, the chief Independent Director, held dedicated exchange meeting upon invitation from overseas investors.

Report of the Independent Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

IV. OVERALL EVALUATION AND OUTLOOK FOR THE WORK

In 2023, all Independent Directors of the Company strictly followed the relevant laws, regulations, the articles of association of the Company and Rules on Work for Independent Directors. They upheld principles of objectivity, impartiality and independence. First, they actively participated in and thoroughly understood the Company's production and operation information, investment matters in a timely manner and seriously reviewed proposals from various meetings, financial reports and other documents submitted by the Company and provided independent and professional opinions and suggestions to further enhance the Company's corporate governance system. Second, they gave full play to their professional knowledge to share experience and provide technical guidance to the Company, actively safeguarded the lawful rights and interests of all shareholders, especially those of the minority shareholders, and promoted the Company's standardised operations and sustainable development. Third, they actively participated in professional trainings to enrich and update their knowledge and skills continuously to ensure that they can better discharge their duties and make scientific decisions.

In 2024, all Independent Directors of the eighth term of the Board of the Company will uphold professional ethics and continue to diligently, faithfully and earnestly discharge their duties as Independent Directors. They will give full play to their professional advantages, strengthen communication and coordination with regulatory authorities, other Directors, the Supervisory Committee and senior management to further promote the standardised operation of corporate governance and enhance the Company's transparency. They will effectively safeguard the interests of shareholders and build a globalised operation and management system with an international perspective and strategic thinking, supporting the accelerated realisation of the magnificent strategic goal of the Company to become "a green, high-tech, leading global mining company".

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Independent Directors: He Fulong, Mao Jingwen, Li Changqing
Suen Man Tak, Bo Shao Chuan, Wu Xiaomin

22 March 2024

Report of the Independent Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Appendix:

Brief biography of the Independent Directors of the eighth term of the Board

Name	Work experience
He Fulong	<p>Mr. He Fulong was born in October 1955. He obtained a master's degree in business administration and is a senior economist entitled to special allowance from the State Council. He is an adjunct professor of the School of Management, the School of Economics and the Wang Yanan Institute for Studies in Economics as well as a master advisor of international economics and business programme of the Xiamen University. From March 1994 to April 1998, Mr. He served as a finance manager of Ta Kung Pao, Hong Kong; from May 1998 to April 2000, he served as the deputy general manager of Xiamen Commerce and Trade State-owned Asset Investment Company Limited; from May 2000 to March 2017, he served as the chairman of Xiamen ITG Group Co., Ltd.; since May 2017, he has been serving as the chairman of Xiamen Tan Kah Kee Education Development Foundation. Mr. He was awarded the honorary titles of National Outstanding Entrepreneur, National Model Worker, one of the Top 40 Most Influential Entrepreneurs in Fujian at the 40th Anniversary of Economic Reform and Opening-up, etc. He has been serving as an independent non-executive Director of the Company since December 2019.</p>
Mr. Mao Jingwen	<p>Mr. Mao Jingwen was born in December 1956. He obtained a doctoral degree from the graduate school of the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences. He is an academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering. Mr. Mao has been dedicated to the study on mineral deposit model and metallogeny as well as mineral prospecting for a long time, and made significant contributions to the breakthroughs in prospecting for concealed orebody in the PRC. He was awarded two second prizes of National Natural Science Award, two second prizes and one third prize of National Science and Technology Progress Award, seven first prizes and four second prizes of provincial and ministerial level science and technology awards. He currently serves as a researcher in the Institute of Mineral Resources under the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, director in the key laboratory of metallogeny and mineral assessment of the Ministry of Land and Resources, vice-chairman of the Chinese Society of Mineralogy, Petrology and Geochemistry, director of the Commission on Mineral Deposits of the Geological Society of China and director of the Commission on Mineral Exploration of the Chinese Society of Rare Earths. Previously, he served as a vice business director of the Institute of Mineral Resources under the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences and chairman of the International Association on the Genesis of Ore Deposits. He has been serving as an independent non-executive Director of the Company since December 2019.</p>

Report of the Independent Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Name	Work experience
Li Changqing	<p>Mr. Li Changqing was born in September 1968. He obtained a bachelor's degree of engineering in accounting of industrial enterprise from the School of Management Engineering of the Hefei University of Technology, a master's degree in economics (MBA) and a doctoral degree in management (accounting) from the Xiamen University. He is a certified public accountant in China. He serves as a professor in the School of Management, doctoral advisor and director of EMBA Centre of the Xiamen University. He was a visiting scholar and studied at the Harvard Business School and other renowned academic institutions, and published over 100 academic papers and 7 books (including co-author). He has presided over 10 scientific research projects such as the National Natural Science Foundation of China, Humanities and Social Sciences Fund of State Education Commission of the PRC, Sino-Canada University-Industry Collaboration Fund, Joint Research Programme of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, etc. Mr. Li was awarded the National Teaching Achievement Award, award of the First Top 100 Case Studies in China, Outstanding Contribution to MBA Education and Management Award of China, Excellent Academic Paper Award of the Accounting Society of China, etc. He was also selected to the Programme for New Century Excellent Talents of the Ministry of Education. He has been serving as an independent non-executive Director of the Company since December 2019.</p>
Suen Man Tak	<p>Mr. Suen Man Tak was born in June 1958. He is a citizen of Hong Kong, China. He is a practising barrister-at-law of the Hong Kong High Court. He has been working in the enforcement and related law field for 35 years specialising in securities, futures, financial market, anti-money laundering activities, listing rules, code of conduct, etc., with extensive experience and professional knowledge. Mr. Suen once served as the Director of Enforcement of the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong (the "SFC"), Inspector appointed by the Financial Secretary of Hong Kong, responsible officer of 4 licensed corporations with 7 types of activities regulated by the SFC, executive director and chairman of Compliance and Risk Steering Committee of listed company and Senior Inspector of Commercial Crime Bureau. Mr. Suen is an Honorary Chairman of the Institute of Compliance Officers, member of the Advisory Committee of Hong Kong Insurance Professionals Federation, Honourable President of Hong Kong International Blockchain and Financial Association. Mr. Suen is also a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and Hong Kong Securities and Investment Institute. He has been serving as an independent non-executive Director of the Company since December 2019.</p>
Bo Shao Chuan	<p>Mr. Bo Shao Chuan was born in October 1965. He is a Canadian citizen. He obtained a master's degree and is a senior engineer. He has more than 30 years of investment and practical experience in the mining, oil and gas industries. He previously worked for PetroChina and joined Ivanhoe Capital Corporation in 1996, at which he served in various management positions in Ivanhoe Mines (Canada), Ivanhoe Energy, Jinshan Gold Mines and other joint ventures/cooperative companies under Ivanhoe Capital Corporation. He also served as the general manager of business development of Ivanhoe Capital Corporation. He was a former director and senior executive of several mining companies in Canada, Australia and Brazil, as well as a consultant to various domestic and foreign mining, oil and gas companies. He is currently the president of Oryx Bio-tech Limited. Mr. Bo is a member of the Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration (SCIA) Minerals and Energy Experts Committee and a member of the Mining Arbitration Expert Committee of the Beihai Arbitration Commission/Beihai Court of International Arbitration. He is the author of Ins and Outs of International Mining. He has been serving as an independent non-executive Director of the Company since December 2020.</p>

Report of the Independent Directors *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Name	Work experience
Wu Xiaomin	<p>Ms. Wu Xiaomin was born in January 1955. She graduated from the Shandong University in 1982 with a bachelor's degree in arts. She is a translator and a senior economist. From 1982 to 2018, Ms. Wu served as a staff member, the department manager, deputy general manager, standing deputy general manager, general manager, deputy secretary and secretary to the Communist Party Committee and chairman of Xiamen C&D Group Co., Ltd. She currently serves as an external director of Xiamen Iport Group Co., Ltd. and a council member of the Xiamen Renai Medical Foundation. She previously served as a deputy to the twelfth People's Congress of Fujian Province, a committee member of the eighth term of the Political Consultative Conference of Fujian Province and a deputy to the fourteenth People's Congress of Xiamen City. She was awarded the May 1st Labour Medal of Fujian Province, and the titles of National Model Worker, National Advanced Female Individual, National Outstanding Entrepreneur, and one of the Fortune 50 Most Influential Business Leaders in China and 25 Most Influential Businesswomen in China. She has extensive experience in the management of large-scale state-owned enterprises. She has been serving as an independent non-executive Director of the Company since December 2022.</p>

Report of the Supervisory Committee

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* Report of the Supervisory Committee for 2023

To all shareholders,

In 2023, under the support and cooperation of the Board and the management, the Supervisory Committee of the Company continuously optimised the corporate governance mechanism, independently and effectively discharged its supervisory duties in compliance with laws and regulations and fully protected the lawful interests of the Company and the shareholders in compliance with the provisions stipulated in the laws and regulations including the Company Law of the PRC (the "Company Law"), the articles of association of the Company and the Meeting Procedures of the Supervisory Committee. The Supervisory Committee completed various tasks satisfactorily.

I. MAJOR WORK OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

(I) Conscientiously organised and participated in various meetings

1. The Supervisory Committee meetings were organised in a compliant and orderly manner. In 2023, the Supervisory Committee organised and convened a total of 5 regular meetings and 5 extraordinary meetings. It considered a total of 45 proposals including the Company's periodic financial reports, proposal in relation to the issuance of A Share convertible corporate bonds to non-specific investors, etc. The Supervisory Committee meetings were convened in strict accordance with the procedures stipulated in the articles of association of the Company, the Meeting Procedures of the Supervisory Committee, etc., and all members of the Supervisory Committee were able to fully express their personnel views and opinions. The relevant information of the meetings was disclosed in a timely manner in accordance with the requirements of the CSRC, the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.
2. The Supervisors actively attended the Company's relevant meetings. In 2023, the Company's Supervisors attended meetings of the Audit and Internal Control Committee of the Board, participated in the review of the Company's half-year, annual and quarterly financial statements and provided management suggestions. At the same time, by attending Board meetings, Execution and Investment Committee meetings, work meetings of the Executive Office, etc., the Supervisors studied the Company's operation and management status through listening to or reviewing relevant information of the Company and its subsidiaries including the financial reports, production and operation status, internal supervision and inspection, etc., participated in discussion and expressed their opinions on important matters such as decision-makings and major personnel changes of the Company. Through such measures, the Supervisors fully understood the formation process of the Company's important decisions, stayed informed about the Company's production, operation and management status, and discharged the right-to-know, supervision and inspection functions of Supervisors conscientiously.

(II) Conscientiously discharged the supervisory responsibilities

1. The Company's Supervisors proactively discharged their supervisory responsibilities. Pursuant to the stipulations of the relevant laws and regulations including the Company Law and the articles of association of the Company, the Supervisors supervised on major issues including the Company's operation in compliance with laws, financial position, acquisitions and connected transactions, and issued independent opinions according to the supervision results. In this regard, it could be ensured that the Company operated in compliance with laws and regulations and carried out information disclosure in a timely, accurate and complete manner.

Report of the Supervisory Committee *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

2. The Supervisory Committee consistently improved the work performance assessment system. The Supervisory Committee further strengthened the supervision and assessment on the discharge of duties of the Directors, senior management of the Company and the directors, supervisors and senior management of the subsidiaries. The Supervisory Committee put emphasis on the consideration process regarding significant issues, and supervised whether the proposals were in line with the interests of the shareholders and the Company and the execution progress of the resolutions. It also participated in the annual Board assessment on the Company's Directors and senior management in discharging their duties, and the discharge of duties of the subsidiaries' directors, supervisors and senior management.
3. The Supervisors carried out in-depth investigation and research. Through researching on the Company's subsidiaries, the Supervisors stayed informed and kept track of the important operating and management activities of the subsidiaries in a timely manner. Concerned about the sustainability and potential risks of the enterprises, the Supervisors summarised the difficulties faced by the subsidiaries in their development process and provided reasonable opinions, suggestions and risk warnings to the decision-makers and management of the Company in a timely manner. It played a role in promoting the sustainable and healthy development of the enterprise.

(III) Strengthened leadership on supervisory work

1. The Supervisory Committee of the Company kept up with the pace of the Group's global development and formulated policy statements on business ethics management and whistle-blowing management based on the laws, culture and business practices of the host countries or regions where the Company operates. It continued to strengthen the leadership of the Group's supervision system, promoted the reform of the supervision system and established an internal supervision system combining business supervision and dedicated supervision, strengthened pre-supervision and post-supervision, participated appropriately in process supervision and strived to build a supervision system that is adaptable to the global operation system, established a working mechanism combining stationed supervision and mobile supervision, and strengthened information-based supervision methods.
2. The Supervisory Committee consistently optimised the "five-in-one" supervision system consisting of the Supervisory Committee, Commission for Discipline Inspection, supervision, audit and internal control, adhered to the problem-oriented approach, emphasised key areas of supervision, and strengthened targeted supervision and inspections of key businesses and critical processes such as infrastructure construction and material procurement. It promoted standardised management and effectively prevented major risks. The results of the supervisory work were prominent. The Supervisory Committee organised on-site inspections of three subsidiaries including Yuanyang Huaxi, conducted 26 audit, research and special inspection projects. It provided guidance to 53 subsidiaries for conducting internal control testing and evaluated 311 internal control testing reports on various business processes of subsidiaries.
3. The Supervisory Committee made solid progress in comprehensively enforcing strict discipline within enterprises. It strengthened supervision and inspection of the "top leaders" and the leading cadres, directly investigated and handled four cases. It gave full play to the deterring effect of its inspection function and revealed 119 problems. It continuously carried out the "Zijin with Integrity" brand building activities, promoted management cadres at all levels to stay in awe, hold the bottom line and fortify the defense line against corruption and fraud in their mind through series of activities for International Anti-Corruption Day and studying one case per month, so as to create a clean and upright development environment.

Report of the Supervisory Committee *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

(IV) Strengthen the development of supervision system and taskforce

Combined with the work of the Supervisory Committee, Supervisory Committee members studied the relevant laws and regulations and obtained knowledge in finance, corporate internal control, etc. in a persistent manner to continuously improve their ability to discharge their duties. The Company's Supervisory Committee strengthened the development of its own supervision system and taskforce, perfected the assessment and inspection mechanism for the selection and appointment of supervisory personnel, and improved the overall quality of supervisory personnel. It strengthened the internal management of the supervision system, strictly implemented the work standards of supervisory personnel, and improved the accountability system for dereliction of supervisory duty.

II. REVIEW OPINIONS OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELEVANT MATTERS OF THE COMPANY

1. Operation of the Company in compliance with laws and regulations. During the reporting period, the Company operated in compliance with the provisions stipulated in the relevant laws and regulations including the Company Law and the articles of association of the Company. The procedures of decision-making were in accordance with laws and regulations. The resolutions of the shareholders' general meetings and the Board meetings were implemented effectively, and the Company's internal control system was basically sound and complete. The Company's Directors and senior management discharged their duties diligently. There were no violations of the Company Law and other relevant laws and regulations as well as internal management regulations including the articles of association of the Company, or any other actions which could prejudice the interests of the shareholders and the Company.
2. Inspection on the financial reports of the Company. During the reporting period, the Company's financial system was sound and complete, and the financial operating status was satisfactory. The Company strictly followed the corporate accounting system, accounting standards and requirements of other relevant financial regulations to operate. The Company's periodic financial reports reflected the financial position and operating results of the Company in a truthful, fair and complete manner. The information stated in the reports did not contain any false records, misleading statements or material omissions. The Company's 2023 annual financial report was audited by Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP, and an auditor's report with a standard unqualified opinion was issued.
3. Mergers and acquisitions of assets by the Company. During the reporting period, the Company followed the market principle for the mergers and acquisitions of assets. The decision-making procedures complied with the laws and regulations. The Supervisory Committee carried out on-going supervisions on the relevant activities and no insider trading or behaviour which could prejudice the interests of the shareholders of the Company or lead to a loss of the Company's assets was identified.
4. Connected transactions of the Company. During the reporting period, the Company strictly followed the relevant regulatory rules on connected transactions and terms of agreements to execute connected transactions. The decisions for the connected transactions were made carefully, the procedures of which were lawful and regulated, the transaction processes were fair and just, the outcomes of the transactions were fair, and no insider trading or circumstance which would prejudice the interests of the shareholders and the Company was found.

Report of the Supervisory Committee *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

5. Conditions of the issuance of A Share convertible corporate bonds of the Company to non-specific investors. The purposes of issuance of A Share convertible corporate bonds were to promote sustainable and stable development of the Company, securing the smooth implementation of the Company's planned projects and broadening the financing channels of the Company. Pursuant to the provisions of relevant laws, regulations and regulatory documents, the Supervisory Committee conducted item by item examinations and prudent verification on the Company's actual status and the relevant issues in accordance with the relevant qualifications and conditions for issuance of A Share convertible corporate bonds to non-specific investors of listed companies. The Supervisory Committee considered that the Company met the various provisions and requirements for issuance of A Share convertible corporate bonds to non-specific investors of listed companies stipulated in the relevant laws, regulations and regulatory documents, and the Company had the conditions for issuance of A Share convertible corporate bonds to non-specific investors.
6. Employee stock ownership scheme for 2023 of the Company. The Supervisors were unanimously of the view that the implementation of the employee stock ownership scheme was beneficial to establishing and improving the benefit sharing mechanism between the employees and all shareholders, fully mobilising the enthusiasm and creativity of core employees, enhancing the cohesion of employees and the competitiveness of the Company, which are beneficial to the Company's sustainable development.
7. Share option incentive scheme for 2023 of the Company. The Supervisors were unanimously of the view that the implementation of this incentive scheme is beneficial to the further optimisation of the Company's corporate governance structure, improving the Company's medium-to-long term incentive and restraint mechanism, which are beneficial to the Company's sustainable development. There are no apparent prejudices to the interests of the Company and all shareholders.
8. Review on internal control evaluation report. After carefully reviewing the Company's 2023 Internal Control Evaluation Report, the Supervisory Committee was of the view that the report followed "the Basic Norms of Corporate Internal Control", "Guidance for the Evaluation of Corporate Internal Control" and other relevant provisions. Through establishing effective rules on internal control and strengthening internal control establishment, the Company's internal control system was further enhanced. The establishment of the Company's internal control system played a better role in risk prevention and control in production, operation and management, ensuring that the Company's various business activities proceeded in an orderly and effective manner, and safeguarding the interests of the Company and the shareholders. The report was able to objectively, accurately and completely reflect the actual situation of the Company's internal control, and no false record, misleading statement or material omission were found.

Report of the Supervisory Committee *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. THE KEY ROADMAP FOR THE WORK IN 2024

In 2024, the overall requirements for the supervision and anti-corruption work of the Group are as follows: in accordance with the spirit of the Group's 2024 annual work conference and the chairman's keynote speech, to closely align with the strategic deployment of the Group, always adhere to the relative independence of supervision, continuously enhance the effectiveness of supervision, fully implement supervisory responsibilities, firmly and comprehensively enforce strict management of enterprises, prioritise overseas supervision and anti-corruption work, and provide strong support for the development of the Company to a green, high-tech, leading global mining company.

Appendix: Summary table on the meetings of the eighth term of the Supervisory Committee for the year 2023

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Supervisory Committee
22 March 2024

Report of the Supervisory Committee *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Appendix:

Summary table on the meetings of the eighth term of the Supervisory Committee for the year 2023

Number	Session	Date	Venue	Matters discussed and resolutions passed
1	The first meeting of the eighth term of the Supervisory Committee	30 December 2022	Conference room, 20/F., Shanghang headquarters	Resolution passed: Proposed in relation to election of the chairman and vice-chairman of the Supervisory Committee of the eighth term
2	The first extraordinary meeting in 2023	5 January 2023	By telecommunication	Resolution passed: Proposal in relation to satisfaction of the unlocking conditions for the first unlocking period of the restricted A Shares under the first grant of the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020
3	The second extraordinary meeting in 2023	10 February 2023	Conference room, 19/F., Shanghang headquarters and conference room, 41/F., Xiamen Branch	Resolutions passed: Proposal in relation to Demonstration and Analysis Report in relation to the Proposal on the Public Issuance of A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds of the Company, proposal in relation to the Plan of the Public Issuance of A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds (Revised Draft) of the Company, proposal in relation to the Feasibility Report on the Use of Proceeds Raised in the Public Issuance of A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds (Revised Draft) of the Company, proposal in relation to the Specific Report on the Use of Proceeds Previously Raised of the Company, proposal in relation to the Recovery Measures and Undertakings by Relevant Parties in relation to Dilutive Impact on Immediate Returns of the Public Issuance of A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds of the Company (Revised Draft), proposal in relation to the independence of evaluation agencies, reasonableness of evaluation assumptions, applicability of evaluation methods and reasonableness of evaluation results, proposal in relation to approving the audit reports and evaluation reports of investment projects to be invested by the proceeds raised from the public issuance of A Share convertible corporate bonds, proposal in relation to the repurchase and cancellation of the restricted A Shares granted to certain participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020
4	The second meeting of the eighth term of the Supervisory Committee	10 March 2023	Conference room, 19/F., Shanghang headquarters and conference room, 41/F., Xiamen Branch	Resolutions passed: Report of the Supervisory Committee of the Company for 2022, proposal in relation to provision for impairment on assets for the year 2022, proposal on recognition of asset take loss and asset obsolescence loss of the parent company, the Company's 2022 annual report and its summary report, the Company's financial report for the year ended 31 December 2022, the Company's profit distribution plan for the year ended 31 December 2022, 2022 Internal Control Evaluation Report of the Company, 2022 Environmental, Social and Governance Report of the Company, 2022 Special Report on the Deposit and Actual Use of Proceeds of the Company, proposal in relation to the Report on the Use of Proceeds Previously Raised of the Company
5	The third meeting of the eighth term of the Supervisory Committee	13 April 2023	Conference room, 19/F., Shanghang headquarters and 41/F., the Company's Xiamen Branch	Resolution passed: First quarterly report 2023 of the Company

Report of the Supervisory Committee *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Number	Session	Date	Venue	Matters discussed and resolutions passed
6	The third extraordinary meeting in 2023	26 May 2023	Shanghai Headquarters and Xiamen Branch	Resolutions passed: Proposal in relation to satisfaction of conditions for issuance of A Share convertible corporate bonds of the Company to non-specific investors, proposal in relation to revisions to the Proposal on the Issuance of A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds of the Company to Non-specific Investors, proposal in relation to Demonstration and Analysis Report in relation to the Plan on the Issuance of A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds of the Company to Non-specific Investors (Revised Draft), proposal in relation to the Plan of the Issuance of A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds of the Company to Non-specific Investors (Second Revised Draft), proposal in relation to the Feasibility Report on the Use of Proceeds Raised in the Issuance of A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds of the Company to Non-specific Investors (Second Revised Draft), proposal in relation to the Recovery Measures and Undertakings by Relevant Parties in relation to Dilutive Impact on Immediate Returns of the Issuance of A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds of the Company to Non-specific Investors (Second Revised Draft), proposal in relation to the Rules For A Share Convertible Corporate Bondholders' Meetings of the Company (Revised Draft), proposal in relation to the independence of evaluation agencies, reasonableness of evaluation assumptions, applicability of evaluation methods and reasonableness of evaluation results, proposal in relation to formulation of the Profit Distribution and Return Plan for the Next Three Years (Year 2023–2025) of the Company
7	The fourth meeting of the eighth term of the Supervisory Committee	25 August 2023	Shanghai Headquarters and Xiamen Branch	Resolutions passed: 2023 interim report of the Company and its summary report, proposal in relation to provision for impairment on assets for the six months ended 30 June 2023, the Company's profit distribution plan for the six months ended 30 June 2023, 2023 Half-year Report on the Deposit and Actual Use of Proceeds of the Company
8	The fifth meeting of the eighth term of the Supervisory Committee	27 October 2023	Shanghai Headquarters and Xiamen Branch	Resolution passed: Third quarterly report 2023 of the Company
9	The fourth extraordinary meeting in 2023	14 November 2023	Shanghai Headquarters and Xiamen Branch	Resolutions passed: Proposal in relation to Employee Stock Ownership Scheme for 2023 (Draft) of the Company and its summary, proposal in relation to Administrative Policy for the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme for 2023 of the Company, proposal in relation to Share Option Incentive Scheme for 2023 (Draft) of the Company and its summary, proposal in relation to Administrative Measures for Implementation of Appraisal of the Share Option Incentive Scheme for 2023 of the Company, proposal in relation to verification of the list of participants under the share option incentive scheme for 2023 of the Company
10	The fifth extraordinary meeting in 2023	8 December 2023	Shanghai Headquarters and Xiamen Branch	Resolution passed: Proposal in relation to the grant of share options to the participants under the incentive scheme

Sustainability

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Ecological and environmental protection has become a beautiful business card for Zijin's global development. Based on the ISO 14001 standard, the Company has established and improved its environmental management system (EMS). Since the construction phase, the Company has implemented ecological restoration throughout the entire life cycle of mining operations, comprehensively managed environmental issues such as water resources, land reclamation and recovery after mine closure, biodiversity conservation, waste management and climate change response. The Company has minimised environmental disturbances caused by mining activities, creating a more harmonious ecological environment for the mines and their stakeholders. The Company has established 12 national-level and 2 provincial-level green mines, along with 7 national-level and 6 provincial-level green factories. During the reporting period, the Company added 2 national-level green factories, 1 provincial-level green factory and 1 provincial-level green mine. The Company actively promotes continuous optimisation of the environmental management system, with a 97.5% coverage rate of ISO 14001 certification.

Achieving "carbon peak by 2029 and carbon neutrality by 2050" is the Company's solemn commitment to the world in response to global climate change. The Company is increasing the supply of critical mineral raw materials needed for the global energy transition, promoting the replacement with clean fuels and clean energy, and implementing a combination of energy-saving technologies, carbon offsets and carbon trading to help reduce carbon emissions. During the reporting period, the Company published its "Dual-Carbon Work Guidelines (Mining Edition)", guiding mines through the entire life cycle to reduce carbon emissions. The annual carbon emission intensity was 1.53 tonnes per RMB10,000 of manufacturing value added, representing a decrease of 1.46% compared with the same period last year; the Company generated 380 million kWh of electricity from clean energy on equity basis, equivalent to reducing 267 thousand tonnes of carbon emission.

During the reporting period, "Green Mine Construction Case" of the Company's Zijinshan Copper and Gold Mine was selected for publication by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Zijin Copper was rated as an "Environmentally Integrity Enterprise" for its corporate credit evaluation, Zijin Zinc received the "Water-saving Enterprise" and "Healthy Enterprise" awards, and Guizhou Zijin was awarded the first prize for technological progress in green mining. A number of overseas enterprises, including COMMUS in the DR Congo and Altynken in Kyrgyzstan, received commendations for environmental excellence from their respective local governments.

Environmental information

Whether environmental protection related mechanism is established	Yes
Investment in environmental protection during the reporting period (unit: RMB billion)	1.37

Information on environmental protection of the companies and their major subsidiaries which are key pollutant discharge units identified by the environmental protection authorities

During the reporting period, a total of 28 branch companies (subsidiaries) of the Company in the PRC were identified as key pollutant discharge units by the ecological and environmental administrative authorities.

Information on pollutant discharge

The Company's key pollutant discharge units in the PRC strictly complied with the national and regional pollutant discharge standards and requirements, the total volume of pollutant emissions remained within permitted limits. For details of the pollutant discharge, please refer to the table: Information on pollutant discharge of key pollutant discharge units in 2023 of this report.

Sustainability *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Construction and operation of pollution prevention and control facilities

The Company strictly operates and maintains pollution prevention facilities in accordance with ecological management requirements. All environmental protection facilities operated stably and normally, pollutant emissions consistently met standards, and the automatic monitoring devices integrated with these facilities complied with the management requirements for automatic monitoring operations of pollution sources. Industrial wastewater, dust and smelting fumes are effectively treated and discharged after meeting the standards. Wastewater re-use rate reached 94%. Solid waste and hazardous waste were disposed of in compliance with the laws and regulations of the local ecological environment management departments and environmental impact assessment report requirements. The Company invested a total of RMB715 million over the year for the renovation and upgrade of environmental protection facilities and equipment, with key projects including the comprehensive recycling and utilisation of standing surface water of tailings dump at Duobaoshan Copper Industry in Heilongjiang, the comprehensive utilisation of water resources from mine inflow at Urad Rear Banner Zijin, the upgrade and expansion project of the 30,000 cubic metre water treatment station and the clean water and sewage diversion project in the mining area at Julong Copper, the ultra-low emission transformation project for two 260t/h circulating fluidised bed boilers at Bayannur Zijin's self-owned power plant and wastewater treatment system project at Zeravshan.

Environmental impact assessment and other environmental protection-related administrative permits for construction projects

Each new, upgrade and expansion project of the branch companies (subsidiaries) implemented environmental impact assessment system in strict accordance with the requirements of the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment. 17 projects received environmental impact assessment approvals, and 21 projects passed environmental acceptance check (for details of the implementation, please refer to table: Implementation of environmental impact assessment and "three simultaneous" regulation in 2023 of this report). Clean production audits were carried out in accordance with the laws and regulations. Fujian Zijin Mineral Processing Chemicals Co., Ltd., Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd. and Jinbao Mining Co., Ltd. completed a new round of clean production audits and acceptance checks.

Emergency plans for the outbreak of environmental incidents

The Company and its subsidiaries have developed various emergency plans, special plans, and on-site handling proposals for environmental incidents, based on their own production processes, pollution-generating stages and environmental risks. These plans are closely aligned with the relevant laws, regulations, rules and policies of the countries where they are located. The emergency plans are lawfully formulated, revised and implemented, and promptly executed during environmental incidents. Incidents are filed with the local ecological environment authorities for record-keeping as required by regulations. Regular emergency drills are conducted, and the Company is equipped with various emergency monitoring instruments, devices and equipment. Through emergency drills of each plan, the emergency response, environmental monitoring, emergency handling and system operations are continuously refined in coordination with the emergency plans, working collaboratively to prevent and respond to environmental pollution incidents.

Environmental self-monitoring programme

Each subsidiary has formulated an environmental self-monitoring programme in accordance with the requirements of pollutant discharge permits. They entrust qualified monitoring organisations to carry out self-monitoring of pollutant discharge concentrations and environmental quality as required, and to issue monitoring reports, with all testing results in compliance with the standards. The original monitoring data is saved and uploaded to the national platform in a timely manner as required. Automatic monitoring equipment for pollutant discharge is installed at major exhaust gas and wastewater discharge outlets, which complete acceptance checks and filing in accordance with regulations and are linked with the monitoring devices of the ecological and environmental administrative authorities, enabling real-time dynamic monitoring.

Sustainability *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Environmental protection information on the companies other than the key pollutant discharge units

Disclosure of other environmental information with reference to key pollutant discharge units

The Company had 10 subsidiaries in the PRC involved in the discharge of pollutants and not identified as key pollutant discharge units, all of which had obtained or completed the registration of pollutant discharge permits, strictly complied with the requirements of pollutant discharge permits or environmental impact assessments, regularly conducted environmental self-monitoring with all monitoring results passed, strictly implemented environmental impact assessment and the “three simultaneous” regulation. For details of the implementation, please refer to table: Implementation of environmental impact assessment and “three simultaneous” regulation in 2023; for details of the pollutant discharge information, please refer to table: Information on pollutant discharge of non-key pollutant discharge units in 2023.

Relevant information on matters favourable to ecological conservation, pollution prevention and control and discharge of environmental responsibilities

Natural ecological conservation

The Company adheres to the principles of giving equal emphasis on mineral resource development and ecological environment protection, as well as “development in protection, protection in development”. The Company prioritised the advancement of ecological restoration projects in 10 subsidiaries. Throughout the year, the investment in environmental protection amounted to RMB1.37 billion. A total of 3.86 million plants and trees were planted, and a land area of 6.22 million square metres was restored, aiming to achieve the principle of “restoring to the greatest extent possible”.

Biodiversity conservation

The Company has completed biodiversity risk screenings for subsidiaries in nine countries (including China). It has expedited the deployment of biodiversity conservation measures in subsidiaries with higher risk levels, strengthened biodiversity risk prevention and control, and enhanced the level of biological safety management. The Company proactively understood and implemented local policies on the protection of wild animals and plants, avoided activities in sensitive areas such as nature reserves and ecological red lines. Third-party organisations were entrusted to establish and regularly update databases of flora and fauna populations, and carry out biodiversity monitoring and assessment. Efforts are made to offset habitat and biodiversity damage caused by operational activities through reforestation, reconstruction, and other measures on degraded land.

To protect plant biodiversity in the surrounding areas of its mining area, Hunan Zijin Lithium has undertaken protective transplantation of ancient ginkgo trees (with a diameter at breast height of 1.5 metres and an age of 500 years) within the project area and established a regular protection mechanism. Continental Gold’s Buriticá Gold Mine collected forest tree species around the mining area, constructed a specialised nursery for the plant propagation, and replanted native tree species suitable for local conditions. The mine propagated 24 different tree species, with an annual nursery seedling output of about 100,000.

Environmental pollution prevention and management

Significant reductions in major air pollutants were achieved, with nitrogen oxide emission intensity decreased by 20% compared with the previous year. Both general industrial solid waste and hazardous waste were disposed of in compliance with laws and regulations, with comprehensive utilisation rates of 14.88% and 23.85%, respectively. To improve environmental risk prevention and control capabilities, reasonably diversify environmental risks and respond to national policy requirements, 16 subsidiaries have purchased environmental pollution liability insurance, with a total insured amount exceeding RMB1 million.

Sustainability *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Water resources management

The Company maximised the use and recycling of water resources and reduced the discharge volume of industrial wastewater. During the reporting period, the Company's fresh water withdrawal was 66.13 million tonnes, representing a decrease of 8.4% compared with the same period last year. The water re-use rate increased to 94.80%, and the fresh water withdrawal per unit of revenue dropped to 225.39 tonnes per RMB1 million of operating income, a decrease of 16.22% compared with 2020. Zijinshan Copper and Gold Mine and Zijin Copper respectively participated in the completion of water rights trading projects of 1.5 million cubic metres and 1 million cubic metres, achieving the assetisation of resources.

Environmental protection training and promotion

The Company organised a World Environment Day publicity campaign themed "Building a Modernisation where Humans and Nature Coexist Harmoniously", enhanced the openness and transparency of ecological environmental governance information to alleviate the concerns of the public and neighbouring communities. The Company participated in the meeting of the Low-Carbon Standard Working Group of the China Nonferrous Metals Standard Technical Committee, where the standards for greenhouse gas accounting relevant to the nonferrous metals industry were examined and discussed, and contributed to the opinion solicitation for the "Chinese Nonferrous Metals Smelting Engineering Anti-Seepage Technical Standards".

Measures taken to reduce carbon emissions and the results achieved during the reporting period

Whether carbon reduction measures were taken	Yes
Reduction of CO ₂ equivalent emissions (unit: tonne)	267,000
Types of carbon reduction measures (such as using clean energy for power generation, using carbon reduction technologies in the production process, researching and developing new products that contribute to carbon reduction)	Clean energy replacement, clean fuel replacement, energy-saving technology replacement, forestry carbon sink

Specific explanation

During the reporting period, the Company's total carbon emissions were 8.41 million tonnes, representing an increase of 8.1% compared with the same period last year. The amount of electricity generated from waste heat reached 120MkWh, and the installed capacity for waste heat power generation was 27.2MW, representing an increase of 94.3% compared with the same period last year. Benefiting from a significant increase in the installed capacity and power generation of clean energy, the Company's carbon emission intensity decreased by 1.46% year-on-year to 1.53 tonnes per RMB10,000 of manufacturing value added.

Renewable energy

In terms of clean energy, the Wuqia 300MW photovoltaic project, the Tibet Ngari Lakkor Resources 160MW zero-carbon lithium extraction power generation-transmission-load-storage project, Duobaoshan Copper Industry in Heilongjiang 40MW photovoltaic project and 160MW wind power project have been continuously launched. In terms of clean electricity usage, COMMUS introduced the 20MW power supply load from the Busanga hydropower station in June, and is currently accelerating the construction of the first phase of the LUILU hydropower station with a capacity of 6MW. Upon completion, it will continue to promote carbon emission reduction. In terms of waste heat power generation, key projects such as the low-temperature waste heat recovery at Heilongjiang Zijin Copper and the high-temperature waste heat nitrogen heat exchange at Jilin Zijin Copper have been completed.

Sustainability *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Carbon sink

In terms of soil and water conservation carbon sink, the Zijinshan Copper and Gold Mine has participated in the completion of the first national soil and water conservation project carbon sink transaction and obtained a 90,000-tonne water and soil conservation carbon sink transaction certificate. In the area of forestry carbon sink, the Company actively encouraged its subsidiaries to build up reserves of carbon sink indicator reserve. During the reporting period, the Company also collaborated with the Baisha Forest Farm in Shanghang County to implement a forestry carbon sink demonstration base construction project.

SOCIAL PERFORMANCE

Employees and human rights

The Company adheres to internationally recognised human rights standards such as the UNGPs, RGMPs, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. It upholds the code of conduct of "integrity, dedication, collaboration, and fraternity", respecting the human rights of employees, communities surrounding the projects and cooperation partners. The Company maintains a zero-tolerance policy towards any form of discrimination, harassment, bullying or retaliation in the workplace. It treats all employees and subcontractor personnel equally and promotes respect for human right among community stakeholders, host governments, partners, subcontractors and suppliers through its business operations. The Company's Board of Directors serves as the decision-making body for significant human rights and risk-related matters, while the ESG Management Committee acts as the governing body for significant human rights and risk-related issues. Each subsidiary is responsible for implementing its own human rights-related initiatives.

During the reporting period, the Company comprehensively strengthened human rights governance and improved the identification and management of human rights risks. It actively explored and practiced in protecting the rights to life, economic rights, social rights, cultural rights, civil rights, political rights, etc. Focusing on strengthening labour rights management, the Company has collaborated with third-party reputable law firms to develop labour compliance handbooks for projects in 11 different countries, covering provisions related to minimum wages, working hours, leave, anti-discrimination, freedom of association and other labour rights-related regulations. Based on the principle of FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent), the Company protected the human rights and cultural heritage rights of indigenous peoples; during the reporting period, Norton updated its indigenous communication processes with indigenous people in accordance with changes in local heritage regulations. The Company respects and protects the lawful rights and interests of artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM), and strives to guide ASM towards formalisation; during the reporting period, the Buriticá Gold Mine in Colombia further provided 108 job opportunities for the local women's mineral processing teams (the Mogotes Women's Association), which increased income of indigenous people and promoted gender equality while achieving the formalisation of mining activities.

Production safety

The Company has incorporated production safety into its core values, adhering to the principle that "development should never come at the expense of human life", and regarding the right to life as the utmost human right. Achieving "zero fatalities" is a goal that must be upheld. Based on the ISO 45001 OHS management system, the Company has established a safety management system that is highly adaptable to global development, created a production safety responsibility system covering all employees, and developed rules and regulations covering all business areas to enhance occupational health and safety performance, and to ensure the life, health, and the well-being of employees, subcontractors and local communities. During the reporting period, the Company intensively carried out measures such as "top leadership project" and "integrated management", solidly advanced the identification and management of potential hazards, strengthened the implementation of accountability, improved personnel quality and enhanced safety education and training. The Company has accelerated mechanisation, automation and intelligent transformation. The safety skills training centre, safety monitoring and emergency dispatch centre and Zijin safety platform have been widely promoted, improving the Company's intrinsic safety level. The Company's production and operation sites have achieved a 97.5% certification rate for the ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System.

Sustainability *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Important matters

During the reporting period, the number of work-related fatal incidents and fatalities in the Company's normal production processes was significantly lower than the average of the previous four years. However, there were several incidents involving temporary, phased infrastructure and technological upgrade projects outsourced to subcontractors, which were deeply regrettable. Among these, a tragic accident occurred during the construction process of a subcontractor of Julong Copper in Tibet, a subsidiary of the Company, resulting in the loss of six lives. The Board of Directors attached great importance to this incident, conducted a thorough reflection on the lessons learned, and formulated a resolution to comprehensively strengthen production safety. Within the entire group, the Company carried out supervisory inspections in the field of production safety, urged the main responsible persons at all levels and departments to effectively fulfil their responsibilities as primary responsible persons, implemented the main responsibility of the enterprises for work and implemented the production safety responsibilities for the entire staff, so as to promote production safety. The relevant departments of the Company were instructed to conduct comprehensive inspections of production safety management of outsourcing units of each subsidiary, strictly implement various production safety measures, and prevent the reoccurrence of similar incidents. At the end of the reporting period, the Company held a special meeting on construction work and a launch event for a three-year action plan to enhance safety systems. Starting in 2023, the Company has implemented a "Three-Year Action Plan to Enhance the Safety System", comprehensively improve the safety system, significantly enhance safety capabilities, focus on improving key priorities, and rectify the severe situation of production safety.

Social responsibility work

For details, please refer to the Company's 2023 Environmental, Social and Governance Report published at the same time as the publication of this report.

Specific information on social responsibility work

External donations, public welfare projects	Amount/ Content	Explanation
Total investment (RMB million)	297.3157	
Among which: Funds (RMB million)	297.3157	
Supplies (equivalent to monetary value) (RMB million)	0	
Number of people benefited	455,078	The public welfare and development projects of some domestic mines may target the entire community, and the number of people benefited is calculated based on the total population of the community

Sustainability *(continued)**(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***Specific explanation**

The Company values the maintenance of good relations with local communities and the response to community demands, and carries out various forms of community communication and participation activities. The Company fully examines the local community conditions, main social issues and development opportunities, carries out “teaching how to fish” community revitalisation projects in a manner tailored to local conditions, implements localised procurement, supports local industries, provides skill training for community residents and enhances their employability. The Company implements a series of public welfare activities, shares development achievements with the communities, provides additional assistance to vulnerable groups, offers them essential living supplies to meet their basic needs in the short and medium term, and enables them to secure a stable livelihood in conjunction with long-term community development projects.

Specific information about work on consolidating and expanding the fruits of poverty alleviation and rural revitalisation

Work on poverty alleviation and rural revitalisation	Amount/Content	Explanation
Total investment (RMB million)	434.6621	
Among which: Funds (RMB million)	420.0873	
Supplies (equivalent to monetary value) (RMB million)	14.5748	
Number of people benefited	430,078	
Type of assistance (e.g., poverty alleviation through industry, employment and education)	<p>Industry assistance: RMB237.8413 million</p> <p>Education assistance: RMB43.8137 million</p> <p>Infrastructure assistance: RMB140.6708 million</p> <p>Consumption assistance: RMB12.3363 million</p>	<p>Industry assistance: including expanding the scale of unique industry production, improving the quality and added-value of agricultural products, assisting farmers to steadily increase their income and become prosperous.</p> <p>Education assistance: including supporting the improvement of compulsory education conditions in impoverished areas, carrying out vocational training, and helping the localities improve the personnel quality and skills.</p> <p>Infrastructure assistance: including promotion of infrastructure construction (such as road and transportation, health and maintenance conditions, flood prevention and slope maintenance projects), helping the localities improve quality of life and development conditions.</p> <p>Consumption assistance: including broadening sales channels for local products and encouraging internal priority procurement of poverty-alleviation products.</p>

Sustainability *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Specific explanation

The Company has implemented the national strategy and requirements for rural revitalisation, making efforts to consolidate the achievements of poverty alleviation. It has conducted various activities in project-adjacent areas, tailored to local conditions, to promote industrial revitalisation, cultural revitalisation, talent revitalisation and ecological revitalisation. The Company has invested a total of approximately RMB435 million in rural revitalisation. It has effectively improved the infrastructure and rural living environment in the areas surrounding the mining sites, contributing to the construction of beautiful and livable countryside. Through industry assistance and educational assistance, the Company has promoted local economic development, nurtured a large number of local talents, diversified income sources for surrounding villagers and helped them become prosperous. During the reporting period, the education model of Zijin Secondary School in Shanghang County where the Company is headquartered and the Zijin School of Geology and Mining with Fuzhou University became a demonstration of education reform and innovation. The project has accumulated investments of over RMB800 million and currently has approximately 1,580 students enrolled, providing great support for local students' education and alleviating educational pressures. The Company continues to implement projects of providing a monthly allowance of RMB100 to rural elderly over 80 years old in Shanghang County, as well as a monthly living allowance of RMB200 to orphaned students under 18 years old in the county. During the reporting period, the Company spent a total of RMB19.8619 million on these two donation projects, benefiting 15,200 elderly and orphans. The Company's Julong Copper in Tibet, which is situated on the frontier, continues to engage in community development through talent revitalisation, industry assistance and other initiatives. During the reporting period, it provided support to the surrounding Jiama Township community, including transportation fees for large and small vehicle fleets amounting to RMB140 million and machinery leasing fees of RMB31.23 million. The income of residents in Jiama Township increased more than 40% compared with same period of last year. The Company had accumulatively spent a total of RMB38.66 million and donated various materials worth RMB1.67 million to improve the living conditions of community residents.

Sustainability (continued)

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Information on pollutant discharge of key pollutant discharge units in 2023

Number	Name of entity	Type of pollutant	Major and special pollutant	Concentration of discharge	Total discharge volume for the year (t)	Approved annual discharge volume (t/a)	Way of discharge	Number of discharge outlets	Distribution of discharge outlets	Whether the discharge limit was exceeded	Regulatory basis for pollutant discharge
1	Zijinshan Gold and Copper Mine	Wastewater	COD	6.65mg/L	87.13	729.8	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	6	Discharge outlets at Xinwuxia, Yutiankeng, Huyangkeng, Yakeng, Ermiaogou and Sanqingting	No	The standards in Schedule 2 of the Emission standard of pollutants for copper, nickel, cobalt industry (GB25467-2010), Class 1 standards in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Integrated wastewater discharge standard (GB8978-1996)
			Ammonia nitrogen	1.58mg/L	20.67	97.3					
			Total arsenic	0.00016mg/L	0.0021	0.6179					
			Total lead	0.0013mg/L	0.017	0.80716					
			Total cadmium	0.00021mg/L	0.0027	0.08562					
			Total zinc	0.0031mg/L	0.041	3.66					
			Total copper	0.033mg/L	0.43	2.365					
		Total cyanide	0.000039mg/L	0.00051	0.108						
		Exhaust gas	Particulates	0.1mg/m ³ -5.2mg/m ³	16.76	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	11	The discharge outlets of dust removers installed at the crushing and screening systems	No	Emission standard of pollutants for copper, nickel, cobalt industry (GB25467-2010)
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										
2	Wuping Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Wastewater	COD	3.40mg/L	1.77	6.9	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Downstream of tailings storage	No	Class 1 standards in Schedules 1 and 4 of the Integrated wastewater discharge standard (GB8978-1996)
			Ammonia nitrogen	0.083mg/L	0.027	5.481525					
			Total copper	0.038mg/L	0.019	0.05					
			Total lead	0.011mg/L	0.0023	0.042					
			Total zinc	0.13mg/L	0.035	0.115					
			Total cadmium	0.002mg/L	0.00075	0.036543					
			Total arsenic	0.005mg/L	0.0018	0.182717					
		Total silver	0.003mg/L	0.00023	0.182717						
		Exhaust gas	Particulates	7.68mg/m ³	0.91	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	4	Crushing and screening sections of processing plant	No	The standards in Schedule 2 of the Integrated emission standard of air pollutants (GB16297-1996)
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category II of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										
3	Urad Rear Banner Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Mineral processing wastewater	—	—	—	—	Not discharged and internally reused	0	N/A	No	—
		Exhaust gas	Particulates	26.2mg/m ³	21.05	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	6	The discharge outlets of dust removers installed at the crushing and screening systems	No	Emission standard of pollutants for lead and zinc industry (GB25466-2010)
		Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category II of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)								

Sustainability *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Number	Name of entity	Type of pollutant	Major and special pollutant	Concentration of discharge	Total discharge volume for the year (t)	Approved annual discharge volume (t/a)	Way of discharge	Number of discharge outlets	Distribution of discharge outlets	Whether the discharge limit was exceeded	Regulatory basis for pollutant discharge
4	Shanxi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Mineral processing wastewater	—	—	—	—	Not discharged and internally reused	0	N/A	No	—
		Exhaust gas	Particulates	8.56mg/m ³	3.56	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	12	1 dust removal system for the original ore warehouse, 2 dust collector outlets for the crushing system, 2 dust collector outlets for the screening system, 4 dust removal systems for the powdered ore warehouse, and 3 dust removal systems for the cement warehouse	No	Integrated emission standard of air pollutants (GB16297-1996)
		Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category II of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)								
5	Luoning Huatai Mining Development Co., Ltd.	Mineral processing wastewater	—	—	—	—	Not discharged and internally reused	0	N/A	No	—
		Exhaust gas	Particulates	224.9mg/m ³	1.05	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	5	The discharge outlets of dust remover installed at crushing	No	Class 2 standards in Schedule 2 of the Integrated emission standard of air pollutants (GB16297-1996)
		Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category II of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)								
6	Luoyang Kunyu Mining Co., Ltd.	Mineral processing wastewater	—	—	—	—	Not discharged and internally reused	0	N/A	No	—
		Exhaust gas	Particulates	3.5mg/m ³ -9.2mg/m ³	6.67	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	4	Dust removers installed at the crushing and screening sections in production line	No	Class 2 standards in Schedule 2 of the Integrated emission standard of air pollutants (GB16297-1996)
		Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category II of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)								
7	Habahe Ashele Copper Co., Ltd.	Mineral processing wastewater	—	—	—	—	Not discharged and internally reused	0	—	No	—
		Exhaust gas	Dust	12.8mg/m ³	2.72	22.76	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	The 60m-chimney in boiler house	No	Emission standard of air pollutants for boiler (GB13271-2014)
			Sulphur dioxide	103.32mg/m ³	24.03	71.5					
			Nitrogen oxides	153.43mg/m ³	32.4	106.78					
		Particulates	17.11mg/m ³	2.92	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	10	Dust removers installed at the crushing and screening sections in production line	No	Emission standard of pollutants for copper, nickel, cobalt industry (GB25467-2010)	
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category II of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										

Sustainability (continued)

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Number	Name of entity	Type of pollutant	Major and special pollutant	Concentration of discharge	Total discharge volume for the year (t)	Approved annual discharge volume (t/a)	Way of discharge	Number of discharge outlets	Distribution of discharge outlets	Whether the discharge limit was exceeded	Regulatory basis for pollutant discharge
8	Zijin Zinc Co., Ltd.	Mineral processing wastewater	—	—	—	—	Not discharged and internally reused	0	N/A	No	—
		Exhaust gas	Sulphur dioxide	400mg/m ³	6.74	87 (old)	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Discharged through the 45m-chimney in the boiler house	No	Schedule 1 of Emission standard of air pollutants for boiler (GB13271-2014)
			Sulphur dioxide	300mg/m ³	3.86	5.85 (new)					
			Nitrogen oxides	300mg/m ³	11.49	25.1					
			Dust	50mg/m ³	1.83	—					
Particulates	80mg/m ³	51.38	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	3	The discharge outlets of wet dust removers installed at the crushing and transport systems	No	Emission standard of pollutants for lead and zinc industry (GB25466-2010)			
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										
9	Heilongjiang Duobaoshan Copper Industry Inc.	Mineral processing wastewater	—	—	—	—	Not discharged and internally reused	0	N/A	No	—
		Exhaust gas	Sulphur dioxide	162.64mg/m ³	95.15	269.241	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Discharged through the 60m-chimney after desulphurisation and denitrification in the boiler house	No	Emission standard of air pollutants for boiler (GB13271-2014)
			Nitrogen oxides	220.06mg/m ³	100.73	248.43					
			Dust	12.88mg/m ³	14.38	57.65					
			Particulates	13.19mg/m ³	180.01	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	18	The discharge outlets of dust removers installed at the crushing and screening systems	No	Emission standard of pollutants for copper, nickel, cobalt industry (GB25467-2010)
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category II of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										
10	West Copper Co., Ltd.	Mineral processing wastewater	—	—	—	—	Not discharged and internally reused	0	N/A	No	—
		Exhaust gas	Particulates	53.39mg/m ³	2.01	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	3	Wet dust remover at the crude crushing facilities at ore crushing section (SX16), wet dust remover at medium-to-fine crushing facilities (SX22), wet dust remover at the screening system (SX32)	No	Emission standard of pollutants for copper, nickel, cobalt industry (GB25467-2010)
		Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)								

Sustainability *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Number	Name of entity	Type of pollutant	Major and special pollutant	Concentration of discharge	Total discharge volume for the year (t)	Approved annual discharge volume (t/a)	Way of discharge	Number of discharge outlets	Distribution of discharge outlets	Whether the discharge limit was exceeded	Regulatory basis for pollutant discharge
11	Guizhou Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Wastewater	COD	9.51mg/L	30.24	86.65	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	2	Outlet of Shuijindong Mine pit water treatment station; outlet of Bojitian Mine no. 1 gushing pit water treatment station	No	Class 1 standards of the Integrated wastewater discharge standard (GB8978-1996)
			Ammonia nitrogen	0.83mg/L	3.12	22.2					
			Suspended solids	12.99mg/L	39.6	—					
			Total arsenic	0.012mg/L	0.076	—					
			Cyanide	0.0023mg/L	0.0084	—					
		Exhaust gas	Sulphuric acid mist	6.83mg/m ³	1.26	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Outlet of tailing gas scrubber	No	The maximum emission concentration limit in Schedule 2 of the Integrated emission standard of air pollutants (GB16297-1996)
			Particulates	4.31mg/m ³	1.18	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	4	Dust remover		
			Sulphur dioxide	6.57mg/m ³	0.67	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Cyanide decomposition discharge outlet		
			Nitrogen oxides	3.56mg/m ³	0.053	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Outlet of exhaust gas absorption tower system		
			Hydrogen chloride	9.077mg/m ³	0.23	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Outlet of exhaust gas absorption tower system		
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category II of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										
12	Wenshan Malipo Zijin Tungsten Group Co., Ltd.	Wastewater	COD	32.54mg/L	21.31	21.42	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Master discharge outlet of tailings storage	No	Class 1 standards of the Integrated wastewater discharge standard (GB8978-1996)
			Ammonia nitrogen	1.92mg/L	1.25	6.4239					
			Suspended solids	28.8mg/L	18.9	—					
			Total arsenic	0	0	0.2141					
			Total copper	0	0.000006	—					
			Total zinc	0	0	—					
		Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category II of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)								
13	Longnan Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Industrial wastewater	—	—	—	—	Not discharged and internally reused	0	N/A	No	—
		Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category II of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)								
14	Hunchun Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Mineral processing wastewater	—	—	—	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	0	N/A	No	—
		Exhaust gas	Nitrogen oxides	146.86mg/m ³	19.24	27.66	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Discharge outlet of boiler	No	Emission standard of air pollutants for boiler (GB13271-2014)
			Sulphur dioxide	86.57mg/m ³	12.24	23.620876					
			Dust	26.11mg/m ³	3.46	5.905219	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	10	Discharge outlets at crude crushing facilities, medium-to-fine crushing facilities and vibration screening dust removers	No	Emission standard of pollutants for copper, nickel, cobalt industry (GB25467-2010)
			Particulates	20.36mg/m ³	95.83	—					
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										

Sustainability (continued)

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Number	Name of entity	Type of pollutant	Major and special pollutant	Concentration of discharge	Total discharge volume for the year (t)	Approved annual discharge volume (t/a)	Way of discharge	Number of discharge outlets	Distribution of discharge outlets	Whether the discharge limit was exceeded	Regulatory basis for pollutant discharge
15	Tibet Julong Copper Co., Ltd.	Mineral processing wastewater	—	—	—	—	Not discharged and internally reused	0	N/A	No	—
		Exhaust gas	Particulates	21.23mg/m ³	96.37	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	22	Zhibula crushing station, driving station, transfer stations no. 2 and 3, the original ore storage of Zhibula's mineral processing plant, Qulong crushing station CV01, Qulong crushing stations CV01-CV03, Qulong crushing station CV02, Qulong crushing stations CV02-CV03, Qulong transfer station CV04, Qulong CV05, raw ore storage yard, hard rock warehouse, hard rock crushing station, fine tailings station, laboratory building (7 dust collectors)	No	Emission standard of pollutants for copper, nickel, cobalt industry (GB25467-2010); Emission standard of industrial pollutants for iron mining and processing (GB28661-2012)
			Sulphuric acid mist	6.13mg/m ³	1.06	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	4	Laboratory building (4 acid mist purification towers)	No	Emission standard of pollutants for copper, nickel, cobalt industry (GB25467-2010), Emission standard of industrial pollutants for iron mining and processing (GB28661-2012)
		Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)								

Sustainability (continued)

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Number	Name of entity	Type of pollutant	Major and special pollutant	Concentration of discharge	Total discharge volume for the year (t)	Approved annual discharge volume (t/a)	Way of discharge	Number of discharge outlets	Distribution of discharge outlets	Whether the discharge limit was exceeded	Regulatory basis for pollutant discharge
16	Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Wastewater	Total arsenic	0.015mg/L	0.018	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	2	Copper refining: discharge outlet for clean water; gold refining: discharge outlet for wastewater	No	Emission standard of pollutants for copper, nickel, cobalt industry (GB25467-2010), Integrated wastewater discharge standard (GB8978-1996)
			Total lead	0.02mg/L	0.024	—					
			Total cadmium	0.013mg/L	0.011	—					
			Total copper	0.032mg/L	0.038	—					
			Total zinc	0.052mg/L	0.047	—					
			Suspended solids (SS)	7.11mg/L	8.6	—					
			Fluoride-water	0.26mg/L	0.32	—					
			Chemical oxygen demand (CODCr)	9.29mg/L	8.33	—					
		Total selenium	0.03mg/L	0.015	—						
		Exhaust gas	Particulates	4.29mg/m ³	45.49	232.452	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	50	Three main discharge outlets including post-desulphurisation environmental smoke discharge outlet, discharge outlet for post-desulphurisation tailing gas from sulphuric acid, 80m-high discharge outlet for environmental gas, 47 general discharge outlets	No	Emission standard of pollutants for copper, nickel, cobalt industry (GB25467-2010), Integrated emission standard of air pollutants (GB16297-1996), Emission standards of pollutants for inorganic chemical industry (GB31573-2015), Emission standards for odor pollutants (GB14554-93)
			Sulphur dioxide	3.77mg/m ³	35.84	622.799					
			Nitrogen oxides	8.82mg/m ³	84.83	184.916					
			Sulphuric acid mist	2.22mg/m ³	25.16	—					
			Fluoride	0.37mg/m ³	3.36	—					
			Lead and its compounds	0.01mg/m ³	0.01	2.9					
			Arsenic and its compounds	0.034mg/m ³	0.33	1.775					
			Mercury and its compounds	0	0	0.053					
			Hydrogen chloride	2.6mg/m ³	0.81	—					
			Hydrogen sulphide	0.039mg/m ³	0.0014	—					
Ammonia gas	0.34mg/m ³		0.84	—							
Non-methane hydrocarbons	2.83mg/m ³	0.011	—								
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										
17	Zijin Mining Group Gold Smelting Co., Ltd.	Wastewater	Total copper	0.0087mg/L	0.0000086	0.0236	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Wastewater discharge outlet DW001	No	Integrated wastewater discharge standard (GB8978-1996)
			Total cyanide	0.0096mg/L	0.00001	0.0023					
			COD	55.19mg/L	0.07	1.18					
			Ammonia nitrogen	5.2810mg/L	0.005	0.177					
			Total arsenic	0.0163mg/L	0.0000055	0.0059					
			Total mercury	0.00052mg/L	0.00000031	0.00059					
			Total lead	0.00208mg/L	0.0000021	0.0118					
		Total cadmium	0.00908mg/L	0.0000032	0.00118						
		Exhaust gas	Nitrogen oxides	0.1119mg/m ³	0.11	0.96	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	2	Exhaust gas discharge outlets no. 1 and 2 of acid mist purification tower	No	Class 2 standards in Schedule 2 of the Integrated emission standard of air pollutants (GB16297-1996)
			Hydrogen chloride	0.1330mg/m ³	0.13	0.5247					
			Ammonia gas	1.27mg/m ³	0.0000028	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Exhaust gas discharge outlet no. 3 of ammonia gas absorption facility	No	Standards in Schedule 2 of the Emission standards of odor pollutants (GB14554-93)
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										

Sustainability (continued)

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Number	Name of entity	Type of pollutant	Major and special pollutant	Concentration of discharge	Total discharge volume for the year (t)	Approved annual discharge volume (t/a)	Way of discharge	Number of discharge outlets	Distribution of discharge outlets	Whether the discharge limit was exceeded	Regulatory basis for pollutant discharge
18	Jilin Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Wastewater	COD	32.85mg/L	16.79	32.84	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Master discharge outlet at the northwestern corner of the plant	No	Schedule 2 of the Emission standard of pollutants for copper, nickel, cobalt industry, the Standards and Requirements on Water Intake of Water Treatment Plants of Hunchun City
			Ammonia nitrogen	1.86mg/L	0.87	4.38					
			Total lead	0	0	0.15239					
			Total arsenic	0	0	0.15239					
			Total mercury	0	0	0.015239					
			Total cadmium	0	0	0.030478					
		Exhaust gas	Particulates	3.28mg/m ³	10	160.01	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	2	Through exhaust gas discharge outlets of 60m- and 120m-chimneys respectively	No	Emission standard of pollutants for copper, nickel, cobalt industry (GB25467-2010), Integrated emission standard of air pollutants (GB16297-1996)
			Sulphur dioxide	116.01mg/m ³	369.93	570					
			Nitrogen oxides	6.71mg/m ³	20.39	130.44					
			Arsenic and its compounds	0.14mg/m ³	0.44	1.00577					
			Lead and its compounds	0.19mg/m ³	0.59	1.76011					
			Mercury and its compounds	0.0062mg/m ³	0.02	0.03018					
			Sulphuric acid mist	9.53mg/m ³	29.13	—					
Fluoride	0.65mg/m ³	1.95	—								
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										
19	Heilongjiang Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Wastewater	COD	13.09mg/L	6.088	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Brine discharge outlet	No	Emission standard of pollutants for copper, nickel, cobalt industry (GB25467-2010)
			Total dissolved solids	424.43mg/L	197.36	—					
		Exhaust gas	Particulates	0.53mg/m ³	1.28	57.6	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Chimney for environmental smoke and tailing gas from acid manufacturing	No	Emission standard of pollutants for copper, nickel, cobalt industry (GB25467-2010), Integrated emission standard of air pollutants (GB16297-1996)
			Sulphur dioxide	67.4mg/m ³	164.32	513.79					
			Nitrogen oxides	35.83mg/m ³	87.36	92.16					
			Mercury and its compounds	0.0000016mg/m ³	0.000004	0.00001					
		Lead and its compounds	0.000007mg/m ³	0.0000169	0.162						
Arsenic and its compounds	0.0000021mg/m ³	0.0000052	0.05								
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										
20	Bayannur Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	Industrial wastewater	—	—	—	—	Not discharged and internally reused	0	N/A	No	—
		Exhaust gas	Sulphur dioxide	3mg/m ³ -375mg/m ³	281.89	1111.74	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	4	Main discharge outlet of thermal power plant, tailing gas discharge outlet for two-slag reverse kiln, exhaust gas discharge outlet for sulphuric acid tailing gas on phase one, exhaust gas discharge outlet for sulphuric acid tailing gas on phase two	No	Emission standard of pollutants for lead and zinc industry (GB25466-2010), Emission standard of air pollutants for thermal power plants (GB13223-2011)
			Particulates	0mg/m ³ -61mg/m ³	22.51	114.08					
			Nitrogen oxides	68mg/m ³ -211mg/m ³	176.5	552.81					
			Sulphuric acid mist	5.8mg/m ³ -13.1mg/m ³	7.33	—					
			Mercury and its compounds	0-0.0011mg/m ³	0.0014	0.077					
		Lead and its compounds	0.02-0.06mg/m ³	0.048	0.6926						
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category II of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										

Sustainability *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Number	Name of entity	Type of pollutant	Major and special pollutant	Concentration of discharge	Total discharge volume for the year (t)	Approved annual discharge volume (t/a)	Way of discharge	Number of discharge outlets	Distribution of discharge outlets	Whether the discharge limit was exceeded	Regulatory basis for pollutant discharge
21	Luoning Zijin Gold Refinery Co., Ltd.	Industrial wastewater	—	—	—	—	Not discharged and internally reused	0	N/A	No	—
		Exhaust gas	Particulates	0.32mg/m ³	0.09	2.772	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	The 60m-chimney at the exit of boiling roasting furnace	No	Henan Province regional industrial furnace kiln air pollutant emission standards (DB411066-2020)
			Sulphur dioxide	4mg/m ³	1.14	14.005					
			Nitrogen oxides	60mg/m ³	17.28	27.878					
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category II of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										
22	Jinbao Mining Co., Ltd.	Industrial wastewater	—	—	—	—	Not discharged and internally reused	0	N/A	No	—
		Exhaust gas	Dust	28.75mg/m ³	2.528	4.58	Organised discharge	2	Exhaust duct for Jinbao boiler no. 1, exhaust duct for Jinbao boiler no. 2	No	Emission standard of air pollutants for boiler (GB13271-2014)
			Sulphur dioxide	105.78mg/m ³	9.605	11.35					
			Nitrogen oxides	151.76mg/m ³	12.778	22.9					
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										
23	Yuanyang Huaxi Gold Co., Ltd.	Mineral processing wastewater	COD	4.75mg/L	7.7	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	5	Water discharge outlet of the Maomushu mine section, water discharge outlet of the Baishapo mine section, water discharge outlet of the Jinhe gold mine section, discharge outlet of the new tailings storage and the domestic sewage outlet of the mining section	No	Class 1 standards in Schedules 1 and 4 of the Integrated wastewater discharge standard (GB8978-1996)
			Ammonia nitrogen	0.031mg/L	0.05	—					
			Total phosphorus	0.02mg/L	0.032	—					
			Total arsenic	0.0016mg/L	0.0026	—					
			Total lead	0.01mg/L	0.016	—					
			Total cadmium	0.001mg/L	0.0016	—					
			Total mercury	0.00055mg/L	0.00089	—					
			Total zinc	0.15mg/L	0.24	—					
			Total copper	0.007mg/L	0.011	—					
		Hexavalent chromium	0.004mg/L	0.0065	—						
		Suspended solids	16mg/L	0.37	—						
Exhaust gas	Particulates	16.7mg/m ³	0.059	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	2	Exhaust duct for the crushing section of processing plant no. 1, exhaust duct for the crushing section of processing plant no. 2	No	Class 2 standards in Schedule 2 of the Integrated emission standard of air pollutants (GB16297-1996)		
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category II of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										
24	Fujian Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Wastewater	COD	29mg/L	4.04	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Wastewater treatment station	No	Class 3 standards in Schedule 4 of the Integrated wastewater discharge standard (GB8978-1996)
			Ammonia nitrogen	0.56mg/L	0.078	—					
			Total zinc	0.031mg/L	0.0043	—					
			Total copper	0.37mg/L	0.051	—					
			Total nickel	0.0098mg/L	0.0014	—					
		Exhaust gas	Particulates	3.5mg/m ³ -8.2mg/m ³	5.27	6.43	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	13	The discharge outlets of copper pipe plant and plate strip plant	No	The maximum emission concentration limit in Schedule 2 of the Integrated emission standard of air pollutants (GB16297-1996)
			Sulphur dioxide	3mg/m ³ -13mg/m ³	0.19	0.81					
			Nitrogen oxides	37mg/m ³ -83mg/m ³	1.18	7.5795					
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										

Sustainability (continued)

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Number	Name of entity	Type of pollutant	Major and special pollutant	Concentration of discharge	Total discharge volume for the year (t)	Approved annual discharge volume (t/a)	Way of discharge	Number of discharge outlets	Distribution of discharge outlets	Whether the discharge limit was exceeded	Regulatory basis for pollutant discharge
25	Fujian Zijin Mineral Processing Chemicals Co., Ltd.	Wastewater	COD	93.85mg/L	1.24	1.673	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Within the plant	No	Class 3 standards in Schedule 4 of the Integrated wastewater discharge standard (GB8978-1996)
			Ammonia nitrogen	0.56mg/L	0.0073	0.167					
		Exhaust gas	Formaldehyde	<0.5mg/m ³	0.0045	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Exhaust duct no. 1	No	Emission standard of volatile organic compounds for industrial enterprises (DB35/1782-2018)
			Methanol	5mg/m ³	0.06	—					
			Methylbenzene	4.58mg/m ³	0.038	—					
				Hydrogen chloride	<2mg/m ³	0.015	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Exhaust duct no. 2	No
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										
26	Fujian Zijin Precious Metals Materials Co., Ltd.	Wastewater	Total cyanide	0.004mg/L	0.0000049	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Master discharge outlet of wastewater	No	Emission standards of pollutants for inorganic chemical industry (GB31573-2015)
			COD	10.5mg/L	0.013	—					
			Ammonia nitrogen	7.32mg/L	0.009	—					
		Exhaust gas	Nitrogen oxides	3.41mg/m ³	0.093	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Acidic gas discharge outlet for argentic salt production line	No	
			Hydrogen cyanide	0.06mg/m ³	0.0043	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Exhaust gas discharge outlet for auric and argentic salt production line	No	
			Ammonia gas	3.06mg/m ³	0.22	—					
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										
27	Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	Industrial wastewater	—	—	—	—	Not discharged and internally reused	0	N/A	No	No
		Exhaust gas	Sulphur dioxide	146.99mg/Nm ³	136.26	211	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Desulphurisation tailing gas outlet	No	Emission standard of pollutants for lead and zinc industry (GB25466-2010), the Integrated emission standard of air pollutants (GB16297-1996)
			Nitrogen oxides	42.11mg/Nm ³	41.78	110.65					
			Particulates	8.55mg/Nm ³	8.02	29.32					
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										
28	Neimenggu Golden China Minerals Inc.	Production suspended									

Note: According to the relevant regulations of the state's pollutant discharge permit, general discharge outlets only control the permitted concentration of discharge without verifying the total discharge volume. Environmental protection tax had been fully paid based on the discharge volume of pollutants.

Sustainability *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Implementation of environmental impact assessment and “three simultaneous” regulation in 2023

Number	Name of entity	Name of project	Approval status of environmental impact assessment report			Status of completion and environmental protection acceptance check	Key pollutant discharge unit
			Approval authority	Time of approval	Approval document number		
1	Heilongjiang Duobaoshan Copper Industry Inc.	Tongshan newly-built 110kV substation and transmission line project supporting the Tongshan mining project of Heilongjiang Duobaoshan Copper Industry Inc.	Heihe City Ecology and Environment Bureau	22 March 2023	Hei Shi Huan Shen [2023] No. 5	Under construction	Yes
2	Tibet Julong Copper Co., Ltd.	Julong Copper Mine phase 2 upgrade and expansion project of Tibet Julong Copper Co., Ltd.	Department of Ecology and Environment of Tibet Autonomous Region	29 December 2023	Zang Huan Shen [2023] No. 62	Under construction	Yes
3	Habahe Ashele Copper Co., Ltd.	Sand Mine for construction of Jiama Kuoyitasi V in Kulebai Town	Altay Region Ecology and Environment Bureau	19 October 2023	A Di Huan Han [2023] No. 203	Under construction	Yes
4	Zijinshan Gold and Copper Mine	Shanghang Zijinshan environmental safety comprehensive improvement project	Longyan City Ecology and Environment Bureau	08 June 2023	Long Huan Shen [2023] No. 138	Under construction	Yes
5		Zijinshan Gold and Copper Mine environmental protection treatment system upgrade project	Longyan City Ecology and Environment Bureau	13 January 2022	Long Huan Shen [2022] No. 11	Self-acceptance check completed in January 2023	
6	Zijin Zinc Co., Ltd.	Boiler room upgrade and expansion project	Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture Environmental Protection Bureau	16 March 2023	Ke Huan Ping Han [2023] No. 12	Under construction	Yes
7		New hazardous waste temporary storage room project	Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture Environmental Protection Bureau	17 May 2023	Ke Huan Ping Han [2023] No. 32	Under construction	
8		Comprehensive recycling and utilisation technological upgrade project of low-grade waste rock at the Wulagen Zinc Mine of Zijin Zinc Co., Ltd.	Department of Ecology and Environment of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	24 June 2021	Xin Huan Shen [2021] No. 95	Self-acceptance check completed in October 2023	

Sustainability *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Number	Name of entity	Name of project	Approval status of environmental impact assessment report			Status of completion and environmental protection acceptance check	Key pollutant discharge unit
			Approval authority	Time of approval	Approval document number		
9	Luoning Huatai Mining Development Co., Ltd.	150,000 tonnes mining environmental impact assessment project	Luoyang City Ecology and Environment Bureau Luoning Branch	21 September 2023	Ning Huan Shen [2023] No. 34	Self-acceptance check completed in November 2023	Yes
10	Urad Rear Banner Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Solid waste ecological treatment goaf project of Urad Rear Banner Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Bayannur City Ecology and Environment Bureau	2 December 2022	Ba Huan Shen [2022] No. 36	Self-acceptance check completed in May 2023	Yes
11	Guizhou Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	"Three-in-one" construction project of the comprehensive utilisation project of underground waste rock in Bojitian Gold Mine no. 1	Qianxinan Prefecture Ecology and Environment Bureau	1 November 2021	Zhou Huan He [2021] No. 296	Self-acceptance check completed in April 2023	Yes
12		"Three-in-one" 1,000 tonnes/day gold mine pressurised pre-oxidation technological upgrade project of Guizhou Zijin	Department of Ecology and Environment of Guizhou Province	15 January 2021	Qian Huan Shen [2021] No. 15	Self-acceptance check completed in November 2023	
13	Shanxi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Upgrade and expansion project of the intellectualised processing of Shanxi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Xinzhou City Ecology and Environment Bureau Fanshi Branch	7 December 2021	Fan Huan Shen Pi Han [2021] No. 31	Self-acceptance check completed in July 2023	Yes
14		Upgrade and expansion project of the intellectualised mining of Shanxi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Xinzhou City Administrative Approval Services Management Bureau	6 July 2021	Xin Shen Guan Sheng Tai Han [2021] No. 105	Self-acceptance check completed in December 2023	
15	Luoyang Kunyu Mining Co., Ltd	Technological upgrade project of mineral processing workshop no. 3 (Qiliping processing plant)	Luoning County Environmental Protection Bureau	6 January 2023	Ning Huan Shen [2023] No. 05	Self-acceptance check completed in March 2023	Yes
16		Wulong Gold Mine natural gas boiler construction project	Luoning County Environmental Protection Bureau	8 June 2023	Ning Huan Shen [2023] No. 15	Self-acceptance check completed in December 2023	

Sustainability *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Number	Name of entity	Name of project	Approval status of environmental impact assessment report			Status of completion and environmental protection acceptance check	Key pollutant discharge unit
			Approval authority	Time of approval	Approval document number		
17	Wenshan Malipo Zijin Tungsten Group Co., Ltd	Yaoshan Bay Silica Lead, Zinc and Tungsten Mine	Wenshan Prefecture Ecology and Environment Bureau	12 October 2023	Wen Huan Fu [2023] No. 61	Under construction	Yes
18		Dayutang Tungsten Mine 50,000 tonnes/year underground mining project	Wenshan Prefecture Ecology and Environment Bureau	29 June 2022	Wen Huan Fu [2022] No. 41	Self-acceptance check completed in April 2023	
19	Zijin Gold Co., Ltd.	Zijin Gold Co., Ltd. Sawaya'erdun Gold Mine mining project	Department of Ecology and Environment of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	20 June 2023	Xin Huan Shen [2023] No. 120	Under construction	No
20		Zijin Gold Co., Ltd. Sawaya'erdun Gold Mine ore processing and tailings storage project	Department of Ecology and Environment of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	20 June 2023	Xin Huan Shen [2023] No. 119	Under construction	
21	Hunan Zijin Lithium Co., Ltd.	Environmental impact assessment of lithium polymetallic mine mining and processing project (mining part) in Xiangyuan mining area, Dao County, Hunan Province	Yongzhou City Ecology and Environment Bureau	30 October 2023	Yong Huan Ping [2023] No. 59	Under construction	No
22		Environmental impact assessment of lithium polymetallic mine mining and processing project (ore processing part) in Xiangyuan mining area, Dao County, Hunan Province	Yongzhou City Ecology and Environment Bureau	25 December 2023	Yong Huan Ping [2023] No. 69	Under construction	
23		Xiangyuan tin mine 300,000 tonnes/year mining and processing project	Yongzhou City Ecology and Environment Bureau	2 March 2023	Yong Huan Ping [2023] No. 8	Self-acceptance check completed in September 2023	
24	Heilongjiang Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Heilongjiang Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.'s green upgrade construction project with an annual output of 50,000 tonnes of oleum	Qiqihar City Ecology and Environment Bureau	10 July 2023	Qi Huan Xing Shen [2023] No. 74	Under construction	Yes
25	Fujian Zijin Precious Metals Materials Co., Ltd.	Fujian Zijin Precious Metals Materials Co., Ltd. phase 2 technological upgrade project	Longyan City Ecology and Environment Bureau	29 May 2023	Long Huan Shen [2023] No. 121	Under construction	Yes

Sustainability (continued)

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Number	Name of entity	Name of project	Approval status of environmental impact assessment report			Status of completion and environmental protection acceptance check	Key pollutant discharge unit
			Approval authority	Time of approval	Approval document number		
26	Fujian Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Copper foil surface treatment expansion project for electronic industry	Longyan City Ecology and Environment Bureau	29 November 2023	Long Huan Shen [2023] No. 315	Under construction	Yes
27	Fujian Zijin Mineral Processing Chemicals Co., Ltd.	Sewage treatment technological upgrade project	Longyan City Shanghang County Ecology and Environment Bureau	01 March 2023	2023350823 [000000] No. 48	Self-acceptance check completed in March 2023	Yes
28	Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	Production expansion and capacity enhancement project for 130,000-tonne zinc smelting of Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	Department of Ecology and Environment of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	19 September 2023	Xin Huan Shen [2023] No. 221	Under construction	Yes
29		Comprehensive hazardous waste disposal and zinc sulphate heptahydrate project of Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	Kizilsu Kirgiz Ecology and Environment Bureau	3 March 2022	Ke Huan Ping Han [2022] No. 4	Self-acceptance check completed in March 2023	
30	Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	SCR denitrification project of rare and precious metal plant	Longyan City Shanghang County Ecology and Environment Bureau	28 February 2023	202335082300000047	Self-acceptance check completed in February 2023	Yes
31	Bayannur Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	Zinc flotation slag's zinc separation and briquetting transformation project	Bayannur City Ecology and Environment Bureau, Urad Rear Banner Subbureau	10 October 2022	Wu Hou Huan Shen Biao [2022] No. 15	Self-acceptance check completed in January 2023	Yes
32		Hot-dip galvanised alloy project with an annual output of 50,000 tonnes	Bayannur City Ecology and Environment Bureau, Urad Rear Banner Subbureau	9 December 2021	Wu Hou Huan Shen Biao [2021] No. 12	Self-acceptance check completed in April 2023	
33		Newly built zinc powder warehouse project	Bayannur City Ecology and Environment Bureau, Urad Rear Banner Subbureau	24 November 2021	Wu Hou Huan Shen Biao [2021] No. 10	Self-acceptance check completed in May 2023	

Sustainability *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Number	Name of entity	Name of project	Approval status of environmental impact assessment report			Status of completion and environmental protection acceptance check	Key pollutant discharge unit
			Approval authority	Time of approval	Approval document number		
34	Jilin Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Comprehensive recycling and utilisation project of smelting slag resources of Jilin Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Yanbian Prefecture Ecology and Environment Bureau Hunchun City Branch	26 April 2023	Yan Zhou Huan Shen (Biao) Zi [2023] No. HC004	Under construction	Yes
35		Hazardous waste storage renovation project of Jilin Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Yanbian Prefecture Ecology and Environment Bureau	29 July 2022	Yan Zhou Huan Shen (Biao) Zi [2022] No. HC010	Self-acceptance check completed in May 2023	
36		Warehouse no. 4 project of Jilin Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Yanbian Prefecture Ecology and Environment Bureau Hunchun City Branch	18 October 2021	Yan Zhou Huan Shen [2021] No. HC026	Self-acceptance check completed in August 2023	
37	Fujian Zijin Lithium Materials Technology Co., Ltd.	Lithium iron phosphate anode material construction project of Zijin Lithium	Longyan City Ecology and Environment Bureau	11 September 2023	Long Huan Shen [2023] No. 238	Under construction	No
38		Lithium iron phosphate anode material construction project (110kV substation project) of Zijin Lithium	Longyan City Ecology and Environment Bureau	24 August 2022	Long Huan Shen [2022] No. 220	Self-acceptance check completed in November 2023	

Sustainability (continued)

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Information on pollutant discharge of non-key pollutant discharge units in 2023

Number	Name of entity	Type of pollutant	Major and special pollutant	Concentration of discharge	Total discharge volume for the year (t)	Approved annual discharge volume (t/a)	Way of discharge	Number of discharge outlets	Distribution of discharge outlet	Whether discharge limit was exceeded	Regulatory basis for pollutant discharge
1	Fujian Jinshan High-abrasive Material Co., Ltd.	Exhaust gas	Particulates	4.71mg/m ³	1.3	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	4	Sand cleaning exhaust gas outlet, sand treatment (sand mixing) exhaust gas outlet, outlet for exhaust gas from dissolving and spheroidising exhaust gas outlet	No	Class 2 standards in Schedule 2 of the Integrated emission standard of air pollutants (GB16297-1996), Class 2 standards in Schedule 2 of the Emission standard of air pollutants for industrial kiln and furnace (GB9078-1996)
		Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)								
2	Luoyang Zijin Yinhui Gold Refinery Co., Ltd.	Industrial wastewater	—	—	—	—	Not discharged and internally reused	0	N/A	No	No
		Exhaust gas	Hydrogen chloride	5.66mg/m ³	0.14	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Discharge outlet of purification section	No	Class 2 standards in Schedule 2 of the Integrated emission standard of air pollutants (GB16297-1996)
			Chlorine	1.95mg/m ³	0.044	—					
			Nitrogen oxides	13.08mg/m ³	0.3	—					
		Particulates	5.48mg/m ³	0.063	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Discharge outlet of smelting section	No	Henan Province regional industrial furnace kiln air pollutant emission standards (DB41-1066-2015)	
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category II of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										
3	Guizhou Zijin Gold Refining Co., Ltd.	Wastewater	COD	9.51mg/L	30.24	86.65	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Domestic sewage outlet	No	Class 3 standards of the Integrated wastewater discharge standard (GB8978-1996)
			Ammonia nitrogen	0.83mg/L	3.12	22.2					
			Suspended solids	12.99mg/L	39.6	—					
			Total arsenic	0.012mg/L	0.076	—					
			Cyanide	0.0023mg/L	0.0084	—					
		Exhaust gas	Particulates	1.63mg/m ³	0.43	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Acid mist purification tower outlet	No	The maximum emission concentration limit in Schedule 2 of the Integrated emission standard of air pollutants (GB16297-1996)
			Hydrogen chloride	2.39mg/m ³	0.59	—					
			Nitrogen oxides	8.58mg/m ³	0.22	—					
			Sulphur dioxide	3mg/m ³	0.078	—					
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category II of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										

Sustainability *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Number	Name of entity	Type of pollutant	Major and special pollutant	Concentration of discharge	Total discharge volume for the year (t)	Approved annual discharge volume (t/a)	Way of discharge	Number of discharge outlets	Distribution of discharge outlet	Whether discharge limit was exceeded	Regulatory basis for pollutant discharge
4	Xiamen Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park Co., Ltd.	Industrial wastewater	COD	18.5mg/L	0.0037	0.193	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Discharge outlet of wastewater	No	The maximum limit of Class B standard of Wastewater quality standards for discharge to municipal sewers (GB/T31962-2015)
			Ammonia nitrogen	5.36mg/L	0.0011	0.0193					
		Exhaust gas	Hydrogen chloride	15mg/m ³	0.013	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	2	Exhaust gas outlet of gold separation and acid mist reduction purification tower	No	The maximum limit of Emission standard of air pollutants for Xiamen (DB35/323-2018)
			Chlorine	12.5mg/m ³	0.011	—					
		Particulates	11.78mg/m ³	0.37	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Exhaust gas outlet of melting atomisation tower	No		
		Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)								
5	Shanghai Zijin Jiabo Electronics New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Industrial wastewater	Saponification solution	—	0	—	Not discharged, outsourced treatment	0	N/A	No	No
		Domestic wastewater	pH	6.6-6.8	—	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Master discharge outlet of wastewater	No	Wastewater quality standards for discharge to municipal sewers (GB/T31962-2015)
			SS	68mg/L	0.22	—					
			BOD5	46.1mg/L	0.15	—					
			CODCr	138mg/L	0.44	—					
			NH3-N	0.72mg/L	0.0023	—					
			Total phosphorus	0.12mg/L	0.00038	—					
Animal and vegetable oils	0.06mg/L	0.00019	—								
		Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)								
6	Zijin Mining Group Gold Jewelry Co., Ltd.	Wastewater	COD	82mg/L	0.0062	0.038	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Discharge outlet of jewelry factory	No	Discharge standard of water pollutants for Xiamen (DB35/322-2018)
			Ammonia nitrogen	0.26mg/L	0.0002	0.0038					
		Exhaust gas	Non-methane hydrocarbons	4.68mg/m ³	0.02	0.02	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	2	Discharge outlets of jewelry factory and hallmarking factory	No	Emission standard of air pollutants for Xiamen (DB35/323-2018)
			Hydrogen chloride	0.1mg/m ³	0.0088	0.013					
			Sulphuric acid mist	0.1mg/m ³	0.012	0.0172					
		Fluoride	0.03mg/m ³	0.0006	0.0008						
		Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category II of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)								

Sustainability *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Number	Name of entity	Type of pollutant	Major and special pollutant	Concentration of discharge	Total discharge volume for the year (t)	Approved annual discharge volume (t/a)	Way of discharge	Number of discharge outlets	Distribution of discharge outlet	Whether discharge limit was exceeded	Regulatory basis for pollutant discharge
7	Fuyun Jinshan Mining Co., Ltd.	Industrial wastewater	—	—	—	—	Not discharged and internally reused	0	N/A	No	—
		Exhaust gas	Dust	17.03mg/m ³	0.28	5.54	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Fuyun Jinshan boiler exhaust duct no.1	No	Emission standard of air pollutants for boiler (GB13271-2014)
			Sulphur dioxide	22.66mg/m ³	1.32	5.96					
			Nitrogen oxides	78.67mg/m ³	2.93	13.37					
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										
8	Hunan Zijin Lithium Co., Ltd.	Wastewater	COD	41mg/L	1.762	5.7	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Master discharge outlet of wastewater	No	The maximum limit of water pollutant for newly built enterprises (direct discharge) in Schedule 2 of Emission standards of pollutants for stannum, antimony and mercury industries (GB30770-2014)
			Ammonia nitrogen	0.92mg/L	0.04	0.2					
			Total mercury	0.00013mg/L	0.00002	0.0001					
			Total arsenic	0.0008mg/L	0.00009	0.0001					
			Total cadmium	0.005mg/L	(Below detection limit)	0.0001					
			Hexavalent chromium	0.004 mg/L	(Below detection limit)	0.0064					
			Total lead	0.07 mg/L	(Below detection limit)	0.0003					
		Exhaust gas	Particulates	5.3mg/m ³ -6.3mg/m ³	0.398	—	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Exhaust gas outlet of the crushing process in the processing plant	No	The maximum concentration limits of air pollutant emission for newly built enterprises (mining, processing-crushing, screening) in Schedule 5 of Emission standards of pollutants for stannum, antimony and mercury industries (GB30770-2014)
Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category II of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										

Sustainability *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Number	Name of entity	Type of pollutant	Major and special pollutant	Concentration of discharge	Total discharge volume for the year (t)	Approved annual discharge volume (t/a)	Way of discharge	Number of discharge outlets	Distribution of discharge outlet	Whether discharge limit was exceeded	Regulatory basis for pollutant discharge
9	Fujian Zijin Copper Foil Technology Co., Ltd.	Wastewater	COD	11.95mg/L	0.083	22.267	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Master discharge outlet of wastewater	No	Class 1A standard Schedule 1 of Discharge standard of pollutants for municipal wastewater treatment plant (GB18918-2002)
			Ammonia nitrogen	0.2mg/L	0.0014	2.227					
			pH	8.2	—	—					
			Suspended solids	4mg/L	0.028	—					
			Petroleum	0.06mg/L	0.00042	—					
		Total copper	0.04mg/L	0.00028	0.891						Direct discharge of Discharge standard of water pollutants for electronic industry (GB39731-2020)
		Exhaust gas	Sulphuric acid mist	1.74mg/m ³	0.5	16.002	4	Exhaust gas outlet of copper smelting and foil production	No	Schedule 5 standard of Emission standard of pollutants for electroplating (GB21900-2008)	
			Chromic acid mist	0.009mg/m ³	0.00015	0.009	1	Exhaust gas outlet of acid mist from anti-oxidation treatment for chromic			
			Particulates	20mg/m ³	0.37	6.566	1	Exhaust duct for fume and dust from the copper melting process in the wire drawing section			Class 2 standard in Schedule 2 of Integrated emission standard of air pollutants (GB 16297-1996)
			Sulphur dioxide	3mg/m ³	0.021	0.688	1	Exhaust duct for boiler			Schedule 2 gas boiler of Emission standard of air pollutants for boiler (GB13271-2014)
			Particulates	1mg/m ³	0.0071	6.566					
			Nitrogen oxides	20.5mg/m ³	0.15	3.684					
		Noise	Noise at boundary met the standards of Category III of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)								
10	Fujian Zijin Lithium Materials Technology Co., Ltd.	Wastewater	COD	28.13mg/L	0.28	0.381	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Sewage station discharge outlet (for tank truck transportation)	No	Indirect discharge standard of Discharge standard of water pollutants for electronic industry (GB39731-2020)
			Ammonia nitrogen	0.24mg/L	0.015	0.019					
		Exhaust gas	Non-methane hydrocarbons	5.53mg/m ³	0.8	3.407	Organised discharge after meeting regulatory standards	1	Lithium iron phosphate plant and pilot line	No	Notice in relation to the issuing of comprehensive treatment plan for air pollution from industrial kilns in Fujian Province (Min Environmental Protection Atmosphere [2019] No. 10)
			Sulphur dioxide	26.5mg/m ³	0.34	1.644					
			Nitrogen oxides	40.8mg/m ³	1.58	7.699					
		Particulates	13.5mg/m ³	0.21	—						
Noise	Class 3 standards in Table 1 of the Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB12348-2008)										

Note: According to the relevant regulations of the state's pollutant discharge permit, general discharge outlets only control the permitted concentration of discharge without verifying the total discharge volume. Environmental protection tax had been fully paid based on the discharge volume of pollutant.

Corporate Governance Report

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

The Company is committed to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance practices. Continuous efforts are made to review and enhance the Group's internal control and procedures in light of changes in regulations and developments in best practices.

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company's corporate governance practices are based on the principles and code provisions set out in Appendix C1 Corporate Governance Code (the "CG Code") of the Listing Rules.

As required by provision C.6.3 of the CG Code, an issuer's company secretary should report to the board chairman and/or the chief executive. The Board considers that the joint company secretaries (Hong Kong) reporting to the secretary to the Board is more suitable to meet the management needs of the Group and it enables a unified management of all listing-related matters in Hong Kong and Mainland China.

Save as disclosed above, the Board confirmed that during the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group has adopted and complied with the provisions of the CG Code and has followed most of its recommended best practices with no deviation.

SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY THE DIRECTORS AND SUPERVISORS

The Company has adopted the Model Code as the model code for the trading of securities by the Directors and the Supervisors of the Company. The effective date was 23 December 2003. Having made specific enquiries with all Directors and Supervisors, the Company confirmed that all Directors and Supervisors have complied with the provisions of the Model Code throughout the year ended 31 December 2023.

BOARD COMPOSITION AND PRACTICE

The Board members are jointly responsible to all shareholders for leading and overseeing the operations of the Group so as to ensure the goal of enhancing shareholder value is achieved.

As at the date of this report, the Board comprises 13 Directors, including 6 executive Directors, 1 non-executive Director and 6 independent non-executive Directors. The executive Directors are Mr. Chen Jinghe, Mr. Zou Laichang, Mr. Lin Hongfu, Ms. Lin Hongying, Mr. Xie Xionghui and Mr. Wu Jianhui; the non-executive Director is Mr. Li Jian; and the independent non-executive Directors are Mr. He Fulong, Mr. Mao Jingwen, Mr. Li Changqing, Mr. Suen Man Tak, Mr. Bo Shao Chuan and Ms. Wu Xiaomin. The biographical details of each Director are set out in "Brief Biography of Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management and Company Secretaries" in this report. There are no financial, business, family or other material/relevant relationships among the Board members.

Pursuant to the Listing Rules, every board of directors of a listed issuer must include at least three independent non-executive directors. Furthermore, an issuer must appoint independent non-executive directors representing at least one-third of the Board. The Company currently has six independent non-executive Directors, representing more than one-third of the Board. The professional composition of independent non-executive Directors is: one independent non-executive Director who is an experienced accountant with expertise in accounting and financial management and one independent non-executive Director who is a barrister with expertise in Hong Kong laws.

As at 31 December 2023, all non-executive Directors were appointed from their respective appointment date to 29 December 2025. Details are set out in the Report of the Directors in this report.

Mr. Chen Jinghe is the chairman of the current Board and Mr. Zou Laichang is the president of the Company in the current term. The structure does not deviate from provision C.2.1 of the CG Code.

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Led by the chairman of the Board, the Board is responsible for approving and monitoring the overall development strategies of the Group, approving annual budgets and business plans, approving major investment projects related to the business development of the Group, assessing the performance of the Group, supervising the work of the management and ensuring that the Board acts in the best interests of the Group. The chairman should ensure that the Board operates effectively, discharges its proper duties and holds discussions on various important and proper businesses of the Company in a timely manner. All Directors are entitled to propose any matters which need to be submitted to the Board for discussion in the agenda of a Board meeting. The chairman has delegated the secretary to the Board to draft the agenda of each Board meeting. With the assistance of executive Directors, the secretary to the Board and the company secretaries, the chairman will ensure that all Directors will be provided with sufficient and reliable information in a timely manner to enable them to make necessary analysis based on their business expertise.

As the president of the Company, Mr. Zou Laichang delegates the daily operation management sufficiently. Executive Directors and vice-presidents of the Group are responsible for the daily management of various businesses, including executing resolutions of the Board, and are accountable to the president for the business operations of the Group. The president of the Company is accountable to the Board for the overall operations of the Group.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Company has complied with rules 3.10(1), 3.10(2) and 3.10A of the Listing Rules, which provide that the Company should appoint a sufficient number of independent non-executive Directors and that at least one of them must have appropriate professional qualifications or accounting or related financial management expertise, and the number of independent non-executive Directors should represent at least one-third of the Board. The Company has appointed six independent non-executive Directors, one of them possesses accounting or related financial management expertise. The number of independent non-executive Directors represented at least one-third of the Board throughout the year ended 31 December 2023.

All independent non-executive Directors have submitted annual confirmations of their independence. The Group considers that all independent non-executive Directors have complied with the independence guideline set out in Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules and are considered to be independent pursuant to the provisions of the guideline.

BOARD INDEPENDENCE

All Directors have full and timely access to the information of the Company (including but not limited to financial reports, audit results and other relevant information) and are equipped with necessary professional advice to facilitate their decision-making process. The Board may, in appropriate circumstances, seek independent professional advice at the Company's expenses to assist their deliberations. Board members are also encouraged to seek the views of other stakeholders in appropriate circumstances to ensure that different perspectives are taken into account in the decision-making process. There are formal or informal channels in place to ensure that independent views and opinions are available to the Board.

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Board has reviewed the mechanisms for ensuring independent views and considered that the implementation of the mechanisms was effective.

DIVERSITY POLICY

The board diversity policy of the Company became effective in 2019. When the Company designs the Board composition, it will consider the Board's diversity from a number of aspects, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of service, perspectives and insights to be brought to the Board, skills and experience, and any other factors that the Board may consider relevant and applicable from time to time. All Board appointments will be based on merit, and candidates will be considered against objective criteria, with due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board.

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board has set measurable objectives based on key areas including gender, age, cultural and educational background and professional experience to implement the board diversity policy. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee will review the board diversity policy as appropriate; and review the measurable objectives that the Board has set for implementing the board diversity policy, and the progress towards these objectives, to ensure its continued effectiveness from time to time.

The Board targets to achieve gender diversity on the Board, which shall not be lower than the Listing Rules' requirements. In view of developing a pipeline of potential successors to the Board to achieve gender diversity, the Board is committed to further improving gender diversity as and when suitable Director candidates are identified. Currently, the Board has 11 male members and 2 female members, which meet the Listing Rules' requirements. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is of the view that the Board has the combination of diversity and balance and is suitable for the business of the Group.

The Company implements a diversified employment policy. It provides women with equal employment opportunities, ensures equal pay for male and female employees for equal work, and provides women with gender-appropriate physical and mental health facilities and career development plans. However, the mining industry has traditionally been perceived as male-dominated, and the participation of women is relatively low, making the achievement of a higher level of gender diversity more challenging. As at 31 December 2023, the proportion of female employees of the Company was 14.92%.

For further details on how the Company achieves gender diversity, please refer to the Company's 2023 Environmental, Social and Governance Report.

ZIJIN CULTURE AND PHILOSOPHY SYSTEM

(I) Central layer of Zijin culture

The Company has set "mining for a better society" as the purpose, "providing the materials that improve standards of living in a low carbon future" as the mission, "to become a globally respected producer of green metals" as the vision, "to be a green, high-tech, leading global mining company" as the goal, "to deliver long-term value for common development" as the values, and "perseverance, entrepreneurship, innovation" as the enterprise spirit.

(II) Strength layer of Zijin culture

The Company has set the innovation philosophy of "innovation is a company's core competitiveness; innovation is about appropriately applying scientific principles in objective reality; the best innovation is the one that suits you the most; innovation is a process of constantly reinventing oneself" as the driving force; the Company and employee credo of "integrity, diligence, system and fraternity" as the cohesion; the global competitiveness of "synergy from a system for responsible ESG management; management expertise underpinned by the 'five-stage life-of-mine project management procedure by in-house capabilities', and deep cultural integration and effective team execution" as the sustainability; and "putting value creators first" as people approach to develop the Company's organisational strength.

(III) Outside layer of Zijin culture

The cultural brand of the Company is the "Gold Mine Culture", which reveals "the pioneering cultural character, innovative cultural features, persistent cultural spirit, and virtuous cultural sentiment".

ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY

A high-standard business ethics management system is an important pillar of ours to ensure we operate with integrity. The Company is committed to upholding professionalism, honesty and integrity in all business dealings and relationships and conducting business in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations and the highest levels of business ethics. It always aims to create a fair, transparent and honest working and operating environment and prohibit all activities that could tarnish the integrity and reputation of the Company. It values and continuously fosters a culture of integrity, takes a firm stance against any form of corruption, and is committed to creating a healthy business environment that is clean and friendly.

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

WHISTLE-BLOWING POLICY

We encourage all stakeholders to report truthfully any possible violations of business ethics management. To ensure that stakeholders' petitions are promptly and effectively dealt with, the Company has set up a grievance and whistle-blowing mechanism for stakeholders. We have issued the Policy Statement on Whistle-blowing Management and formulated the Measures for the Management of Whistle-blowing to regulate whistle-blowing work.

Protecting whistle-blowers' rights and interests is of importance in our anti-corruption work. In order to gain the trust of whistle-blowers and increase their willingness to report, we encourage anonymous reporting, and at the same time, we receive and accept whistle-blowing reports and complaints through dedicated personnel, at dedicated locations, on dedicated telephone number and mailboxes or through third parties. We register every report individually and take strict measures, such as encrypting, proper storage and implementing strict control on the number of people with access to the information, to keep the information confidential. At the same time, we have established recusal mechanism, any personnel who is a properly interested person with the whistle-blower or who has connection with the information reported must take the initiative to recuse themselves. We take serious actions against anyone who takes threatening or retaliatory actions. Depending on the actual situation, we may resort to disciplinary actions, dismissal, or even transfer the case to judicial authorities to pursue civil and criminal responsibilities.

INFORMATION ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company is wholly listed in Shanghai and Hong Kong. The Company regards legal compliance as the cornerstone for sustainable development, and follows the laws and regulations of the localities of the projects including the relevant requirements of the Company Law of the PRC, the Securities Law of the PRC, Code of Corporate Governance for Listed Companies of the CSRC, Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on Shanghai Stock Exchange, Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and so on. The Company raises the level of governance with global vision. It respects international standards and industry best practices, including the Responsible Gold Mining Principles, deeply integrates the ESG governance idea with the corporation's actual situation, and builds a governance model which follows international standards with Zijin characteristics. The ownership of the Company is separated from its operation. The shareholder's general meeting, the Board, the Supervisory Committee and the management bear their own responsibilities, work with the shared goals, highly cooperate and supplement with each other, generating positive synergy among direction setting, decision-making, supervision and implementation.

Shareholders and shareholders' general meeting

The Company strictly adheres to the laws and regulations of both jurisdictions, international ESG standards, articles of association of the Company and the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Shareholders' General Meeting to regulate the convening, holding and voting procedures of the shareholders' general meetings. This ensures the rights and interests of minority shareholders are effectively protected, all investors are treated equally and allowed to fully exercise their rights. Lawyers are appointed to attend the shareholders' general meetings and issue legal opinions on the convening and voting procedures, fully respecting and safeguarding the lawful rights and interests of all shareholders.

Directors and the Board of Directors

The Company elects Director candidates in compliance with the laws and regulations, and the number and composition of the Board of Directors meet the requirements of the laws and regulations. During the reporting period, the Board of Directors of the Company consisted of 13 members. Each director attended the Board meetings conscientiously, reviewed various proposals seriously and discharged their duties diligently.

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

The Company revised the Rules on Work for Independent Directors, the Implementation Policy for the Audit and Internal Control Committee of the Board of Directors and the Policy for the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors to strengthen the role and function of independent Directors. The Company currently has 6 independent Directors and 1 non-executive Director, which is higher than the one-third ratio requirement stipulated in the Rules for the Independent Directors of Listed Companies. The 6 independent Directors have professional backgrounds covering various fields such as mining, accounting, law, investment and management, and they are experts in their respective fields. They are able to fully discharge their duties, safeguard the interests of the Company as a whole and the interests of minority shareholders, and express independent opinions on important and significant matters. One convener of independent Directors, i.e., the chief independent Director, has been appointed. Mechanisms such as closed-door meetings between independent Directors and the accounting firm on annual audit, closed-door meetings with the chairman of the Board and closed-door meetings for specialised committees have been established to ensure that independent Directors can fully discharge their duties. During the reporting period, independent Directors and non-executive Director conducted on-site research on several subsidiaries of the Company in China and overseas, and provided in-depth guidance on compliance of the enterprises and the commencement of production and operation. The Company's excellent practical experience in the independent Director system has been recognised by the industry. Furthermore, these practices have served as a pioneering example for the revision of relevant industry laws and regulations. The Company was invited to share its experience at the "seminar on the interpretation of the reform of the independent director system" held by the China Association for Public Companies.

There are two female Directors on the Company's Board of Directors, accounting for 15.4% of the total. Among which, there is one female executive Director and one female independent non-executive Director. There is also one female Supervisor (who is serving as an external Supervisor), accounting for 20% of the total. The diversity of the members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Committee provides diverse perspectives and values for the formulation of corporate strategic plans and decision-making on major issues, and can fully consider the best interests of stakeholders.

The specialised committees under the Board include: the Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee, the Execution and Investment Committee, the Audit and Internal Control Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The decision-making mechanism is well-established. Among them, the Audit and Internal Control Committee is entirely composed of independent non-executive Directors, and the Nomination and Remuneration comprises a majority independent non-executive Directors, and the chief officers of such two committees are held by independent non-executive Directors.

Supervisors and the Supervisory Committee

The Supervisors of the Company are elected in compliance with the laws and regulations. The number of members and composition of the Supervisory Committee meet the requirements of the laws and regulations. During the reporting period, the Supervisory Committee consisted of five Supervisors, including two Supervisors representing workers and staff who are elected at the meeting of the representatives of workers and staff. Each Supervisor earnestly attended the meetings of the Supervisory Committee, conscientiously discharged their duties, supervised and expressed opinions on major issues, financial conditions, etc., of the Company. The Company has developed a "five-in-one" supervisory mechanism with Zijin characteristics. Under the Supervisory Committee, there is a Supervision and Audit Office which is a permanent institution responsible for supervising the legal compliance in the Company's day-to-day operation, regulating financial operations, etc.

Information on disclosure and transparency

The Company fulfils its information disclosure obligations in compliance with laws and regulations, and discloses the Company's information truthfully, accurately and timely, ensuring that all shareholders of the Company have fair access to relevant information of the Company. The Company actively adapts to international practices and disclosure standards of different securities markets. For matters of concern to investors that have not yet reached the disclosure thresholds, the Company addresses the concerns through voluntary disclosure, news or other means proactively. The Company registers and files insiders and insider information on major issues in compliance with laws and regulations. There were no situations of abnormal fluctuations in stock prices due to insider information leakage. The Company has effectively maintained the fairness, impartiality and openness of its information disclosure and protected the rights and interests of shareholders, investors and third parties.

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Investor relations management

The Company fulfils its information disclosure obligations in compliance with laws and regulations, ensuring that all shareholders and investors of the Company have equal access to information. In daily operations, the Company strengthens investor communication through various forms such as telephone, email, internet and face-to-face communication, promptly responds to investors' concerns and fully secures the right to know of all shareholders and investors. The Company holds regular and non-periodic results briefings and invites professionals such as independent Directors to participate in the results briefings. The annual report results briefings have been awarded as exemplary practices among listed companies multiple times in a row.

Performance evaluation and incentives

During the reporting period, the Company revised the remuneration and assessment system for the Directors, the Supervisors and senior management, further linking ESG performance and operating performance indicators with the remuneration of senior management. The Company adheres to the principle of value creators first and promotes the share option incentive scheme for senior management and the employee stock ownership scheme to boost market expectations and deeply bind stakeholders such as shareholders, investors, management, employees, the enterprise and other stakeholders.

Stakeholders

The Company fully respects and safeguards the legitimate rights and interests of stakeholders, and is committed to upholding a professional, honest and upright attitude in all economic activities, conducting business in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and commercial ethics standards and promoting the sustainable and healthy development of the Company. Based on internationally recognised values and relevant laws and regulations, the Company has issued the Corporate Code of Conduct, the Policy Statement on Business Ethics Management and the Policy Statement on Whistleblowing Management, clarifying the Company's stance on business ethics, creating a clean and honest corporate culture, strictly resisting any corrupt conducts that have an adverse impact on the Company's integrity and reputation, and protecting the realisation of stakeholders' interests.

Details of the shareholders' general meetings

Session of meeting	Convening date	Index of the designated website publishing the resolutions	Date of publishing the resolutions	Resolutions of the meetings
2022 annual general meeting, the first A Shareholders' class meeting in 2023 and the first H Shareholders' class meeting in 2023	25 May 2023	www.hkexnews.hk	25 May 2023	For details, please refer to the Resolutions Passed at the 2022 Annual General Meeting, the First A Shareholders' Class Meeting in 2023 and the First H Shareholders' Class Meeting in 2023 of the Company disclosed on the HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk) dated 25 May 2023
The first extraordinary general meeting in 2023, the second A Shareholders' class meeting in 2023 and the second H Shareholders' class meeting in 2023	8 December 2023	www.hkexnews.hk	8 December 2023	For details, please refer to the Resolutions Passed at the First Extraordinary General Meeting in 2023, the Second A Shareholders' Class Meeting in 2023 and the Second H Shareholders' Class Meeting in 2023 of the Company disclosed on the HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk) dated 8 December 2023

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Directors' meeting convened during the reporting period

Session of the meeting	Convention date	Resolutions of the meeting
The first extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	6 January 2023	For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The second extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	13 January 2023	For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The third extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	29 January 2023	For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The fourth extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	30 January 2023	For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The fifth extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	17 February 2023	For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The sixth extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	5 March 2023	The matters regarding the Board resolution(s) did not meet the disclosure threshold. The Company completed filing at the Shanghai Stock Exchange
The second meeting of the eighth term of the Board	24 March 2023	For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The seventh extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	24 April 2023	Only one proposal was considered at this meeting. For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The third meeting of the eighth term of the Board	27 April 2023	Only one proposal was considered at this meeting. For details, please refer to the Company's First Quarterly Report 2023 disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The eighth extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	27 April 2023	The matters regarding the Board resolution(s) did not meet the disclosure threshold. The Company completed filing at the Shanghai Stock Exchange
The ninth extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	26 May 2023	For details, please refer to the Company's Board of Directors Resolutions announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The tenth extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	28 June 2023	For details, please refer to the Company's Board of Directors Resolutions announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The eleventh extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	10 July 2023	For details, please refer to the Company's Board of Directors Resolutions announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The twelfth extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	21 August 2023	Only one proposal was considered at this meeting. For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The fourth meeting of the eighth term of the Board	25 August 2023	For details, please refer to the Company's Board of Directors Resolutions announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The thirteenth extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	19 October 2023	Only one proposal was considered at this meeting. For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The fourteenth extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	23 October 2023	Only one proposal was considered at this meeting. For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Session of the meeting	Convention date	Resolutions of the meeting
The fifth meeting of the eighth term of the Board	27 October 2023	For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The fifteenth extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	30 October 2023	The matters regarding the Board resolution(s) did not meet the disclosure threshold. The Company completed filing at the Shanghai Stock Exchange.
The sixteenth extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	14 November 2023	For details, please refer to the Company's Board of Directors Resolutions announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The seventeenth extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	8 December 2023	For details, please refer to the Company's Board of Directors Resolutions announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The eighteenth extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	21 December 2023	Only one proposal was considered at this meeting. For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)
The nineteenth extraordinary meeting of the eighth term of the Board in 2023	25 December 2023	For details, please refer to the Company's Board of Directors Resolutions announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk)

DISCHARGE OF DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

The attendance of Directors at the Board meetings and shareholders' general meetings

Name of Director	Independent Director	Number of Board meetings ought to be attended this year	Attendance of Board meetings				Attendance of shareholders' general meetings	
			Attended in person	Attended via telecommunication	Attended by proxy	Absent	Not attending in person for 2 consecutive meetings	Number of shareholders' general meetings attended
Chen Jinghe	No	23	15	8	0	0	No	2
Zou Laichang	No	23	14	8	1	0	No	2
Lin Hongfu	No	23	14	8	1	0	No	2
Lin Hongying	No	23	15	8	0	0	No	2
Xie Xionghui	No	23	12	8	3	0	No	2
Wu Jianhui	No	23	15	8	0	0	No	2
Li Jian	No	23	13	8	2	0	No	2
He Fulong	Yes	23	14	8	1	0	No	2
Mao Jingwen	Yes	23	9	8	6	0	No	2
Li Changqing	Yes	23	12	8	3	0	No	2
Suen Man Tak	Yes	23	15	8	0	0	No	2
Bo Shao Chuan	Yes	23	14	8	1	0	No	2
Wu Xiaomin	Yes	23	15	8	0	0	No	2

Number of Board meetings held in 2023

In which, number of physical meetings	15
number of meetings via telecommunication	8
number of physical meetings combined with telecommunication	0

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

SPECIALISED COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Members of specialised committees of the Board

Specialised committees of the Board	Name of members
Audit and Internal Control Committee	Li Changqing, Wu Xiaomin, He Fulong, Bo Shao Chuan, Suen Man Tak
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	He Fulong, Suen Man Tak, Bo Shao Chuan, Li Jian, Chen Jinghe
Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee	Chen Jinghe, Zou Laichang, Lin Hongfu, Mao Jingwen, He Fulong, Bo Shao Chuan, Li Jian, Xie Xionghui, Wu Jianhui
Execution and Investment Committee	Chen Jinghe, Zou Laichang, Lin Hongfu, Lin Hongying, Xie Xionghui, Wu Jianhui

MEETINGS CONVENED BY THE COMMITTEES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

1. The Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee convened 1 meeting

Convention date	Meeting	Significant opinions and suggestions
28–29 January	Strategic development retreat meeting of the eighth term of the Board	Determined the Company's development direction, strategy, goals, tasks and important initiatives for the period 2023–2030; the Group announced guiding documents such as the Outline of Three-Year (2023–2025) Plan and Development Goals for 2030, the Guiding Opinion on the Work for Three Years (2023–2025), the Action Programme on Climate Change and the Amendment Plan to the Zijin Culture and Philosophy System

The attendance of Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee Meetings

Name of Director	Number of committee meeting	Attendance	
		Attended	Absent
Chen Jinghe <i>(Chairman) (Chief officer)</i>	1	1	0
Zou Laichang <i>(Vice-chairman and president) (Deputy officer)</i>	1	1	0
Lin Hongfu	1	1	0
Mao Jingwen	1	1	0
He Fulong	1	1	0
Bo Shao Chuan	1	1	0
Li Jian	1	1	0
Xie Xionghui	1	1	0
Wu Jianhui	1	1	0

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

2. The Execution and Investment Committee convened 16 meetings

Convention date	Meeting	Significant opinions and suggestions
17 February	The second meeting of the eighth term	In accordance with the Board's requirements regarding the management on strategies, investment and significant matters, the Execution and Investment Committee conducted review or research and formulated decisions or guiding opinions regarding the Company's important regulation amendments (formulation), external investment, project construction or technological upgrade, disposals of assets, disposals of equity interests or mining permits, deregistration of subsidiaries and other important production and operation matters, reported the same to the Board according to the authority stated in the rules or formulated the matters into resolutions and submitted to the Board for consideration in a timely manner
7 March	The third meeting of the eighth term	
27 April	The fourth meeting of the eighth term	
27 May	The fifth meeting of the eighth term	
30 June	The sixth meeting of the eighth term	
13 July	The seventh meeting of the eighth term	
20 July	The eighth meeting of the eighth term	
7 August	The ninth meeting of the eighth term	
18 August	The tenth meeting of the eighth term	
25 August	The eleventh meeting of the eighth term	
28 September	The twelfth meeting of the eighth term	
30 October	The thirteenth meeting of the eighth term	
23 November	The fourteenth meeting of the eighth term	
30 November	The fifteenth meeting of the eighth term	
19 December	The sixteenth meeting of the eighth term	
29 December	The seventeenth meeting of the eighth term	

3. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee convened 2 meetings

Convention date	Meeting	Significant opinions and suggestions
22 March	The second meeting of the eighth term of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee	The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board reviewed the proposal for the remuneration of the executive Directors, chairman of the Supervisory Committee and senior management of the Company based on the operating results for the year 2022, and submitted the proposal to the Board and shareholders' general meeting for consideration
14 November	The third meeting of the eighth term of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee	

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

4. The Audit and Internal Control Committee convened 7 meetings

Convention date	Meeting	Significant opinions and suggestions
1 March	The second communication meeting for the audit of 2022 annual report	The Audit and Internal Control Committee of the Board received reports from the Company's management regarding the Company's production and operating status, investing and financing activities and other significant events, communicated with the audit firm for the annual audit matters, supervised and evaluated the work of the audit institution, reviewed and provided review opinion for the Company's annual report, interim report and quarterly reports; enhanced its knowledge of the Company's business by participating in the operation analysis meetings of the subsidiaries and conducting research of the subsidiaries. It also provided guidance on the Company's internal audit, internal control management, etc.
22 March	The third communication meeting for the audit of 2022 annual report	
26 April	Review meeting for first quarterly report 2023	
25 May	The fourth meeting in 2023	
24 August	The fifth meeting in 2023	
26 October	The sixth meeting in 2023	
12 December	The seventh meeting in 2023	

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONS

The Board is responsible for formulating the policies for the corporate governance of the Company and performing the corporate governance duties as below:

- (i) To formulate and review the Group's policies and practices on corporate governance and make recommendations;
- (ii) To review and monitor the training and continuous professional development of the Directors and senior management;
- (iii) To review and monitor the Group's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- (iv) To develop, review and monitor the code of conduct and compliance manual (if any) applicable to the employees of the Group and the Directors; and
- (v) To review the Group's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure requirements in the corporate governance report.

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Directors have been informed of the requirements under provision C.1.4 of the CG Code regarding continuous professional development. For the year ended 31 December 2023, all the Directors studied the training materials in relation to the Listing Rules provided by the Company to develop and refresh the Directors' knowledge and skills as directors of companies listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

Summary of continuous professional development undertaken by each Director for the year ended 31 December 2023 is as follows:

	Laws, regulations and corporate governance	Business of the Group	Role and function of Directors
Executive Directors:			
Chen Jinghe	✓	✓	✓
Zou Laichang	✓	✓	✓
Lin Hongfu	✓	✓	✓
Lin Hongying	✓	✓	✓
Xie Xionghui	✓	✓	✓
Wu Jianhui	✓	✓	✓
Non-executive Director:			
Li Jian	✓	✓	✓
Independent non-executive Directors:			
He Fulong	✓	✓	✓
Mao Jingwen	✓	✓	✓
Li Changqing	✓	✓	✓
Suen Man Tak	✓	✓	✓
Bo Shao Chuan	✓	✓	✓
Wu Xiaomin	✓	✓	✓

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS

The Board established the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. It comprises independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. He Fulong, Mr. Suen Man Tak, Mr. Bo Shao Chuan, non-executive Director, Mr. Li Jian, and the chairman of the Board, Mr. Chen Jinghe. The chief officer of the committee is Mr. He Fulong. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee also comprises various working group members. The Policy for the Nomination and Remuneration Committee would be amended pursuant to the amendments to the CG Code. The Policy and the terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee are available on the website of the Company.

The major responsibilities of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee during the year were:

- To regularly review structure, size and composition (including skills, knowledge and experiences) of the Board, and make recommendations to the Board regarding any proposed changes;
- To identify qualified person to take up the position of Director, select and nominate candidates or provide suggestions to the Board;
- To assess the independence of the independent non-executive Directors;
- To make recommendations on appointment, re-appointment and succession planning for the Directors (in particular the chairman and president) to the Board;

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

- To formulate the remuneration plan (including reviewing and/or approving matters relating to share schemes) as well as reward and penalty plan for the Directors and senior management;
- To appraise and evaluate the discharge of duties of the Directors and senior management; and
- To ensure that no Director or any of their associates is involved in deciding that Director's own remuneration.

For the nomination procedure of the Directors, please refer to the Policy for the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of the Company.

PROCEDURE AND BASIS FOR DETERMINATION OF REMUNERATION

Pursuant to the articles of association of the Company, the remuneration plan and the reward and penalty plan for the Directors, Supervisors and senior management shall be proposed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Remuneration of executive Directors and the chairman of the Supervisory Committee shall be considered and approved in a shareholders' general meeting. Remuneration of senior management shall be considered and approved by the Board. Determination of the remuneration of the Directors, Supervisors and senior management shall be based on external business environment and the operating results, safety and environmental protection, development and performance of the ESG system, sustainable development and other aspects of the Company and resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting/Board meeting.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is delegated by the Board to make recommendation on the specific remuneration packages for all executive Directors and senior management, including non-monetary benefits, pensions and compensation (including compensation for loss or termination of office or appointment), and make recommendation to the Board on the remuneration of non-executive Directors. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall consider the factors including the remuneration packages of comparable companies, time commitment and responsibilities and employment conditions elsewhere in the Group, whether to adopt performance-based remuneration plan, etc.

THE ATTENDANCE OF NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Name of Director	Number of committee meetings	Attended	Absent
He Fulong <i>(Chief officer)</i>	2	2	2
Suen Man Tak	2	2	2
Bo Shao Chuan	2	1	1
Li Jian	2	2	2
Chen Jinghe <i>(Chairman)</i>	2	2	2

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Remuneration of current Directors, Supervisors and senior management

Name	Position	Total pre-tax remuneration received from the Company during the reporting period (RMB million)	Whether remuneration was received from connected persons of the Company
Chen Jinghe	Chairman	8.0492	No
Zou Laichang	Vice-chairman and president	8.0397	No
Lin Hongfu	Executive Director and standing vice-president	5.8691	No
Lin Hongying	Executive Director and vice-president	5.7198	No
Xie Xionghui	Executive Director and vice-president	5.5261	No
Wu Jianhui	Executive Director and vice-president	5.4497	No
Li Jian	Non-executive Director	0	Yes
He Fulong	Independent non-executive Director	0.24	No
Mao Jingwen	Independent non-executive Director	0.2	No
Li Changqing	Independent non-executive Director	0.2	No
Suen Man Tak	Independent non-executive Director	0.24	No
Bo Shao Chuan	Independent non-executive Director	0.24	No
Wu Xiaomin	Independent non-executive Director	0.2	No
Lin Shuiqing	Chairman of the Supervisory Committee	5.6227	No
Cao Sanxing	Supervisor representing workers and staff	0.15	No
Qiu Shujin	Supervisor	0.12	No
Liu Wenhong	Supervisor representing workers and staff	0.12	No
Lin Yan	External Supervisor	0.15	No
Shen Shaoyang	Vice-president	5.0848	No
Long Yi	Vice-president	4.7797	No
Que Chaoyang	Vice-president and chief engineer	4.8098	No
Wu Honghui	Chief financial officer	4.922	No
Zheng Youcheng	Secretary to the Board	4.8762	No
Wang Chun	Vice-president	1.9885	No
Liao Yuanhang	Vice-president	1.961	No
Total		74.5581	/

Notes:

1. According to the Individual Income Tax Law of the PRC, the total amount of pre-tax remuneration received from the Company is subject to a super-progressive tax rate ranging from 3% to 45%. As stipulated, the portion of the annual taxable income exceeding RMB960,000 is subject to a 45% individual income tax rate.
2. Non-executive Director, independent non-executive Directors and Supervisors (excluding the chairman of the Supervisory Committee) receive allowances.

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

MATERIAL MATTERS RELATING TO THE REVIEW OF THE GRANT OF SHARE OPTIONS IN 2023 BY THE NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

When reviewing the Company's grant of share options in 2023, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee took into consideration the Company's past performance, as well as the past working performance and contributions made to the Company by the participants of the share option incentive scheme for 2023.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee was of the view that the grant aligned with the purposes of the share option incentive scheme for 2023. The grant was conducive to further optimising the Company's corporate governance structure, improving the Company's assessment and incentive system, aligning the interests of the shareholders, the Company and the employees, mobilising the enthusiasm of the Company's core management team and key personnel in core businesses, and forming a long-term mechanism to incentivise employees, which can achieve long-term stability of the Company's talent team and business operations.

REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Decision-making procedures for the remuneration of the Directors, Supervisors and senior management	The proposal in relation to remuneration and allowances of the Company's Directors, Supervisors and senior management was approved at the shareholders' general meeting and the Board meeting, respectively. The annual performance and remuneration assessment plan was proposed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board was responsible for the detailed implementation after the plan was considered and approved by the Board.
Whether the Directors abstain from discussing their own remuneration at Board meetings	Yes
Details of the recommendations made by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee or the independent Directors' special meeting on the remuneration of the Directors, Supervisors and senior management	The remuneration of the Directors, Supervisors and senior management for the year 2023 is in line with the Company's current operating and management situation and the Company's operating results, and does not prejudice the interests of the Company and its shareholders.
Basis for determining the remuneration of the Directors, Supervisors and senior management	The remuneration proposal of the Directors, Supervisors and senior management of the eighth term was considered and approved at the Company's first extraordinary general meeting in 2022 and the first meeting of the eighth term of the Board held on 30 December 2022, respectively. At the first extraordinary general meeting in 2023 held on 8 December 2023, adjustments were made to the allowances of the independent Directors, non-executive Director and external Supervisor of the eighth term. The remuneration of the Directors, Supervisors and senior management of the eighth term of the Company are determined based on the remuneration systems considered and approved above.
Details of the actual payment of the remuneration of the Directors, Supervisors and senior management	Please refer to the section headed "Remuneration of current Directors, Supervisors and senior management".
Total actual remuneration received by all Directors, Supervisors and senior management as at the end of the reporting period	Please refer to the section headed "Remuneration of current Directors, Supervisors and senior management". During the reporting period, the Directors, Supervisors and senior management of the Company also received incentive salaries accrued in the previous years, the payment of which was deferred to 2023 after the consideration and approval at the shareholders' general meeting.

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

ANNUAL REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Details of the remuneration of the Directors and Supervisors of the Company are set out in Note XVI.2 to the financial statements.

In the year 2023, there was no arrangement under which a Director or a Supervisor waived or agreed to waive any emoluments.

In the year 2023, the details of the remuneration payable to members of senior management disclosed by band are as follows:

RMB1,000,001 — RMB2,000,000	2
RMB2,000,001 — RMB3,000,000	0
RMB3,000,001 — RMB4,000,000	0
RMB4,000,001 — RMB5,000,000	4
RMB5,000,001 — RMB6,000,000	1

AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the audit fee charged by the auditor of the Company was RMB11,350,000. In addition, members of the auditor's network provided consultation services to the Company in 2023. Details of the charges are as follows: HKD321,701 for providing taxation services to the Group's subsidiaries incorporated in Hong Kong, RMB2,052,582 for providing tax consultation to the Group's overseas subsidiaries, and RMB1,080,000 for providing financial and tax due diligence to the Group.

AUDIT AND INTERNAL CONTROL COMMITTEE

The Audit and Internal Control Committee comprises independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Li Changqing, Ms. Wu Xiaomin, Mr. He Fulong, Mr. Suen Man Tak and Mr. Bo Shao Chuan. The chief officer of the committee is Mr. Li Changqing and the deputy officer is Ms. Wu Xiaomin.

THE ATTENDANCE OF AUDIT AND INTERNAL CONTROL COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Name of Director	Number of committee meetings	Attended	Absent
Li Changqing (<i>Chief officer</i>)	7	7	0
Wu Xiaomin (<i>Deputy officer</i>)	7	7	0
He Fulong	7	7	0
Bo Shao Chuan	7	7	0
Suen Man Tak	7	7	0

The Board considers that members of the Audit and Internal Control Committee have sufficient professional knowledge and experience in accounting and financial management to enable them to discharge their duties.

The terms of reference of the Audit and Internal Control Committee are available on the website of the Company.

The major responsibilities of the Audit and Internal Control Committee during the year were:

- To propose hiring or changing of the external audit institution;
- To oversee the Company's internal audit system and its implementation;

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

- To review the Company's financial information and its disclosures (including annual report, interim report, quarterly reports and any feasible financial review);
- To oversee the risk management and internal control systems, the effectiveness of the Company's internal audit function, and its other duties under the CG Code; and
- To audit and review the Company's financial reporting, risk management and internal control systems and to audit material connected transactions.

The Audit and Internal Control Committee has held meetings on a regular basis since its establishment and convened 7 meetings during the reporting period.

In the meetings held in March 2023, the committee reviewed the work report prepared by the Supervisory and Audit Office of the Group and reviewed the auditor's report and connected transactions of the Group for the year 2022, and also submitted its concluding opinions on relevant connected transactions and the audit to the Board.

In the meeting held in April 2023, the committee reviewed the first quarterly report of the Group for the year 2023 and submitted its concluding opinion on the audit to the Board.

In the meeting held in August 2023, the committee reviewed the interim report for the year 2023 and connected transactions of the Group, and reviewed the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems and submitted its concluding opinions on the audit to the Board.

In the meeting held in October 2023, the committee reviewed the third quarterly report of the Group for the year 2023 and submitted its concluding opinions on the audit to the Board.

The Audit and Internal Control Committee communicated with the auditor for the key focusing issues before the auditor started the audit field work for the year 2023, during the audit process and after the first draft of auditor's report was issued respectively. The Audit and Internal Control Committee convened a meeting on 21 March 2024, at which it considered and approved the 2023 annual report of the Company and was of the view that: there is no material omission in the 2023 annual financial report issued by Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP, it fairly presented the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and the production and operating results of 2023 in all material aspects, and the committee agreed to submit the aforementioned documents to the Board for consideration.

THE ATTENDANCE OF EXECUTION AND INVESTMENT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Name of Director	Number of committee meetings	Attended	Absent
Chen Jinghe <i>(Chairman) (Chief officer)</i>	16	16	0
Zou Laichang <i>(Vice-chairman and president) (Deputy officer)</i>	16	16	0
Lin Hongfu	16	16	0
Lin Hongying	16	16	0
Xie Xionghui	16	16	0
Wu Jianhui	16	16	0

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF FINANCIAL REPORTS

All Directors of the Group have acknowledged their relevant responsibilities for preparing the financial reports of the Group. The Directors ensure that the preparation of financial reports of the Group is in compliance with relevant laws, regulations and applicable accounting standards and financial reports of the Group are issued in a timely manner.

The responsibility statement made by the auditor of the Company in respect of financial reports of the Group is set out in the auditor's report.

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

COMPANY SECRETARIES

Ms. Zhang Yan and Mr. Ho Kin Wai are the joint company secretaries (Hong Kong). Their brief biographical details are set out in the section headed “Brief Biography of Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management and Company Secretaries” in this report. Both Ms. Zhang Yan and Mr. Ho Kin Wai took no less than 15 hours of relevant professional training for the year ended 31 December 2023 as required by the Listing Rules.

SHAREHOLDING INTERESTS OF SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Details of shareholding interests and short positions of the Directors, Supervisors and chief executive of the Company are set out in “Disclosure of Interests and Short Positions of the Directors, Supervisors and Chief Executive” in the Report of the Directors in this report.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

During the reporting period, no amendment was made to the articles of association of the Company. The latest version of the articles of association of the Company is available on the websites of the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

The articles of association of the Company has stipulated the rights and obligations of all shareholders.

Shareholders individually or jointly holding 10% or more of the issued shares with voting rights of the Company can demand in writing to convene an extraordinary general meeting. The written request shall be delivered to the Securities Department of the Company. The address is 41/F., Tower B, Zhonghang Zijin Plaza, No. 1811 Huandao Road East, Siming District, Xiamen City, Fujian Province, the People's Republic of China.

When the Company convenes an annual general meeting, it shall send out a notice 20 clear business days before such meeting is held; when the Company convenes an extraordinary general meeting, it shall send out a notice 10 clear business days or 15 days (whichever is longer) before such meeting is held; when the Company plans to hold a class meeting, a notice shall be issued with respect to the notice period of convening an extraordinary general meeting, to inform all shareholders recorded in the shareholders' register of the matters to be discussed and the date and venue of the meeting.

Shareholders, solely or jointly, holding more than 3% of the total shares carrying voting rights of the Company may, on or before 10 days prior to the holding of a shareholders' general meeting, submit to the convener in writing proposed resolutions. The Company shall include the matters in the proposed resolutions that are within the scope of the terms of reference of the shareholders' general meeting in the agenda of the meeting.

The Board shall provide explanations and reasons in a shareholders' general meeting if it decides not to include the shareholders' general meeting proposals in the agenda of such meeting. It shall also publish the contents of the proposals and the Board's explanations together with resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting following the conclusion of the shareholders' general meeting.

Voting in a shareholders' general meeting is by way of poll.

The Group communicates with shareholders through the publication of annual reports, interim reports, quarterly reports, newspaper and electronic announcements. All communications with shareholders are also available on the website of the Company, www.zjky.cn.

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

INQUIRY TO THE BOARD

Shareholders can contact the Securities Department of the Company for any inquiry to the Board. The address is 41/F., Tower B, Zhonghang Zijin Plaza, No. 1811 Huandao Road East, Siming District, Xiamen City, Fujian Province, the People's Republic of China. The telephone number is (86)592-2933653.

RISKS IN THE COMPANY IDENTIFIED BY THE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

During the reporting period, the Supervisory Committee had no disagreement on the supervised matters.

OPERATION, PERSONNEL, ASSETS, ORGANISATIONS, FINANCE, ETC. WHICH THE COMPANY CANNOT ENSURE INDEPENDENCY AND SELF-OPERATING ABILITY FROM THE SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDER

The Company remained independent and complete in terms of operation, personnel, assets, organisations, finance, etc. from its substantial shareholder.

ASSESSMENT MECHANISM FOR SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND THE ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INCENTIVE MECHANISM DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Pursuant to the Remuneration and Assessment Proposal of Directors and Supervisors of the Eighth Term being considered and approved at the Company's first extraordinary general meeting in 2022 and the Remuneration and Assessment Proposal of Senior Management of the Eighth Term being considered and approved at the first meeting of the eighth term of the Board, the nomination and remuneration committee of the Board determined the total remuneration amount of the management according to the status of completion of the Company's production and operation for the year 2023, and submitted the proposal to the Board for consideration.

The Company completed the registration of shares under the first grant of the restricted A Share incentive scheme in 2020 on 28 January 2021. The Company's management was granted the corresponding numbers of restricted A Shares. The unlocking conditions for the first unlocking period of the restricted A Shares under the first grant of the incentive scheme have been satisfied and such A Shares became tradable on 30 January 2023. The unlocking conditions for the second unlocking period have been satisfied and such A Shares became tradable on 2 February 2024. The restricted A Shares unlocked accounted for 66% of the total number of restricted A Shares under the first grant. For details, please refer to the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for 2020 (Revised Draft) and the relevant announcements of the Company disclosed on the HKEXnews website (<http://www.hkexnews.hk>) on 16 January 2023 and 29 January 2024.

The Company completed the grant and registration of share options under the share option incentive scheme for 2023 on 8 December 2023. The Company's management was granted a total of 42 million share options with an exercise price of RMB11.95 per A Share. For details, please refer to the Share Option Incentive Scheme for 2023 (Draft) and the relevant announcements of the Company disclosed on the HKEXnews website (<http://www.hkexnews.hk>) on 8 December 2023 and 7 January 2024.

The Company's shareholders' general meeting considered and approved the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme for 2023 (Draft) of the Company on 8 December 2023. The Company's management intends to subscribe for a total of 18.438 million units of the employee stock ownership scheme, representing 5.20% of the total units of the scheme. The relevant implementation work is currently in progress.

MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF SUBSIDIARIES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

As the investor of the subsidiaries, the Company enjoys the rights and bears the duties of a shareholder pursuant to the laws and regulations of the host countries or regions and the articles of association of the subsidiaries. The Company respects and protects the legal entity status of the subsidiaries, exercises the rights of a shareholder pursuant to the laws and regulations, and provides opinions and suggestions by leveraging the Company's strengths. The Company supplies system standards and technical specifications to the subsidiaries by building coordinated and highly effective public service platforms, provides professional management and effective support to, and resolves the important and key issues of the subsidiaries, but it does not intervene in the will of the subsidiaries as legal entities.

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

The Company defines different business segments based on the main business, region, etc., while the business departments serve as the operation and management centres of the business segments, stimulating different “small group” of business segments. The Company forms effective connections with their board of directors through corporate governance, business, human resources, etc. The business departments are responsible for the operation and management of, and providing guidance, coordination and services to the segments, and providing professional support and services including planning, mechanism establishment, corporate governance, production and operation, geological resources, accounting, tax and financing, human resources, construction and logistics, platform management, ESG management, external coordination, etc.

SELF-INSPECTION AND RECTIFICATION UNDER THE SPECIAL ACTIONS ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OF LISTED COMPANY

The Company earnestly implemented the spirits of the “Opinions of the State Council on Further Improving the Quality of Listed Companies” (Guo Fa [2020] No. 14) and the Announcement [2020] No. 69 issued by the CSRC. It actively carried out special self-inspection on corporate governance pursuant to the Notice on Launching Special Actions on Corporate Governance of Listed Companies in Fujian issued by the Fujian Securities Regulatory Bureau (Min Zheng Jian Fa [2021] No. 11) on 18 January 2021, carefully sorted out existing problems and summarised corporate governance experience according to the special self-inspection list of listed companies’ corporate governance, and completed the special self-inspection work in a timely manner.

During the reporting period, the overall operation of the Company was standardised, the corporate governance was in good condition, and no major problems were found during the self-inspection process. The Company will continue to implement the relevant spirits of further improving the quality of listed companies, continuously improve the level of corporate governance, and further promote high-quality development.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

The Board fully recognises that effective communication with investors is the key to building investors’ confidence and attracting new investors.

The Group held press conferences and/or briefings for investors and analysts immediately after the announcements of its annual and interim results. The chairman of the Board and senior management such as the chief financial officer of the Group analysed the performance of the Group during the relevant period, expounded the business development of the Group and answered queries raised by investors during the meetings.

Results announcements of the Group have been published in a timely manner on the websites of the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

The Group not only frequently participates in investor conferences, receives visits from analysts and investors, answers investors’ phone calls and responds to their enquiries, but also arranges professional investors to visit its subsidiaries and mines so that they can understand the Group’s existing production status, investment status and business development to enhance their confidence in the Group.

During the year, the Company convened the 2022 annual general meeting, the first A Shareholders’ class meeting in 2023 and the first H Shareholders’ class meeting in 2023 on 25 May 2023, the first extraordinary general meeting in 2023, the second A Shareholders’ class meeting in 2023 and the second H Shareholders’ class meeting in 2023 on 8 December 2023, respectively. Details of which are set out in this report.

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

As at 31 December 2023, the registered capital of the Company was RMB2,632,657,124, comprising 5,736,940,000 floating H Shares listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, representing approximately 21.79% of the total issued shares; 20,483,881,338 floating A Shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, representing approximately 77.81% of the total issued shares; 63,549,902 A Shares subject to trading moratorium, representing approximately 0.24% of the total issued shares; and 42,200,000 A Shares in the specific securities account for repurchase, representing approximately 0.16% of the total issued shares. The total floating shares in these two stock exchanges represented approximately 99.60% of the total issued shares of the Company. Among which, the Company repurchased 2,550,000, 2,000,000, 30,338,800, 820,400, 804,000, 5,676,800 and 10,000 A Shares on 31 October 2022, 3 November 2022, 30 October 2023, 1 November 2023, 2 November 2023, 6 November 2023 and 7 November 2023, which are proposed to be used for employee stock ownership scheme or share incentive.

The Company considers that during the year ended 31 December 2023, through the above measures, the shareholders communication policy of the Company was effectively implemented.

INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

The Company has an internal audit function. The Audit and Internal Control Committee of the Company is responsible for overseeing the internal audit systems. The Audit and Internal Control Committee and the Board review the risk management and internal control systems at least once a year, and the Company considers that these systems are effective and adequate.

The review of the risk management and internal control systems for the year covered the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

INTERNAL CONTROL

It is the responsibility of the Board to establish a sound and effective internal control system in accordance with the regulations of the internal control of the corporation, evaluate its effectiveness and truthfully disclose the internal control evaluation report. The Supervisory Committee carries out supervision on the establishment and implementation of internal control of the Board. The management is responsible for organising and leading the daily operation of the corporation's internal control.

PROCESS FOR RESOLVING MATERIAL INTERNAL CONTROL DEFECTS

With the assistance of the Audit and Internal Control Committee, the Board continuously supervises the risk management and internal control system of the Company and its subsidiaries. Each business/subsidiary unit of the Group integrates risk management and internal control system into the daily operation process. The management of the Group's companies report on the implementation of the system to the Board at least once every six months. The management establishes a risk management framework for risk management and internal control, carries out risk identification and assessment activities, and conducts responsive actions on major risks. The Company carries out analysis in terms of strategy, operations, finance, technology, compliance and other aspects and responses accordingly.

The goal of the Company's internal control is to provide reasonable assurance of legal and compliant operations and management, the safety of assets, and the truthfulness and completeness of financial reports and relevant information, enhancement of operation efficiency and results, and promotion of the realisation of the development strategies. Due to inherent limitations of internal control, it is only possible to reasonably assure the achievement of the above targets. In addition, changes in circumstances may render internal control inappropriate, or reduce the levels of policy control and the compliance of procedures. There are certain risks in predicting the effectiveness of internal control in the future based on the results of internal control evaluations.

Corporate Governance Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

CONCLUSIONS ON THE INTERNAL CONTROL EVALUATION ON FINANCIAL REPORTING

According to the identification of material defects of the Company's internal control on financial reporting, as at the base date of the internal control evaluation report, there were no material internal control defects in financial reporting. The Board considered that the Company has maintained an effective internal control in all material aspects on financial reporting according to the requirements of the Company's internal control system and relevant regulations.

WORK ON INTERNAL CONTROL EVALUATION

Scope of internal control evaluation

The Group followed the risk-oriented principle to determine the major business units, operations, matters and high-risk areas for inclusion into the scope of evaluation.

Major business units included in the scope of evaluation were: The Company's headquarters and 92 subsidiaries including Serbia Zijin Mining, Serbia Zijin Copper, COMMUS in the DR Congo, the Zijinshan Gold and Copper Mine, Ashele Copper, Duobaoshan Copper Industry, Julong Copper in Tibet, Xinjiang Jinbao, Zijin Copper, Zijin Gold Smelting, Fujian Zijin Copper, Heilongjiang Zijin Copper, Xinjiang Zijin Non-ferrous, Zijin Logistics, Bayannur Zijin, Makeng Mining, Zijin Engineering Technology, Zijin Finance, etc. During the year 2023, the Company's headquarters and 56 major subsidiaries were covered by the internal control assessment conducted by the Supervisory and Audit Office of the Group; the Supervisory and Audit Office supervised and guided 52 key subsidiaries to conduct self-assessment on internal control.

Key operations and matters which were included in the scope of evaluation include but not limited to:

By business segments, the followings were included: overseas projects, mining, refining and processing, construction, trade, finance, etc.; by processes, the followings were included: organisational structure, development strategy, human resources, social responsibility, safety and environmental protection, corporate culture and other company-level internal control functions, as well as capital activities (including investment, financing and working capital management), procurement business, engineering projects, business outsourcing, asset management, sales business, comprehensive budgeting, internal communication, research and development, financial reporting, contract management, tax management, calculation and aggregation of production costs, expenses, information system and other main operational processes. During the year, the Company put emphasis on conducting daily internal control supervision, special internal control testing and evaluation or internal control research on project construction, procurement of materials, sales of products, inventory management, financing activities, hedging, operation compliance of overseas enterprises, etc.

High-risk areas which were paid special attention to include but not limited to:

High-risk areas which were paid special attention to mainly included: operation compliance of overseas enterprises, trading and financial services, capital, futures and hedging, and other businesses as well as risks in safety and environmental protection.

Auditor's Report

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)



Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP
Level 17, Ernst & Young Tower
Oriental Plaza, 1 East Chang An Avenue
Dongcheng District
Beijing, China 100738

安永华明会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）
中国北京市东城区东长安街1号
东方广场安永大楼17层
邮政编码：100738

Tel 电话: +86 10 5815 3000
Fax 传真: +86 10 8518 8298
ey.com

Ernst & Young Hua Ming (2024) Shen Zi No. 70007899_H01
Zijin Mining Group Company Limited

To the shareholders of Zijin Mining Group Company Limited:

I. AUDIT OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Zijin Mining Group Company Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated and company statements of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the consolidated and company statements of profit or loss, the consolidated and company statements of changes in equity and the consolidated and company statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of, in all material respects, the consolidated and company financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the consolidated and company financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises.

II. BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with China Standards on Auditing ("CSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with *China Code of Ethics for Certified Public Accountants* (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

III. KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provided the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Auditor's Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Ernst & Young Hua Ming (2024) Shen Zi No. 70007899_H01
Zijin Mining Group Company Limited

III. KEY AUDIT MATTERS *(continued)*

Key audit matter:	How our audit addressed the key audit matter:
Impairment of non-current assets – fixed assets, construction in progress, intangible assets and goodwill	
<p>As at 31 December 2023, the fixed assets, construction in progress, intangible assets and goodwill of the Group amounted to RMB81,465,916,360, RMB35,926,774,177, RMB67,891,999,037 and RMB692,156,206, respectively, the proportion of such assets to total assets was 54.22%, which are material to the total assets of the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>The management assessed at the end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that the non-current assets may be impaired. If there is an indication that non-current assets, as well as asset groups and sets of asset groups with goodwill allocated may be impaired, the Group shall conduct the impairment test and estimate the recoverable amount of such assets. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset groups or sets of asset groups. The calculation of the recoverable amount of such assets required management's significant estimates on the mineral reserves, production plans, sales prices, operating costs, taxes, discount rates, etc.</p> <p>To obtain the recoverable amount of an asset is complicated and involves significant estimates. Therefore, we considered this as a key audit matter.</p> <p>Please refer to Notes III.15, 16, 18, 19 and 35 and Notes V.17, 18, 20, 21 and 62 to the financial statements for the accounting policies, significant accounting judgements and estimates and the relevant disclosures in the financial statements.</p>	<p>We performed the following procedures in our audit for the assessment of impairment of such non-current assets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We understood and evaluated the related internal control of impairment provision; and performed tests on key internal controls to assess the effectiveness of the design and operating of key internal control. 2. We discussed with the management and reviewed whether there is any indication of impairment of non-current assets. If there is an indication that non-current assets as well as asset groups or sets of asset groups with goodwill allocated may be impaired, we reviewed the management's identification of asset groups, the allocation of goodwill and the reasonableness of impairment test models. 3. We reviewed the assets valuation reports used in calculation of the recoverable amounts, discussed with the specialists engaged by the management and evaluated their independence and competence, and invited internal valuation specialists to assess the reasonableness of market parameters adopted for the valuation models; or 4. We reviewed the reasonableness of the key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow projection models (mainly including the mineral reserves, production plans, sales prices, operating costs, taxes, discount rates and capital expenditure); and invited internal specialists to review the discounted cash flow projection models and the reasonableness of assumptions and parameters adopted for the models, including sales prices, discount rates, etc.

Auditor's Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Ernst & Young Hua Ming (2024) Shen Zi No. 70007899_H01
Zijin Mining Group Company Limited

III. KEY AUDIT MATTERS *(continued)*

Key audit matter:	How our audit addressed the key audit matter:
Impairment of non-current assets — fixed assets, construction in progress, intangible assets and goodwill <i>(continued)</i>	<p>5. For the part of the work involving management's geological experts, we mainly performed the following procedures: a. understood the qualifications of geological experts and evaluated their competence; b. interviewed them to understand their work methods and contents.</p> <p>6. We reviewed the accuracy of the management's forecast from previous periods, compared the assumptions and data adopted in the models with the economic situation and the market trend and reviewed if significant changes were made to key assumptions and reviewed the reasonableness of the changes of the key assumptions compared to previous periods.</p> <p>7. We evaluated the appropriateness of the relevant disclosures in the notes to the financial statements.</p>

Auditor's Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Ernst & Young Hua Ming (2024) Shen Zi No. 70007899_H01
Zijin Mining Group Company Limited

III. KEY AUDIT MATTERS *(continued)*

Key audit matter:	How our audit addressed the key audit matter:
Business combinations not involving entities under common control	
<p>On 1 February 2023, the Group acquired 95% of the equity interest in Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. ("Rosebel") for a total consideration of USD371,532,209 (equivalent to RMB2,511,706,346, of which the payment for equity interest and shareholders' loans assumed amounted to RMB2,091,842,321 and RMB419,864,025, respectively).</p> <p>The abovementioned equity interest acquisition transaction involves accounting treatment of business combinations not involving entities under common control. Significant judgements should be made by the Group on the type of acquisition, the allocation of the acquisition cost at the acquisition date, the measurement of fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed which meet the recognition conditions, and the calculation of goodwill arising from the acquisition. As the amount is material and the measurement of the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed involves complicated valuation techniques and management's significant estimates, of which the key assumptions include operating income, operating costs, depreciation and amortisation, taxes, capital expenditures, discount rates, etc. Therefore, we considered this as a key audit matter.</p> <p>Please refer to Notes III.5, 6, 35 and Note VII.1 to the financial statements for the accounting policies, significant accounting judgements and estimates and the relevant disclosures in the financial statements.</p>	<p>We performed the following procedures in our audit for the business combinations not involving entities under common control:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We understood and evaluated the related internal control of acquisition; and performed tests on key internal controls to assess the effectiveness of the design and operating of key internal control. 2. We reviewed the relevant acquisition agreements, management's judgements on the type of business combination and acquisition date as well as management's analysis of the terms of the agreements and the impact on accounting treatments. 3. We interviewed the valuation experts engaged by the management and evaluated their independence and competence, and obtained an understanding of the valuation methods and models adopted for measuring the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. 4. Based on our understanding of the industries and the related professional reports, we reviewed the reasonableness of the discounted cash flow projection models and their key assumptions (mainly including the operating income, operating costs, depreciation and amortisation, taxes, capital expenditures, discount rates, etc.) and invited internal valuation specialists to review the reasonableness of assumptions and parameters adopted in the models, including sales prices, discount rates, etc. 5. For the part of the work involving management's geological experts, we mainly performed the following procedures: a. understood the qualifications of geological experts and evaluated their competence; b. interviewed them to understand their work method and work contents; c. understood the stipulations and relevant regulations of relevant industry regulatory authorities on the mining industry, and understood whether the Group meets relevant industry regulations. 6. We assessed whether the relevant accounting treatments related to the acquisitions comply with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and evaluated the adequacy and completeness of the relevant disclosures in the notes to financial statements.

Auditor's Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Ernst & Young Hua Ming (2024) Shen Zi No. 70007899_H01
Zijin Mining Group Company Limited

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

The management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of the Group is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and for designing, implementing and maintaining internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

VI. AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with CSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with CSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 1) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- 2) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- 3) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

Auditor's Report *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

Ernst & Young Hua Ming (2024) Shen Zi No. 70007899_H01
Zijin Mining Group Company Limited

VI. AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

As part of an audit in accordance with CSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also: *(continued)*

- 4) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 5) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- 6) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP

Chinese Certified Public Accountant: Xie Feng
(Engagement Partner)

Beijing, the People's Republic of China

Chinese Certified Public Accountant: Fu Sichun

22 March 2024

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

ASSETS	Note V	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	1	18,448,716,808	20,243,737,052
Held for trading financial assets	2	5,307,044,685	5,093,808,339
<i>Including: Derivative financial assets</i>		353,193,503	46,793,246
Bills receivable	3	553,119,452	729,421,153
Trade receivables	4	7,777,908,320	7,916,964,606
Receivables financing	5	2,798,769,858	2,991,548,914
Prepayments	6	2,677,321,890	3,795,206,862
Other receivables	7	2,834,011,778	3,656,110,491
Inventories	8	29,289,613,313	28,103,963,625
Contract assets	9	1,143,837,782	1,227,197,810
Held for sale assets	10	26,351,841	—
Current portion of non-current assets	11	708,232,962	693,448,118
Other current assets	12	6,063,611,366	5,193,052,562
Total current assets		77,628,540,055	79,644,459,532
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Debt investments	13	379,661,490	321,929,780
Long-term equity investments	14	31,632,272,017	25,066,936,465
Other equity instrument investments	15	13,719,080,444	10,545,595,648
Investment properties	16	327,295,982	448,776,949
Fixed assets	17	81,465,916,360	72,746,422,792
Construction in progress	18	35,926,774,177	21,866,653,969
Right-of-use assets	19	334,369,349	332,279,217
Intangible assets	20	67,891,999,037	68,279,910,055
Goodwill	21	692,156,206	717,723,949
Long-term deferred assets	22	2,534,183,746	2,060,315,229
Deferred tax assets	23	2,079,296,604	1,647,300,510
Other non-current assets	24	28,394,160,545	22,365,835,375
Total non-current assets		265,377,165,957	226,399,679,938
TOTAL ASSETS		343,005,706,012	306,044,139,470

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

As at 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY	Note V	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Short-term borrowings	26	20,989,471,669	23,666,315,501
Held for trading financial liabilities	27	1,688,823,180	540,503,475
<i>Including: Derivative financial liabilities</i>		1,688,823,180	540,503,475
Bills payable	28	1,855,810,350	1,735,484,847
Trade payables	29	14,428,441,602	11,757,464,637
Receipts in advance	30	86,862,972	88,648,941
Contract liabilities	31	6,163,764,972	7,412,075,704
Employee benefits payable	32	2,826,433,455	2,251,480,559
Taxes payable	33	3,437,761,165	3,144,610,780
Other payables	34	13,926,373,967	9,847,711,138
Held for sale liabilities	10	12,857,294	—
Current portion of non-current liabilities	35	18,028,890,491	7,645,305,535
Other current liabilities	36	736,941,988	3,080,302,719
Total current liabilities		84,182,433,105	71,169,903,836
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long-term borrowings	37	77,530,909,080	68,819,578,332
Bonds payable	38	25,286,676,862	23,870,516,058
<i>Including: Preference shares</i>		1,062,404,958	1,044,689,738
Lease liabilities	39	81,012,179	222,586,249
Long-term payables	40	3,434,886,729	3,272,675,848
Long-term employee benefits payable	41	63,429,262	72,193,443
Provisions	42	4,306,965,597	3,877,025,144
Deferred income	43	628,719,334	700,660,386
Deferred tax liabilities	23	7,470,695,107	7,482,000,554
Other non-current liabilities	44	1,657,182,439	2,101,554,115
Total non-current liabilities		120,460,476,589	110,418,790,129
TOTAL LIABILITIES		204,642,909,694	181,588,693,965

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

As at 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY <i>(continued)</i>	Note V	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
EQUITY			
Share capital	45	2,632,657,124	2,632,931,224
Capital reserve	46	25,866,060,607	25,551,506,136
Less: Treasury shares	47	778,090,664	488,538,909
Other comprehensive income	48	8,960,434,573	5,061,350,431
Special reserve	49	187,666,512	60,634,043
Surplus reserve	50	1,367,003,719	1,367,003,719
Retained earnings	51	69,270,211,452	54,757,893,854
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		107,505,943,323	88,942,780,498
Non-controlling interests		30,856,852,995	35,512,665,007
TOTAL EQUITY		138,362,796,318	124,455,445,505
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		343,005,706,012	306,044,139,470

The financial statements were signed by the followings:

Legal representative:

Principal in charge of accounting:

Head of accounting department:

Zou Laichang

Wu Honghui

Yiu Kai

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

	Note V	2023	2022
OPERATING INCOME	52	293,403,242,878	270,328,998,459
Less: Operating costs	52	247,024,066,519	227,784,282,577
Taxes and surcharges	53	4,850,142,201	4,267,630,167
Selling expenses	54	766,391,252	619,893,797
Administrative expenses	55	7,522,988,740	6,264,990,220
Research and development expenses	56	1,566,908,894	1,231,551,616
Finance expenses	57	3,268,491,732	1,904,994,525
Including: Interest expenses		4,923,443,575	3,444,817,054
Interest income		1,942,652,632	1,353,854,350
Add: Other income	58	541,738,816	484,638,917
Investment income	59	3,490,901,336	2,874,143,505
Including: Share of profits of associates and joint ventures		3,697,642,136	3,743,044,810
Losses on changes in fair value	60	(18,623,744)	(255,492,467)
Credit impairment losses	61	(133,716,566)	(329,409,918)
Impairment losses on assets	62	(385,330,847)	(78,711,813)
Gains/(Losses) on disposal of non-current assets	63	37,310,469	(5,217,763)
OPERATING PROFIT		31,936,533,004	30,945,606,018
Add: Non-operating income	64	120,048,593	108,391,606
Less: Non-operating expenses	65	769,110,228	1,061,146,651
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		31,287,471,369	29,992,850,973
Less: Income tax expenses	66	4,747,871,900	5,225,640,850
NET PROFIT		26,539,599,469	24,767,210,123
Classification according to the continuity of operation			
Net profit from continuing operations		26,539,599,469	24,767,210,123
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		21,119,419,571	20,042,045,977
Non-controlling interests		5,420,179,898	4,725,164,146

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

	Note V	2023	2022
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX			
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent, net of tax	48	3,870,604,979	2,851,922,108
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments	48	2,701,152,758	(354,595,573)
Changes arising from the re-measurement of defined benefit plan	48	10,818,710	3,344,740
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods under the equity method	48	21,016,535	(38,994,447)
Changes in fair value of receivables financing	48	2,164,392	(1,502,455)
Provision for credit impairment losses on receivables financing	48	2,833,062	4,921,131
Hedging costs – forward elements	48	40,726,639	17,601,229
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	48	1,091,892,883	3,221,147,483
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests, net of tax		384,282,364	777,394,246
Subtotal of other comprehensive income, net of tax		4,254,887,343	3,629,316,354
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		30,794,486,812	28,396,526,477
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		24,990,024,550	22,893,968,085
Non-controlling interests		5,804,462,262	5,502,558,392
Earnings per share	67		
Basic earnings per share		0.80	0.76
Diluted earnings per share		0.80	0.76

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Attributable to owners of the parent										Total equity
	Share capital	Capital reserve	Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	Subtotal	Non-controlling interests		
I. Opening balance of the current year	2,632,931,224	25,551,506,136	488,538,909	5,061,350,431	60,634,043	1,367,003,719	54,757,893,854	88,942,780,498	35,512,665,007	124,455,445,505	
II. Changes for the year											
(I) Total comprehensive income				3,870,604,979			21,119,419,571	24,990,024,550	5,804,462,262	30,794,486,812	
(II) Owners' contributions and reductions in capital											
1. Capital contributed by owners and reductions in capital									(4,528,188,014)	(4,528,188,014)	
2. Repurchase and cancellation of restricted A Shares	(274,100)	(12,416,730)	(12,690,830)								
3. Effect of unlocking of restricted A Shares			(145,224,181)					145,224,181		145,224,181	
4. Repurchase of A Shares of the Company			463,510,662					(463,510,662)		(463,510,662)	
5. Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control									190,383,745	190,383,745	
6. Amount of share-based payment recognised in equity		104,324,587						104,324,587		104,324,587	
7. Acquisitions of non-controlling interests		(114,838,386)						(114,838,386)	(1,327,293,092)	(1,442,131,478)	
8. Disposals of subsidiaries									(353,530,051)	(353,530,051)	
9. Others		337,485,000						337,485,000		337,485,000	
(III) Profit distributions											
1. Distributions to owners			(16,043,896)				(6,578,622,810)	(6,562,578,914)	(4,467,268,163)	(11,029,847,077)	
(IV) Transfer within owners' equity											
1. Other comprehensive income transferred to retained earnings				28,479,163			(28,479,163)				
(V) Special reserve											
1. Provision in the current year					1,437,562,928			1,437,562,928	350,349,243	1,787,912,171	
2. Amount utilised in the current year					(1,310,530,459)			(1,310,530,459)	(324,727,942)	(1,635,258,401)	
III. Closing balance of the current year	2,632,657,124	25,866,060,607	778,090,664	8,960,434,573	187,666,512	1,367,003,719	69,270,211,452	107,505,943,323	30,856,852,995	138,362,796,318	

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

	Attributable to owners of the parent										Total equity
	Share capital	Capital reserve	Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	Subtotal	Non-controlling interests		
I. Opening balance of the current year	2,633,011,224	25,205,642,523	475,709,598	2,209,428,323	113,281,545	1,367,003,719	39,981,710,325	71,034,368,061	21,862,802,483	92,897,170,544	
II. Changes for the year											
(I) Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	2,851,922,108	—	—	20,042,045,977	22,893,968,085	5,502,558,392	28,396,526,477	
(II) Owners' contributions and reductions in capital											
1. Capital contributed by owners and reductions in capital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	773,716,919	773,716,919	
2. Repurchase and cancellation of restricted A Shares	(80,000)	(3,880,000)	(3,960,000)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Repurchase of A Shares of the Company	—	—	36,327,431	—	—	—	—	(36,327,431)	—	(36,327,431)	
4. Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,538,160,070	10,538,160,070	
5. Amount of share-based payment recognised in equity	—	197,019,266	—	—	—	—	—	197,019,266	—	197,019,266	
6. Others	—	152,724,347	—	—	—	—	—	152,724,347	(308,041,108)	(155,316,761)	
(III) Profit distributions											
1. Distributions to owners	—	—	(19,538,120)	—	—	—	(5,265,862,448)	(5,246,324,328)	(2,848,763,538)	(8,095,087,866)	
(IV) Special reserve											
1. Provision in the current year	—	—	—	—	940,080,302	—	—	940,080,302	192,822,102	1,132,902,404	
2. Amount utilised in the current year	—	—	—	—	(992,727,804)	—	—	(992,727,804)	(200,590,313)	(1,193,318,117)	
III. Closing balance of the current year	2,632,931,224	25,551,506,136	488,538,909	5,061,350,431	60,634,043	1,367,003,719	54,757,893,854	88,942,780,498	35,512,665,007	124,455,445,505	

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

	Note V	2023	2022
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from sale of goods and rendering of services		321,076,708,367	282,341,075,714
Other cash receipts relating to operating activities	68	1,600,744,944	1,114,083,875
Subtotal of cash inflows from operating activities		322,677,453,311	283,455,159,589
Cash payments for goods purchased and services received		(255,015,105,235)	(226,346,266,450)
Cash payments to and on behalf of employees		(9,834,755,858)	(9,171,126,231)
Payments of various types of taxes and surcharges		(15,904,175,966)	(12,848,281,558)
Other cash payments relating to operating activities	68	(5,063,350,237)	(6,410,982,990)
Subtotal of cash outflows from operating activities		(285,817,387,296)	(254,776,657,229)
Net cash flows from operating activities	69	36,860,066,015	28,678,502,360
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from disposals and recovery of investments		2,684,945,701	4,014,341,742
Cash receipts from investment income		1,287,179,020	1,408,491,399
Net cash receipts from disposals of fixed assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets		99,817,285	137,120,931
Other cash receipts relating to investing activities	68	2,416,952,549	397,532,056
Subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities		6,488,894,555	5,957,486,128
Cash payments for purchase or construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets		(30,428,663,664)	(24,794,352,673)
Cash payments for investments		(7,153,269,146)	(19,715,859,914)
Net cash payments for acquisitions of subsidiaries and other business units	69	(2,770,371,201)	(12,027,065,336)
Other cash payments relating to investing activities	68	(101,200,000)	(401,160,000)
Subtotal of cash outflows from investing activities		(40,453,504,011)	(56,938,437,923)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(33,964,609,456)	(50,980,951,795)

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

	Note V	2023	2022
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from capital contributions		235,205,511	773,716,919
<i>Including: Cash receipts from capital contributions from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries</i>		235,205,511	773,716,919
Cash receipts from borrowings		57,836,352,283	59,999,303,556
Cash receipts from the gold leasing business		8,069,975,449	7,410,869,428
Cash receipts from issuance of bonds and ultra short-term financing bonds		7,250,000,000	14,700,000,000
Other cash receipts relating to financing activities	68	907,359,885	159,894,460
Subtotal of cash inflows from financing activities		74,298,893,128	83,043,784,363
Cash repayments of borrowings		(45,612,964,497)	(27,253,353,338)
Cash repayments of the gold leasing business		(6,312,902,985)	(11,162,092,237)
Cash repayments of bonds and ultra short-term financing bonds		(5,500,000,000)	(5,000,000,000)
Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profits or settlement of interest expenses		(15,174,567,428)	(11,475,070,934)
<i>Including: Payments for distribution of dividends or profits to non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries</i>		(3,081,218,357)	(2,869,964,968)
Other cash payments relating to financing activities	68	(7,515,446,487)	(895,291,073)
Subtotal of cash outflows from financing activities		(80,115,881,397)	(55,785,807,582)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		(5,816,988,269)	27,257,976,781
IV. EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		947,320,199	1,079,885,983
V. NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	69	(1,974,211,511)	6,035,413,329
Add: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		19,666,678,538	13,631,265,209
VI. CLOSING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	69	17,692,467,027	19,666,678,538

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Company Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

ASSETS	Note XVII	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		4,706,206,720	4,087,831,452
<i>Including: Cash deposited in Zijin Finance</i>		1,716,926,174	2,756,314,657
Held for trading financial assets		275,121	62,500,000
<i>Including: Derivative financial assets</i>		275,121	—
Trade receivables	1	309,578,711	199,623,901
Receivables financing		95,764,269	75,232,073
Prepayments		42,254,365	38,082,690
Other receivables	2	32,186,769,866	15,943,568,575
Inventories		143,615,246	161,630,239
Held for sale assets		360,000,000	—
Other current assets		173,352,644	164,997,149
Total current assets		38,017,816,942	20,733,466,079
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Long-term equity investments	3	68,519,160,631	66,511,125,362
Other equity instrument investments		223,773,695	267,188,745
Fixed assets		3,780,013,210	3,504,754,450
Construction in progress		442,997,147	407,904,037
Intangible assets		374,777,919	328,553,291
Long-term deferred assets		158,096,554	163,390,425
Deferred tax assets		290,801,063	347,182,921
Other non-current assets	4	19,410,755,629	12,434,699,762
Total non-current assets		93,200,375,848	83,964,798,993
TOTAL ASSETS		131,218,192,790	104,698,265,072

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Company Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

As at 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY	Note XVII	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Short-term borrowings		2,756,982,500	4,127,980,000
Held for trading financial liabilities		1,383,065	39,171,800
<i>Including: Derivative financial liabilities</i>		<i>1,383,065</i>	<i>39,171,800</i>
Trade payables		564,413,706	628,555,145
Bills payable		566,000	2,912,086
Contract liabilities		280,921,180	52,595,320
Employee benefits payable		528,243,733	438,502,056
Taxes payable		76,807,815	200,662,697
Other payables		1,542,029,722	3,594,837,505
Current portion of non-current liabilities		7,697,220,864	10,857,149,231
Other current liabilities		166,230,668	2,190,782,557
Total current liabilities		13,614,799,253	22,133,148,397
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long-term borrowings		35,618,154,551	23,030,158,800
Bonds payable		22,416,687,841	20,968,456,314
Long-term payables	5	236,268,782	191,268,782
Provisions		929,558,106	888,133,810
Deferred income		111,744,461	129,236,304
Deferred tax liabilities		—	55,516,965
Other non-current liabilities		550,183,517	787,957,233
Total non-current liabilities		59,862,597,258	46,050,728,208
TOTAL LIABILITIES		73,477,396,511	68,183,876,605
EQUITY			
Share capital		2,632,657,124	2,632,931,224
Capital reserve		27,594,270,305	27,502,362,448
Less: Treasury shares		778,090,664	488,538,909
Other comprehensive income		(179,647,525)	(115,232,458)
Surplus reserve		1,316,465,612	1,316,465,612
Retained earnings		27,155,141,427	5,666,400,550
TOTAL EQUITY		57,740,796,279	36,514,388,467
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		131,218,192,790	104,698,265,072

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Company Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

	Note XVII	2023	2022
OPERATING INCOME	6	6,319,171,663	6,262,957,377
Less: Operating costs	6	2,757,926,335	2,441,518,448
Taxes and surcharges		336,441,660	341,070,443
Selling expenses		1,552,662	1,022,543
Administrative expenses		1,024,350,940	958,551,991
Research and development expenses		409,470,939	324,025,752
Finance expenses	7	825,455,574	690,753,961
Including: Interest expenses		2,088,737,287	1,832,346,767
Interest income		1,256,971,848	922,630,694
Add: Other income		26,192,444	50,612,973
Investment income	8	27,605,166,829	1,739,914,227
Including: Share of profits of associates and joint ventures		256,978,594	842,590,828
Gains/(Losses) on changes in fair value		38,063,856	(73,328,349)
Credit impairment losses		(142,839,236)	(52,777,533)
(Impairment losses)/Reversal of impairment losses on assets		(357,870,128)	710,070
Gains on disposal of non-current assets		3,273,528	3,189,046
OPERATING PROFIT		28,135,960,846	3,174,334,673
Add: Non-operating income		2,300,037	1,661,672
Less: Non-operating expenses		34,978,909	56,202,486
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		28,103,281,974	3,119,793,859
Less: Income tax expenses		35,918,287	156,541,142
NET PROFIT		28,067,363,687	2,963,252,717
Including: Net profit from continuing operations		28,067,363,687	2,963,252,717
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME, NET OF TAX			
Other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments		(62,933,651)	(6,146,515)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Changes in fair value of receivables financing		(1,481,416)	4,473,633
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		28,002,948,620	2,961,579,835

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

	Share capital	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
I. Closing balance of the preceding year and opening balance of the current year	2,632,931,224	27,502,362,448	488,538,909	(115,232,458)	—	1,316,465,612	5,666,400,550	36,514,388,467
II. Changes for the year								
(i) Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	(64,415,067)	—	—	28,067,363,687	28,002,948,620
(ii) Owners' contributions and reductions in capital								
1. Repurchase and cancellation of restricted A Shares	(274,100)	(12,416,730)	(12,690,830)	—	—	—	—	—
2. Effect of unlocking of restricted A Shares	—	—	(145,224,181)	—	—	—	—	145,224,181
3. Repurchase of A Shares of the Company	—	—	463,510,662	—	—	—	—	(463,510,662)
4. Amount of share-based payment recognised in equity	—	104,324,587	—	—	—	—	—	104,324,587
(iii) Profit distributions	—	—	(16,043,896)	—	—	—	(6,578,622,810)	(6,562,578,914)
1. Distributions to owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Special reserve	—	—	—	—	219,385,614	—	—	219,385,614
1. Provision in the current year	—	—	—	—	(219,385,614)	—	—	(219,385,614)
2. Amount utilised in the current year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Closing balance of the current year	2,632,657,124	27,594,270,305	778,090,664	(179,647,525)	—	1,316,465,612	27,155,141,427	57,740,796,279

For the year ended 31 December 2023

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Company Statement of Changes in Equity *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Share capital	Capital reserve	Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
I. Closing balance of the preceding year and opening balance of the current year	2,633,011,224	27,309,223,182	475,709,598	(113,559,576)	—	1,316,465,612	7,969,010,281	38,638,441,125
II. Changes for the year								
(I) Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	(1,672,882)	—	—	2,963,252,717	2,961,579,835
(II) Owners' contributions and reductions in capital								
1. Repurchase and cancellation of restricted A Shares	(80,000)	(3,880,000)	(3,960,000)	—	—	—	—	—
2. Repurchase of A Shares of the Company	—	—	36,327,431	—	—	—	—	(36,327,431)
3. Amount of share-based payment recognised in equity	—	197,019,266	—	—	—	—	—	197,019,266
(III) Profit distributions								
1. Distributions to owners	—	—	(19,538,120)	—	—	—	(5,265,862,448)	(5,246,324,328)
(IV) Special reserve								
1. Provision in the current year	—	—	—	—	178,863,043	—	—	178,863,043
2. Amount utilised in the current year	—	—	—	—	(178,863,043)	—	—	(178,863,043)
III. Closing balance of the current year	2,632,931,224	27,502,362,448	488,538,909	(115,232,458)	—	1,316,465,612	5,666,400,550	36,514,388,467

The accompanying notes to financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Company Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

	Note XVII	2023	2022
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from sale of goods and the rendering of services		7,103,689,517	8,876,894,539
Other cash receipts relating to operating activities		92,967,033	83,761,268
Subtotal of cash inflows from operating activities		7,196,656,550	8,960,655,807
Cash payments for goods purchased and services received		(2,509,978,629)	(2,249,622,061)
Cash payments to and on behalf of employees		(944,764,264)	(919,507,354)
Payments of various types of taxes and surcharges		(954,690,040)	(1,014,050,472)
Other cash payments relating to operating activities		(288,122,893)	(195,461,738)
Subtotal of cash outflows from operating activities		(4,697,555,826)	(4,378,641,625)
Net cash flows from operating activities	9	2,499,100,724	4,582,014,182
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from disposals and recovery of investments		8,883,628,810	12,786,628,818
Cash receipts from investment income		20,084,429,248	1,974,854,474
Net cash receipts from disposals of fixed assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets		72,011,769	24,632,486
Other cash receipts relating to investing activities		35,057,933	330,425,345
Subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities		29,075,127,760	15,116,541,123
Cash payments for purchase or constructions of fixed assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets		(1,091,194,630)	(3,804,630,479)
Cash payments for investments		(26,381,513,169)	(31,194,798,223)
Subtotal of cash outflows from investing activities		(27,472,707,799)	(34,999,428,702)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		1,602,419,961	(19,882,887,579)

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Company Statement of Cash Flows *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

	Note XVII	2023	2022
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from issuance of bonds and ultra short-term financing bonds		7,250,000,000	12,200,000,000
Cash receipts from borrowings		16,441,395,203	22,325,976,000
Cash receipts from the gold leasing business		6,843,108,500	5,282,930,000
Subtotal of cash inflows from financing activities		30,534,503,703	39,808,906,000
Cash repayments of borrowings		(13,979,273,260)	(6,387,404,501)
Cash repayments of the gold leasing business		(4,952,606,000)	(7,674,285,000)
Cash repayments of bonds and ultra short-term financing bonds		(5,500,000,000)	(2,500,000,000)
Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profit or settlement of interest expenses		(8,700,103,878)	(6,965,994,949)
Other cash payments relating to financing activities		(489,234,843)	(53,401,638)
Subtotal of cash outflows from financing activities		(33,621,217,981)	(23,581,086,088)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		(3,086,714,278)	16,227,819,912
IV. EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		31,015,006	61,925,862
V. NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	9	1,045,821,413	988,872,377
Add: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		3,659,678,746	2,670,806,369
VI. CLOSING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	9	4,705,500,159	3,659,678,746

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

I. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Zijin Mining Group Company Limited* (the "Company") is a joint stock limited liability company, registered in Fujian Province of the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") on 6 September 2000, under the "Companies Law of the People's Republic of China" (the "Companies Law"). The Company's unified social credit code is 91350000157987632G.

As approved by the People's Government of Fujian Province (Min Zheng Ti Gu (2000) No. 22), on 17 August 2000, Minxi Xinghang State-owned Assets Investment Company Limited ("Minxi Xinghang") as the principal promoter, together with other promoters including Xinhua Industrial Group Company Limited ("Xinhua Industrial"), Shanghang County Jinshan Trading Company Limited ("Shanghang County Jinshan Trading"), Fujian Xinhua Engineering Company Limited, Xiamen Hengxing Group Company Limited, Fujian Xinhua Department Store Company Limited, Fujian Gold Group Company Limited ("Fujian Gold Group") and Fujian Minxi Geological Team ("Minxi Geological Team") and others, transformed Fujian Province Minxi Zijin Mining Group Company Limited into Fujian Zijin Mining Industry Company Limited since 31 December 1999, as the base date of reorganisation. On 16 June 2004, the Company's name was changed from Fujian Zijin Mining Industry Company Limited to Zijin Mining Group Company Limited*.

Pursuant to the resolution at the first extraordinary general meeting on 28 June 2003 and the "Approval in relation to Issuing Overseas-listed Foreign Shares by Fujian Zijin Mining Industry Company Limited" (Zheng Jian Guo He Zi [2003] No. 41) granted by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (the "CSRC") on 18 November 2003, the Company publicly issued 400,544,000 overseas listed foreign shares with a face value of RMB0.1 per share at an issue price of Hong Kong dollar ("HKD") 3.3 (approximately RMB3.516) per share; and Minxi Xinghang, Fujian Gold Group and Minxi Geological Team sold their 36,413,090 state-owned shares at an issue price of HKD3.3 (approximately RMB3.516) per share. As a result of the issuance, the Company's registered capital was changed to RMB131,413,091. Pursuant to the resolution at the annual general meeting for year 2003 dated 28 May 2004 on the conversion of capital reserve into share capital, the Company converted its capital reserve of RMB131,413,091 into 1,314,130,910 shares with a face value of RMB0.1 per share; the Company's registered capital was then changed to RMB262,826,182. Pursuant to the resolution at the annual general meeting for year 2004 dated 31 May 2005 on the conversion of capital reserve into share capital, the Company converted its capital reserve of RMB262,826,182 into 2,628,261,820 shares with a face value of RMB0.1 per share; the Company's registered capital was then changed to RMB525,652,364. Pursuant to the resolution at the annual general meeting for the year 2005 dated 18 May 2006 on the conversion of capital reserve into share capital, the Company converted capital reserve of RMB525,652,364 into 5,256,523,640 shares with a face value of RMB0.1 per share (i.e., every 10 existing ordinary shares for 10 newly issued ordinary shares as a bonus issue based on the 5,256,523,640 issued shares as at the end of 2005). Pursuant to the resolution at the annual general meeting for the year 2006 dated 30 April 2007 on the conversion of capital reserve into share capital, the Company converted capital reserve of RMB262,826,182 into 2,628,261,820 shares with a face value of RMB0.1 per share (i.e., every 10 existing ordinary shares for 2.5 newly issued ordinary shares as a bonus issue based on the 10,513,047,280 issued shares as at the end of 2006). As such, the Company's registered capital was changed to RMB1,314,130,910. On 25 April 2008, as approved by the CSRC ([2008] No. 417) and the Shanghai Stock Exchange (Shang Zheng Shang Zi [2008] No. 29) respectively, the Company issued 1.4 billion ordinary shares with a face value of RMB0.1 per share at an issue price of RMB7.13 per share and the shares of the Company were listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange ("IPO A shares"). As such, the Company's registered capital was changed to RMB1,454,130,910.

The 1,050,000,000 IPO A Shares issued through the internet became publicly floating on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on 25 April 2008. The 350,000,000 IPO A Shares issued offline became publicly floating on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on 25 July 2008. Except for 4,210,902,100 shares held by Minxi Xinghang with a lockup period of 36 months, the aggregate of 4,924,966,980 shares held by other holders of domestic shares had a lockup period of 12 months from the date when the IPO A Shares were listed. Such shares became publicly floating on 27 April 2009, representing a total proportion of 33.87% of issued capital. Up to the reporting date, all the above issued shares of the Company were publicly floating.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

I. CORPORATE INFORMATION *(continued)*

Pursuant to the resolution at the annual general meeting for the year 2010 dated 30 May 2011 on the conversion of capital reserve into share capital, the Company converted capital reserve of RMB727,065,455 into 7,270,654,550 shares with a face value of RMB0.1 per share, i.e., 5 new shares for every 10 existing shares based on the total number of issued shares of 14,541,309,100 as at the end of 2010.

On 28 May 2013, the Company held the 2012 annual general meeting, the first A Shareholders' class meeting in 2013 and the first H Shareholders' class meeting in 2013. A resolution in relation to the proposal of granting a general mandate to the board of directors of the Company to repurchase H Shares was considered and approved. The Company carried out repurchases of H Shares on 21 August 2013, 13 November 2013, 4 December 2013, 10 December 2013, 16 December 2013, 18 December 2013 and 23 December 2013. As at 31 December 2013, the aggregate number of repurchased H Shares reached 111,806,000.

On 28 May 2014, the Company held the 2013 annual general meeting, the first A Shareholders' class meeting in 2014 and the first H Shareholders' class meeting in 2014. A resolution in relation to the proposal of granting a general mandate to the board of directors of the Company to repurchase H Shares was considered and approved. The Company carried out repurchases of H Shares on 3 January 2014, 10 January 2014, 7 February 2014, 15 September 2014, 18 September 2014, 19 September 2014, 22 September 2014, 28 October 2014, 6 November 2014, 7 November 2014 and 18 November 2014. As at 31 December 2014, the aggregate number of repurchased H Shares reached 127,344,000.

On 11 May 2015, the Company held the 2014 annual general meeting, the first A Shareholders' class meeting in 2015 and the first H Shareholders' class meeting in 2015. A resolution in relation to the proposal of granting a general mandate to the board of directors of the Company to repurchase H Shares was considered and approved. The authorisation period was up to the convention date of the 2015 annual general meeting, i.e., 20 June 2016. The Company carried out repurchases of H Shares on 9 June 2015, 10 June 2015, 17 June 2015, 18 June 2015, 19 June 2015, 22 June 2015, 23 June 2015, 26 June 2015, 29 June 2015 and 30 June 2015. As at 31 December 2015, the aggregate number of repurchased H Shares reached 29,570,000.

The Company further repurchased H Shares on 13 January 2016. As at 31 December 2016, the aggregate number of repurchased H Shares reached 2,500,000.

Pursuant to the second extraordinary general meeting in 2016 of the Company held on 25 August 2016 and Approval for Non-public Issuance of A Shares of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* (Zhengjian Xuke [2017] No. 289) issued by the CSRC on 9 May 2017, the Company non-publicly issued 1,490,475,241 ordinary A Shares (with par value of RMB0.1) at an issuance price of RMB3.11 per share on 23 May 2017. The Company's registered capital was then changed to RMB2,303,121,889.

Pursuant to the first extraordinary general meeting in 2019 of the Company held on 12 April 2019 and Approval for Public Issuance of A Shares of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* (Zhengjian Xuke [2019] No. 1942) issued by the CSRC on 28 October 2019, the Company publicly issued 2,346,041,055 ordinary A Shares (with par value of RMB0.1) at an issuance price of RMB3.41 per share on 21 November 2019. The Company's registered capital was then changed to RMB2,537,725,995.

Pursuant to the authorisation of the third extraordinary general meeting in 2020 held on 29 December 2020, the proposal in relation to the grant of restricted A Shares to the participants under the first grant was considered and approved at the Company's first extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the Board. On 13 January 2021, the Company proposed to grant 97,490,000 restricted A Shares to 697 participants under the incentive scheme at the grant price of RMB4.95 per A Share. The Company specifically issued 95,980,600 Renminbi-denominated ordinary shares (A Shares) to the actual 686 participants under the incentive scheme on 13 January 2021. The registration was completed on 28 January 2021.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

I. CORPORATE INFORMATION *(continued)*

On 15 November 2021, the proposal in relation to the grant of the reserved restricted A Shares to the participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme was considered and approved at the Company's eleventh extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the Board. The Company proposed to grant 2,510,000 restricted A Shares to 39 participants under the incentive scheme at a grant price of RMB4.83 per A Share. On 15 November 2021, the Company specifically issued 2,510,000 Renminbi-denominated ordinary shares (A Shares) to 39 actual incentive participants under the incentive scheme. The registration was completed on 8 December 2021. As at 31 December 2021, the Company had issued 98,490,600 A Shares subject to trading moratorium in total. From 10 May 2021 to 25 May 2021, 854,361,694 tradable A Shares not subject to trading moratorium were converted from the convertible corporate bonds by the bondholders. The registered capital of the Company was correspondingly changed to RMB2,633,011,224.

As certain participants of the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant, the Company decided to repurchase and cancel the restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the abovementioned participants on 16 November 2021. The cancellation of such restricted A Shares was completed on 17 January 2022 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. The total number of restricted A Shares repurchased and cancelled was 800,000. The registered capital of the Company was correspondingly changed to RMB2,632,931,224.

As certain participants of the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant, the Company decided to repurchase and cancel the restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by such participants on 22 November 2022. The cancellation of the restricted A Shares was completed on 11 January 2023 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. The total number of restricted A Shares repurchased and cancelled was 1,140,000. The repurchase and cancellation of a total of 1,601,000 restricted A Shares were completed on 17 April 2023 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. The registered capital of the Company was correspondingly changed to RMB2,632,657,124.

The main business activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") include: exploration of minerals; mining and processing of gold ores; gold refinery; mining and processing of copper ores; copper refinery; sales of jewellery, ornaments and mineral products; investment in the mining industry; foreign trade; open pit mining of copper and gold ores, underground mining of copper.

The largest shareholder of the Group is Minxi Xinghang, which is established in the PRC.

The financial statements were approved to be issued by the Company's board of directors on 22 March 2024. In compliance with the articles of association of the Company, the financial statements will be proposed for approval at the forthcoming shareholders' general meeting.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

II. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Basic Standards and the Specific Standards of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (“ASBE”) issued by the Ministry of Finance (“MOF”), and Application Guidance for ASBE, interpretations and other relevant regulations issued and revised thereafter (hereafter referred to as “CAS”). In addition, these financial statements have also presented financial information disclosure in accordance with “Rules for the Preparation of Information Disclosure by Companies Making Public Offering of Securities No. 15 — General Provisions on Financial Reporting”.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group recorded current assets of RMB77,628,540,055 and current liabilities of RMB84,182,433,105. The balance of the current assets was less than that of the current liabilities. In view of this circumstance, the management of the Company has given consideration to the future liquidity of the Group and its available financial sources in assessing whether the Group will have sufficient financial resources to continue as a going concern, mainly including that the Group generates sufficient net cash flows from operating activities and has sufficient bank line of credit.

Therefore, the management of the Company believes that the Group has adequate working capital to continue operation and fulfil the due financial responsibility. The management of the Company therefore is of the opinion that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Group has formulated specific accounting policies and accounting estimates according to its own operation and production characteristics, which are mainly reflected in provisions for expected credit losses for financial assets, inventory costing methods, provision for decline in value of inventories, depreciation methods for fixed assets, amortisation methods for intangible assets, recognition and measurement of income and so on.

1. Statement of compliance with CAS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with CAS, and presented truthfully and completely the consolidated and company financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the consolidated and company financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

2. Accounting period

The Group has adopted the calendar year as its accounting year, i.e., from 1 January to 31 December.

3. Functional currency

The Company adopts Renminbi (“RMB”) as its functional currency and to prepare its financial statements. Except for specially noted instructions, the financial statements are denominated in RMB.

The subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates of the Group determine their own functional currencies according to the primary economic environments in which they operate and translate into RMB in preparation of the financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

4. Method and selection basis of determination of materiality criteria

	Materiality criteria
Material bad debt provision for trade receivables/other receivables	Individual provision amount made in the current period exceeding RMB20 million
Material recovery or reversal of bad debt provision for trade receivables/other receivables	Individual recovered or reversed amount made in the current period exceeding RMB20 million
Material trade receivables/other receivables written off	Individual write-off amount made in the current period exceeding RMB20 million
Material prepayments aged over 1 year	Aged over 1 year and with an amount exceeding RMB50 million
Material overdue interest receivables	Aged over 1 year and with an amount exceeding RMB50 million
Material dividends receivable aged over 1 year	Aged over 1 year and with an amount exceeding RMB100 million
Material changes in net book value of contract assets	Change in the net book value of a contract asset exceeding 30% of the balance at the beginning of the reporting period, and change in amount exceeding RMB100 million
Material debt investments	Individual debt investment with an amount exceeding RMB100 million
Material asset groups	The net book value of non-current assets in an asset group exceeding 1% of the Group's non-current assets
Material construction in progress	Individual item with budget exceeding 0.5% of the Group's total assets and exceeding RMB1.5 billion
Material trade payables aged over 1 year or overdue	Individual item aged over 1 year with an amount exceeding RMB50 million
Material other payables aged over 1 year or overdue	Individual item aged over 1 year with an amount exceeding RMB100 million
Material contract modifications	Modified amount exceeding 30% of the original contract amount and the impact on the current period's revenue exceeding RMB100 million
Material goodwill	The net book value of individual goodwill exceeding RMB100 million or goodwill and asset groups containing goodwill have been impaired
Material investing activities	Individual investing activity with an amount exceeding 10% of the total cash flows from/used in investing activities and exceeding RMB1 billion
Material newly established subsidiaries	A subsidiary newly established during the reporting period with registered capital exceeding RMB100 million

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

4. Method and selection basis of determination of materiality criteria *(continued)*

	Materiality criteria
Material joint ventures or associates	An individual investee with a carrying amount exceeding 2.5% of the net assets of the Group, or with an investment income or loss under the equity method exceeding 5% of the consolidated net profit of the Group
Material subsidiaries	A subsidiary with revenue exceeding 5% of the Group's total revenue, or with net profit exceeding 5% of the consolidated net profit of the Group
Material non-wholly owned subsidiaries	A subsidiary with net assets exceeding 2% of the net assets of the Group, or with net profit exceeding 5% of the consolidated net profit of the Group

5. Business combinations

Business combinations are classified into business combinations involving entities under common control and business combinations not involving entities under common control.

Business combinations involving entities under common control

A business combination involving entities under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining enterprises are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the combination, and that control is not transitory.

Assets and liabilities (including goodwill arising from the acquisition of the merged party or parties by the ultimate controlling party) obtained by the combining party shall be measured at their respective carrying amounts as recorded by the ultimate controlling party at the date of the combination. The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets obtained and the carrying amount of the consideration paid for the combination (or the aggregate face value of shares issued) is adjusted as share premium in capital reserve. If the share premium is not sufficient to absorb the difference, any excess shall be adjusted against retained earnings.

Business combinations not involving entities under common control

A business combination not involving entities under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining enterprises are not ultimately controlled by the same party or parties before and after the combination.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

5. Business combinations *(continued)*

Business combinations not involving entities under common control *(continued)*

The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired by the acquirer in a business combination not involving entities under common control shall be measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Where the fair value of combination consideration exceeds the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the difference is recognised as goodwill, which is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Where the fair value of combination consideration is less than the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the acquirer firstly reassesses the measurement of the fair values of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities and measurement of the fair value of combination consideration. If after that reassessment, the fair value of combination consideration is still less than the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the acquirer recognises the remaining difference immediately in profit or loss for the current period.

6. Consolidation of financial statements

The scope of consolidation in the consolidated financial statements is determined on the basis of control. The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. A subsidiary is an entity (including an entity, a separable part of an investee, and the structured entities controlled by the Company) which is under the control of the Company. The investor controls an investee if, and only if, the investor has the following three elements: investor's power over the investee; has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Where the accounting policies adopted by subsidiaries are probably inconsistent with those of the Company, appropriate adjustments are made to the subsidiaries' financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies and accounting period of the Company. All assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

When the amount of loss for the period attributable to the non-controlling shareholders of a subsidiary exceeds the non-controlling shareholders' portion of the opening balance of owners' equity of the subsidiary, the excess amount is still allocated against non-controlling interests.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

6. Consolidation of financial statements *(continued)*

Where a subsidiary is acquired through a business combination not involving entities under common control, the financial performance and cash flows of the acquiree shall be included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group from the acquisition date till the date that such control ceases. In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of an acquired subsidiary shall be adjusted based on the fair value of the subsidiary's identifiable assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities determined at the acquisition date.

Where a subsidiary is acquired through a business combination involving entities under common control, the acquiree's financial performance and cash flows shall be included in the consolidated financial statements as if the acquiree was under the control of the Group at the very beginning and the comparative amounts of the consolidated financial statements of the Group shall be restated accordingly.

If a change in any facts and circumstances gives rise to one or more changes in controlling factors, the Group will reassess whether it controls the investee or not.

Change in non-controlling interests that does not result in the loss of control over the subsidiary is accounted for as an equity transaction.

7. Classification of joint arrangement and joint operation

Joint arrangement comprises two types: joint operation and joint venture. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

The Group recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation: its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly; its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly; its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation; its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises the Group's cash on hand and deposits that can be readily withdrawn on demand. Cash equivalents are the Group's short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

9. Foreign currency transactions and translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies

For foreign currency transactions, the Group translates the amount of foreign currency into the amount of functional currency.

On initial recognition of a foreign currency transaction, the amount of the foreign currency is translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction, and the capital invested by the investor in the foreign currency is translated at the spot exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. As at the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Exchange differences arising from the differences between the spot exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period and those on initial recognition or at the end of the previous reporting period, except that exchange differences related to a specific-purpose borrowing denominated in foreign currency that qualify for capitalisation are capitalised as part of the cost of the qualifying asset during the capitalisation period, are recognised in profit or loss for the period. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies measured at historical cost are translated at the spot exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction and the amount denominated in the functional currency is not changed. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value are re-translated at the spot exchange rate on the date the fair value is determined. Differences between the re-translated functional currency amount and the original functional currency amount are recognised in profit or loss or as other comprehensive income depending on the nature of the non-monetary items.

For the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements, financial statements of a foreign operation are translated from the foreign currency into RMB using the following method: assets and liabilities on the statement of financial position are translated at the spot exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period; owners' equity items except for retained earnings are translated at the spot exchange rates at the dates on which such items arose; income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss are translated at the average exchange rates for the transaction period (unless exchange rate fluctuations make translation at that rate inappropriate, then the spot rate at the date of the cash flow is used). The exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies are recognised as other comprehensive income. For disposals of equity interests in foreign operations, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements in other comprehensive income of foreign operations is reclassified to profit or loss for the current period. For partial disposals, the reclassification is determined on the proportion of disposal.

Cash flows arising from a transaction in foreign currency and the cash flows of a foreign subsidiary are translated at the average exchange rate of the transaction period of cash flows (unless exchange rate fluctuations make translation at that rate inappropriate, then the spot rate at the date of the cash flow is used). The effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents is regarded as a reconciling item and presented separately in the statement of cash flows.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

10. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity, and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's account and consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- (1) the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired; or
- (2) the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the financial asset.

The Group derecognises a financial liability only when the underlying obligation is settled, discharged or expires. An agreement to replace the original financial liability with a new financial liability with substantially different terms with the same creditor, or to modify the original financial liability's terms substantially, is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the new financial liability should be recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

All regular means of purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular means of purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace pursuant to the provisions of the terms of an agreement. Trade date is the date that the Group commits to purchasing or selling the financial asset.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

At initial recognition, the classification of financial assets depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them: financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. All affected related financial assets will be reclassified only if the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial assets are measured at fair value on initial recognition, but trade receivables or bills receivable arising from the sale of goods or rendering of services that do not contain significant financing components or for which the Group does not consider the effect of a significant financing component due within one year, are initially measured at the transaction price.

For financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, relevant transaction costs are immediately recognised in profit or loss for the current period. For other financial assets, relevant transaction costs are included in their initial recognised amounts.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets is determined by their classification:

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

10. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Classification and measurement of financial assets *(continued)*

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instrument investments)

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met: the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income of this kind of financial assets is recognised using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instrument investments)

The Group measures financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met: the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income of such financial assets is recognised based on the effective interest method. Changes in fair values are recognised in other comprehensive income except that interest income, impairment losses and exchange differences are recognised in current profit or loss. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred to the profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity instrument investments)

The Group irrevocably chooses to designate some instrument investments of non-trading nature as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Only relevant dividend income (excluding dividend income explicitly recovered as part of investment cost) is recognised in profit or loss, and subsequent changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income without provision for impairment. When financial assets are derecognised, the accumulated gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred from other comprehensive income and recognised in retained earnings.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The financial assets other than the above financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss, except for the financial assets are designated as hedging instruments.

Only if it can eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatch can financial assets be designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.

When an enterprise initially designates a financial asset as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, it cannot be reclassified to other financial assets; and other financial assets cannot be re-designated after initial recognition as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

In accordance with the above conditions, the Group's designated financial assets mainly consist of spot deferred settlement contracts in open positions at the Shanghai Gold Exchange that are held for purchasing or selling gold based on a predetermined schedule.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

10. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Except for financial guarantee contracts and financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, on initial recognition, financial liabilities of the Group are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. For financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, the relevant transaction costs are directly recognised in profit or loss for the current period, and the related transaction costs of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are recognised in their initial amount.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities is determined by its classification:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include held for trading financial liabilities (including derivative instruments attributable to financial liabilities) and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Held for trading financial liabilities (including derivative instruments attributable to financial liabilities) are subsequently measured at fair value. All changes in fair value of such financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss, except for those of the financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value and gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss, except for the gains or losses arising from the Group's own credit risk which are presented in other comprehensive income. If gains or losses arising from the Group's own credit risk which are presented in other comprehensive income will lead to or expand the accounting mismatch in profit or loss, the Group will include all the changes in fair value (including the amount affected by changes in the Group's own credit risk) of such financial liabilities in profit or loss.

Only if one of the following conditions is met, financial liabilities can be designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition:

- (1) It can eliminate or significantly reduce the accounting mismatch.
- (2) The formal written document of risk management or investment strategy has stated that the portfolio of financial instruments is managed, evaluated and reported to key managers on the basis of fair value.
- (3) A hybrid instrument that contains one or more embedded derivatives, unless the embedded derivatives have no significant change in the cash flow of the hybrid instrument, or the embedded derivatives should obviously not be separated from the related hybrid instruments.
- (4) Hybrid instruments containing embedded derivatives that need to be split but cannot be measured separately at the time of acquisition or at subsequent ends of reporting periods.

When an enterprise designates a financial liability as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition, it cannot be reclassified as other financial liabilities; nor can other financial liabilities be re-designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss after initial recognition.

In accordance with the above conditions, the Group's designated financial liabilities mainly consist of spot deferred settlement contracts in open positions at the Shanghai Gold Exchange that are held for purchasing or selling gold based on a predetermined schedule.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

10. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities *(continued)*

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

For such financial liabilities, subsequent measurement is made at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment of financial instruments

Based on expected credit losses, the Group undertakes impairment treatment and recognises loss provisions for financial assets at amortised cost, debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, contract assets and financial guarantee contracts.

For receivables and contract assets that do not contain significant financing components, the Group uses the simplified approach to measure loss provisions in accordance with the amount of expected credit losses equivalent to the entire lifetime expected credit losses.

For receivables and contract assets that contain significant financing components, the Group elects to use the simplified approach to measure loss provisions in accordance with the amount of expected credit losses equivalent to the entire lifetime expected credit losses.

For financial assets and financial guarantee contracts other than those measured with the simplified approach, the Group evaluates at the end of each reporting period whether its credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition. The financial assets for which credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition are considered to be in stage one, for which the Group shall measure loss provisions based on the amount of expected credit losses for the next 12 months and shall compute interest income according to the book value and effective interest rate; the financial assets for which credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition although no credit impairment has occurred are considered to be in stage two, for which the Group shall measure loss provisions based on the amount of expected credit losses for the entire lifetime and shall compute interest income according to the book value and effective interest rate; the financial assets for which credit impairment has occurred after initial recognition are considered to be in stage three, for which the Group shall measure loss provisions based on the amount of expected credit losses for the entire lifetime and shall compute interest income according to the amortised cost and effective interest rate. For financial instruments with relatively low credit risk at the end of the reporting period, the Group assumes its credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition.

The Group evaluates the expected credit losses for financial instruments on a single and combined basis. Taking into account the credit risk characteristics of different customers, the Group evaluates the expected credit losses for trade receivables and contract assets on the basis of common risk characteristics and on the basis of ageing portfolios based on the invoice dates. Except for the financial instruments for which expected credit losses are assessed on a portfolio basis as described above, the Group assesses the expected credit losses of financial instruments on a stand-alone basis.

Please refer to Note X.2 for the disclosure of the Group's criteria for judging the significant increase in credit risk and the definition of credit-impaired financial assets.

The Group measures expected credit losses on a financial instrument in a way that reflects: (a) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes; (b) the time value of money; and (c) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the end of the reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

10. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Impairment of financial instruments *(continued)*

When the Group no longer reasonably expects to be able to recover all or part of the contractual cash flows of the financial assets, the Group will write off the book value of the financial assets directly.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is recognised in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract by which the guarantor and the lender agree that the guarantor would settle the debts or bear obligations in accordance with terms of the contract in case the borrower fails to settle the debts. Financial guarantee contracts are measured at fair value on initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial guarantee contracts that are not designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at the higher of the expected credit loss amount recognised at the end of the reporting period and the balance of the initial recognition amount after deducting the accumulated amortisation amount recognised according to the revenue recognition principle.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign currency forward contracts, commodity forward contracts, embedded derivatives instruments separated from purchase contracts — provisional pricing arrangements and sales contracts with provisional pricing arrangements. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value at the date when the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Derivatives are recognised as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Except for those subject to hedge accounting, gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are directly recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

Convertible bonds

The Group determines whether the convertible bonds include both liability and equity components according to terms upon issuance. If the issued convertible bonds include both liability and equity components, the components should be split at initial recognition and accounted for separately. While splitting, the fair value of the liability component is determined first and recognised as the initial amount; then the initial amount of the equity component is determined at the amount of the total issue price of the convertible bond net of the initial amount of the liability component. Transaction cost is allocated between the liability component and the equity component based on the relative fair value respectively. The liability component is presented as a liability, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, until cancelled, converted or redeemed. The equity component is presented as equity without subsequent measurement. If the issued convertible bonds only include the liability component and embedded derivatives (i.e., the conversion option of the share is featured with the embedded derivative), it shall be split from the convertible bond and individually accounted for as a derivative financial instrument, and initially recognised based on its fair value. The proportion that the issue price exceeding the one initially recognised as a derivative financial instrument is recognised as a debt instrument. Transaction cost is allocated according to the issue prices allocated to the debt instrument and the derivative financial instrument at initial recognition on a pro rata basis. Transaction cost related to the debt instrument is recognised as a liability and transaction cost related to the derivative financial instrument is recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

10. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Transfer of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to the transferee; the Group does not derecognise those financial assets when it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership.

If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of financial assets, the related accounting treatments of such financial assets are as follows: the Group derecognises financial assets when it retains no control on them, and the associated assets and liabilities are recognised at the same time. If the Group retains control of the financial asset, it recognises the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset and recognises an associated liability.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a financial guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the financial guarantee. The amount of the financial guarantee is the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

11. Inventories

The Group's inventories include raw materials, work in progress, finished goods and consumable materials.

Inventories are initially measured at cost. Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of processing and other expenditures. The actual cost of inventories upon delivery is calculated using the weighted average method. Consumable materials included low value consumption and packing materials, etc., which are recorded at cost in full upon delivery. Some spare parts and materials directly related to production are amortised periodically (for example, steel balls are amortised using the units-of-production method, and for some spare parts with a great value such as anode plates and lining boards, they are amortised over their actual useful lives).

The perpetual inventory system is maintained for the stock system.

At the end of the reporting period, inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. If the net realisable value is below the cost of inventories, a provision for decline in value of inventories is made and recorded in profit or loss for the current period. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion, the estimated costs to make the sale and relevant taxes. For raw materials, provision for decline in value is made based on the categories of inventories. For work in progress and finished goods, provision for decline in value is made on an item-by-item basis. For inventories directly used for sale, the net realisable value is determined in the normal course of production and operation by deducting estimated costs to make the sale and relevant taxes from the estimated selling price of the inventories; The net realisable value of inventories that need to be processed is determined in the normal course of production and operation by deducting the estimated cost to be incurred to completion, estimated costs to make the sale and relevant taxes from the estimated selling price of finished products produced.

Costs to fulfil a contract costs classified as current assets are presented in inventories.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

12. Held for sale non-current assets or disposal groups

A non-current asset or disposal group is classified as held for sale when its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuous use. The following conditions need to be simultaneously met for non-current assets and disposal groups to be classified as held for sale: according to the practice of selling such assets or disposal groups in similar transactions, they can be sold immediately under current conditions; the sale is highly probable, that is, the Group has already made a resolution related to the selling plan and a certain purchase commitment is obtained. It is expected that the sale will be completed within one year (in cases that approvals from authorities or regulators are required before the sale, such approvals have been obtained). If the control of the subsidiary is lost due to the sale of the subsidiary, etc., whether part of the equity investment is retained after the sale or not, and the conditions for holding for sale are satisfied, the investment in the subsidiary will be presented as held for sale in the individual financial statements and all assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are classified into held for sale in the consolidated financial statements.

For non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale (other than financial assets and deferred tax assets), if the book value is higher than the fair value less costs of disposal, the book value is reduced to the fair value less costs of disposal. The amount of the write-down is recognised as a loss, which is recognised in profit or loss, and the provision for impairment of held for sale assets is made. Held for sale non-current assets or non-current assets in disposal groups are not depreciated or amortised and are not accounted for using the equity method.

13. Long-term equity investments

Long-term equity investments include equity investments in subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates.

A long-term equity investment is measured at its initial investment cost on acquisition. For a long-term equity investment acquired through business combination involving entities under common control, the initial investment cost is the attributable share of the carrying amounts of the owners' equity of the acquiree in the ultimate controlling party's consolidated financial statements at the date of combination. The difference between the initial investment cost and the carrying amount of the consideration is adjusted against capital reserve (if the capital reserve is not sufficient to absorb the difference, any excess shall be adjusted against retained earnings). For a long-term equity investment acquired through business combination not involving entities under common control, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the cost of the combination (If the business combination not involving entities under common control is achieved in stages, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the aggregate of the carrying amount of the equity investment held in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date and the cost of the additional investment at the acquisition date). For a long-term equity investment acquired other than long-term equity investments formed through business combinations, the initial investment cost is recognised as follows: if acquired by cash, the initial investment cost is recognised at the purchase price actually paid plus the expenses, taxes and other required expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of long-term equity investments; if acquired through issuing equity securities, the initial investment cost is recognised at the fair value of the equity securities issued.

The long-term equity investments which the Company can exercise control over the investee are accounted for using the cost method in the Company's individual financial statements. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Under the cost method, a long-term equity investment is measured at initial investment cost. If there are additional investments or disinvestments, the cost of the long-term equity investment shall be adjusted. Investment income is recognised in the period in accordance with the attributable share of cash dividends or profits distribution declared by the investee.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

13. Long-term equity investments *(continued)*

For long-term equity investments over which the Group has joint control or significant influence, the Group accounts for such long-term equity investments using the equity method. The Group measures the portions of associates which are held indirectly through a venture capital organisation, or a mutual fund, unit trust and similar entities including investment-linked insurance funds at fair value through profit or loss. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when the decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

Under the equity method, where the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment exceeds the Group's share of the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition, no adjustment is made to the initial investment cost. Where the initial investment cost is less than the Group's interest in the fair values of the investee's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date, the difference is charged to profit or loss, and the cost of the long-term equity investment is adjusted accordingly.

Under the equity method, after a long-term equity investment is acquired, the Group recognises its share of the net profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the investee for the period as investment income or loss and other comprehensive income for the period, respectively, and adjusts the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment. The Group recognises its share of the investee's net profit or loss based on the fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and others at the acquisition date after making appropriate adjustments to conform with the Group's accounting policies and accounting period. Unrealised profit or loss resulting from the Group's transactions with its associates and joint ventures are recognised as investment income or loss to the extent that those attributable to the Group's equity interest are eliminated (except for those transactions relating to impairment loss of assets which shall be recognised fully), provided that invested or sold assets constituting business shall be excluded. The Group shall reduce the carrying amount of the long-term equity investments for shares of profits or cash dividends declared of the investee. However, the share of net loss is only recognised to the extent that the carrying value of the investment together with any long-term interests that in substance form part of its net investment is reduced to zero, except to the extent that the Group has incurred obligations to assume additional losses. Changes in the owners' equity of the investee other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profits distribution are correspondingly adjusted to the carrying amount of the long-term equity investments and recognised in the owners' equity.

14. Investment properties

An investment property is a property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both.

An investment property is measured initially at cost. Subsequent expenditures incurred for such investment properties are included in the cost of the investment properties when it is probable that economic benefits associated with such investment property will flow to the Group and the subsequent expenditures can be measured reliably. Other subsequent expenditures are recognised in profit or loss for the period in which they are incurred.

The Group uses the cost model for the subsequent measurement of its investment properties and adopts a depreciation policy for the investment properties which is consistent with that for buildings in fixed assets.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

15. Fixed assets

A fixed asset is recognised only when the economic benefits associated with the asset will probably flow into the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Subsequent expenditures incurred for a fixed asset that meets the recognition criteria shall be included in the cost of the fixed asset, and the carrying amount of the component of the fixed asset that is replaced shall be derecognised. Other subsequent expenditures are recognised in profit or loss for the period in which they are incurred.

Fixed assets are initially measured at cost and the effect of any asset retirement obligations is considered. The cost of a fixed asset is the aggregate cost of purchase price, related taxes and any directly attributable expenditure for bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Other than the fixed assets formed by the work safety fund that are depreciated one time, other fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives using the units-of-production method or the straight-line method. The useful life, estimated net residual value rate and annual depreciation rate of each category of the fixed assets which depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method are as follows:

	Useful life	Estimated net residual value rate	Annual depreciation rate
Buildings	8–60 years	0%–5%	1.58%–12.50%
Mining assets	5–40 years	0%–5%	2.38%–20.00%
Power generation and transmission equipment	8–30 years	0%–5%	3.17%–12.50%
Plant, machinery and equipment	5–20 years	0%–5%	4.75%–20.00%
Motor vehicles	4–15 years	0%–5%	6.33%–25.00%
Furniture and fixtures and others	3–10 years	0%–5%	9.50%–33.33%
Land	Permanent	Not applicable	Not applicable

The Group reviews the useful life, estimated net residual value of a fixed asset and the depreciation method applied at least at each financial year-end, and makes adjustments when necessary.

16. Construction in progress

Construction in progress is measured at its actual expenditures incurred, including various necessary construction expenditures during the construction period, borrowing costs capitalised before it is ready for its intended use and other relevant expenditures.

Construction in progress is transferred to a fixed asset when it is ready for its intended use. The criteria are as follows:

	Criteria for transferring to fixed assets
Buildings	The earlier of actual start of use/completion acceptance
Mining assets	The earlier of actual start of use/completion acceptance
Plant, machinery and equipment	The earlier of actual start of use/completion of installation and acceptance
Motor vehicles	The earlier of actual start of use/completion of installation and acceptance
Furniture and fixtures and others	The earlier of actual start of use/completion of installation and acceptance

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

17. Borrowing costs

The borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised, whereas other borrowing costs are recorded in profit or loss for the current period.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs commences only when the capital expenditures for the asset and the borrowing costs have been incurred, and the activities that are necessary to acquire, construct or produce the asset for its intended use or sale have been undertaken.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when the qualifying asset being acquired, constructed or produced gets ready for its intended use or sale. Any borrowing costs subsequently incurred are recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

During the capitalisation period, the amount of interest eligible for capitalisation for each accounting period shall be determined as follows: where funds are borrowed for a specific purpose, the amount of interest eligible for capitalisation is the actual interest costs incurred on that borrowing for the period less any bank interest earned from depositing the borrowed funds or any investment income on the temporary investment of those funds; where funds are borrowed under general purpose, the amount of interest eligible for capitalisation is determined by applying a weighted average interest rate on the general borrowings to the weighted average of the excess of the cumulative expenditures on the asset over the expenditures on the asset funded by the specific borrowings.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended during periods in which the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset is suspended abnormally by activities other than those necessary to get the asset ready for its intended use or sale, when the suspension is for a continuous period of more than 3 months. Borrowing costs incurred during these periods are recognised as an expense in profit or loss until the acquisition, construction or production is resumed.

18. Intangible assets

The amortisation of mining rights (included in intangible assets in Note V.20) is based on the units-of-production method. Exploration rights are not amortised until mining commences, and are amortised in accordance with the units-of-production method after they are transferred to mining rights.

The remaining intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives as follows:

	Useful life	Basis of determination
Land use right	30–50 years	Term of land use right
Membership in Shanghai Gold Exchange	10 years	Registration validity period
Concession rights	The operation terms of concession rights	Project operation period under the agreement

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

18. Intangible assets *(continued)*

Concession rights

The Group enters into public-private partnership (“PPP”) contracts and is entitled to the charges from those who obtain public products and services, but there is an uncertainty to the charge amount. The right does not constitute an unconditional right to receive cash. Before the PPP project assets are ready for their intended use, the related receivables and construction income shall be recognised as contract assets. When the PPP project assets are ready for their intended use, the related receivables and confirmed construction income shall be recognised as intangible assets. The Group recognises the PPP project assets at construction phase and operational phase as intangible assets — concession rights, and the concession rights are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period from the completion date of the construction of the PPP projects to the expiration of operation period and the extension period or the termination date of the concession rights.

Exploration expenditure is recognised as other non-current assets — exploration and development costs at the net amount of cost less impairment. Exploration expenditure includes costs of geological prospecting for technical consultancy and costs of feasibility study for commercial development which incurred in the surroundings, outer ring and deep areas of the existing or externally acquired mineral properties, and costs of drilling, trench sampling and other associated activities. Such expenditures may be capitalised when the mineral properties are reasonably determined to be commercially available and recognised as intangible assets — mining rights after obtaining mining rights, which will be amortised under the units-of-production method. If any construction is abandoned in the development phase or belongs to the productive exploration, all costs shall be written off and recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

The Group classifies the expenditures on an internal research and development project into expenditure on the research phase and expenditure on the development phase. Expenditure on the research phase is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Expenditure on the development phase is capitalised only when the Group can demonstrate all of the followings: the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be ready for intended use or sale; the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits (among other things, the Group can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset); the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during the development phase. Expenditure on the development phase which does not meet these above criteria is recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

19. Impairment of assets

Impairment of assets other than inventories, contract assets and contract cost assets, deferred tax assets, financial assets and held for sale assets is recognised based on the following methods: the Group assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that the assets may be impaired. If there is any indication that such assets may be impaired, recoverable amounts are estimated for such assets and impairment tests are performed. Goodwill arising in a business combination, an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life and an intangible asset that is not ready for use shall be assessed for impairment at least at each year end, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. The recoverable amount is estimated on an individual basis. If it is not practical to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the asset group to which the asset belongs will be estimated. Identification of an asset group shall be based on whether there are major cash inflows which are independent from other assets or asset groups.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

19. Impairment of assets *(continued)*

If the recoverable amount of an asset or asset group is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount shall be reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is recognised as an impairment loss and charged to profit or loss for the current period. A provision for impairment loss of the asset is recognised accordingly.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the carrying amount of goodwill is, from the acquisition date, allocated on a reasonable basis to each of the relevant asset groups or sets of asset groups. Relevant asset groups or sets of asset groups to which the goodwill is so allocated represent those which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination and are not larger than a reportable segment of the Group.

The carrying amount of asset group or set of asset groups including the goodwill is compared to its recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the asset group or set of asset groups is lower than its carrying amount, firstly, the impairment loss shall be allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the asset group or set of asset groups. Then, the impairment loss shall be allocated to the other assets of the asset group or set of asset groups (excluding goodwill) on the basis of the proportion of the carrying amount of each asset in the asset group or set of asset groups.

Once an impairment loss of the abovementioned asset is recognised, it shall not be reversed in any subsequent period.

20. Long-term deferred assets

Long-term deferred assets of the Group represent expenses already incurred that should be amortised over a period longer than one year. Long-term deferred assets mainly include land compensation cost, mining shaft development expenditure, amortisation costs of bipolar plates, relocation compensation, etc. Land compensation costs are amortised evenly over the estimated beneficial useful lives of 5 to 50 years, whereas other long-term deferred assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives.

21. Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all types of benefits except the share-based payments given by the Group in exchange for the services rendered by employees and termination of employment. Employee benefits include short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits, termination benefits and other long-term employee benefits.

Short-term employee benefits

During an accounting period when employees render services to the entity, the amount of short-term employee benefits actually incurred should be recognised as a liability and be recognised in profit or loss for the current period or in cost of related assets.

Post-employment benefits (defined contribution plan)

The employees of the Group participate in basic pension and unemployment insurance schemes administrated by the local governments and also the enterprise annuity, to which the Company and its subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of the basic salaries of its employees as stipulated by the applicable rules and regulations in the PRC or foreign regions, and the related expenditures are recorded in cost of related assets or profit or loss in the period when they incurred.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

21. Employee benefits *(continued)*

Post-employment benefits (defined benefit plan)

A subsidiary of the Group in Serbia operates a defined benefit pension plan which has not established a separately administered fund. The benefit plan is not funded yet. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements arising from the defined benefit pension plan, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to equity through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The Group recognises past service costs as current expenses at the earlier of the following dates: when the defined benefit plan is modified; the Group recognises restructuring costs or termination benefits.

The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under operating costs, and administrative expenses, in the statement of profit or loss: service costs comprising current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on settlements; interest costs on the defined benefit obligation.

Termination benefits

The Group recognises a liability for termination benefits and charges to profit or loss for the current period at the earlier of the following dates: when the Group can no longer withdraw from the termination plan or the redundancy offer unilaterally; or when the Group recognises costs or expenses for a restructuring plan which involves the payment of termination benefits.

22. Provisions

Except for contingent consideration and contingent liabilities arising from business combinations not involving entities under common control, provisions are recognised when the Group has an obligation related to a contingency, which is a present obligation of the Group, that would probably result in an outflow of economic benefits from the Group and could be reliably measured.

The amount initially recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the present obligation, taking into account factors pertaining to a contingency such as the risks, uncertainties and time value of money. The Group will review the carrying amount of a provision at the end of the reporting period and make appropriate adjustments to reflect the best estimate of the amount.

A provision recognised in a business combination not involving entities under common control is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of (i) the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the general policy for provisions above and (ii) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the amount of income recognised in accordance with the policy for revenue recognition.

Financial guarantee contracts that are subsequently measured at expected credit losses are presented as provisions.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

23. Share-based payment

A share-based payment is classified as either an equity-settled share-based payment or a cash-settled share-based payment. An equity-settled share-based payment is a transaction in which the Group receives services and uses shares or other equity instruments as consideration for settlement.

An equity-settled share-based payment in exchange for services received from employees is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted to the employees. If such equity-settled share-based payment could vest immediately, related costs or expenses at an amount equal to the fair value on the grant date are recognised, with a corresponding increase in capital reserve; if such equity-settled share-based payment could not vest until the completion of services for a vesting period, or until the achievement of a specified performance condition, the Group at each end of the reporting period during the vesting period recognises the services received for the current period as related costs and expenses, with a corresponding increase in capital reserve, at an amount equal to the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date, based on the best estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. Please refer to Note XIII.

24. Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group recognises revenue when it has fulfilled its obligations under the contract, i.e., when the customer acquires control of relevant goods or services. Acquiring control over the goods or services refers to the ability to dominate the use of the goods or the provision of services and to derive almost all the economic benefits therefrom.

Contracts for the sale of goods

The Group satisfies performance obligations by delivering goods to customers, and recognises revenue at the point in time of transfer of the controlling rights of goods on the basis of a combination of the following factors: the current right to collect the goods, the transfer of major risks and benefits in the ownership of the goods, the transfer of the legal ownership of the goods, the transfer of physical assets of the goods and that the customers have accepted the goods.

When the contract contains a significant financing component, the Group determines the transaction price based on an amount that reflects the price that a customer would have paid for the goods in cash at the time of obtaining the control of the goods, and amortises the difference between the determined transaction price and the consideration promised in the contract under the effective interest method within the contract period using the discount rate that discounts the nominal amount of the contract consideration to the current selling price of the goods. The Group does not consider the effects of a significant financing component in the contract if it is expected that the period between when the customer obtains control of the goods and when the customer pays for such goods will be one year or less.

The Group purchases bulk commodities, such as copper cathode, from suppliers and then sells them to customers. When the Group obtains control of trade goods from third parties and then transfers them to the customers, the Group is entitled to determine the transaction price of the trade goods on its own. The Group controls the trade goods before they are transferred to the customers. Thus, the Group is a principal and recognises revenue in the gross amount of consideration received or receivable. Otherwise, the Group is an agent and recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled from the customers. The amount is the net amount of the gross consideration received or receivable after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods to be provided by that party or determined by the agreed-upon amount or proportion of commissions, etc.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

24. Revenue from contracts with customers *(continued)*

Contracts for the sale of goods *(continued)*

Metals streaming business

There is a metals streaming business in Continental Gold Inc. (“Continental Gold”), a subsidiary acquired by the Group in 2020. Under the business arrangement, Continental Gold receives a payment in advance and the counterparty obtains a certain proportion of deliverable gold and silver within the entire life of the designated mine. The counterparty is also required to pay an additional payment based on a certain proportion of the market price when Continental Gold delivers the goods within an agreed period in the future. The payment Continental Gold receives in advance is considered to be part of the counterparty’s prepayment for the future goods with uncertain but predictable quantity and is recognised as a contract liability upon receipt. Each unit of the delivered goods represents a separate performance obligation, and revenue is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred. Considering the timing of satisfaction of delivery obligations throughout the entire life of the mines, the contract liability above is considered to have significant financing components. In addition, because the quantity of all delivered goods available to the counterparty depends on the mining reserves of the metals throughout the entire life of the mines, the management will estimate the change of total metal reserves and planned mining reserves of the mines change on a regular basis and adjustments shall be made to the revenue and financing expenses recognised in historical periods based on the updated prices in the change periods. Continental Gold had redeemed its gold delivery obligations on 30 December 2020, please refer to Note V.44.

In the Group’s metals streaming business, because the quantity of all delivered goods available to the counterparty depends on the mining reserves of the mine throughout the entire life of the mine, the price allocated to each unit of the delivered goods is considered as variable consideration. When estimated total metal reserves and planned mining reserves of the mine are changed, the price of each unit of the delivered goods shall be recalculated and adjustments shall be made to the revenue and finance expenses recognised in historical periods based on the updated prices in the change periods. The Group determines the best estimate of the variable consideration based on the expected value. However, the transaction price including variable consideration is only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Contracts for the rendering of services

A contract for the rendering of services between the Group and a customer usually includes performance obligations such as revenue related to build-operate-transfer (“BOT”) arrangement operation and maintenance, revenue from refuse disposal operation services, flue gas treatment operation services and refuse-incineration power generation operation services. As the customer is able to simultaneously receive and consume the economic benefits brought by the Group’s contractual performance when the Group performs a contract, the Group considers such contractual performance obligations to be obligations performed over a period of time, and revenue shall be recognised according to the progress of performance.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

24. Revenue from contracts with customers *(continued)*

PPP project contract

A PPP project contract refers to a contract entered into between the Group and the government in respect of cooperation in a PPP project in accordance with laws and regulations, which also has the following features simultaneously (the "Dual Features"):

- (1) The Group uses PPP project assets to offer public products and services on behalf of the government during the operation period prescribed in the contract; and
- (2) The Group receives compensation for the public products and services offered by it within the period prescribed in the contract.

PPP project contracts shall satisfy simultaneously the following criteria (the "Dual Control"):

- (1) The government controls or regulates the types, recipients and prices of public products and services that must be offered by the private investors in the PPP project assets; and
- (2) When the PPP project contract is terminated, the government controls the significant remaining interests in the PPP project assets through ownership, income rights or other means.

Construction, operation and handover activities are usually included under PPP contracts. During the construction phase, the Group determines whether the Group is the principal or agent in accordance with the accounting policy stated below. If the Group is the principal, the PPP project contract revenue and contract assets of the construction services are recognised accordingly, with revenue from construction contract measured at the stand-alone selling price for construction services.

The Group is entitled to charge fees from those who obtain public products and services, but for those with uncertainties in the charge amount, the right does not constitute an unconditional right to receive cash. When the PPP project assets of the Company and its subsidiaries are ready for their intended use, the amount of the consideration or confirmed construction income of the PPP project assets shall be recognised as intangible assets, and accounted for under the abovementioned accounting policies for intangible assets.

In the operational phase, when services are provided, the corresponding revenue is recognised; routine maintenance or repair costs incurred are recognised as current expenses. The portion of the expenditure expected to be incurred by the Group to maintain the infrastructure in a serviceable condition or in a useable condition until it is transferred to the contract owner under relevant contract is recognised as provision.

The Group determines whether it is a principal or an agent when engaging in a PPP project transaction based on whether it has control over the construction services before transferring them to the customer. If the Group is able to control the construction services before transferring them to the customer, the Group is the principal and recognises revenue based on the total consideration received or receivable; otherwise, the Group is the agent and recognises revenue based on the amount of the commission or fee it expects to be entitled to receive, which shall be determined as the net amount of the total consideration received or receivable less amounts payable to other related parties, or based on the predetermined amount or proportion of the commission, etc.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

25. Contract assets and contract liabilities

The Group presents contract assets or contract liabilities in the statement of financial position according to the relationship between contractual performance obligations and customer payments. Contract assets and contract liabilities under the same contract are presented on a net basis after set-off.

Contract assets

The right to receive consideration following the transfer of products or services to customers which is dependent on factors other than the passage of time is presented as contract assets.

The Group's determination method and accounting treatment for recognising expected credit impairment losses on contract assets are set out in Note III.10.

Contract liabilities

The obligation to transfer products or services to customers in connection with customer consideration received or receivable is presented as contract liabilities, for example, amounts received prior to the transfer of the promised products.

26. Contract cost assets

Contract cost assets of the Group include the costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a contract to provide goods or services to customers and are classified as inventories or other non-current assets according to their liquidity.

The incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer are recognised as an asset if the Group expects to recover them.

Other than the costs which are capitalised as inventories, fixed assets, intangible assets, etc., costs incurred to fulfil a contract with a customer are capitalised as an asset if all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) The costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the entity can specifically identify, including direct labour, direct materials, manufacturing costs (or similar costs), costs that are explicitly chargeable to the customer and other costs that are incurred only because the Group enters into the contract;
- (2) The costs generate or enhance resources of the entity that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and
- (3) The costs are expected to be recovered.

The Group's contract cost assets are amortised on a basis that is consistent with the revenue recognition of such assets, and the amortisation is recognised in the profit or loss for the current period.

The Group recognises an impairment loss in profit or loss for the current period on the contract cost assets to the extent that the carrying amount of such contract cost assets exceeds the difference between:

- (1) the remaining amount of consideration that the entity expects to receive in exchange for the goods or services to which the asset relates; and
- (2) the estimated costs to be incurred that relate to providing those goods or services.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

27. Government grants

A government grant is recognised only when the Group can comply with the conditions attached to the grant and the Group will receive the grant. If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a monetary asset, it is measured at the amount received or receivable. If a government grant is in the form of a non-monetary asset, it is measured at fair value. If the fair value cannot be reliably determined, it is measured at a nominal amount.

Asset-related government grants are recognised when the government document designates that the government grants are used for acquiring, constructing or forming long-term assets. If the government document is inexplicit, the Company should make a judgement based on the basic conditions to obtain the government grants, and recognises them as asset-related government grants if the conditions are for acquiring, constructing or forming long-term assets. Otherwise, the government grants should be income-related.

The method applicable to the Group's government grants is the gross method.

Government grants related to income shall be accounted for accordingly as follows: those to be used as compensation for future expenses or losses shall be recognised as deferred income and recorded in profit or loss when the related expenses or losses are recognised; those to be used as compensation for related expenses or losses already incurred shall be recognised directly in profit or loss.

Government grants related to assets shall be recognised as deferred income to be recognised in profit or loss on a reasonable and systematic basis over the useful lives of the assets (however, government grants measured at a nominal amount shall be recognised directly in profit or loss for the current period). If the assets are sold, transferred, scrapped or destroyed before the end of their useful lives, the balances of undistributed deferred income shall be reclassified to profit or loss over the period when the assets are disposed of.

Where the Group receives loans provided at a policy concessionary interest rate from a lending bank funded by the financial authority, the initial carrying amount of the borrowings is the actual proceeds received, and the calculation of the borrowing costs shall be based on the principal and such policy concessionary interest rate. Where the Group receives interest-subsidised funds from the financial authority directly, the Group offsets such amount against the corresponding borrowing costs.

28. Deferred tax

At the end of the reporting period, for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of certain assets or liabilities and their tax base, or between the carrying amount of items that are not recognised as assets or liabilities and their tax base that can be determined according to tax laws, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- (1) When the taxable temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in transactions that are not business combinations and affect neither the accounting profit, taxable profit or loss nor deductible losses at the time of the transaction, and the initial recognition of assets and liabilities does not arise any taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences at the same amount.
- (2) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

28. Deferred tax *(continued)*

For deductible temporary differences, deductible losses and tax credits that can be carried forward, deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, deductible losses and tax credits can be utilised, except:

- (1) When the deductible temporary differences do not arise from business combinations and affect neither the accounting profit, taxable profit or loss nor deductible losses at the time of the transaction, and the initial recognition of assets and liabilities does not arise any taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences at the same amount.
- (2) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

At the end of the reporting period, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at applicable tax rates according to the requirements of tax laws during the period that the assets are expected to be recovered or the liabilities are expected to be repaid. The recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities also takes the recovery or the repayment terms at the end of the reporting period into account.

At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed and reduced if it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available in the future to allow the benefit of deferred tax assets to be utilised. At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets that are not recognised before, is reviewed and recognised to the extent that it is probable that available taxable profits in the future will allow entire or part of the benefit of deferred tax assets to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented if and only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities, and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

29. Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the 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 or group of identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As lessee

The Group recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group does not separate the lease components and non-lease components. The Group combines the components and accounts for them as a lease. Except for the categories of leased assets described above, the Group will allocate the consideration in the contract to each component on the basis of their respective relative stand-alone price.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

29. Leases *(continued)*

As lessee *(continued)*

Right-of-use assets

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises the right to use the leased asset over the lease term as a right-of-use asset. Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises: the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability; any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease less any lease incentives received; any initial direct cost incurred; and an estimate of costs incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group remeasures the lease liability for the revision to the lease payments and adjusts the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets accordingly. The right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis subsequently by the Group. If the Group is reasonably certain that the ownership of the underlying asset will be transferred to the Group at the end of the lease term, the Group depreciates the asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the assets from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the asset or the end of the lease term.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments include fixed payments including in-substance fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate the lease.

In calculating the present value of the lease payments, the Group uses the interest rate implicit in the lease as the discount rate. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. The Group calculates the interest expenses of the lease liability in each period during the lease term using the constant periodic rate of interest, and recognises such interest expenses in profit or loss, except those in the costs of the related asset as required. Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities are recognised in profit or loss as incurred, except those in the costs of the related asset as required.

After the commencement date of the lease, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the Group remeasures the lease liability at the present value of revised lease payments upon a change in any of the following: in-substance fixed payments, the amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees, the index or rate used to determine lease payments, or the assessment or exercise of the purchase option, the renewal option or the option to terminate the lease.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group considers a lease that, at the commencement date of the lease, has a lease term of 12 months or less, and does not contain any purchase option as a short-term lease; and a lease of the individual underlying asset with low value, when new, as a lease of low-value assets. The Group does not recognise the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets of office buildings, machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, furniture and fixtures and others. The Group recognises lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets in the costs of the related asset or profit or loss for the current period on a straight-line basis (or units-of-production basis) over the lease term.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

29. Leases *(continued)*

As lessor

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset, except that a lease is classified as an operating lease at the inception date. For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group will allocate the consideration in the contract to each component on the basis of their respective relative stand-alone price.

As a lessor under finance leases

At the inception of the lease term, finance lease receivables are recognised in respect of finance lease, while finance lease assets are derecognised. At initial measurement, the net amount of lease investment is recognised as the carrying amount of finance lease receivables, which is the sum of the unsecured residual value and the lease payments yet to be received at the commencement of the lease term discounted to their present value using the implicit interest rate of the lease, including initial direct expenses. Interest income over the respective periods of the lease term is computed and recognised based on fixed cyclical interest rates and charged to current profit or loss. Variable lease payments not included in the net amount of lease investment are charged to current profit or loss as and when incurred.

When the Group acts as a manufacturer or dealer lessor of a financial lease, at the inception of the lease term, the Group recognises the lease income based on the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the lease receipts discounted at the market interest rate, and recognises the cost of sales based on the balance after deducting the present value of the unguaranteed residual value from the carrying amount of the leased asset. The costs incurred by the Group to obtain finance leases are recognised in the current profit and loss at the inception of the lease term.

As lessor under an operating lease

Rental income under an operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, through profit or loss for the current period. Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of lease receivables are charged to profit or loss for the current period as incurred. Initial direct costs are capitalised and amortised on the same basis as the recognition of rental income over the lease term, and are included in the profit or loss by instalments.

Sale and leaseback transactions

The Group applies Note III.24 to determine whether the transfer of an asset is accounted for as a sale of that asset.

As lessee

If the transfer of an asset is a sale, the Group, as a lessee, shall measure the right-of-use assets arising from the leaseback at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to the right of use, and recognise only the amount of any gain or loss that relates to the rights transferred to the lessor. If the transfer of an asset does not constitute a sale, the Group, as a lessee, shall continue to recognise the transferred assets and recognise a financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds in accordance with Note III.10.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

29. Leases *(continued)*

Sale and leaseback transactions *(continued)*

As lessor

If the transfer of assets in the after-sale and leaseback transaction is a sale, the Group, as a lessor, accounts for asset purchase, and accounts for asset lease in accordance with policies in the aforementioned; if the transfer of assets in the after-sale and leaseback transaction is not a sale, the Group, as a lessor, does not recognise the transferred assets, but recognises a financial asset equal to the transfer income in accordance with Note III.10.

30. Hedge accounting

In respect of the methods of hedge accounting, the Group's hedging is classified as fair value hedge, that is, a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability:

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group officially designates the hedge relationship and prepares formal written documents of the hedge relationship, risk management objectives and hedge strategies. The documents include identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness. Hedge effectiveness is the extent to which the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedging instruments offset changes in the fair value or cash flow of hedged items caused by the hedged risk. Such hedges are assessed on an ongoing basis to ensure that such hedges are effective during the accounting period with designated hedging relationships.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised (but the rollover or replacement of part of a hedging instrument under the hedging strategy is not treated as an expiration or a contract termination), or due to a change in the risk management objective, the hedging relationship no longer meets the risk management objective, or when the hedging no longer meets other conditions of the hedge accounting method, the Group terminates the use of hedge accounting.

Where the hedging relationship no longer meets the hedging effectiveness requirements due to the hedging ratio, but the risk management objectives for the designated hedging relationship have not changed, the Group rebalances the hedging relationship.

Hedges which meet the criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

Fair value hedges

The gains or losses arising from the hedging instrument are recognised in profit or loss for the current period. The gain or loss of the hedged item arising from risk exposure is recognised in profit or loss for the current period. The book value of the hedged item that is not measured at fair value is adjusted accordingly.

For fair value hedge relating to debt instruments carried at amortised cost, the adjustments on the carrying amount of the hedged items are amortised to profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the effective interest method. Amortisation using the effective interest rate may begin upon the adjustment of the carrying amount but no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged. If the hedged item is a debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the accumulation of recognised hedged gains or losses shall be amortised in the same manner and recognised in profit or loss for the current period, while the book value of financial assets is not adjusted. If the hedged item is terminated, the unamortised fair value is recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

30. Hedge accounting *(continued)*

Fair value hedges *(continued)*

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with the corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit or loss for the current period. The fair value changes of hedging instruments are also recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

Hedging costs

The Group separates the forward element and the spot element of a forward contract and only designates the change in the value of the spot element of the forward contract as the hedging instrument; the Group recognises the change in fair value of the forward element of the forward contract and the foreign currency basis spread of a financial instrument in other comprehensive income to the extent that they relate to the hedged items. For a transaction related hedged item, it is accounted for in the same way as the amount of the cash flow hedge reserve. For a time-period related hedged item, the changes in fair values are amortised on a systematic and rational basis over the period during which the hedged items could affect profit or loss or other comprehensive income and reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the current period.

31. Share repurchase

The considerations and transaction costs occurred in repurchasing own equity instruments are deducted from equity. Equity movements are recognised on the issue (including refinancing), repurchase, sale, or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments except share-based payments.

32. Work safety fund

The work safety fund accrued pursuant to regulations are recognised as cost of relevant products or profit or loss for the current period, and are recognised as special reserve at the same time. For the utilisation of the fee to pay for safety relevant expenses, the special reserve shall be reversed directly; capitalised expenditure shall be aggregated and recognised in fixed assets when the asset is ready for its intended use. The actual expenditure shall be offset with the balance of special reserve and full depreciation is provided for the asset at the same amount.

33. Fair value measurements

The Group measures its receivables financing, debts and investments in debt instruments, derivative financial instruments and equity investments at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole: Level 1 — based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities which can be accessed at the measurement date; Level 2 — based on inputs other than those included within level 1 that are observable for the relevant asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3 — based on unobservable inputs for the relevant asset and liability.

At the end of each reporting period, for assets and liabilities measured at fair value that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

34. Carbon emission rights assets

If key emission enterprises obtain carbon emission allowances through purchase, the carbon emission allowances obtained will be recognised as carbon emission rights assets on the purchase date and measured at cost. For the carbon emission allowances obtained by the key emission enterprises through the government's free allocation or other methods without any compensation paid, no accounting treatment shall be made. When the carbon emission allowances are used or the purchased carbon emission allowances are sold and the obligation is performed (i.e., the emission reduction obligation is fulfilled), the carbon emission rights assets will be transferred to the profit and loss for the current period.

35. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosure of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainties about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in the future.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements which have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Corporate income tax

As a result of the fact that certain matters relating to the corporate income taxes have not been confirmed by the local tax bureau as at the end of the reporting period, objective estimates based on currently enacted tax laws, regulations and other related policies are required in determining the provision for corporate income tax expenses to be made for the reporting period. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts originally provided, the differences will be accounted for in the income tax expenses in the period in which the differences are realised.

Scope of consolidation — the Group holding half or less than half of the total voting rights of Fujian Longking Co., Ltd. ("Longking")

The Group has determined that it has obtained the controlling power in Longking even it holds less than half of the total voting rights of Longking. It is because the Group is the largest single shareholder of Longking, holding 18.51% of its shares and 28.42% of its voting rights. The remaining shares of Longking are widely held by a number of other shareholders. Since the acquisition date, there have been no instances where the other shareholders collectively exercised their voting rights or holding more votes of Longking than the Group. At the same time, the Group can direct the board resolutions of Longking to be passed and appoint or approve the key management personnel of Longking by holding more than half of the total voting rights in the board of directors of Longking. Therefore, the Group includes Longking in the scope of consolidation.

Business model

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the Group's business model for managing the assets. Factors considered by the Group in judging the business model include enterprise evaluation, the method of reporting the results of financial assets to key management members, risks affecting the results of financial assets and the method for managing such risks, as well as the form of remuneration received by the management personnel of the businesses concerned. In assessing whether the business model is aimed at receiving contractual cash flows, the Group is required to analyse and exercise judgement in respect of the reasons, timing, frequency and values of any disposals prior to maturity.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

35. Significant accounting judgements and estimates *(continued)*

Judgements *(continued)*

Characteristics of contractual cash flows

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial assets. Judgement is required to determine whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, including the judgement on whether there is any significantly different from the benchmark cash flows when assessing modifications to the time value of money.

Derecognition of financial assets

Where the Group has transferred the right to receive cash flow arising from an asset but has not transferred or has retained substantially all risks and rewards associated with such asset, or has not transferred the controlling right in such asset, such asset shall be recognised and accounted for so long as the Group continues to be involved in such asset. If the Group has not transferred or has retained substantially all risks and rewards associated with the asset or transferred the controlling right in the asset, the exercise of significant judgment is often required, and estimations need to be made as to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset.

Principal/agent

When the Group obtains control of trade goods from a third party and then transfers them to the customer, the Group is entitled to determine the transaction price of the trade goods on its own. The Group controls the trade goods before they are transferred to the customer. Thus, the Group is a principal and recognises revenue in the gross amount of consideration received or receivable. Otherwise, the Group is an agent and recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled from the customer. The amount is the net amount of the gross consideration received or receivable after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods to be provided by that party or determined by the agreed-upon amount or proportion of commissions, etc.

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the future accounting periods, are described below.

Inventory provision determined on net realisable value

Inventory provision is made for those inventories with cost higher than the net realisable value based on the Company's accounting policies for inventories and the measurement of the lower of cost and net realisable value. At least at every financial year end, the Group reviews if the costs of the inventories are lower than the net realisable value.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

35. Significant accounting judgements and estimates *(continued)*

Estimation uncertainty *(continued)*

Impairment of financial instruments

The Group has adopted the expected credit loss model to evaluate the impairment of financial instruments. The application of the expected credit loss model requires significant judgements and estimates and the consideration of all reasonable and soundly based information, including forward-looking information. In making such judgements and estimates, the Group estimates the projected movements of the debtor's credit risk according to past repayment records, economic policies, macro-economic indicators and industry risks, etc. Different estimates may affect the impairment provision, and the amount of impairment provision may not equal to the actual amount of impairment loss in the future.

Impairment of non-current assets other than financial assets (excluding goodwill)

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for non-current assets other than financial assets at the end of the reporting period. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually and at other times when such an indicator exists. Other non-current assets other than financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset or asset group exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its present value of future cash flows. The calculation of the fair value less costs of disposal based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or asset group and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Please refer to Notes V.16, 17, 18 and 20.

Expected production commencement date

Río Blanco Copper S.A. ("Río Blanco"), a subsidiary of the Group, holds the exploration rights of the Río Blanco Copper Project in Peru. The mine has not yet been constructed and commenced to operation. The expected production commencement date of the mining area is a significant estimate made by the management of the Group based on the comprehensive judgement of the local community work in the mining area and other relevant factors.

Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least at the end of each year. An impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset or asset group exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its present value of future cash flows. The calculation of the fair value less costs of disposal is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or asset group and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Please refer to Note V.21.

Fair value of non-listed equity investments

The non-listed equity investments have been valued based on a market-based valuation technique. This valuation requires the Group to determine the comparable listed companies, select the price multiple, and make estimates about the discount for lack of liquidity, and hence they are subject to uncertainty.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

35. Significant accounting judgements and estimates *(continued)*

Estimation uncertainty *(continued)*

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Group determines the estimated useful lives of the Group's property, plant and equipment. This estimation is based on the actual useful lives of property, plant and equipment with similar nature and functions and the historical experience. The Group will increase the depreciation charge where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives and will write off or write down technically obsolete or non-strategic fixed assets.

Exploration expenditures

After determining the capitalisation amount of exploration expenditures, the Group will regularly evaluate the exploration results. If the reviewed geological exploration report shows that there are no prospecting results or no economically recoverable reserves, or that the economic benefits of mining cannot be achieved and further exploration is unnecessary due to low grade and difficulties in mining and processing, the exploration and development costs previously collected will be expensed and included in the profit and loss for the current period in a lump sum.

Proved mineral reserves

Proved mineral reserves are estimated based on professional knowledge, experience and industry practice. Generally, the estimated mineral reserve volume based on probing and estimation may not be very accurate. The estimation is updated in accordance with new technologies and new information. Any changes in estimation will have impacts on amounts of mining assets' depreciation and mining rights' amortisation using the units-of-production method, on the stripping ratio which was used in the capitalisation of stripping costs, and on each of transaction prices of the metals streaming business, etc. This may result in changes of or impacts on the Group's development and operation plan, and hence the Group's operation and performance.

Deferred tax assets

To the extent that it is probable that there are sufficient taxable profits to offset the deductible losses, deferred tax assets shall be recognised for all unused deductible losses. Substantial management's judgements regarding the timing, amount of future taxable profit as well as tax planning strategies are needed when estimating the amount of deferred tax assets.

Provision for environmental rehabilitation and restoration of mines

Pursuant to the regulations of the governmental authorities in the places where the mines are located, the Group recognises provision for environmental rehabilitation and restoration of mines. The amount of provision is an estimate based upon the life of mining tenements, timing of mine closure and cost of such rehabilitation. When this estimate changes, it may affect the Group's operations and performance.

Lessee's incremental borrowing rate

If the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. According to the economic environment, the Group takes the observable interest rate as the reference basis for determining the incremental borrowing rate, then adjusts the observable interest rate based on its own circumstances, underlying assets, lease terms and amounts of lease liabilities to determine the applicable incremental borrowing rate.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*35. Significant accounting judgements and estimates *(continued)***Estimation uncertainty** *(continued)**Contingent liability*

For the possible obligations arising from past transactions or events which existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events, or present obligations arising from past transactions or events where the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote or the liabilities cannot be measured reliably, such as legal proceedings, arbitration, claims, disputes, external guarantees, etc., the Group will estimate whether it is required to be disclosed or recognised in the financial statements for the current period based on legal advice and the probability of future occurrence.

36. Changes in accounting policies

Recognition of deferred tax associated with leases and decommissioning obligations

Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises Interpretation No.16 (the "Interpretation") issued in 2022 states that where a single transaction is not a business combination and affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (or deductible loss), and equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of the asset and liability in such transaction, the exemption from initial recognition of deferred tax is not applicable. The Group has adopted the Interpretation since 1 January 2023. In a lease transaction in which a lease liability is initially recognised and included in a right-of-use asset at the commencement date of the lease and a transaction in which a provision is recognised and included in the cost of a fixed asset due to the decommissioning obligations of the fixed asset, for the taxable and deductible temporary differences arising on initial recognition of the asset and liability, the corresponding deferred tax liability and asset shall be recognised separately instead of not being recognised. In accordance with the transition requirements, the Group made adjustments for the abovementioned transactions that occurred from the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements of which the Interpretation was initially adopted to the date of changes in accounting policies. The Interpretation has no impact on deferred tax assets and liabilities presented on a net basis in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position.

IV. TAXES

1. Major taxes and tax rates

	Tax calculation bases	Tax rate
Value-added tax ("VAT")	Difference between output VAT amount calculated based on sales amount and applicable tax rates and the deductible input VAT amount	China: 0%–13% Overseas: 10%–20%
City construction and maintenance tax	Actual payment of VAT and consumption tax	1%–7%
Corporate income tax ("CIT")	Assessable profits	15%–38%
Resource tax	Sales amount of raw concentrates (or processed raw concentrates), primary products or gold bullion	China: Gold: 2%–6% China: Copper: 2%–10% China: Iron: 1%–9% China: Lead and zinc: 2%–10% Overseas: 2.5%–8%

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

IV. TAXES *(continued)*

1. Major taxes and tax rates *(continued)*

Tax-paying entities subject to different CIT rates are as follows:

Countries or regions where the subsidiaries or joint arrangement are situated	CIT rate
Mainland China	25%
Hong Kong	16.5%
Australia and Papua New Guinea	30%
The DR Congo	30%
The Republic of Serbia	15%
The Republic of Tajikistan	18%
The Russian Federation	20%
Eritrea	38%
Colombia	35%
Guyana	25%
The Kyrgyz Republic (Note 1)	
Argentina	25%–35%
Suriname	36%

Note 1: For the Company's subsidiaries incorporated in the Kyrgyz Republic, according to the local tax laws updated on 18 January 2022, mining and sales of gold ore and gold concentrates are subject to a CIT rate of 10%, and 0% for alloy gold and refined gold. At the same time, income tax is calculated and paid according to a specific percentage of sales income (ranging at a rate from 1% to 20% depending on the range of gold price).

2. Tax incentives

Longking, a subsidiary of the Group, is an advanced manufacturing enterprise. Pursuant to the Announcement on Policy in relation to the Offset and Deduction of Additional Value-added Tax of Advanced Manufacturing Enterprises issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration in September 2023 (the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration Announcement 2023 No. 43), advanced manufacturing enterprises are allowed to offset and deduct an additional 5% of VAT payable amount based on the deductible input VAT for the respective period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2027.

Pursuant to the Notice of the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the General Administration of Customs on the Issues of Preferential Taxation Policies for Further Implementing the Western Development Strategy (Cai Shui [2011] No. 58) and the Announcement on the Continuation of the Corporate Income Tax Policies under Western Development Strategy issued by the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the National Development and Reform Commission on 23 April 2020 (the Ministry of Finance Announcement 2020 No. 23), from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030, the enterprises in the western region which are engaged in encouraged industries could enjoy a reduced CIT rate of 15%. According to the Notice Concerning Issuance and Amendment of "Handling Methods of Preferential Corporate Income Tax Policies" issued by the State Taxation Administration (State Taxation Administration Announcement 2018 No. 23), the handling methods of "self-determination, reporting the entitlement and retaining the relevant information for inspection" shall be adopted by the enterprises enjoying the tax concessions.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

IV. TAXES *(continued)*

2. Tax incentives *(continued)*

The following subsidiaries of the Group fulfilled the conditions for enjoying tax concessions and were entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15%:

- (1) Xinjiang Habahe Ashele Copper Co., Ltd. ("Ashele Copper") fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2023.
- (2) Xinjiang Zijin Zinc Co., Ltd. ("Zijin Zinc") fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2023.
- (3) Xinjiang Jinbao Mining Co., Ltd. ("Xinjiang Jinbao") fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2023.
- (4) Hunchun Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. ("Hunchun Zijin") fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2023.
- (5) Urad Rear Banner Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. ("Urad Rear Banner Zijin") fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2023.
- (6) Longnan Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. ("Longnan Zijin") fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2023.

Pursuant to the Notice of the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region on the Provision of Preferential Policies for Investment Promotion of the Tibet Autonomous Region (Zang Zheng Fa [2021] No. 9) and the Implementation Method of Corporate Income Tax Policies in the Tibet Autonomous Region (Tentative) (Zang Zheng Fa [2022] No. 11), from 1 January 2022, to 31 December 2025, enterprises fulfilling the following condition are exempt from local part of the CIT: the Tibetan residents employed by the enterprises accounting for 70% or more (70% inclusive) of the total number of employees. The Company fulfilled the conditions of preferential items and was entitled to exempt from the local part of the CIT. Tibet Julong Copper Co., Ltd. ("Julong Copper"), a subsidiary of the Group, fulfilled the conditions for enjoying a tax concession and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 9% in 2023.

The Company passed the reassessment on the qualification of High and New Technology Enterprise on 23 October 2020 and obtained the certificate of High and New Technology Enterprise (reference number: GR201735000251). The validity period of the certificate was 3 years. The Office of the Leading Group for the Administration of Determination of High and New Technology Enterprises of the Whole Country issued the Announcement in relation to Filing of the First Batch of High and New Technology Enterprises Recognised by the Accreditation Institutions in Fujian Province on 28 December 2023. The Company was included in the list of companies meeting the accreditation conditions and was entitled to a CIT rate of 15% in 2023.

Fujian Zijin Copper Co., Ltd. ("Fujian Zijin Copper"), a subsidiary of the Group, passed the reassessment on the qualification of High and New Technology Enterprise on 14 December 2022 and obtained the certificate of High and New Technology Enterprise (reference number: GR202235001086). The validity period of the certificate was 3 years. Fujian Zijin Copper was entitled to a CIT rate of 15% in 2023.

Yuanyang Huaxi Gold Co., Ltd. ("Yuanyang Huaxi"), a subsidiary of the Group, passed the reassessment on the qualification of High and New Technology Enterprise on 3 December 2021 and obtained the certificate of High and New Technology Enterprise (reference number: GR202153000647). The validity period of the certificate was 3 years.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

IV. TAXES *(continued)*

2. Tax incentives *(continued)*

Pursuant to the Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration in relation to the Issues on Preferential Policies on Corporate Income Tax for Public Infrastructure Projects and Projects of Environmental Protection, Energy Saving and Water Conservation, Pinghu Lingang Energy Co., Ltd. (“Pinghu Lingang”), Jiangsu Hongde Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. (“Jiangsu Hongde”), Shandong Zhongbin Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. (“Shandong Zhongbin”), Jinan Longking Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. (“Jinan Longking”), Handan Langjing Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. (“Handan Langjing”), Fujian Zijin New Energy Co., Ltd. (“Zijin New Energy”), Heilongjiang Duotong New Energy Co., Ltd. (“Heilongjiang Duotong”) and Zijin Clean Energy (Liancheng) Co., Ltd. (“Liancheng Clean Energy”) were engaged in businesses in the Preferential Corporate Income Tax Catalogue on Environmental Protection, Energy Saving and Water Conservation Projects (2021 version), and were entitled to the “3-year exemption and 3-year half payment” CIT concession from the tax year in which the first amount of operating income is received for such projects.

Pursuant to the Announcement in relation to the Corporate Income Tax Issues on Third-Party Enterprises Engaging in Pollution Prevention and Control issued by the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (2019 Announcement No. 60), third-party enterprises engaging in pollution prevention and control which fulfil the conditions are entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15%. The implementation period of the announcement was from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2021. Pursuant to the Announcement in relation to Extension of the Implementation Period of Certain Preferential Tax Policies issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration (2022 Announcement No. 4), the aforesaid regulation on preferential tax policy was extended, and the implementation period was extended to 31 December 2023. Pursuant to the Announcement in relation to the Corporate Income Tax Issues on Third-Party Enterprises Engaging in Pollution Prevention and Control issued by the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (2023 Announcement No. 38), third-party enterprises engaging in pollution prevention and control which fulfil the conditions are entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15%. The implementation period of the announcement is from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2027. Taizhou Dechang Environmental Protection Co., Ltd. (“Taizhou Dechang”), a subsidiary of the Group, fulfilled the conditions for enjoying tax concessions of third-party enterprises engaging in pollution prevention and control and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2023.

According to the Departmental Interpretation and Practice Notes No. 52 issued by the Inland Revenue Department of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Zijin International Capital Company Limited fulfilled the conditions of being identified as a qualifying corporate treasury centre, and was entitled to a reduced profits tax rate of 8.25% in 2023 (representing 50% of the regular tax rate).

The Company’s subsidiaries incorporated in the Russian Federation fulfilled the prescribed requirements of the conditions for enjoying local tax concessions, the applicable preferential income tax rate from 2020 to 2024 is 10%.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
Cash	17,876,528	34,243,931
Bank deposits	17,543,092,471	18,976,794,075
Other monetary funds (Note 1)	887,747,809	1,232,699,046
Total	18,448,716,808	20,243,737,052
Including: Total amount deposited outside Mainland China	3,647,567,976	7,507,271,406

As at 31 December 2023, cash and cash equivalents in the equivalent amount of RMB10,862,394 (31 December 2022: RMB150,576,083) were deposited outside Mainland China and subject to restrictions on fund repatriation.

Note 1: As at 31 December 2023, the balance of other monetary funds of the Group denominated in Renminbi mainly included: land restoration and environmental rehabilitation costs of RMB265,105,034 (31 December 2022: RMB142,488,327), pursuant to the rules of the local government, the Group provided a deposit for mine restoration and improvement of ecological environment in mines and deposited the fund in a specified bank account. The fund was restricted to the use for land restoration and environmental rehabilitation after mine closure; foreign exchange deposit reserve of RMB31,560,511 (31 December 2022: RMB46,112,617), which was deposited in the People's Bank of China by the Group's subsidiary, Zijin Mining Group Finance Co., Ltd. ("Zijin Finance"); other guarantee deposits of RMB394,981,881 (31 December 2022: RMB365,179,720), which were restricted to use; bank deposits with a carrying amount of RMB68,286,157 (31 December 2022: RMB22,117,850) were frozen due to litigation; deposits in the Shanghai Gold Exchange and securities accounts of RMB127,814,226 (31 December 2022: RMB582,606,918); and the Group did not hold treasury bills with a maturity of 3 months as at 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: RMB74,193,614).

2. Held for trading financial assets

	2023	2022
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Investments in debt instruments	180,347,204	111,086,559
Investments in equity instruments (Note 1)	3,742,815,575	3,486,317,085
Derivative financial assets (Note 2)	353,193,503	46,793,246
Current portion of other non-current financial assets	—	62,500,000
Others (Note 3)	1,030,688,403	1,387,111,449
Total	5,307,044,685	5,093,808,339

Note 1: The Group's investments in equity aimed at making short-term profits.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

2. Held for trading financial assets *(continued)*

Note 2: Details of derivative financial assets are as follows:

	2023	2022
(1) Derivative financial assets without designated hedging relationship	60,741,632	44,753,966
<i>Including: Metal forward contracts</i>	38,173,584	13,952,859
<i>Foreign currency forward contracts</i>	860,357	20,537,893
<i>Metal futures contracts</i>	19,699,387	2,369,514
<i>Equity swap contracts</i>	2,008,304	7,893,700
(2) Hedging instruments – Metal forward contracts	292,451,871	2,039,280
Total	353,193,503	46,793,246

Note 3: Details of the Group's investments in funds aimed at making short-term profits, funds for co-operative business operation project of documentary factoring business, bank wealth management products and structured deposits are as follows:

	2023	2022
Funds	994,146,317	894,779,598
Bank wealth management products and structured deposits	36,542,086	457,331,851
Documentary factoring business	—	35,000,000
Total	1,030,688,403	1,387,111,449

3. Bills receivable

	2023	2022
Bank acceptance bills	262,190,477	463,347,160
Commercial acceptance bills	294,829,408	273,436,868
	557,019,885	736,784,028
Less: Bad debt provision for bills receivable	3,900,433	7,362,875
Total	553,119,452	729,421,153

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*3. Bills receivable *(continued)*

Details of the Group's bills receivable for which bad debt provision has been made are as follows:

	2023				Net book value
	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
Provision for bad debts based on credit risk characteristics	557,019,885	100.00	3,900,433	0.70	553,119,452
Total	557,019,885	100.00	3,900,433	0.70	553,119,452

The movements of bad debt provision for bills receivable are as follows:

	At 1 January	Additions	Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	Recovery or reversal	Write-back	Write-off	At 31 December
2023	7,362,875	—	—	(3,462,442)	—	—	3,900,433
2022	—	3,200,690	4,162,185	—	—	—	7,362,875

Among which, bills receivable which have been pledged are as follows:

	2023	2022
Bank acceptance bills (Note)	260,477,500	460,327,160
Total	260,477,500	460,327,160

Note: The pledged bills receivable represented pledged collaterals provided by the Group for issuing bank acceptance bills with small individual denominations. As at 31 December 2023, the Group pledged bank acceptance bills of RMB260,477,500 (31 December 2022: RMB460,327,160).

Bills receivable endorsed or discounted by the Group which were not yet due at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Derecognised	Not derecognised	Derecognised	Not derecognised
Commercial acceptance bills	—	121,538,547	—	172,028,631
Total	—	121,538,547	—	172,028,631

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

4. Trade receivables

	2023	2022
Trade receivables measured at fair value through profit or loss – Trade receivables with provisional pricing terms (Note)	1,912,712,667	2,271,361,470
Trade receivables measured at amortised cost	5,865,195,653	5,645,603,136
Total	7,777,908,320	7,916,964,606

Note: Certain product sale contracts of the Group contain provisional pricing terms. Under the CAS, the trade receivables and embedded derivative instruments derived from product sale contracts with such terms shall not be separated and shall be classified as a whole.

An ageing analysis of the trade receivables measured at amortised cost is as follows:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year	4,431,620,079	4,270,546,842
Over 1 year but within 2 years	1,058,533,960	882,293,173
Over 2 years but within 3 years	560,983,474	551,638,384
Over 3 years	757,916,157	764,669,757
Less: Bad debt provision for trade receivables	6,809,053,670 943,858,017	6,469,148,156 823,545,020
Total	5,865,195,653	5,645,603,136

The ageing analysis of trade receivables is calculated based on the issue date of the sales invoice.

	2023				
	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Net book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	121,600,308	1.79	121,600,308	100.00	—
Bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics					
Among which: Group of non-ferrous metal business	2,502,640,190	36.75	20,150,867	0.81	2,482,489,323
Group of geological prospecting business	347,616,325	5.11	73,294,906	21.09	274,321,419
Group of environmental protection business	3,837,196,847	56.35	728,811,936	18.99	3,108,384,911
Total	6,809,053,670	100.00	943,858,017	13.86	5,865,195,653

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*4. Trade receivables *(continued)*

	2022				
	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Net book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	137,322,113	2.12	137,322,113	100.00	—
Bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics					
Among which: Group of non-ferrous metal business	3,672,920,352	56.78	11,743,823	0.32	3,661,176,529
Group of environmental protection business	2,658,905,691	41.10	674,479,084	25.37	1,984,426,607
Total	6,469,148,156	100.00	823,545,020	12.73	5,645,603,136

If there is objective evidence that a trade receivable is credit-impaired, the Group makes bad debt provision for the trade receivable individually and recognises expected credit losses.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had no individually material trade receivables with bad debt provision.

The movements of bad debt provision for trade receivables are as follows:

	At 1 January	Additions	Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	Recovery or reversal	Write-back	Write-off	At 31 December
2023	823,545,020	94,237,761	78,744,500	(20,429,599)	—	(32,239,665)	943,858,017
2022	30,083,810	169,694,728	632,732,316	(2,672,165)	—	(6,293,669)	823,545,020

There were no recoveries or reversals of bad debt provision for trade receivables which were individually material during the current period.

There were no material write-offs during the current period.

Please refer to Note V.25 for trade receivables with restrictions on title or use during the current period.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

4. Trade receivables *(continued)*

The five entities with the largest balances of trade receivables and contract assets as at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

Name of entity	Closing balance of trade receivables and contract assets	Proportion to total year-end balance of trade receivables and contract assets (%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision for trade receivables and provision for impairment on contract assets
Company AA	656,186,178	6.37	1,968,559
Company AB	391,443,069	3.80	1,174,329
Company AC	345,374,917	3.35	1,036,125
Company AD	253,509,209	2.46	760,528
Company AE	250,994,918	2.44	752,984
Total	1,897,508,291	18.41	5,692,525

The five entities with the largest balances of trade receivables and contract assets as at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Name of entity	Closing balance of trade receivables and contract assets	Proportion to total year-end balance of trade receivables and contract assets (%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision for trade receivables and provision for impairment on contract assets
Company AF	427,799,914	4.14	1,283,400
Company AC	368,526,556	3.56	1,105,580
Company AG	350,534,207	3.39	1,051,603
Company AH	317,416,096	3.07	952,248
Company AI	290,152,874	2.81	870,459
Total	1,754,429,647	16.96	5,263,290

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

5. Receivables financing

	2023	2022
Bills receivable (Note 1)	2,729,252,517	2,949,903,644
Trade receivables	69,517,341	41,645,270
Total	2,798,769,858	2,991,548,914

Note 1: The Group classified certain bills receivable and trade receivables as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income according to their contractual cash flow characteristics, and presented them as receivables financing.

	2023	2022
Bank acceptance bills	2,764,042,155	2,810,768,150
Commercial acceptance bills	—	176,089,524
Less: Other comprehensive income — changes in fair value	2,764,042,155 34,789,638	2,986,857,674 36,954,030
Total	2,729,252,517	2,949,903,644

The Group had no externally pledged receivables financing in 2023 and 2022.

In 2023 and 2022, the Group did not convert any receivables financing to trade receivables due to the non-performance of the issuers.

Bills receivable endorsed or discounted but not yet due at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Derecognised	Not derecognised	Derecognised	Not derecognised
Bank acceptance bill	4,830,819,599	1,326,710,846	3,201,624,672	1,321,665,087
Commercial acceptance bill	—	—	—	176,089,524
Total	4,830,819,599	1,326,710,846	3,201,624,672	1,497,754,611

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

6. Prepayments

The ageing analysis of prepayments is as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Carrying amount	Proportion (%)	Carrying amount	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	2,287,876,620	84.80	3,544,830,809	92.92
Over 1 year but within 2 years	216,537,558	8.03	126,475,001	3.32
Over 2 years but within 3 years	53,819,042	1.99	43,888,877	1.15
Over 3 years	139,684,939	5.18	99,660,887	2.61
	2,697,918,159	100.00	3,814,855,574	100.00
Less: Bad debt provision for prepayments	20,596,269		19,648,712	
Total	2,677,321,890		3,795,206,862	

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had no material prepayments aged over one year.

As at 31 December 2023, the aggregate amount of five entities with the largest balances of prepayments is as follows:

	Closing balance	Proportion to total balance of prepayments (%)
Aggregate amount	438,813,134	16.26

As at 31 December 2022, the aggregate amount of five entities with the largest balances of prepayments is as follows:

	Closing balance	Proportion to total balance of prepayments (%)
Aggregate amount	790,924,630	20.73

7. Other receivables

	2023	2022
Interest receivables	36,501,745	45,632,110
Other receivables	2,797,510,033	3,610,478,381
Total	2,834,011,778	3,656,110,491

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*7. Other receivables *(continued)*

Interest receivables

	2023	2022
Interest receivables on external borrowings	12,565,507	22,604,587
Interest receivables on bank deposits	23,936,238	23,027,523
Total	36,501,745	45,632,110

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, the Group has no material overdue interest receivables.

Other receivables

An ageing analysis of other receivables is as follows:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year	2,219,485,938	1,840,542,749
Over 1 year but within 2 years	226,071,363	1,563,624,484
Over 2 years but within 3 years	175,762,996	101,911,629
Over 3 years	345,872,523	364,512,101
	2,967,192,820	3,870,590,963
Less: Bad debt provision for other receivables	169,682,787	260,112,582
Total	2,797,510,033	3,610,478,381

The category of other receivables by nature is as follows:

	2023	2022
Equity investment in Huatai Insurance	—	1,411,770,600
Advanced material costs	853,728,812	172,594,848
Guarantees and deposits	504,276,095	921,059,159
Tax rebate receivables	353,111,227	348,364,641
Deferred expenses	229,100,089	145,856,117
Due from third parties	127,375,033	127,399,545
Receivables from disposal of assets	130,880,156	88,301,735
Staff advances and reserve funds	105,141,156	100,801,558
Receivables from joint ventures and associates	75,960,468	87,757,904
Loans and advance payments	60,000,000	40,500,000
Receivables from settlement of futures	49,248,410	250,406
Others	478,371,374	425,934,450
	2,967,192,820	3,870,590,963
Less: Bad debt provision for other receivables	169,682,787	260,112,582
Total	2,797,510,033	3,610,478,381

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

7. Other receivables *(continued)*

Other receivables *(continued)*

2023

	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Net book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	112,154,436	3.78	111,954,436	99.82	200,000
Bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics	2,855,038,384	96.22	57,728,351	2.02	2,797,310,033
Total	2,967,192,820	100.00	169,682,787		2,797,510,033

2022

	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Net book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	1,518,628,353	39.24	205,400,300	13.53	1,313,228,053
Bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics	2,351,962,610	60.76	54,712,282	2.33	2,297,250,328
Total	3,870,590,963	100.00	260,112,582		3,610,478,381

Other receivables for which bad debt provision has been made individually are as follows:

	2023				2022	
	Carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)	Reason for provision	Carrying amount	Bad debt provision
Company BA	54,193,200	54,193,200	100.00	Expected to be unrecoverable	54,193,200	54,193,200
Company BB	45,000,000	45,000,000	100.00	Expected to be unrecoverable	45,000,000	45,000,000
Wuhan Tianying Investment Group Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	Receivables from equity interest transfer of Huatai Insurance were pledged in 2022 and recovered through court arbitration in 2023	1,411,770,600	98,823,942
Others	12,961,236	12,761,236	98.46	Expected to be unrecoverable	7,664,553	7,383,158
Total	112,154,436	111,954,436			1,518,628,353	205,400,300

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*7. Other receivables *(continued)***Other receivables** *(continued)*

The changes in bad debt provision for other receivables based on 12-month expected credit losses and the entire lifetime expected credit losses are as follows:

2023

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Entire lifetime expected credit losses (credit impairment occurred)	Total
	12-month expected credit losses	Entire lifetime expected credit losses		
Opening balance	54,712,282	98,823,942	106,576,358	260,112,582
Transfers between stages of opening balance during the year	—	—	—	—
Provision during the year	2,683,823	—	17,287,145	19,970,968
Reversal during the year	(8,785,645)	(97,382,112)	—	(106,167,757)
Write-back during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-off during the year	—	(1,441,830)	(11,909,067)	(13,350,897)
Other changes	9,117,891	—	—	9,117,891
Closing balance	57,728,351	—	111,954,436	169,682,787

2022

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Entire lifetime expected credit losses (credit impairment occurred)	Total
	12-month expected credit losses	Entire lifetime expected credit losses		
Opening balance	1,374,033	—	103,223,661	104,597,694
Transfers between stages of opening balance during the year	—	—	—	—
Provision during the year	6,241,246	84,706,236	1,440,688	92,388,170
Reversal during the year	—	—	(30,000)	(30,000)
Write-back during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-off during the year	—	—	(3,991,492)	(3,991,492)
Other changes	47,097,003	14,117,706	5,933,501	67,148,210
Closing balance	54,712,282	98,823,942	106,576,358	260,112,582

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

7. Other receivables *(continued)*

Other receivables *(continued)*

The movements of bad debt provision for other receivables are as follows:

	At 1 January	Additions	Recovery or reversal	Write-back	Write-off	Other changes	At 31 December
2023	260,112,582	19,970,968	(106,167,757)	—	(13,350,897)	9,117,891	169,682,787
2022	104,597,694	92,388,170	(30,000)	—	(3,991,492)	67,148,210	260,112,582

Among which, the significant amounts of recovery or reversal of bad debt provision during the year are as follows:

	Amount recovered or reversed	Reason for reversal	Way of recovery	Basis and reasonableness for determining the original proportion of bad debt provision
Wuhan Tianying Investment Group Co., Ltd.	97,382,112	In 2023, the principal was recovered through court mediation and agreement signed with Wuhan Tianying	Cash and cash equivalents	In 2022, receivables from the equity interest transfer of Huatai Insurance, which involved litigation, were pledged. The counterparty had liquidity risk, and the recovery of the receivables was uncertain
Total	97,382,112			

The five entities with the largest balances of other receivables as at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	Closing balance	Proportion to total other receivables (%)	Nature	Ageing	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Company BC	225,293,939	7.59	Advanced material costs	Within 1 year	225,294
Company BD	210,864,475	7.11	Tax rebate receivables	Within 1 year	210,864
Company BE	173,940,213	5.86	Advanced material costs	Within 1 year	173,940
Company BF	160,016,899	5.39	Advanced material costs	Within 1 year	160,017
Company BG	119,379,141	4.02	Tax rebate receivables	Within 1 year/Over 1 year but within 2 years	119,379
Total	889,494,667	29.97			889,494

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*7. Other receivables *(continued)*Other receivables *(continued)*

The five entities with the largest balances of other receivables as at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

	Closing balance	Proportion to total other receivables (%)	Nature	Ageing	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Wuhan Tianying Investment Group Co., Ltd.	1,411,770,600	36.47	Equity investment in Huatai Insurance	Over 1 year but within 2 years	98,823,942
Company BH	400,000,000	10.33	Guarantees and deposits	Within 1 year	400,000
Company BD	151,955,261	3.93	Tax rebate receivables	Within 1 year	151,955
Company BG	137,386,675	2.24	Tax rebate receivables	Within 1 year	137,387
Company BI	86,619,051	3.55	Guarantees and deposits	Within 1 year	86,619
Total	2,187,731,587	56.52			99,599,903

8. Inventories

	2023			2022		
	Carrying amount	Provision for decline in value	Net book value	Carrying amount	Provision for decline in value	Net book value
Raw materials	11,289,908,026	(66,531,042)	11,223,376,984	10,820,157,587	(69,417,248)	10,750,740,339
Work in process	14,757,854,471	(70,165,382)	14,687,689,089	14,575,446,899	(73,170,002)	14,502,276,897
Finished goods	3,440,885,402	(65,619,260)	3,375,266,142	2,890,917,158	(41,498,512)	2,849,418,646
Reusable materials	3,281,098	—	3,281,098	1,527,743	—	1,527,743
Total	29,491,928,997	(202,315,684)	29,289,613,313	28,288,049,387	(184,085,762)	28,103,963,625

The movements of provision for decline in value of inventories are as follows:

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions		At 31 December
			Reversal	Write-back	
Raw materials	69,417,248	56,825,554	(59,130,693)	(581,067)	66,531,042
Work in process	73,170,002	41,533,958	(4,372,142)	(40,166,436)	70,165,382
Finished goods	41,498,512	90,535,485	(32,473,196)	(33,941,541)	65,619,260
Total	184,085,762	188,894,997	(95,976,031)	(74,689,044)	202,315,684

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

8. Inventories *(continued)*

The movements of provision for decline in value of inventories are as follows: *(continued)*

2022

	At	Additions	Reductions		At
	1 January		Reversal	Write-back	31 December
Raw materials	108,563,919	51,203,596	(90,240,233)	(110,034)	69,417,248
Work in process	65,602,031	51,048,775	(31,459,870)	(12,020,934)	73,170,002
Finished goods	46,280,894	50,954,227	(50,602,507)	(5,134,102)	41,498,512
Total	220,446,844	153,206,598	(172,302,610)	(17,265,070)	184,085,762

Details of provision for decline in value of inventories based on group are as follows:

	2023			2022		
	Carrying amount	Provision for decline in value	Proportion (%)	Carrying amount	Provision for decline in value	Proportion (%)
Spare parts	5,219,598,838	116,124,875	2.22	5,263,950,828	118,184,122	2.25

	Determination basis of net realisable value	Basis of making provision for decline in value of inventories	Reasons for reversal of provision for decline in value of inventories
Raw materials	Market price of raw materials/ Market price of relevant finished goods	Defectiveness and obsolescence/Decrease in market price of relevant finished goods	Increase in market price of relevant finished goods
Work in process	Market price of relevant finished goods	Decrease in market price of relevant finished goods	Increase in market price of relevant finished goods
Finished goods	Market price/Contract price	Decrease in market price	Increase in market price

In 2023, the Group wrote back provision for decline in value of inventories of RMB74,689,044 due to sales and reversed provision for decline in value of inventories of RMB95,976,031 due to recovery of asset value.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had no inventories with restricted ownership (31 December 2022: Nil).

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had no capitalised interest expenses in the closing balance of inventories (31 December 2022: Nil).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

9. Contract assets

	2023			2022		
	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value
Undue warranty deposits	1,233,151,396	(104,195,472)	1,128,955,924	1,280,852,654	(85,242,146)	1,195,610,508
Equipment commissioning fees	56,889,457	(5,434,558)	51,454,899	166,671,718	(5,551,687)	161,120,031
Conditional receivables from sales of goods	274,039,478	(2,877,415)	271,162,063	136,529,908	(1,433,564)	135,096,344
Others	21,334,096	(930,908)	20,403,188	19,056,413	(528,504)	18,527,909
Subtotal	1,585,414,427	(113,438,353)	1,471,976,074	1,603,110,693	(92,755,901)	1,510,354,792
Including: Contract assets presented as other non-current assets	(350,216,116)	22,077,824	(328,138,292)	(294,845,426)	11,688,444	(283,156,982)
Total	1,235,198,311	(91,360,529)	1,143,837,782	1,308,265,267	(81,067,457)	1,227,197,810

The amount and reasons for material changes in the carrying amount of contract assets in the current year:

	Amount of change	Reason for the change
Equipment commissioning fees	(109,665,132)	Transferred to trade receivables
Conditional receivables from sales of goods	136,065,719	Sales increased and point of settlement had not been reached

The sales of equipment and provision of related installation services by Longking, a subsidiary of the Group to customers constitute single performance obligations. The Group recognises revenue from the sales of equipment and contract assets when control is transferred upon delivery of the equipment and acceptance by the customers. Such contract assets form unconditional rights to receive payments upon completion of the installation of the equipment and are transferred to trade receivables.

Changes in provision for impairment of contract assets are as follows:

	Transfers from business combinations not involving entities under common control		Provision	Recovery or reversal	Write-off	At 31 December
	At 1 January					
2023	81,067,457	—	10,293,072	—	—	91,360,529
2022	—	70,319,627	10,747,830	—	—	81,067,457

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

9. Contract assets *(continued)*

Details of the Group's contract assets for which bad debt provision has been made are as follows:

	2023				Net book value
	Carrying amount Amount	Proportion (%)	Impairment provision Amount	Proportion (%)	
Bad debt provision based on group Including: Group of environmental protection business	1,585,414,427	100.00	113,438,353	7.16	1,471,976,074
Total	1,585,414,427	100.00	113,438,353	7.16	1,471,976,074

10. Held for sale assets/liabilities

	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value	Fair value	Estimated costs of disposal	Estimated disposal time
Xinyi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. ("Xinyi Zijin")	163,415,231	(149,920,684)	13,494,547	360,000,000	—	2024

The Company held a board meeting in November 2023 and resolved to dispose of its 100% equity interest in Xinyi Zijin. As a subsidiary of the Group, Xinyi Zijin's main businesses are classified under the gold concentrates segment and the other concentrates segment in the operating segment information. The Company entered into the Equity Interest Transfer Agreement of Xinyi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. with Beijing Guoxi Mining Co., Ltd., which stipulated that the equity interest transfer shall be conducted through listing-delisting on the Xiamen Property Rights Trading Center. On 26 December 2023, the 100% equity interest in Xinyi Zijin was publicly listed for trading on the Xiamen Property Rights Trading Center [(23) Xia Chan Gong Zi No. 1226], with an announcement period of 20 working days and a minimum transaction price of RMB360 million. The Company classified the assets and liabilities of Xinyi Zijin as held for sale assets and held for sale liabilities.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*10. Held for sale assets/liabilities *(continued)*

The carrying amounts of Xinyi Zijin's assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	4,883,802
Prepayments	427,013
Other receivables	10,853,223
Inventories	8,182,342
Other current assets	684,875
Construction in progress	1,106,687
Deferred tax assets	213,899
Held for sale assets	26,351,841
Trade payables	2,094,245
Employee benefits payable	686,700
Taxes payable	31,141
Other payables	10,045,208
Held for sale liabilities	12,857,294

11. Current portion of non-current assets

	2023	2022
Current portion of long-term receivables (Note V.24)	653,217,406	257,251,200
Current portion of debt investments – large-denomination certificates of deposit (Note V.13)	55,015,556	436,196,918
Total	708,232,962	693,448,118

12. Other current assets

	2023	2022
VAT recoverable	2,338,276,770	1,409,011,277
Deposits for futures contracts	884,569,410	865,384,502
Liquid cash in futures accounts	999,715,262	1,531,026,681
Taxes prepayment and taxes recoverable	705,604,070	334,480,317
Input VAT to be verified	31,305,512	17,098,186
Large-denomination certificates of deposit and reverse repurchase of treasury bonds	1,082,847,987	1,020,497,217
Others	21,292,355	15,554,382
Total	6,063,611,366	5,193,052,562

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

13. Debt investments

	2023			2022		
	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value
Treasury bonds	10,068,712	—	10,068,712	10,067,975	—	10,067,975
Large-denomination certificates of deposit with a term of over one year	424,608,334	—	424,608,334	748,058,723	—	748,058,723
Current portion of debt investments (Note 1)	(55,015,556)	—	(55,015,556)	(436,196,918)	—	(436,196,918)
Total	379,661,490	—	379,661,490	321,929,780	—	321,929,780

Note 1: The large-denomination certificate agreement between the Company and Industrial Bank, with a total principal and interest amount of RMB55,015,556 (interest rate: 3.70%), will mature within one year. No large-denomination certificates of deposit were subject to restrictions on use during the year (31 December 2022: RMB100,000,000).

Material debt investments are as follows:

2023

	Face value	Coupon rate	Effective interest rate	Maturity date	Overdue principal
Large-denomination certificates of deposit — Industrial Bank	100,000,000	3.55%	3.55%	11 January 2025	—
Large-denomination certificates of deposit — China Minsheng Bank	150,000,000	3.55%	3.55%	11 January 2025	—
Large-denomination certificates of deposit — Agricultural Bank of China	100,000,000	3.10%	3.10%	1 June 2026	—

2022

	Face value	Coupon rate	Effective interest rate	Maturity date	Overdue principal
Large-denomination certificates of deposit — Industrial Bank	100,000,000	3.55%	3.55%	11 January 2025	—
Large-denomination certificates of deposit — China Minsheng Bank	150,000,000	3.55%	3.55%	11 January 2025	—

14. Long-term equity investments

	2023			2022		
	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value
Investments in joint ventures	8,010,750,474	(17,575,099)	7,993,175,375	5,672,681,638	(17,575,099)	5,655,106,539
Investments in associates	23,841,934,458	(202,837,816)	23,639,096,642	19,458,868,629	(47,038,703)	19,411,829,926
Total	31,852,684,932	(220,412,915)	31,632,272,017	25,131,550,267	(64,613,802)	25,066,936,465

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. Long-term equity investments (continued)

2023

	Movements during the year										Provision for impairment losses at 31 December		
	At 1 January	Additions	Transfers due to disposal of a joint operation	Transfers due to loss of control over subsidiaries	Reductions	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Reclassified as other equity instrument investments		Exchange realignments	At 31 December
Joint ventures	3,869,078,572	—	—	—	—	1,904,623,171	—	—	—	—	102,041,828	5,875,743,571	—
Kamoa Holdings Limited ("Kamoa")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gold Eagle Mining Investment Limited ("Gold Eagle Mining")	1,360,391,696	—	—	—	—	(37,903,749)	1,991,488	—	—	22,988,331	1,347,467,766	—	
KhuiTen Metals Pte. Ltd.	—	243,829,236	—	—	—	(2,319,154)	5,753,981	—	—	(1,041,454)	246,222,609	—	
Shandong Guoda Gold Co., Ltd. ("Shandong Guoda")	206,617,356	—	—	—	—	15,855,441	—	—	—	—	222,472,797	(12,350,855)	
Guizhou Funeng Zijin Energy Co., Ltd. ("Guizhou Funeng Zijin")	73,764,039	—	—	—	—	(1,068,947)	—	—	—	—	72,695,092	—	
Barrick (Niugini) Limited ("BNL")	—	—	52,079,093	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,079,093	—	
Zijin Mining Cinda (Xiamen) Industrial Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership) ("Zijin Mining Cinda")	—	35,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,000,000	—	
Fujian Longking Clear Edge Filtration Co., Ltd. ("Clear Edge Filtration")	25,434,155	—	—	—	—	9,285,408	—	—	(9,000,000)	—	25,719,563	—	
Guizhou Southwest Zijin Gold Development Co., Ltd. ("Southwest Zijin Gold")	20,192,728	—	—	—	—	274,032	—	—	—	—	20,466,760	—	
Fujian Longking Poweroad Energy Storage Technology Co., Ltd. Priduce za Proizvodnju Bankmog Praha Pometon Tir Doo Bor ("Pometon")	14,600,697	—	—	—	—	(2,356,117)	—	—	—	—	12,244,580	—	
Others	5,224,244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,224,244	(5,224,244)	
	97,378,151	—	—	—	—	(1,963,752)	—	—	—	—	95,414,399	—	
Subtotal	5,672,681,638	278,829,236	52,079,093	—	—	1,884,426,333	7,745,469	—	(9,000,000)	123,988,705	8,010,750,474	(17,575,099)	

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. Long-term equity investments (continued)

2023 (continued)

	Movements during the year										Provision for impairment losses at 31 December	
	At 1 January	Additions	Transfers due to disposal of a joint operation	Transfers from/(to) subsidiaries	Reductions	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Reclassified as other equity instrument investments		Exchange realignments
Associates												
Zhaojin Mining Industry Co., Ltd. ("Zhaojin Mining")	4,309,709,412	—	—	—	—	160,303,338	1,795,600	337,485,000	(23,817,503)	—	—	4,785,475,847
Shandong Ruiyin Mining Development Co., Ltd. ("Ruiyin Mining")	3,975,712,916	—	—	—	(15,040,756)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,960,672,160
Anhui Jiangnan Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. ("Jiangnan Chemical Industry")	3,030,959,216	—	—	—	186,619,885	—	—	(15,606,628)	—	—	—	3,201,972,473
Tibet Yulong Copper Co., Ltd. ("Yulong Copper")	1,359,797,747	—	—	—	724,779,456	—	—	(440,000,000)	—	—	—	1,644,577,203
Fujian Makeng Mining Co., Ltd. ("Makeng Mining")	1,347,041,892	—	—	—	249,731,502	—	—	(124,500,000)	—	—	—	1,472,273,394
Tibet Xianglong Mining Co., Ltd. ("Xianglong Mining")	—	1,081,946,673	—	—	(2,574,538)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,079,372,135
Jiayou International Logistics Co., Ltd. ("Jiayou International")	884,688,779	—	—	—	133,156,696	—	—	(31,535,000)	—	—	—	986,310,475
Wengfu Zijin Chemical Co., Ltd. ("Wengfu Zijin")	934,045,130	—	—	—	135,390,971	—	—	(155,964,000)	—	—	—	913,472,101
Tibet Zilong Mining Co., Ltd. ("Zilong Mining")	99,210	761,783,700	—	—	(2,716,593)	—	—	—	—	—	—	759,166,317
Hejing Beizhan Mining Co., Ltd. ("Beizhan Mining")	—	563,500,000	—	—	11,316,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	574,816,035
Sichuan Tianqi Shenghe Lithium Co., Ltd. ("Tianqi Shenghe")	—	548,340,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	548,340,000
Xinjiang Tianlong Mining Co., Ltd. ("Xinjiang Tianlong")	425,771,866	—	—	—	69,151,126	—	—	(44,840,986)	—	—	—	450,082,006
Zijin Tianfeng Futures Co., Ltd. ("Zijin Tianfeng Futures")	384,990,647	—	—	—	3,540,766	—	—	—	—	—	—	388,531,413
Xinjiang Huajian Investment Co., Ltd. ("Huajian Investment")	233,137,158	93,100,000	—	—	(9,609,721)	—	—	—	—	—	—	316,627,437
Fujian Haixia Technology Co., Ltd. ("Haixia Technology")	271,969,959	—	—	—	15,869,721	—	—	(3,220,000)	—	—	—	284,619,680
Science Environmental Co., Ltd. ("Science")	271,666,433	—	—	—	19,063,722	—	—	(10,261,200)	—	—	—	280,468,955
La Carrière Du Luabala Société par Actions Simplifiée ("CARRILLU")	—	—	—	268,652,755	—	7,931,561	—	—	—	—	—	276,584,316

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. Long-term equity investments (continued)

2023 (continued)

	Movements during the year										Provision for impairment losses at 31 December	
	At 1 January	Additions	Transfers due to disposal of a joint operation	Transfers from/(to) subsidiaries	Reductions	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Reclassified as other equity instrument investments		Exchange realignments
Associates (continued)												
Sino-Zijin Resources Ltd. ("Sino-Zijin")	234,520,493	—	—	—	—	1,265,213	—	—	—	—	—	235,785,706
Wancheng Commercial Dongshengmiao Co., Ltd. ("Wancheng Commercial")	168,015,940	—	—	—	—	132,186,674	—	—	(142,500,000)	—	—	157,702,614
Xiamen Modern Terminals Co., Ltd. ("Xiamen Modern Terminals")	139,901,074	—	—	—	—	9,086,985	—	—	(9,125,000)	—	—	139,863,059
Jiangsu Helper Functional Materials Co., Ltd. ("Jiangsu Helper")	—	125,000,000	—	—	—	2,318,180	—	—	—	—	—	127,318,180
Yixing Jiayu Hongde Zhanyi Equity Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership) ("Yixing Jiayu")	97,531,677	—	—	—	—	(1,594,677)	—	—	—	—	—	95,937,000
Fujian Evergreen New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. ("Evergreen New Energy")	115,926,743	—	—	—	—	(26,593,035)	—	—	—	—	—	89,333,708
Shanghai Xinyuan Water Supply Co., Ltd. ("Shanghai Xinyuan")	92,465,713	—	—	—	—	(5,003,328)	—	—	—	—	—	87,462,385
Xinjiang Kanas Travel Development Co., Ltd. ("Kanas Travel")	44,991,050	31,500,000	—	—	—	5,126,047	—	—	(2,700,000)	—	—	78,917,097
Fujian Shanghang Ting River Hydropower Co., Ltd. ("Ting River Hydropower")	69,166,788	—	—	—	—	6,165,960	—	—	(1,470,000)	—	—	73,862,748
Yanbian SMEs Investing and Financing Security Co., Ltd. ("Yanbian Security")	68,746,450	—	—	—	—	(409,722)	—	—	—	—	—	68,336,728
Xanadu Mines Ltd	—	55,482,053	—	—	—	(3,379,245)	11,475,466	—	—	(405,695)	—	63,172,579
Jas Gold HK Limited ("Jas Gold HK")	—	53,108,144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,108,144
Songpan Zijin Industrial and Commercial Co., Ltd. ("Songpan Zijin")	26,996,828	14,800,000	—	—	—	1,722	—	—	—	—	—	41,798,550

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. Long-term equity investments (continued)

2022

	Movements during the year											
	At 1 January	Additions	Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	Reductions	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Reclassified as other equity instrument investments	Exchange realignments	At 31 December	Provision for impairment losses at 31 December
Joint ventures												
Kamoa	1,901,077,525	—	—	—	1,754,597,725	—	—	—	—	213,403,322	3,869,078,572	—
Gold Eagle Mining	1,294,679,465	—	—	—	(14,887,294)	(38,994,447)	—	—	—	119,593,972	1,360,391,696	—
Shandong Guoda	185,885,095	—	—	—	20,732,261	—	—	—	—	—	206,617,356	(12,350,855)
Guizhou Fureng Zijin	74,629,912	—	—	—	(865,873)	—	—	—	—	—	73,764,039	—
Clear Edge Filtration	—	—	16,933,486	—	8,500,669	—	—	—	—	—	25,434,155	—
Southwest Zijin Gold	19,249,250	—	—	—	943,478	—	—	—	—	—	20,192,728	—
Fujian Longking Poweroad Energy Storage Technology Co., Ltd.	—	14,700,000	—	—	(99,303)	—	—	—	—	—	14,600,697	—
Pometon	5,224,244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,224,244	(5,224,244)
Others	12,243,085	84,519,071	—	—	615,995	—	—	—	—	—	97,378,151	—
Subtotal	3,492,988,576	99,219,071	16,933,486	—	1,769,537,658	(38,994,447)	—	—	—	332,997,294	5,672,681,638	(17,575,099)

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. Long-term equity investments (continued)

2022 (continued)

	Movements during the year										Provision for impairment losses at 31 December	
	At 1 January	Additions	Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	Reductions	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Reclassified as other equity investments	Exchange realignments		At 31 December
Associates												
Zhaojin Mining	—	4,062,632,714	—	—	47,200,309	—	199,811,400	—	—	64,989	4,309,709,412	—
Ruiyin Mining	—	3,984,500,000	—	—	(8,787,084)	—	—	—	—	—	3,975,712,916	—
Jiangnan Chemical Industry	—	3,037,120,683	—	—	9,445,161	—	—	(15,606,628)	—	—	3,030,959,216	—
Makeng Mining	1,368,196,342	—	—	—	269,345,550	—	—	(290,500,000)	—	—	1,347,041,892	—
Yulong Copper	1,234,460,766	—	—	—	785,336,981	—	—	(660,000,000)	—	—	1,359,797,747	—
Wengfu Zijin	657,973,085	—	—	—	393,362,045	—	—	(117,290,000)	—	—	934,045,130	—
Jiayou International	—	850,228,650	—	—	56,985,129	—	—	(22,525,000)	—	—	884,688,779	—
Xinjiang Tianlong	383,575,461	—	—	—	66,858,947	—	—	(24,662,542)	—	—	425,771,866	—
Zijin Tianfeng Futures	343,162,387	32,416,897	—	—	9,411,363	—	—	—	—	—	384,990,647	—
Haixia Technology	265,594,276	—	—	—	12,815,683	—	—	(6,440,000)	—	—	271,969,959	—
Science	252,658,676	—	—	—	19,007,757	—	—	—	—	—	271,666,433	—
Datcom Mining SA	213,203,408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,213,937	—	237,417,345	—
Sino-Zijin	231,123,500	—	—	—	3,396,993	—	—	—	—	—	234,520,493	—

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. Long-term equity investments (continued)

2022 (continued)

	Movements during the year										Provision for impairment losses at 31 December	
	At 1 January	Additions	Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	Reductions	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Reclassified as other equity instrument investments	Exchange realignments		At 31 December
Associates (continued)												
Huajian Investment	—	237,707,700	—	—	(4,570,542)	—	—	—	—	—	233,137,158	—
Wancheng Commercial	173,701,880	—	—	—	172,439,060	—	—	(178,125,000)	—	—	168,015,940	—
Xiamen Modern Terminals	138,136,722	—	—	—	10,514,352	—	—	(8,750,000)	—	—	139,901,074	—
Evergreen New Energy	82,021,734	—	—	—	33,905,009	—	—	—	—	—	115,926,743	—
Yixing Jiayu	99,106,496	—	—	—	(1,574,819)	—	—	—	—	—	97,531,677	—
Shanghai Xinyuan	95,731,558	—	—	—	(3,265,845)	—	—	—	—	—	92,465,713	—
China Gezhouba Group Explosive Co., Ltd.												
Maizhokunggar Branch ("Explosive Co.")	71,499,473	—	—	(56,942,785)	(14,556,688)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yanbian Security	70,059,688	—	—	—	(1,313,238)	—	—	—	—	—	68,746,450	—
Ting River Hydropower	67,904,048	—	—	—	1,262,740	—	—	—	—	—	69,166,788	—
Kanas Travel	59,770,470	—	—	—	(14,779,420)	—	—	—	—	—	44,991,050	—
Wuping Zijin Hydropower	35,055,425	—	—	—	3,230,190	—	—	—	—	—	38,285,615	—
Hunan Lithium Polymetallic	—	34,000,000	—	—	(130,617)	—	—	—	—	—	33,869,383	—

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. Long-term equity investments (continued)

2022 (continued)

	Movements during the year										Provision for impairment losses at 31 December	
	At 1 January	Additions	Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	Reductions	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Reclassified as other equity instrument investments	Exchange realignments		At 31 December
Associates (continued)												
Songpan Zijin	39,249,785	—	—	(11,360,000)	(892,957)	—	—	—	—	—	26,996,828	—
Hainan International Exchange	—	15,000,000	—	—	652,013	—	—	—	—	—	15,652,013	—
Mimmetals Nonferrous Metals Jiangsu	9,010,613	—	—	—	56,954	—	—	—	—	—	9,067,567	—
Zisen Supply Chain	7,634,481	—	—	—	5,783,145	—	(6,029,496)	—	—	—	7,388,130	—
Longyan International Logistics	—	4,900,000	—	—	1,145,582	—	—	—	—	—	6,045,582	—
Caixi Cultural	2,565,476	—	—	—	171,161	—	—	—	—	—	2,736,637	—
Zhongxin'an	—	1,000,000	—	—	(360,207)	—	—	—	—	—	639,793	—
Zilong Mining	—	100,000	—	—	(790)	—	—	—	—	—	99,210	—
Beijing Anchuang Shenzhen	144,000	—	—	—	119,291	—	—	—	—	—	263,291	—
Hainan International Clearing House	251,278,668	—	—	(249,000,000)	(1,278,668)	—	—	—	(1,000,000)	—	—	—
Others	47,038,703	301,850,956	284,271,401	(13,578,750)	67,842	—	—	—	—	—	619,650,152	(47,038,703)
Subtotal	6,199,857,121	12,561,457,600	284,271,401	(330,881,535)	1,851,002,382	—	199,811,400	(1,329,928,666)	(1,000,000)	24,278,926	19,458,868,629	(47,038,703)
Total	9,692,845,697	12,660,676,671	301,204,887	(330,881,535)	3,620,540,040	(38,994,447)	199,811,400	(1,329,928,666)	(1,000,000)	357,276,220	25,131,550,267	(64,613,802)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*14. Long-term equity investments *(continued)*

Movements of provision for impairment losses on long-term equity investments:

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Joint venture – Shandong Guoda	12,350,855	—	—	12,350,855
Joint venture – Pometon	5,224,244	—	—	5,224,244
Associate – Hunchun Jindi	47,038,703	—	—	47,038,703
Associate – Shanghang Xinyuan	—	87,462,385	—	87,462,385
Associate – Yanbian Security	—	68,336,728	—	68,336,728
Total	64,613,802	155,799,113	—	220,412,915

Joint venture — Gold Eagle Mining

Gold Eagle Mining, a joint venture between the Group and Jinchuan Group Co., Ltd., a third-party enterprise, holds 100% equity interest in Tibet Tianyuan Mining Resources Exploration Co., Ltd. (“Tibet Tianyuan”). Tibet Tianyuan owns and operates the Xietongmen Copper and Gold Mine project in Tibet. There were indications that the project had been impaired due to prolonged non-production. Therefore, the management performed an impairment test on the Xietongmen Copper and Gold Mine in Tibet asset group. When the management performed the impairment test on the abovementioned asset, the recoverable amount of the related asset or asset group is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the expected future cash flows. The recoverable amount of the Xietongmen Copper and Gold Mine project in Tibet was determined based on the present value of the expected future cash flows.

The present value of the expected future cash flows of such asset group was a comprehensive estimate which was determined based on the five-year budget approved by management, the forecast of future industry and market development trends, as well as factors such as the remaining life of mine, production plan of the mine and reserves of the mine of the mining asset group. For future cash flows beyond the budget period, the Group’s management determined them based on the forecast of future market trends in the relevant market and industry development trend reports. The relevant key assumptions and basis used to estimate the present value of future cash flows are as follows:

- The Group forecasted the relevant data such as future output, unit price, unit cost, estimated expenses and capital expenditures based on the expected time of production commencement, future production capacity and expected future market changes.
- Based on the industry’s best estimate of the investment return rate for the relevant assets, the Group used the long-term weighted average cost of capital as the annual discount rate for cash flow projections. The post-tax discount rate of Gold Eagle Mining was 11%.

According to the results of the impairment test, as at 31 December 2023, the recoverable amount of the Group’s long-term equity investment in Gold Eagle Mining was higher than its carrying amount, and the Group did not make provision for impairment on long-term equity investment in Gold Eagle Mining.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

15. Other equity instrument investments

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 1 January 2023	Income/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income for 2023	Accumulated income/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	Dividend income for 2023	Reasons for designating at fair value through other comprehensive income
Non-listed companies						
Fujian Shanghang Rural Commercial Bank Company Limited	81,574,940	88,041,059	(6,466,119)	(8,325,060)	12,439,665	Long-term holding
Qinghai Hengyufeng Salt Industry (Group) Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Lenghu Bindi Potash Co., Ltd.)	8,437,577	27,995,839	(19,558,262)	(178,668,823)	—	Long-term holding
Beijing Larkworld Environmental Technology Incorporated Company	122,407,403	117,859,330	4,548,073	45,668,109	—	Long-term holding
Fujian Shanghang Xingcheng Financing Guarantee Company Limited	49,872,902	54,003,354	(4,130,452)	(127,098)	—	Long-term holding
Guizhou Zhenfeng Rural Commercial Bank Company Limited	18,109,136	22,899,363	(4,790,227)	7,035,136	617,400	Long-term holding
Sichuan Liwu Copper Co., Ltd.	45,901,150	58,350,584	(12,449,434)	16,175,901	3,205,637	Long-term holding
Nanjing China-Spacenet Satellite Telecom Co., Ltd.	14,610,593	18,323,119	(3,712,526)	(10,389,407)	—	Long-term holding
Xinjiang Wuxin Copper Co., Ltd.	5,686,148	5,463,884	222,264	(1,045,152)	—	Long-term holding
China Supply Chain Cloud Finance Company Ltd.	3,507,081	3,496,379	10,702	(2,992,919)	—	Long-term holding
Histron Technology (Fujian) Group Co., Ltd.	4,158,946	4,212,068	(53,122)	(41,054)	—	Long-term holding
Ningbo Maverick Zhongying Equity Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	21,084,246	21,084,246	—	—	—	Long-term holding
Gongqingcheng Kaichen Equity Investment Master Fund Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	10,000,000	10,000,000	—	—	—	Long-term holding
Qingdao Huakong Growth Equity Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	10,000,000	7,000,000	—	—	35,663	Long-term holding
Suzhou Shanghe Zhengzhi Phase II Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership) (formerly known as Zhuhai Shanghe Zhengzhi Phase II Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership))	30,000,000	30,000,000	—	—	1,641,208	Long-term holding
Beijing Eacon Technology Co., Ltd.	6,370,855	4,446,214	1,924,641	(23,629,145)	—	Long-term holding
Haian Rubber Group Co., Ltd.	75,000,000	75,000,000	—	—	—	Long-term holding
Gongqingcheng Qixin Equity Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	17,500,000	17,710,571	(210,571)	—	—	Long-term holding
Guangzhou Zhengxuan Qianzhanruiyuan Venture Capital Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership) (formerly known as Shenzhen Zhengxuan Qianzhanruiyuan Venture Capital Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership))	50,000,000	20,000,000	—	—	—	Long-term holding
Fujian Haisi New Energy Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	54,377,521	30,000,000	24,377,521	24,377,521	—	Long-term holding
Xiamen Duitai Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd.	1,161,896	1,948,789	(786,893)	(28,838,104)	—	Long-term holding
Hangzhou Yunchuang Venture Capital Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	22,343,660	22,343,660	—	—	—	Long-term holding
Suzhou Chuanliu Changguan New Material Venture Capital Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	33,912,867	15,000,000	6,412,867	6,412,867	—	Long-term holding
Shanghai HyperS Data Technology Inc.	15,719,966	15,719,966	—	—	—	Long-term holding
Hunan Chuangyuan High-tech Machinery Co., Ltd.	50,000,000	—	—	—	—	Long-term holding
Zhongcang Robot (Nanjing) Co., Ltd.	20,000,000	—	—	—	—	Long-term holding
Others	25,600,673	22,666,144	—	(8,864,065)	—	Long-term holding
Subtotal	797,337,560	693,564,569	(14,661,538)	(163,251,293)	17,939,573	

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*15. Other equity instrument investments *(continued)*

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 1 January 2023	Income/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income for 2023 (Note 1)	Accumulated income/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income (Note 1)	Reasons for designating at fair value through Dividend income for 2023 other comprehensive income
Listed companies					
Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. ("Ivanhoe")	11,408,478,255	9,094,698,057	2,313,780,198	9,044,359,313	— Strategic investment
Galiano Gold Inc.	24,015,350	56,582,500	10,746,438	1,496,474	— Strategic investment
Lydian International Ltd.	—	—	—	(26,825,094)	— Strategic investment
Chrometco Ltd.	1,294,802	1,488,604	(193,802)	(694,499)	— Strategic investment
Xinjiang Xinxin Mining Industry Company Limited ("Xinjiang Xinxin")	97,874,725	55,399,831	42,474,894	79,560,628	8,487,000 Strategic investment
Altamira Gold Corp.	222,822	440,205	(217,383)	(8,798,359)	— Strategic investment
Tianqi Lithium Corporation	373,499,653	477,192,271	(103,692,618)	(334,985,839)	— Strategic investment
Sichuan Rongda Gold Co., Ltd. ("Sichuan Gold")	1,016,357,277	145,014,101	871,343,176	941,407,036	7,516,800 Strategic investment
Xanadu Mines Ltd	—	21,215,510	1,713,697	—	— Strategic investment
Subtotal	12,921,742,884	9,852,031,079	3,135,954,600	9,695,519,660	16,003,800
Total	13,719,080,444	10,545,595,648	3,121,293,062	9,532,268,367	33,943,373

Note 1: The accumulated amount recognised in other comprehensive income included changes in fair value and exchange realignments accumulatively recognised in other comprehensive income.

Other equity instrument investments derecognised during the year are as follows:

	Fair value on derecognition	Accumulated income transferred to retained earnings due to derecognition	Accumulated losses transferred to retained earnings due to derecognition	Reason for derecognition
Galiano Gold Inc.	47,124,582	—	22,724,339	Partial disposal
Xanadu Mines Ltd	22,929,207	—	5,754,824	Accounting method was changed to equity method
Total	70,053,789	—	28,479,163	

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

16. Investment properties

Buildings and land use rights subsequently measured under the cost model:

	2023	2022
Cost		
At 1 January	532,878,526	182,679,195
Transferred in	96,434,910	23,959,726
Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	—	371,316,191
Other transferred out	(170,892,734)	(45,076,586)
At 31 December	458,420,702	532,878,526
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation		
At 1 January	84,101,577	65,206,255
Depreciation and amortisation for the year	53,527,397	40,681,980
Transferred in	26,915,876	1,387,399
Other transferred out	(33,420,130)	(23,174,057)
At 31 December	131,124,720	84,101,577
Impairment provision		
At 1 January	—	—
At 31 December	—	—
Net book value		
At 31 December	327,295,982	448,776,949
At 1 January	448,776,949	117,472,940

The investment properties were leased to third parties under operating leases.

* The Group's investment properties are situated in Mainland China and are held under operating leases.

As at 31 December 2023, there were no investment properties of which certificates of title have not been obtained (31 December 2022: Nil).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

17. Fixed assets

2023

	Buildings	Mining assets	Power generation and transmission equipment	Plant, machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures and others	Total
Cost							
At 1 January 2023	21,704,028,415	51,528,854,242	3,842,257,921	31,020,801,689	4,043,588,908	1,223,784,906	113,363,316,081
Purchases	202,513,119	2,267,383,114	189,609,705	212,041,059	1,047,442,999	119,571,721	4,038,561,717
Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	137,621,414	1,188,037,214	142,478,514	723,498,018	407,156,465	1,784,187	2,600,575,812
Transferred from construction in progress	2,795,513,810	4,650,452,460	524,830,786	3,693,923,046	159,936,126	43,595,545	11,868,251,773
Disposals or write-off	(195,012,389)	(774,090,609)	(37,323,695)	(420,162,136)	(46,551,850)	(19,683,078)	(1,492,823,757)
Transfers to investment properties	(89,236,107)	—	—	—	—	—	(89,236,107)
Disposals of subsidiaries or a joint operation	(412,065,029)	(2,357,820,917)	(180,204,302)	(3,698,039,733)	(84,465,011)	(7,000,658)	(6,739,595,650)
Exchange realignments	290,937,804	319,340,756	32,234,934	363,714,400	67,352,845	7,222,655	1,080,803,394
At 31 December 2023	24,434,301,037	56,822,156,260	4,513,883,863	31,895,776,343	5,594,460,482	1,369,275,278	124,629,853,263
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2023	5,517,609,113	15,150,866,031	1,571,862,641	13,759,265,270	1,816,554,808	578,917,320	38,395,075,183
Depreciation for the year	1,043,312,163	2,599,250,635	291,072,666	2,139,864,025	617,773,274	139,478,771	6,830,751,534
Other transfers	33,420,130	—	—	—	—	—	33,420,130
Disposals or write-off	(56,774,613)	(644,738,904)	(33,361,098)	(359,465,491)	(42,440,061)	(18,594,778)	(1,155,374,945)
Transferred to investment properties	(26,148,537)	—	—	—	—	—	(26,148,537)
Disposals of subsidiaries or a joint operation	(157,633,320)	(1,049,554,066)	(36,946,617)	(2,176,413,592)	(44,573,337)	(2,557,827)	(3,467,678,759)
Exchange realignments	76,129,844	135,794,117	14,233,275	148,186,384	48,105,615	5,378,098	427,827,333
At 31 December 2023	6,429,914,780	16,191,617,813	1,806,860,867	13,511,436,596	2,395,420,299	702,621,584	41,037,871,939
Impairment provision							
At 1 January 2023	648,824,688	1,368,021,419	11,360,423	192,211,467	1,086,709	313,400	2,221,818,106
Impairment provided for the year	4,884,116	27,821,375	827,968	2,624,275	1,861,735	14,045,101	52,064,570
Disposals or write-off	(51,595,508)	(90,598,931)	(2,414,547)	(2,975,883)	(138,815)	(94,028)	(147,817,712)
Exchange realignments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2023	602,113,296	1,305,243,863	9,773,844	191,859,859	2,809,629	14,264,473	2,126,064,964
Net book value							
At 31 December 2023	17,402,272,961	39,325,294,584	2,697,249,152	18,192,479,888	3,196,230,554	652,389,221	81,465,916,360
At 1 January 2023	15,537,594,614	35,009,966,792	2,259,034,857	17,069,324,952	2,225,947,391	644,554,186	72,746,422,792

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

17. Fixed assets (continued)

2022

	Buildings	Mining assets	Power generation and transmission equipment	Plant, machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures and others	Total
Cost							
At 1 January 2022	15,593,208,427	41,642,038,018	2,970,357,282	24,590,481,277	3,628,383,495	989,893,085	89,414,361,584
Purchases	408,689,804	2,607,135,239	175,797,361	858,776,681	217,945,668	170,188,145	4,438,532,898
Transferred from construction in progress	3,082,909,368	6,356,445,607	595,307,413	4,479,131,624	410,813,224	44,645,951	14,969,253,187
Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	2,096,803,608	12,574,298	—	554,938,339	31,265,878	26,460,331	2,722,042,454
Disposals or write-off	(164,766,015)	(169,836,804)	(15,397,300)	(565,133,334)	(319,528,694)	(26,304,179)	(1,260,966,326)
Exchange realignments	687,183,223	1,080,497,884	116,193,165	1,102,607,102	74,709,337	18,901,573	3,080,092,284
At 31 December 2022	21,704,028,415	51,528,854,242	3,842,257,921	31,020,801,689	4,043,588,908	1,223,784,906	113,363,316,081
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2022	4,515,634,494	12,406,671,048	1,313,141,972	11,399,402,956	1,487,429,913	481,555,281	31,603,835,664
Depreciation for the year	970,559,689	2,412,097,121	225,509,827	2,224,464,984	499,539,813	108,455,042	6,440,626,476
Disposals or write-off	(107,747,719)	(104,874,229)	(13,220,841)	(387,783,839)	(223,064,185)	(21,311,532)	(858,002,345)
Exchange realignments	139,162,649	436,972,091	46,431,683	523,181,169	52,649,267	10,218,529	1,208,615,388
At 31 December 2022	5,517,609,113	15,150,866,031	1,571,862,641	13,759,265,270	1,816,554,808	578,917,320	38,395,075,183
Impairment provision							
At 1 January 2022	648,824,688	1,359,574,328	11,360,423	192,211,467	1,086,709	313,400	2,213,371,015
Impairment provided for the year	—	8,447,091	—	—	—	—	8,447,091
Disposals or write-off	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange realignments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2022	648,824,688	1,368,021,419	11,360,423	192,211,467	1,086,709	313,400	2,221,818,106
Net book value							
At 31 December 2022	15,537,594,614	35,009,966,792	2,259,034,857	17,069,324,952	2,225,947,391	644,554,186	72,746,422,792
At 1 January 2022	10,428,749,245	27,875,792,642	1,645,854,887	12,998,866,854	2,139,866,873	508,024,404	55,597,154,905

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*17. Fixed assets *(continued)*

Fixed assets that are temporarily idle are as follows:

2023

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment provision	Net book value
Buildings	597,816,928	(247,538,154)	(207,914,101)	142,364,673
Mining assets	1,535,286,515	(506,587,817)	(936,248,179)	92,450,519
Plant, machinery and equipment	486,601,410	(349,893,400)	(97,879,498)	38,828,512
Motor vehicles	32,247,622	(15,671,380)	(16,308,158)	268,084
Power generation and transmission equipment	11,506,983	(10,176,149)	(729,540)	601,294
Furniture and fixtures and others	2,510,209	(2,448,450)	(4,724)	57,035
Total	2,665,969,667	(1,132,315,350)	(1,259,084,200)	274,570,117

2022

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment provision	Net book value
Buildings	597,270,102	(242,587,408)	(209,555,559)	145,127,135
Mining assets	1,532,322,735	(511,276,089)	(936,179,307)	84,867,339
Plant, machinery and equipment	488,632,261	(363,604,347)	(98,124,628)	26,903,286
Motor vehicles	32,523,241	(15,900,324)	(16,308,158)	314,759
Power generation and transmission equipment	11,843,394	(10,393,087)	(744,765)	705,542
Furniture and fixtures and others	1,953,541	(1,895,335)	(4,724)	53,482
Total	2,664,545,274	(1,145,656,590)	(1,260,917,141)	257,971,543

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

17. Fixed assets *(continued)*

Fixed assets leased out under operating leases are as follows:

2023

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment provision	Net book value
Buildings	29,657,447	(17,525,587)	—	12,131,860
Mining assets	86,081,749	(13,176,613)	—	72,905,136
Power generation and transmission equipment	3,671,369	(3,393,665)	—	277,704
Plant, machinery and equipment	2,215,126	(2,046,012)	—	169,114
Total	121,625,691	(36,141,877)	—	85,483,814

2022

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment provision	Net book value
Buildings	34,221,404	(18,596,939)	—	15,624,465
Mining assets	15,810,216	(8,638,348)	—	7,171,868
Power generation and transmission equipment	3,730,676	(3,411,457)	—	319,219
Plant, machinery and equipment	5,125,895	(4,680,705)	—	445,190
Total	58,888,191	(35,327,449)	—	23,560,742

Fixed assets of which certificates of title have not been obtained as at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	Net book value	Reason why certificates of title have not been obtained
Buildings	1,579,722,289	In the process of application/the projects were unsettled
Mining assets	376,235,483	In the process of application/the projects were unsettled
Total	1,955,957,772	

As at 31 December 2023, the net book value of the Group's fixed assets with restrictions on title or use was RMB584,413,890 (31 December 2022: RMB580,304,241). Please refer to Note V.25 for details.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

17. Fixed assets *(continued)*

Impairment test of the Group's material fixed assets are as follows:

Río Blanco Copper Mine in Peru asset group

Río Blanco Copper S.A., a subsidiary of the Group, holds the Río Blanco Copper Mine in Peru asset group, which includes intangible assets, fixed assets and other non-current assets — exploration expenditure. Due to the prolonged non-production of the asset group, the management assessed that there were indications that the abovementioned asset group had been impaired. Therefore, the management performed an impairment test on such assets. When the management performed the impairment test on the abovementioned assets, the recoverable amount of the related assets or asset group was the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the expected future cash flows. The recoverable amount of Río Blanco Copper Mine in Peru asset group was determined based on the present value of the expected future cash flows.

The present value of the expected future cash flows of such asset group was a comprehensive estimate which was determined based on the five-year budget approved by management, the forecast of future market trends, as well as factors such as the remaining life of mine, production plan of the mine and reserves of the mine of the mining asset group. For future cash flows beyond the budget period, the Group's management determined them based on the forecast of future market trends in the relevant market and industry development trend reports. The relevant key assumptions and basis used to estimate the present value of future cash flows are as follows:

- The Group forecasted the relevant data such as reserves of the mine, production plan, sales price, operating costs, taxes and capital expenditures based on the expected time of commencement production, future production capacity and expected future market changes.
- Based on the industry's best estimate of the rate of return on investment for the relevant assets, the Group used the long-term weighted average cost of capital as the annual discount rate for cash flow projections. The pre-tax discount rate of Río Blanco Copper S.A. was 22%.

According to the results of the impairment test, as at 31 December 2023, the recoverable amount of the Río Blanco Copper Mine in Peru asset group was higher than its carrying amount, and the Group did not make provision for impairment on the Río Blanco Copper Mine in Peru asset group.

Lithium mines asset groups

Liex S.A., a subsidiary of the Group, holds the Tres Quebradas Salar in Argentina asset group, Tibet Ngari Lakkor Resources Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Group, holds the Lakkor Tso Salar in Tibet asset group, Hunan Zijin Lithium Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Group, holds the Xiangyuan Lithium Polymetallic Mine asset group. The lithium mines asset groups include intangible assets, fixed assets, construction in progress and other non-current assets - exploration expenditure. In 2023, due to the significant decline in the lithium carbonate price, the management assessed that there were indications that each of the abovementioned asset groups had been impaired. Therefore, the management performed impairment tests on the above three asset groups respectively. When the management performed the impairment test on the abovementioned assets, the recoverable amount of the related assets or asset groups was the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the expected future cash flows. The recoverable amounts of the abovementioned asset groups were determined based on the present value of the expected future cash flows.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

17. Fixed assets *(continued)*

Lithium mines asset groups *(continued)*

The present value of the expected future cash flows of the abovementioned asset groups was a comprehensive estimate which was determined based on the five-year budget approved by management, the forecast of future market trends, as well as factors such as the remaining life of mines, production plan of the mines and reserves of the mines of the mining asset groups. For future cash flows beyond the budget period, the Group's management determined them based on the forecast of future market trends in the relevant market and industry development trend reports. The relevant key assumptions and basis used to estimate the present value of future cash flows are as follows:

- The Group forecasted the relevant data such as reserves of the mines, production plan, sales price, operating costs, taxes and capital expenditures based on the expected time of production commencement, future production capacity and expected future market changes.
- Based on the industry's best estimate of the rate of return on investment for the relevant assets, the Group used the long-term weighted average cost of capital as the annual discount rate for cash flow projections. The pre-tax discount rates were 13%–20%.

According to the results of the impairment tests, as at 31 December 2023, the recoverable amount of each of the three lithium mines asset groups was higher than its carrying amount, and the Group did not make provision for impairment on the abovementioned three lithium mines asset groups.

Norton asset group

Norton Gold Fields Pty Limited, a subsidiary of the Group, holds the Norton asset group. The Norton asset group includes intangible assets, fixed assets, construction in progress and other non-current assets — exploration expenditure. As the profitability declined due to rising local labour costs, the management assessed that there were indications that the abovementioned asset group had been impaired. Therefore, the management performed impairment test on such assets. When the management performed the impairment test on the abovementioned assets, the recoverable amount of the related assets or asset group was the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the expected future cash flows. The recoverable amount of the abovementioned asset group was determined based on the present value of the expected future cash flows.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*17. Fixed assets *(continued)***Norton asset groups** *(continued)*

The present value of the expected future cash flows of the abovementioned asset group was a comprehensive estimate which was determined based on the five-year budget approved by management, the forecast of future market trends, as well as factors such as the remaining life of mine, production plan of the mine and reserves of the mine of the mining asset group. For future cash flows beyond the budget period, the Group's management determined them based on the forecast of market development trends in the relevant market and industry development trend reports. The relevant key assumptions and basis used to estimate the present value of future cash flows are as follows:

- The Group forecasted the relevant data such as reserves of the mine, production plan, sales price, operating costs, taxes and capital expenditures based on the expected time of production commencement, future production capacity and expected future market changes.
- Based on the industry's best estimate of the rate of return on investment for the relevant assets, the Group used the long-term weighted average cost of capital as the annual discount rate for cash flow projections. The pre-tax discount rate of Norton Gold Fields Pty Limited was 12.8%.

According to the results of the impairment test, as at 31 December 2023, the recoverable amount of Norton asset group was higher than its carrying amount, and the Group did not make provision for impairment on the Norton asset group.

18. Construction in progress

	2023	2022
Construction in progress	35,715,794,299	21,617,160,078
Construction materials	210,979,878	249,493,891
	35,926,774,177	21,866,653,969

Construction in progress

2023			2022		
Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value
36,617,909,215	(902,114,916)	35,715,794,299	22,519,274,994	(902,114,916)	21,617,160,078

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

18. Construction in progress *(continued)*

Construction in progress *(continued)*

The movements of material construction in progress in 2023 are as follows:

Project name	Budget	At 1 January 2023	Additions	Transferred to fixed assets	Disposals of subsidiaries or a joint operation	At 31 December 2023	Contribution in budget	Progress of projects	Balance of capitalised interest as at 31 December 2023	Including: capitalised interest for the year	Interest rate of capitalisation (%)	Source of funds
Serbia Zijin Copper infrastructure project	15,990,729,653	9,502,854,212	4,851,756,498	(1,838,771,631)	—	12,515,839,079	90%	76%	826,908,175	514,837,050	6.46%	Equity fund/ Loan
Norton infrastructure project	1,858,923,076	2,214,939,436	351,796,329	(1,947,293,160)	—	619,442,605	63%	63%	90,199,875	23,945,065	4.16%	Equity fund/ Loan
Liex S.A. infrastructure project	4,391,273,831	1,120,935,015	2,816,894,657	—	—	3,937,829,672	87%	87%	138,907,136	131,404,257	6.58%	Loan
Serbia Zijin Mining infrastructure project	13,188,994,300	778,879,998	2,262,649,424	(1,008,350,591)	—	2,033,178,831	52%	52%	—	—	Not applicable	Equity fund
Julong Copper infrastructure project	8,428,828,850	678,669,722	2,871,892,902	(949,692,321)	—	2,600,870,303	15%	18%	7,488,897	7,488,897	2.63%	Equity fund/ Loan
Duobaoshan Copper Industry infrastructure project	1,936,957,436	586,584,474	746,315,977	(667,142,167)	—	665,758,284	69%	67%	3,908,182	3,908,182	3.25%	Equity fund/ Loan
Energy storage battery manufacturing project with annual production of 5GWH	2,000,000,000	—	874,073,212	—	—	874,073,212	48%	48%	407,330	407,330	2.62%	Equity fund/ Loan
Others	26,574,434,872	7,636,412,137	11,942,819,885	(5,286,109,169)	(922,205,624)	13,370,917,229			130,207,091	140,596,900		Equity fund/ Loan
Subtotal	74,370,142,018	22,519,274,994	26,718,198,884	(11,697,359,039)	(922,205,624)	36,617,905,215			1,198,026,686	822,587,681		
Impairment provision for construction in progress		(902,114,916)				(902,114,916)						
Total		21,617,160,078				35,715,794,299						

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*18. Construction in progress *(continued)***Construction in progress** *(continued)*

Impairment provision for construction in progress:

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Write-off	At 31 December	Reason for making provision
Luoyang Kunyu infrastructure project	5,005,874	—	—	5,005,874	No expected usable value in the future
Ankang Jinfeng infrastructure project	231,828,532	—	—	231,828,532	No expected usable value in the future
Jinhao Iron infrastructure project	591,814,765	—	—	591,814,765	Expected recoverable amount less than carrying amount
Liancheng Zijin infrastructure project	64,276,926	—	—	64,276,926	Expected recoverable amount less than carrying amount
Shangri-La Huaxi infrastructure project	9,188,819	—	—	9,188,819	Expected recoverable amount less than carrying amount
Total	902,114,916	—	—	902,114,916	

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Write-off	At 31 December	Reason for making provision
Luoyang Kunyu infrastructure project	5,005,874	—	—	5,005,874	No expected usable value in the future
Ankang Jinfeng infrastructure project	231,828,532	—	—	231,828,532	No expected usable value in the future
Jinhao Iron infrastructure project	591,814,765	—	—	591,814,765	Expected recoverable amount less than carrying amount
Liancheng Zijin infrastructure project	64,276,926	—	—	64,276,926	Expected recoverable amount less than carrying amount
Shangri-La Huaxi infrastructure project	9,188,819	—	—	9,188,819	Expected recoverable amount less than carrying amount
Total	902,114,916	—	—	902,114,916	

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

18. Construction in progress *(continued)*

Construction in progress *(continued)*

Impairment tests of the Group's material construction in progresses are as follows:

Due to the prolonged non-production of the project, the management performed an impairment test on the Río Blanco Copper Mine in Peru asset group held by Río Blanco Copper S.A. Please refer to Note V.17 for details.

Due to the significant decline in the price of lithium carbonate, the management performed impairment tests on the lithium mines asset groups held by Liex S.A., Tibet Ngari Lakkor Resources Co., Ltd. and Hunan Zijin Lithium Co., Ltd., respectively. Please refer to Note V.17 for details.

As the future profitability was affected by the rising local labour costs, the management performed impairment test on Norton asset group held by Norton Gold Fields Pty Limited. Please refer to Note V.17 for details.

Construction materials

	2023			2022		
	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value
Dedicated materials	97,034,596	—	97,034,596	62,506,019	—	62,506,019
Dedicated equipment	115,742,326	(1,797,044)	113,945,282	188,784,916	(1,797,044)	186,987,872
Total	212,776,922	(1,797,044)	210,979,878	251,290,935	(1,797,044)	249,493,891

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

19. Right-of-use assets

2023

	Buildings	Power generation and transmission equipment	Plant, machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures and others	Total
Cost						
At 1 January 2023	89,318,982	284,282,719	239,751,332	40,560,109	7,873,899	661,787,041
Additions	54,924,311	—	35,019,184	14,172,755	59,794	104,176,044
Reductions	(4,430,731)	—	—	—	(4,347,796)	(8,778,527)
Exchange realignments	840,315	4,820,623	1,689,727	41,692	—	7,392,357
At 31 December 2023	140,652,877	289,103,342	276,460,243	54,774,556	3,585,897	764,576,915
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2023	42,252,433	153,278,048	86,499,520	40,533,948	6,943,875	329,507,824
Depreciation for the year	20,494,839	40,324,856	38,256,118	9,768,418	762,499	109,606,730
Reductions	(1,292,582)	—	(3,317,799)	(208,860)	(4,347,796)	(9,167,037)
Exchange realignments	108,318	120,963	30,149	619	—	260,049
At 31 December 2023	61,563,008	193,723,867	121,467,988	50,094,125	3,358,578	430,207,566
Impairment provision						
At 1 January 2023	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impairment provided for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2023	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net book value						
At 31 December 2023	79,089,869	95,379,475	154,992,255	4,680,431	227,319	334,369,349
At 1 January 2023	47,066,549	131,004,671	153,251,812	26,161	930,024	332,279,217

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

19. Right-of-use assets *(continued)*

2022

	Buildings	Power generation and transmission equipment	Plant, machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures and others	Total
Cost						
At 1 January 2022	58,307,980	260,211,893	99,330,631	34,560,644	7,575,746	459,986,894
Additions	19,902,067	13,735,647	5,498,342	5,999,465	298,153	45,433,674
Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	8,452,725	—	139,383,361	—	—	147,836,086
Reductions	(1,149,670)	—	(4,461,002)	—	—	(5,610,672)
Exchange realignments	3,805,880	10,335,179	—	—	—	14,141,059
At 31 December 2022	89,318,982	284,282,719	239,751,332	40,560,109	7,873,899	661,787,041
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2022	21,623,271	112,998,647	71,246,040	31,006,750	6,077,598	242,952,306
Depreciation for the year	19,520,611	36,916,482	17,144,033	9,527,198	866,277	83,974,601
Reductions	(240,699)	—	(1,890,553)	—	—	(2,131,252)
Exchange realignments	1,349,250	3,362,919	—	—	—	4,712,169
At 31 December 2022	42,252,433	153,278,048	86,499,520	40,533,948	6,943,875	329,507,824
Impairment provision						
At 1 January 2022	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impairment provided for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2022	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net book value						
At 31 December 2022	47,066,549	131,004,671	153,251,812	26,161	930,024	332,279,217
At 1 January 2022	36,684,709	147,213,246	28,084,591	3,553,894	1,498,148	217,034,588

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

20. Intangible assets

2023

	Exploration and mining rights	Land use rights	Concession rights	Technologies, patents, qualifications, licences and others*	Total
Cost					
At 1 January 2023	69,556,583,734	7,067,341,677	2,527,469,249	2,104,245,906	81,255,640,566
Purchases	1,761,061,938	917,322,452	—	10,689,268	2,689,073,658
Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	649,944,416	68,287,170	—	188,119	718,419,705
Disposals or write-off	(94,858,919)	(22,841,307)	—	(62,906,081)	(180,606,307)
Transferred to investment properties	—	(7,198,803)	—	—	(7,198,803)
Disposals of subsidiaries or a joint operation	(748,438,786)	(2,774,197)	(781,186,857)	(299,285)	(1,532,699,125)
Exchange realignments	417,869,392	21,560,113	—	1,288,684	440,718,189
At 31 December 2023	71,542,161,775	8,041,697,105	1,746,282,392	2,053,206,611	83,383,347,883
Accumulated amortisation					
At 1 January 2023	9,881,367,698	1,143,172,803	88,079,912	563,263,814	11,675,884,227
Amortisation provided for the year	2,329,621,624	432,731,669	88,340,869	59,121,314	2,909,815,476
Disposals or write-off	(17,299,877)	(5,891,658)	—	(10,200,347)	(33,391,882)
Transferred to investment properties	—	(767,339)	—	—	(767,339)
Disposals of subsidiaries or a joint operation	(293,159,024)	(804,143)	(51,285,762)	(86,752)	(345,335,681)
Exchange realignment	45,139,007	2,343,283	—	78,738	47,561,028
At 31 December 2023	11,945,669,428	1,570,784,615	125,135,019	612,176,767	14,253,765,829
Impairment provision					
At 1 January 2023	1,247,889,867	—	—	51,956,417	1,299,846,284
Disposals or write-off	(10,306,850)	—	—	(51,956,417)	(62,263,267)
At 31 December 2023	1,237,583,017	—	—	—	1,237,583,017
Net book value					
At 31 December 2023	58,358,909,330	6,470,912,490	1,621,147,373	1,441,029,844	67,891,999,037
At 1 January 2023	58,427,326,169	5,924,168,874	2,439,389,337	1,489,025,675	68,279,910,055

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

20. Intangible assets *(continued)*

2022

	Exploration and mining rights	Land use rights	Concession rights	Technologies, patents, qualifications, licences and others*	Total
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	51,062,078,847	5,624,494,108	—	442,331,710	57,128,904,665
Purchases	1,622,165,248	698,166,934	371,669,249	667,141,920	3,359,143,351
Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	15,313,846,935	720,084,329	2,155,800,000	989,647,673	19,179,378,937
Disposals or write-off	—	(7,654,702)	—	(64,000)	(7,718,702)
Exchange realignments	1,558,492,704	32,251,008	—	5,188,603	1,595,932,315
At 31 December 2022	69,556,583,734	7,067,341,677	2,527,469,249	2,104,245,906	81,255,640,566
Accumulated amortisation					
At 1 January 2022	7,306,706,169	814,625,224	—	176,377,164	8,297,708,557
Amortisation provided for the year	2,445,678,755	327,311,524	88,079,912	384,940,594	3,246,010,785
Disposals or write-off	—	(2,222,456)	—	(63,493)	(2,285,949)
Exchange realignments	128,982,774	3,458,511	—	2,009,549	134,450,834
At 31 December 2022	9,881,367,698	1,143,172,803	88,079,912	563,263,814	11,675,884,227
Impairment provision					
At 1 January 2022	1,247,889,867	—	—	51,956,417	1,299,846,284
Disposals or write-off	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2022	1,247,889,867	—	—	51,956,417	1,299,846,284
Net book value					
At 31 December 2022	58,427,326,169	5,924,168,874	2,439,389,337	1,489,025,675	68,279,910,055
At 1 January 2022	42,507,482,811	4,809,868,884	—	213,998,129	47,531,349,824

* Including membership of Shanghai Gold Exchange, patented technologies, power distribution engineering licences, emission permits, software and others.

Note 1: In 2023, the Group transferred the assets related to Xinyi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. to held for sale assets and wrote off the impairment provision for intangible assets of RMB10,306,850. The Group disposed of the intangible assets of Yongding Zijin Longhu Ecological Industry Development Co., Ltd. and wrote off impairment provision for intangible assets of RMB51,956,417.

As at 31 December 2023, intangible assets internally generated from research and development accounted for 0.18% of the net book value of the intangible assets as at the end of the year.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*20. Intangible assets *(continued)*

As at 31 December 2023, the Group's intangible assets with a carrying amount of RMB13,103,032,879 (31 December 2022: RMB13,367,076,802) were subject to restrictions on title or use. Please refer to Note V.25 for details.

Intangible assets of which certificates of title had not been obtained as at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	Net book value	Reason why certificates of title have not been obtained
1,081 hectares of land use rights of Duobaoshan Copper Industry (Phase I) (expansion of western side of open-pit mine, dump, tailings pool with level-four sub-dam, etc.)	706,978,875	In the process of application
972 hectares of land use rights of Duobaoshan Copper Industry (Phase II) (mining plant, processing plant, dump, tailings pool, etc.)	1,139,853,564	In the process of application
Land use rights for Zijin Sanya International Centre (apartment/hotel) project	1,146,185,336	In the process of application
Land use rights of Ashele Copper's tailings pool	219,941,496	In the process of application
Land use rights of Longnan Zijin	192,746,721	In the process of application
Land use rights in Lakkor, Ngari, Tibet	90,095,139	In the process of application
Land use rights of land number 6 and 7 in southern Shanghang County and land for hot rolling project	27,835,317	In the process of application
Land use right of Zijinshan Copper's tailings pool	26,274,516	In the process of application
Plot A-09-02 of the Metal Advanced Materials Industrial Park in Qiqihar City (43,151.45 square metres)	18,466,752	In the process of application
Land use right of new general building (2,784 square metres)	16,924,608	In the process of application
Land block for the new office building of the Company's headquarters and Zijin community, and land premium of Zijin security housing on Second Ring Road	14,574,388	In the process of application
Land use right of Zijin Mining Renewable Energy and Advanced Materials	11,565,030	In the process of application
Land use right of Guizhou Xinhengji	10,046,794	In the process of application
Land use right of Xinjiang Zijin Gold	4,528,665	In the process of application
Plot A-02-2 of Yangguang Middle School in Qiqihar City	3,308,420	In the process of application
Jiaoyang Industrial Zone Circular Economy Park (30,437 square metres)	3,196,095	In the process of application
Land use right of Xikuang Engineering	12,641,780	In the process of application
Land use right of Water Environment Technology	66,072,643	In the process of application

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

20. Intangible assets *(continued)*

Impairment tests of the Group's material intangible assets are as follows:

Due to the prolonged non-production of the project, the management performed an impairment test on the Río Blanco Copper Mine in Peru asset group held by Río Blanco Copper S.A. Please refer to Note V.17 for details.

Due to the significant decline in the price of lithium carbonate, the management performed impairment tests on the lithium mines asset groups held by Liex S.A., Tibet Ngari Lakkor Resources Co., Ltd. and Hunan Zijin Lithium Co., Ltd., respectively. Please refer to Note V.17 for details.

As the future profitability was affected by the rising local labour costs, the management performed impairment test on Norton asset group held by Norton Gold Fields Pty Limited. Please refer to Note V.17 for details.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

21. Goodwill

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
		Business combinations not involving entities under common control	Allocation to held for sale disposal groups	
Ashele Copper	12,906,890	—	—	12,906,890
Qinghai West Copper Co., Ltd. ("West Copper")	455,874	—	—	455,874
Hunchun Zijin	71,099,520	—	—	71,099,520
Yunnan Huaxi Mineral Resources Co., Ltd. ("Yunnan Huaxi")	33,161,050	—	—	33,161,050
Zijin Mining Group (Xiamen) Investment Co., Ltd. ("Xiamen Investment")	1,241,101	—	—	1,241,101
Shanxi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. ("Shanxi Zijin")	2,503,610	—	—	2,503,610
Xinyi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. ("Xinyi Zijin")	44,319,632	—	(44,319,632)	—
Norton Gold Fields Pty Limited ("Norton")	157,778,981	—	—	157,778,981
Urad Rear Banner Zijin	119,097,944	—	—	119,097,944
Bayannur Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd. ("Bayannur Zijin")	14,531,538	—	—	14,531,538
Zijin Copper Co., Ltd. ("Zijin Copper")	4,340,000	—	—	4,340,000
Fujian Shanghang Jinshan Hydropower Co., Ltd. ("Jinshan Hydropower")	79,642,197	—	—	79,642,197
Beijing Anchuang Management Consulting Co., Ltd. ("Beijing Anchuang")	8,330,914	—	—	8,330,914
Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group	386,904,192	—	—	386,904,192
Longking Taizhou Dechang	46,813,515	—	—	46,813,515
Longking Jiangsu Hongde	27,548,354	—	—	27,548,354
Fujian Newland EnTech Co., Ltd. ("Longking Newland EnTech")	13,407,820	—	—	13,407,820
Zhongkan Metallurgical Investigation Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd. ("Zhongkan Metallurgical")	—	32,170,875	—	32,170,875
	1,024,083,132	32,170,875	(44,319,632)	1,011,934,375
Provision for impairment of goodwill	(306,359,183)	(57,738,618)	44,319,632	(319,778,169)
Total	717,723,949	(25,567,743)	—	692,156,206

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

21. Goodwill *(continued)*

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
		Business combinations not involving entities under common control	Allocation to held for sale disposal groups	
Ashele Copper	12,906,890	—	—	12,906,890
West Copper	455,874	—	—	455,874
Hunchun Zijin	71,099,520	—	—	71,099,520
Yunnan Huaxi	33,161,050	—	—	33,161,050
Xiamen Investment	1,241,101	—	—	1,241,101
Shanxi Zijin	2,503,610	—	—	2,503,610
Xinyi Zijin	44,319,632	—	—	44,319,632
Norton	157,778,981	—	—	157,778,981
Urad Rear Banner Zijin	119,097,944	—	—	119,097,944
Bayannur Zijin	14,531,538	—	—	14,531,538
Zijin Copper	4,340,000	—	—	4,340,000
Jinshan Hydropower	79,642,197	—	—	79,642,197
Beijing Anchuang	8,330,914	—	—	8,330,914
Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group	—	386,904,192	—	386,904,192
Longking Taizhou Dechang	—	46,813,515	—	46,813,515
Longking Jiangsu Hongde	—	27,548,354	—	27,548,354
Longking Newland EnTech	—	13,407,820	—	13,407,820
	549,409,251	474,673,881	—	1,024,083,132
Provision for impairment of goodwill	(235,259,663)	(71,099,520)	—	(306,359,183)
Total	314,149,588	403,574,361	—	717,723,949

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*21. Goodwill *(continued)*

The movements of impairment provision for goodwill are as follows:

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
		Provision	Allocation to held for sale disposal groups	
Norton (Note 1)	157,778,981	—	—	157,778,981
Xinyi Zijin (Note 1)	44,319,632	—	(44,319,632)	—
Yunnan Huaxi (Note 1)	33,161,050	—	—	33,161,050
Hunchun Zijin (Note 1)	71,099,520	—	—	71,099,520
Longking Taizhou Dechang	—	38,649,928	—	38,649,928
Longking Jiangsu Hongde	—	19,088,690	—	19,088,690
Total	306,359,183	57,738,618	(44,319,632)	319,778,169

Note 1: Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to relevant asset groups for impairment test. According to the results of impairment test, the goodwill related to Norton, Yunnan Huaxi, Hunchun Zijin and Xinyi Zijin asset groups had been fully impaired in previous years.

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
		Provision	Allocation to held for sale disposal groups	
Norton	157,778,981	—	—	157,778,981
Xinyi Zijin	44,319,632	—	—	44,319,632
Yunnan Huaxi	33,161,050	—	—	33,161,050
Hunchun Zijin	—	71,099,520	—	71,099,520
Total	235,259,663	71,099,520	—	306,359,183

Information about the asset groups or sets of asset groups in which goodwill is located is as follows:

Except for Longking, the major cash flows generated by the abovementioned subsidiaries are independent of other subsidiaries of the Group. Also, the Group manages the production activities of these subsidiaries separately. Therefore, each subsidiary is an asset group, and goodwill generated from business combinations is allocated to the corresponding subsidiaries for impairment test. The goodwill of the above asset groups was consistent with the set of asset groups determined on the acquisition dates.

The Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group was formed by the acquisition of Longking, which was consistent with the sets of asset groups as determined in the impairment test in the previous years. Those which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the acquisition of the desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting of Longking is the entire Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group, and it is difficult to allocate it to each asset group. Therefore, the goodwill is allocated to the Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

21. Goodwill *(continued)*

Material goodwill arising from business combinations has been allocated to the different asset groups in the following categories for the impairment test:

- Urad Rear Banner Zijin
- Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group
- Longking Taizhou Dechang
- Longking Jiangsu Hongde

The impairment tests of the Group's significant goodwill are as follows:

Urad Rear Banner Zijin

The recoverable amount of Urad Rear Banner Zijin is determined based on the present value of the expected future cash flows. According to the mine reserves report and production plan, the remaining life of mine of Urad Rear Banner Zijin is eighteen years. The present value of the expected future cash flows of the asset group was a comprehensive estimate which was determined based on the five-year budget approved by management, the forecast of future market trends, as well as factors such as the remaining life of mine, production plan of the mine and reserves of the mine of the mining asset group. The pre-tax discount rate used for the calculation of the present value of the expected future cash flows of Urad Rear Banner Zijin was 13.01% (2022:14.73%), which reflected the risk relative to the relevant segment. According to the result of the impairment test, as at 31 December 2023, the goodwill of Urad Rear Banner Zijin was not impaired (31 December 2022: Nil).

Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group

The recoverable amount of Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group is determined based on the present value of the expected future cash flows. The Company estimated the cash flows over the next five years based on financial budget approved by the management of the Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group. Cash flows after five years is measured on a perpetual basis (zero growth rate). The abovementioned financial budget was prepared by the management of the Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group on the basis of past performance and their expectations of market development. The pre-tax discount rate used for the calculation of the present value of the expected future cash flows of Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group was 11.55% (2022: 14.12%), which reflected the risk relative to the relevant segment. According to the result of the impairment test, as at 31 December 2023, the goodwill of Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group was not impaired (31 December 2022: Nil).

Longking Taizhou Dechang

The recoverable amount of Longking Taizhou Dechang is determined based on the present value of the expected future cash flows. It is a hazardous waste comprehensive and centralised disposal enterprise specialised in the incineration and landfill disposal of hazardous waste. The Company estimated the cash flows over the next six years based on financial budget of Longking Taizhou Dechang approved by the management of Longking Taizhou Dechang. Cash flows after six years is measured on a perpetual basis (zero growth rate). The abovementioned financial budget was prepared by the management of Longking Taizhou Dechang on the basis of past performance and their expectations of market development. The pre-tax discount rate used for the calculation of the present value of the expected future cash flows of Longking Taizhou Dechang was 8.88% (2022: 9.54%), which reflected the risk relative to the relevant segment. According to the result of the impairment test, as at 31 December 2023, the goodwill of Longking Taizhou Dechang was impaired by RMB38,649,928 (31 December 2022: Nil).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*21. Goodwill *(continued)***Longking Jiangsu Hongde**

The recoverable amount of Longking Jiangsu Hongde is determined based on the present value of the expected future cash flows. It is an environmental protection infrastructure enterprise specialised in the harmless disposal and comprehensive resources utilisation of hazardous waste. The Company estimated the cash flows over the next fourteen years based on financial budget of Longking Jiangsu Hongde approved by the management of Longking Jiangsu Hongde. Cash flows after fourteen years is measured on a perpetual basis (zero growth). The abovementioned financial budget was prepared by the management of Longking Jiangsu Hongde on the basis of past performance and their expectations of market development. The pre-tax discount rate of 9.61% (2022: 9.07%) was adopted, which can reflect the specific risks of the relevant asset group or set of asset group. According to the result of the impairment test, as at 31 December 2023, the goodwill of Longking Jiangsu Hongde was impaired by RMB19,088,690 (31 December 2022: Nil).

22. Long-term deferred assets

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Amortisation	At 31 December
Land compensation costs (Note 1)	196,970,860	27,443,540	(10,897,288)	213,517,112
Mine shaft development expenditure	342,113,423	236,768,771	(78,873,244)	500,008,950
Amortisation costs of bipolar plates	333,970,368	70,626,474	(38,300,352)	366,296,490
Forest compensation expenditure	161,721,317	38,390,267	(18,583,695)	181,527,889
Grassland restoration fee	251,444,986	58,989,846	(8,996,329)	301,438,503
Relocation compensation	195,594,521	287,018,745	(57,297,080)	425,316,186
Others	578,499,754	113,991,252	(146,412,390)	546,078,616
Total	2,060,315,229	833,228,895	(359,360,378)	2,534,183,746

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

22. Long-term deferred assets *(continued)*

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Amortisation	Other reductions	At 31 December
Land compensation costs (Note 1)	202,021,704	5,461,148	(10,511,992)	—	196,970,860
Mine shaft development expenditure	354,346,956	66,670,594	(78,904,127)	—	342,113,423
Amortisation costs of bipolar plates	319,276,283	51,145,789	(36,451,704)	—	333,970,368
Forest compensation expenditure	139,524,103	80,446,936	(58,249,722)	—	161,721,317
Grassland restoration fee	196,250,517	61,641,776	(6,447,307)	—	251,444,986
Relocation compensation	103,461,613	143,426,210	(51,293,302)	—	195,594,521
Others	409,635,083	286,394,512	(115,286,095)	(2,243,746)	578,499,754
Total	1,724,516,259	695,186,965	(357,144,249)	(2,243,746)	2,060,315,229

Note 1: The land compensation costs are related to the compensation for the occupation of forest land at the mining sites for production and construction needs. The amortisation period ranges from 5 to 50 years.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

23. Deferred tax assets/liabilities

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities before offsetting:

	2023		2022 (Restated)	
	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for impairment on assets	1,516,439,199	277,078,520	1,459,451,121	262,044,718
Unrealised profit arising from intra-group transactions	4,115,133,999	918,551,093	3,384,238,318	784,157,638
Deductible losses (Note 1)	2,923,494,461	815,105,122	1,977,447,271	500,117,780
Differences in depreciation policies	933,193,596	156,690,368	1,039,730,707	172,181,918
Changes in the fair value of equity instrument investments not held for trading	56,518,829	10,551,027	176,929,620	33,409,372
Changes in the fair value of held for trading financial assets	106,324,262	22,903,234	116,142,418	21,224,041
Lease liabilities	181,731,848	55,030,991	177,360,240	64,623,639
Provisions — land restoration obligations	1,191,864,108	191,227,335	934,809,838	140,136,760
Expenses accrued but not yet paid and others	1,601,611,162	364,447,553	1,213,962,653	281,198,455
Total	12,626,311,464	2,811,585,243	10,480,072,186	2,259,094,321

Note 1: As at 31 December 2023, deferred tax assets generated from the above deductible losses were recognised to the extent that it was probable that taxable profits would be available against which the deductible tax losses can be utilised.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

23. Deferred tax assets/liabilities *(continued)*

	2023		2022 (Restated)	
	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred tax liabilities	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred tax liabilities
Deferred tax liabilities				
Fair value adjustments arising from business combinations not involving entities under common control	26,326,013,757	6,261,494,180	28,265,891,356	6,565,144,690
Changes in the fair value of held for trading financial assets	661,037,389	160,032,658	955,711,597	182,197,397
Changes in the fair value of equity instrument investments not held for trading	1,138,916,852	286,013,811	141,880,837	39,070,256
Fixed assets — land restoration obligations	1,309,212,226	208,829,553	934,809,838	140,136,760
Right-of-use assets	171,450,359	54,439,588	177,360,240	64,623,639
Withholding income tax on overseas dividends	1,533,578,737	276,044,173	2,206,618,596	395,809,546
Differences in amortisation policies for stripping costs and others	3,508,670,721	956,129,783	2,456,192,404	706,812,077
Total	34,648,880,041	8,202,983,746	35,138,464,868	8,093,794,365

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are shown in the net amount after offsetting:

	2023		2022	
	Offset amount	Closing balance after offsetting	Offset amount (Restated)	Closing balance after offsetting
Deferred tax assets	732,288,639	2,079,296,604	611,793,811	1,647,300,510
Deferred tax liabilities	732,288,639	7,470,695,107	611,793,811	7,482,000,554

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*23. Deferred tax assets/liabilities *(continued)*

Deductible temporary differences and deductible tax losses for which deferred tax assets are not recognised are as follows:

	2023	2022
Deductible temporary differences	5,563,193,978	4,829,698,211
Deductible tax losses	5,449,792,584	4,766,155,736
Total	11,012,986,562	9,595,853,947

Deductible tax losses of unrecognised deferred tax assets will expire in the following years:

	2023	2022
2023	—	383,878,934
2024	329,007,050	442,846,848
2025	713,327,133	1,009,764,175
2026	625,691,652	796,660,851
2027	937,698,843	948,653,007
2028	1,645,988,157	6,146,964
2029 and the following years	1,198,079,749	1,178,204,957
Total	5,449,792,584	4,766,155,736

The accumulated deductible losses of RMB592,116,514 (2022: RMB654,618,157) incurred by the Group's subsidiaries in Hong Kong, South Africa, Australia, Singapore and Russia can be deducted indefinitely; the accumulated deductible losses of RMB4,251,712,835 (2022: RMB3,581,803,816) incurred by the Group's subsidiaries in the PRC, the DR Congo, Serbia and Argentina can be deducted within five consecutive years from the year they were incurred; the accumulated deductible losses incurred by PRC subsidiaries of RMB438,115,344 (2022: RMB489,822,971) can be deducted within ten consecutive years from the year in which they were incurred; the accumulated deductible losses incurred by the Group's subsidiaries in Canada amounted to RMB164,699,597 (2022: RMB39,753,855), of which capital losses can be deducted within ten consecutive years from the year they were incurred while non-capital losses can be deducted within twenty consecutive years from the year they were incurred; and the accumulated deductible losses of RMB3,148,294 (2022: RMB156,937) incurred by the Group's subsidiaries in Colombia can be deducted within twelve consecutive years from the year they were incurred.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

24. Other non-current assets

	2023	2022
Long-term receivables	17,533,289,556	12,394,601,407
Exploration and development costs	2,540,648,376	2,619,903,613
Prepayments for land use rights	1,941,097,840	2,062,343,572
Prepaid investment costs	2,024,022,031	2,028,548,778
Prepayments for fixed assets and constructions	2,618,916,117	1,899,382,346
VAT credits expected not to be utilised within one year	1,025,695,953	735,605,809
Inventories expected not to be processed within one year	953,013,140	533,882,040
Contract assets	328,138,292	283,156,982
Prepaid warrant costs	60,560,798	1,325,769
Others	21,995,848	64,336,259
	29,047,377,951	22,623,086,575
Including: Current portion of long-term receivables (Note V.11)	(653,217,406)	(257,251,200)
Total	28,394,160,545	22,365,835,375

The movements of impairment provision for other non-current assets are as follows:

	At 1 January 2023	Provision	Recovery or reversal	Write-off during the year	At 31 December 2023
Long-term receivables	216,069,510	146,734,573	—	(349,370,000)	13,434,083
Exploration and development costs	34,881,717	—	—	—	34,881,717
Inventories expected not to be processed within one year	42,389,163	—	—	—	42,389,163
Prepaid investment costs	252,423,299	—	—	—	252,423,299
Others	17,596,496	15,082,375	—	—	32,678,871
Total	563,360,185	161,816,948	—	(349,370,000)	375,807,133

Material provision and write-off of long-term receivables during the year are as follows:

	Provision during the year	Write-off during the year	Reason for provision	Reason for write-off
Longyan Zijin AVIC Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	142,913,937	(349,370,000)	The counterparty is undergoing liquidation process	The carrying amount has been fully impaired and the counterparty is undergoing liquidation process, recoverability in the future is low

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*24. Other non-current assets *(continued)*

The changes in bad debt provision for long-term receivables based on 12-month expected credit losses and the entire lifetime expected credit losses are as follows:

2023

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month expected credit losses	Entire lifetime expected credit losses	Financial assets with credit impairment occurred (entire lifetime)	
Opening balance	9,613,447	206,456,063	—	216,069,510
Opening balance transferred during the year	—	(206,456,063)	206,456,063	—
Provision during the year	—	3,820,636	142,913,937	146,734,573
Reversal during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-back during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-off during the year	—	—	(349,370,000)	(349,370,000)
Other changes	—	—	—	—
Total	9,613,447	3,820,636	—	13,434,083

2022

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month expected credit losses	Entire lifetime expected credit losses	Financial assets with credit impairment occurred (entire lifetime)	
Opening balance	958,631	153,203,515	—	154,162,146
Opening balance transferred during the year	—	—	—	—
Provision during the year	8,654,816	53,252,548	—	61,907,364
Reversal during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-back during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-off during the year	—	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	—	—
Total	9,613,447	206,456,063	—	216,069,510

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, there were no other non-current assets with restrictions on use.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

25. Assets with restrictions on title or use

2023

	Carrying amount	Net book value	Type of restriction	Status of restriction
Cash and cash equivalents	759,933,583	759,933,583	Frozen	Note 1
Fixed assets	1,222,167,287	584,413,890	Mortgage	Note 3
Intangible assets	13,909,922,238	13,103,032,879	Mortgage	Note 4
Bills receivable	374,459,965	374,459,965	Pledge	Note 5
Right-of-use assets	194,438,036	113,970,854	Mortgage	Note 6
Trade receivables	60,099,185	60,099,185	Note 7	Note 7
Total	16,521,020,294	14,995,910,356		

2022

	Carrying amount	Net book value	Type of restriction	Status of restriction
Cash and cash equivalents	575,898,514	575,898,514	Frozen	Note 1
Debt investments	100,000,000	100,000,000	Pledge	Note 2
Fixed assets	1,222,141,750	580,304,241	Mortgage	Note 3
Intangible assets	13,787,574,076	13,367,076,802	Mortgage	Note 4
Bills receivable	460,327,160	460,327,160	Pledge	Note 5
Right-of-use assets	194,438,036	129,945,794	Mortgage	Note 6
Trade receivables	62,652,042	62,652,042	Note 7	Note 7
Total	16,403,031,578	15,276,204,553		

Note 1: As at 31 December 2023, the balance of cash and cash equivalents of the Group denominated in Renminbi which were subject to restrictions mainly included: land restoration and environmental rehabilitation costs of RMB265,105,034 (31 December 2022: RMB142,488,327). Pursuant to the rules of the local government, the Group accrued a deposit for mine restoration and improvement of ecological environment in mines and deposited the fund in a specified bank account. The fund was restricted to the use for land restoration and environmental rehabilitation after mine closure; RMB31,560,511 (31 December 2022: RMB46,112,617) is the foreign exchange deposit reserve placed with the People's Bank of China by Zijin Finance, a subsidiary of the Group; other guarantee deposits of RMB394,981,881 (31 December 2022: RMB365,179,720), which were restricted to use; and the bank deposits of RMB68,286,157 (31 December 2022: RMB22,117,850) were frozen due to litigation.

Note 2: As at 31 December 2023, Shanghang Zijin Metallic Resources Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Group, had no debt investments pledged to the Agricultural Bank of China (31 December 2022: RMB100,000,000).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

25. Assets with restrictions on title or use *(continued)*

- Note 3: As at 31 December 2023, Julong Copper, a subsidiary of the Group, provided certain fixed assets (a batch of machinery and transportation equipment) as collaterals for a syndicated loan (the lending banks included: the Bank of China Limited Tibet Autonomous Region Branch, Bank of Tibet Co., Ltd., China Minsheng Bank Corp., Ltd. Lhasa Branch and Evergrowing Bank Co., Ltd. Beijing Branch), with a carrying amount of RMB289,072,773 (31 December 2022: RMB262,433,211); Bayannur Zijin, a subsidiary of the Group, provided certain fixed assets (a batch of buildings and machinery equipment) with a carrying amount of RMB251,023,788 (31 December 2022: RMB268,425,816) as collaterals for a bank loan for comprehensive utilisation of leaching slag resources from the marmatite hydrometallurgy and the harmless treatment technology project; Taizhou Dechang, a subsidiary of the Group, provided certain assets as collaterals for bank loans, collaterals for vehicle financing and assets under sale and leaseback finance lease which do not qualify as sales with restrictions on use for financing. The total carrying amount of such assets was RMB44,317,329 (31 December 2022: RMB49,445,214).
- Note 4: As at 31 December 2023, Julong Copper, a subsidiary of the Group, provided intangible assets (including the mining right permits of Qulong and Zhibula and exploration right licence of Rongmucuola) as collaterals for a syndicated loan (the lending banks included: the Bank of China Limited Tibet Autonomous Region Branch, Bank of Tibet Co., Ltd., China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd. Lhasa Branch and Evergrowing Bank Co., Ltd. Beijing Branch), the total carrying amount of which was RMB12,429,868,097 (31 December 2022: RMB12,719,782,451). Zijin Overseas Investment Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Group, provided intangible assets (land for commercial and financial use of 14.2 thousand square metres) with a carrying amount of RMB593,454,742 (31 December 2022: RMB533,102,126) as collaterals for a syndicated loan (the lending banks included: Sanya Rural Commercial Bank, Ledong Li Autonomous County Rural Credit Cooperative Union, Qionghai Rural Credit Cooperative Union, Hainan Wanning Rural Commercial Bank and Haikou Rural Credit Cooperative Union). Taizhou Dechang, a subsidiary of the Group, provided intangible assets with a total carrying amount of RMB9,967,579 as collaterals for a bank loan (31 December 2022: RMB42,748,728). The intangible assets (land use rights of the iron smelting plant) with a carrying amount of RMB69,742,461 (31 December 2022: RMB71,443,497) of Xinjiang Altay Jinhao Iron Co., Ltd. ("Jinhao Iron"), a subsidiary of the Group, were frozen by the court due to the arrearage case of China 15th Metallurgical Construction.
- Note 5: As at 31 December 2023, bills receivable with restrictions with a total carrying amount of RMB374,459,965 (31 December 2022: RMB460,327,160) included bills receivable of Longking which were pledged to banks for issuance of bills payables with the corresponding amount, and the endorsed commercial acceptance bills not yet expired as at the end of the reporting period.
- Note 6: As at 31 December 2023, the right-of-use assets were sale and leaseback assets with restrictions on use with a total carrying amount of RMB113,970,854 (31 December 2022: RMB129,945,794) of Jinan Longking, a subsidiary of the Group.
- Note 7: As at 31 December 2023, Handan Langjing and Zijin New Energy, subsidiaries of the Group, factored and pledged their trade receivables with a total carrying amount of RMB35,186,691 (31 December 2022: RMB62,652,042) to banks for borrowings; Zijin Mining Logistics (Xiamen), a subsidiary of the Group, pledged its trade receivables with a total carrying amount of RMB24,912,494 (31 December 2022: Nil) to banks for export commercial bills financing.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

26. Short-term borrowings

	2023	2022
Unsecured and non-guaranteed loans	13,820,919,291	14,270,559,655
Pledged loans (Note 1)	29,762,966	—
Gold leasing (Note 2)	4,382,372,250	5,831,459,100
Discounted bills receivable	2,756,417,162	3,564,296,746
Total	20,989,471,669	23,666,315,501

As at 31 December 2023, the interest rates of the above borrowings ranged from 1.20% to 6.08% per annum (31 December 2022: 1.2% to 6.05% per annum).

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, there were no short-term borrowings of the Group that were overdue but not yet repaid.

Note 1: In 2023, Handan Langjing Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. (“Handan Langjing”), a subsidiary of Longking, pledged its receivables from HBIS Supply Chain to China Agricultural Bank Co., Ltd. Shijiazhuang Ziqiang Branch, and obtained a related loan balance of RMB15,365,160 with the rights of recourse at a borrowing rate of 4%. In addition, Handan Langjing transferred its receivables from HBIS Group Co., Ltd to China Zheshang Bank Co., Ltd. Beijing Branch. Pursuant to the relevant agreement, such factoring contained rights of recourse and had not been derecognised, with a related balance of RMB14,397,806. In summary, as at 31 December 2023, the above pledged loan balance was RMB29,762,966.

Note 2: For gold leasing, the Group entered into forward contracts with the same quantity, specification and maturity with the same gold leasing banks, and agreed that on maturity of the leases, the Group would purchase gold from those gold leasing banks with the same quantity and specification at specific prices denominated in RMB to return the leased gold. The Group considered that under such gold leasing business model, the banks entirely bore the risk of gold price fluctuation during the gold leasing period. The Group only bore the agreed gold leasing fee and the related handling fee. Therefore, the Group included the leased gold in short-term borrowings/long-term borrowings.

27. Held for trading financial liabilities

	2023	2022
Gold leasing (Note 1)	59,830,250	—
Powers purchase agreement (Note V.44)	35,125,695	—
Provisional pricing contracts (Note 2)	1,011,396,649	160,985,668
Other derivatives (Note 3)	582,470,586	379,517,807
Derivative financial liabilities	1,688,823,180	540,503,475

Note 1: The Group financed through leasing gold from banks and subsequently sold the leased gold through the Shanghai Gold Exchange. On maturity of the leases, the Group would return the gold to gold leasing banks with the same quantity and specification purchased through the Shanghai Gold Exchange, and pay the agreed leasing fees. The maturity period of gold leasing was within one year (one year inclusive). As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of such financial liabilities was RMB59,830,250 (31 December 2022: Nil). In addition, other gold leasing of the Group was recognised in short-term borrowings. Please refer to Note V.26 for details.

Note 2: Starting from 1 January 2023, the Group uses embedded derivative instruments — provisional pricing contracts separated from purchase agreements as hedging instruments to hedge the corresponding commodity price risk borne by the Group.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*27. Held for trading financial liabilities *(continued)*

Note 3: Details of other derivatives are as follows:

	2023	2022
(1) Derivative financial liabilities without designated hedging relationship	223,330,049	165,417,498
Including: Metal forward contracts	122,835,453	63,493,046
Foreign currency forward contracts	68,130,026	84,472,586
Metal futures contracts	32,364,570	11,578,540
Over-the-counter options contracts	—	5,873,326
(2) Hedging instruments – metal forward contracts	359,140,537	214,100,309
Total	582,470,586	379,517,807

28. Bills payable

	2023	2022
Commercial acceptance bills	50,378,598	4,154,500
Bank acceptance bills	1,805,431,752	1,731,330,347
Total	1,855,810,350	1,735,484,847

As at 31 December 2023, there were no bills payable of the Group that were overdue but not yet repaid (31 December 2022: Nil).

29. Trade payables

	2023	2022
Trade payables	14,428,441,602	11,757,464,637

As at 31 December 2023, an ageing analysis of the trade payables, based on the invoice dates, is as follows:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year	13,131,592,870	10,855,290,726
Over 1 year but within 2 years	686,055,581	525,410,347
Over 2 years but within 3 years	288,607,847	103,194,126
Over 3 years	322,185,304	273,569,438
Total	14,428,441,602	11,757,464,637

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

29. Trade payables *(continued)*

As at 31 December 2023, material trade payables aged more than one year or overdue are as follows:

	Balance	Reason for not being settled or transferred
Company A	90,830,573	Construction payments not yet settled
Company B	73,859,905	Material payments not yet settled
Total	164,690,478	

30. Receipts in advance

	2023	2022
Lease income receipts in advance	86,862,972	88,648,941
Total	86,862,972	88,648,941

31. Contract liabilities

	2023	2022
Advances from sales of goods (Note 1)	6,163,764,972	7,412,075,704
Total	6,163,764,972	7,412,075,704

Note 1: Contract liabilities mainly represented the advances from sales of goods under the sales contracts with the Group's customers, and the durations of the performance obligations were all within one year. The related revenue of the contracts would be recognised after the Group fulfils its performance obligations. For performance obligations over one year, please refer to Note V.44 Other non-current liabilities.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

32. Employee benefits payable

	At 1 January 2023	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December 2023
Short-term employee benefits	2,152,178,107	9,310,957,293	(8,830,508,741)	2,632,626,659
Post-employment benefit plan (defined contribution plan)	98,023,144	913,076,293	(954,598,010)	56,501,427
Termination benefits	1,279,308	181,436,337	(45,410,276)	137,305,369
Total	2,251,480,559	10,405,469,923	(9,830,517,027)	2,826,433,455

Short-term employee benefits are as follows:

	At 1 January 2023	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December 2023
Wages or salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies	1,796,877,153	7,474,385,315	(7,088,532,876)	2,182,729,592
Staff welfare	124,193,141	712,342,985	(740,462,425)	96,073,701
Social security contributions	10,495,386	447,452,423	(441,549,335)	16,398,474
Including: Medical insurance	6,810,505	386,451,421	(378,116,636)	15,145,290
Work-related injury insurance	3,619,085	50,597,691	(53,182,808)	1,033,968
Maternity insurance	65,796	10,403,311	(10,249,891)	219,216
Housing provident fund	1,419,558	347,859,240	(347,732,088)	1,546,710
Union running costs and employee education costs	74,538,828	107,221,879	(97,747,831)	84,012,876
Short-term compensated leave	8,281,265	90,119,447	(83,763,119)	14,637,593
Short-term profit-sharing plan (Note 1)	136,372,776	131,576,004	(30,721,067)	237,227,713
Total	2,152,178,107	9,310,957,293	(8,830,508,741)	2,632,626,659

Note 1: The amount of the short-term profit-sharing plan was determined by remuneration assessment and completion of the Group's operating performance for the year.

Details of the defined contribution plan are as follows:

	At 1 January 2023	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December 2023
Basic pension insurance	48,682,801	784,289,734	(788,104,924)	44,867,611
Unemployment insurance	1,138,110	19,922,306	(17,907,786)	3,152,630
Enterprise annuity payment	48,202,233	108,864,253	(148,585,300)	8,481,186
Total	98,023,144	913,076,293	(954,598,010)	56,501,427

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

33. Taxes payable

	2023	2022
Corporate income tax	1,631,211,059	1,902,494,226
Value-added tax	828,407,579	339,119,292
Resource compensation fee	120,769,049	120,769,049
Resource tax	481,464,589	475,424,331
Others	375,908,889	306,803,882
Total	3,437,761,165	3,144,610,780

34. Other payables

	2023	2022
Dividends payable	1,698,399,160	312,349,354
Other payables	12,227,974,807	9,535,361,784
Total	13,926,373,967	9,847,711,138

Dividends payable

	2023	2022
La Générale des Carrières et des Mines (“Gécamines”)	380,104,884	—
National Council for Social Security Funds	293,267,697	241,146,661
H Shares held by public	234,853,466	—
Ministry of Energy and Industry of Tajikistan	209,784,001	33,081,140
Xinjiang Non-ferrous Metal Industry (Group) Co., Ltd.	204,000,000	—
Gansu Nonferrous Engineering Exploration & Research Institute Tianshui Mineral Exploration Institute	156,467,700	—
Others	219,921,412	38,121,553
Total	1,698,399,160	312,349,354

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*34. Other payables *(continued)*

Other payables

	2023	2022
Payables for construction work and equipment	7,741,230,941	4,980,634,792
Deposit taking	1,002,064,919	237,022,856
Deposits	648,169,346	500,478,759
Payables for acquisition of equities/debts	400,200,442	254,293,920
Subscriptions from employees under equity incentive scheme	278,348,571	447,029,278
Accrued maintenance costs	138,993,136	145,456,216
Payables for losses on futures contracts	93,227,425	72,779,338
Payables for exploration and mining rights	20,095,111	199,865,524
Payables for consulting services	43,625,242	57,022,842
Due to non-controlling shareholders	40,911,782	936,848,103
Donations payable	21,725,003	18,679,003
Withholding individual income tax	5,137,755	4,921,721
Others	1,794,245,134	1,680,329,432
Total	12,227,974,807	9,535,361,784

As at 31 December 2023, material other payables aged more than one year or overdue are as follows:

	Reason for not being settled nor transferred	Balance
Company CA	Construction payments not yet settled	301,353,270
Company CB	Construction payments not yet settled	111,105,315
Total		412,458,585

As at 31 December 2022, material other payables aged more than one year or overdue are as follows:

	Reason for not being settled	Balance
Company CC	Payables not yet settled	335,521,288
Company CD	Payables not yet settled	232,896,479
Company CA	Construction payments not yet settled	226,031,731
Company CE	Payment for mining rights not yet settled	173,756,400
Total		968,205,898

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

35. Current portion of non-current liabilities

	2023	2022
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Note V.37)	11,909,268,680	3,846,599,533
Current portion of bonds payable (Note V.38)	5,298,509,058	2,999,164,386
Current portion of bonds interest (Note V.38)	437,598,232	388,411,382
Current portion of lease liabilities (Note V.39)	174,192,464	88,980,058
Current portion of long-term payables (Note V.40)	191,356,309	313,569,937
Current portion of contract liabilities – metals streaming business (Note V.44)	17,965,748	8,580,239
Total	18,028,890,491	7,645,305,535

36. Other current liabilities

	2023	2022
Ultra short-term financing bonds (Note 1)	—	2,000,000,000
Provisions (Note 2)	22,321,300	73,821,007
Output VAT to be transferred	202,418,084	244,149,494
Endorsed bills receivable that have not been derecognised and not yet due	509,193,961	759,718,913
Others	3,008,643	2,613,305
Total	736,941,988	3,080,302,719

Note 1: In August 2021, the Company received the Notice of Registration Acceptance (Zhong Shi Xie Zhu [2021] DFI No. 26) issued by the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors. The association accepted the Company's registration of debt financing instruments. The registration was effective within two years commencing from the issuance date of the notice, during which the Company was allowed to issue ultra short-term financing bonds, short-term financing bonds, medium-term notes, perpetual notes, asset-backed notes, green financing instruments and other related products in different tranches to specific investors.

On 20 October 2022, the Company issued ultra short-term financing bonds with a principal amount of RMB500 million and a maturity period of 270 days. The maturity date was 18 July 2023 with an interest rate of 1.84%. On 25 October 2022, the Company issued ultra short-term financing bonds with a principal amount of RMB500 million and a maturity period of 270 days. The maturity date was 23 July 2023 with an interest rate of 1.85%. On 2 November 2022, the Company issued ultra short-term financing bonds with a principal amount of RMB500 million and a maturity period of 270 days. The maturity date was 31 July 2023 with an interest rate of 1.91%. On 13 December 2022, the Company issued ultra short-term financing bonds with a principal amount of RMB500 million and a maturity period of 90 days. The maturity date was 14 March 2023 with an interest rate of 2.28%. On 26 July 2023, the Company issued ultra short-term financing bonds with a principal amount of RMB500 million and a maturity period of 140 days. The maturity date was 12 December 2023 with an interest rate of 2.22%. As at 31 December 2023, the above ultra-short-term financing bonds totalling RMB2.5 billion matured and were settled on time.

Note 2: The balances were the community development funds and mine recovery reserves which were provided and expected to be used within one year by La Compagnie Minière de Musonoi Global Société par Actions Simplifiée ("COMMUS"), the Group's overseas subsidiary.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

37. Long-term borrowings

	2023	2022
Secured loans (Note 1)	10,531,757,524	10,380,206,151
Pledged loans (Note 2)	89,919,648	4,531,813,160
Gold leasing (Note V.26 Note 2)	4,416,450,000	1,204,950,000
Unsecured and non-guaranteed loans	74,402,050,588	56,549,208,554
	89,440,177,760	72,666,177,865
Including: Current portion of long-term borrowings (Note V.35)	(11,909,268,680)	(3,846,599,533)
Total	77,530,909,080	68,819,578,332

Note 1: In 2022, Zijin Overseas Investment Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of the Group, used its land for commercial and financial use of 14.2 thousand square metres and an appraised value of RMB576,506,600 as a collateral to secure a loan facility with a limit of RMB350,000,000 and a maturity of 10 years from a bank syndicate (formed by Sanya Rural Commercial Bank Co. Ltd., Ledong Li Autonomous County Rural Credit Cooperative Union, Qionghai Rural Credit Cooperative Union, Hainan Wanning Rural Commercial Bank and Haikou Rural Credit Cooperative Union). RMB136,203,517 had been drawn. As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of the above secured loan was RMB136,203,517 and the borrowing rate was 3.90%.

In 2021, Julong Copper, a subsidiary of the Group, used the mining right permit of the Qulong Copper and Polymetallic Mine, the mining right permit of the Zhibula Copper and Polymetallic Mine, the exploration right licence of Rongmucuola and machinery and equipment with appraised values of RMB6,751,000,000, RMB1,007,000,000, RMB1,758,000,000 and RMB606,603,513, respectively as collaterals, and the Group acted as a guarantor, for a long-term borrowing of RMB10,300,000,000 with a maturity of 12 years from a bank syndicate (formed by the Bank of China Tibet Branch, business department of Bank of Tibet, Industrial Bank Lhasa Branch, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Tibet Branch, Agricultural Bank of China Tibet Branch and China Construction Bank Tibet Branch). As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of the above secured loan was RMB10,300,000,000 and the borrowing rate was 2.65%.

In 2020, Bayannur Zijin, a subsidiary of the Group, used its buildings and machinery and equipment with a total book value of RMB268,425,815 as collaterals to secure a bank loan of RMB135,000,000 with a maturity of 5 years from the China Development Bank Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Branch. As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of the above secured loan was RMB45,000,000 and the borrowing rate was 4.02%.

In 2022, Taizhou Dechang, a subsidiary of Longking, used its lands with an appraised value of RMB85,040,000 as collaterals to secure a long-term borrowing of RMB88,000,000 with a maturity of 71 months from the Bank of China Taizhou Branch. As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of above secured loan was RMB50,554,007 and the borrowing rate was 3.5%.

Note 2: In 2021, Fujian Zijin New Energy Co., Ltd. ("Zijin New Energy"), a subsidiary of Longking, obtained a bank loan of RMB94,245,100 from the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Shanghang Branch with a borrowing rate of 3.35% for the construction of photovoltaic projects; in 2022, Zijin New Energy obtained a bank loan of RMB9,600,000 from the Fujian Shanghang Rural Commercial Bank with a borrowing rate of 4.3%; in 2023, Zijin New Energy obtained a bank loan of RMB48,070,000 from the Industrial Bank Co., Ltd. Shanghang County Branch with a borrowing rate of 3.45%, which was guaranteed by Longking; pledged the electricity charge collection rights (appraised value: RMB20,000,000) to obtain a bank loan of RMB10,000,000 from the Fujian Shanghang Rural Commercial Bank with a borrowing rate of 4.3%. The total syndicate loans obtained amounted to RMB161,915,100. As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of the abovementioned pledged loans was RMB89,919,648.

As at 31 December 2023, the annual interest rates of the above borrowings ranged from 1.2% to 7.36% per annum (31 December 2022: 0.55% to 8.45% per annum).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

37. Long-term borrowings *(continued)*

Maturity analysis of long-term borrowings is as follows:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year or repayable on demand	11,909,268,680	3,846,599,533
Over 1 year but within 2 years	24,212,204,477	18,992,361,893
Over 2 years but within 5 years	38,545,023,073	33,001,955,975
Over 5 years	14,773,681,530	16,825,260,464
Total	89,440,177,760	72,666,177,865

38. Bonds payable

	2023	2022
Bonds payable	11,980,817,555	8,982,669,421
Medium-term notes	15,734,379,346	14,984,951,279
Convertible corporate bonds (Note 3)	1,795,994,994	1,846,714,171
Preference shares	1,062,404,958	1,044,689,738
Subtotal	30,573,596,853	26,859,024,609
Bonds interest	437,598,232	388,411,382
Dividends on preference shares	11,589,067	10,655,835
Subtotal	31,022,784,152	27,258,091,826
Including: Current portion of bonds payable (Note V.35)	(5,298,509,058)	(2,999,164,386)
Current portion of bonds interest (Note V.35)	(437,598,232)	(388,411,382)
Total	25,286,676,862	23,870,516,058

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

38. Bonds payable (continued)

As at 31 December 2023, the balances of bonds payable are as follows:

Note	Currency	Face value	Coupon rate	Issue date	Terms	Issue value of the bonds	At 1 January 2023	Issued in the current year	Interest accrued for the current year	Amortisation of discount/premium	Exchange gains or losses	Interest paid for the year	Repayment of principal in the year	Amount of principal converted into shares in the year	At 31 December 2023	Default
Note 1	RMB	2,000,000,000	3.08%	2 November 2023	5 years	2,000,000,000	—	2,000,000,000	5,133,333	(2,362,974)	—	—	—	—	1,997,637,026	No
Note 2	RMB	2,000,000,000	2.83%	16 August 2023	5 years	2,000,000,000	—	2,000,000,000	18,866,667	(4,688,601)	—	—	—	—	1,995,311,399	No
Note 1	RMB	750,000,000	3.67%	19 June 2023	7 years	750,000,000	—	750,000,000	13,762,500	(1,967,408)	—	—	—	—	748,032,592	No
Note 2	RMB	1,000,000,000	2.96%	9 May 2023	5 years	1,000,000,000	—	1,000,000,000	17,150,000	(2,227,221)	—	—	—	—	997,772,779	No
Note 1	RMB	1,000,000,000	3.10%	20 April 2023	5 years	1,000,000,000	—	1,000,000,000	20,666,667	(1,050,614)	—	—	—	—	998,949,386	No
	RMB	1,500,000,000	2.79%	17 October 2022	5 years	1,500,000,000	1,498,256,142	—	48,850,000	341,507	—	(41,850,000)	—	—	1,498,597,649	No
	RMB	1,500,000,000	3.20%	11 October 2022	7 years	1,500,000,000	1,497,092,620	—	48,000,000	564,566	—	(48,000,000)	—	—	1,497,657,186	No
	RMB	700,000,000	3.80%	22 August 2022	10 years	700,000,000	697,277,041	—	26,600,000	237,133	—	(26,600,000)	—	—	697,514,174	No
	RMB	3,500,000,000	2.94%	24 May 2022	5 years	3,500,000,000	3,492,207,107	—	102,900,000	1,673,536	—	(102,900,000)	—	—	3,493,880,643	No
	RMB	2,000,000,000	3.15%	21 April 2022	5 years	2,000,000,000	1,997,898,440	—	63,000,000	459,661	—	(63,000,000)	—	—	1,998,358,101	No
	RMB	1,500,000,000	3.60%	4 March 2022	5 years	1,500,000,000	1,496,769,824	—	54,000,000	715,604	—	(54,000,000)	—	—	1,497,485,428	No
	RMB	1,500,000,000	3.25%	10 September 2021	5 years	1,500,000,000	1,498,622,783	—	48,750,000	350,899	—	(48,750,000)	—	—	1,498,973,682	No
	RMB	2,000,000,000	3.10%	30 July 2021	5 years	2,000,000,000	1,996,257,308	—	62,000,000	978,248	—	(62,000,000)	—	—	1,997,235,556	No
Note 2	RMB	1,500,000,000	3.46%	1 June 2021	3 years	1,500,000,000	1,498,078,810	—	51,900,000	1,271,807	—	(51,900,000)	—	—	1,499,350,617	No
	RMB	500,000,000	3.87%	1 June 2021	5 years	500,000,000	499,356,372	—	19,350,000	424,761	—	(19,350,000)	—	—	499,781,133	No
Note 1	RMB	300,000,000	3.71%	25 April 2021	3 years	300,000,000	299,834,995	—	11,130,000	122,977	—	(11,130,000)	—	—	299,957,972	No
Note 5	RMB	2,000,000,000	4.20%	19 November 2020	3 years	2,000,000,000	1,993,234,058	—	77,765,943	765,942	—	(84,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)	—	—	No
Note 3	RMB	2,000,000,000	1.00%/1.50%	24 March 2020	6 years	2,000,000,000	1,846,714,171	—	25,329,448	48,585,823	—	(18,888,430)	—	(99,305,000)	1,795,994,994	No
	USD (presented in RMB)	1,069,740,000	5.10%	31 March 2020	5 years	1,069,740,000	1,044,689,738	—	55,099,486	—	17,715,220	(54,182,653)	—	—	1,062,404,958	No
Note 4	RMB	1,000,000,000	3.10%	19 February 2020	3 years	1,000,000,000	999,930,328	—	5,236,338	69,672	—	(31,000,000)	(1,000,000,000)	—	—	No
	RMB	1,000,000,000	3.51%	19 February 2020	5 years	1,000,000,000	999,089,623	—	35,100,000	411,487	—	(35,100,000)	—	—	999,501,110	No
Note 1	RMB	2,500,000,000	3.95%	28 August 2019	5 years	2,500,000,000	2,498,221,424	—	98,750,000	1,052,931	—	(98,750,000)	—	—	2,499,274,355	No
Note 1	RMB	1,000,000,000	4.30%	7 March 2019	5 years	1,000,000,000	999,493,825	—	43,000,000	432,288	—	(43,000,000)	—	—	999,926,113	No
	Total	33,819,740,000				33,819,740,000	26,859,024,609	6,750,000,000	945,340,382	46,162,024	17,715,220	(894,401,083)	(3,000,000,000)	(99,305,000)	30,573,596,853	

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

38. Bonds payable (continued)

As at 31 December 2022, the balances of bonds payables are as follows:

Note	Currency	Face value	Coupon rate	Issue date	Terms	Issue value of the bonds	At 1 January 2022	Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	Issued in the current year	Interest accrued for the current year	Amortisation of discount/premium	Exchange gains or losses	Interest paid for the year	Repayment of principal in the year	Amount of principal converted into shares in the year	At 31 December 2022	Default
	RMB	1,500,000,000	2.79%	17 October 2022	5 years	1,500,000,000	—	—	1,500,000,000	6,975,000	(1,743,858)	—	—	—	—	1,498,256,142	No
	RMB	1,500,000,000	3.20%	11 October 2022	7 years	1,500,000,000	—	—	1,500,000,000	8,000,000	(2,907,380)	—	—	—	—	1,497,092,620	No
	RMB	700,000,000	3.80%	22 August 2022	10 years	700,000,000	—	—	700,000,000	8,866,667	(2,722,959)	—	—	—	—	697,277,041	No
	RMB	3,500,000,000	2.94%	24 May 2022	5 years	3,500,000,000	—	—	3,500,000,000	60,025,000	(7,792,893)	—	—	—	—	3,492,207,107	No
	RMB	2,000,000,000	3.15%	21 April 2022	5 years	2,000,000,000	—	—	2,000,000,000	42,000,000	(2,101,560)	—	—	—	—	1,997,898,440	No
	RMB	1,500,000,000	3.60%	4 March 2022	5 years	1,500,000,000	—	—	1,500,000,000	40,500,000	(3,230,176)	—	—	—	—	1,496,769,824	No
	RMB	1,500,000,000	3.25%	10 September 2021	5 years	1,500,000,000	1,498,283,179	—	—	48,750,000	339,604	—	(48,750,000)	—	—	1,498,622,783	No
	RMB	2,000,000,000	3.10%	30 July 2021	5 years	2,000,000,000	1,995,309,394	—	—	62,000,000	947,914	—	(62,000,000)	—	—	1,996,257,308	No
Note 2	RMB	1,500,000,000	3.46%	1 June 2021	3 years	1,500,000,000	1,496,851,271	—	—	51,900,000	1,227,539	—	(51,900,000)	—	—	1,498,078,810	No
	RMB	500,000,000	3.87%	1 June 2021	5 years	500,000,000	498,948,070	—	—	19,350,000	408,302	—	(19,350,000)	—	—	499,356,372	No
Note 1	RMB	300,000,000	3.71%	25 April 2021	3 years	300,000,000	299,716,540	—	—	11,130,000	118,455	—	(11,130,000)	—	—	299,834,995	No
Note 5	RMB	2,000,000,000	4.20%	19 November 2020	3 years	2,000,000,000	1,998,431,709	—	—	84,000,000	802,349	—	(84,000,000)	—	—	1,999,234,058	No
	RMB	2,000,000,000	0.5%/1%	24 March 2020	6 years	2,000,000,000	—	1,839,841,127	—	11,534,549	31,457,044	—	—	—	(24,584,000)	1,846,714,171	No
	USD (presented in RMB)	1,069,740,000	5.10%	31 March 2020	5 years	1,069,740,000	956,355,139	—	—	54,163,908	—	88,334,599	(53,279,177)	—	—	1,044,689,738	No
Note 4	RMB	1,000,000,000	3.10%	19 February 2020	3 years	1,000,000,000	999,519,866	—	—	31,000,000	410,462	—	(31,000,000)	—	—	999,930,328	No
	RMB	1,000,000,000	3.51%	19 February 2020	5 years	1,000,000,000	998,692,482	—	—	35,100,000	397,141	—	(35,100,000)	—	—	999,089,623	No
	RMB	1,000,000,000	3.70%	4 July 2019	3 years	1,000,000,000	999,352,176	—	—	21,583,333	647,824	—	(37,000,000)	(1,000,000,000)	—	—	No
Note 1	RMB	2,500,000,000	3.95%	28 August 2019	5 years	2,500,000,000	2,497,209,653	—	—	98,750,000	1,011,771	—	(98,750,000)	—	—	2,498,221,424	No
	RMB	1,500,000,000	3.80%	7 March 2019	3 years	1,500,000,000	1,499,894,472	—	—	9,500,000	105,528	—	(57,000,000)	(1,500,000,000)	—	—	No
Note 1	RMB	1,000,000,000	4.30%	7 March 2019	5 years	1,000,000,000	999,079,883	—	—	43,000,000	413,942	—	(43,000,000)	—	—	999,493,825	No
Total		29,569,740,000				29,569,740,000	16,737,645,834	1,839,841,127	10,700,000,000	748,128,457	17,789,049	88,334,599	(632,259,177)	(2,500,000,000)	(24,584,000)	26,859,024,609	

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*38. Bonds payable *(continued)*

- Note 1: The Company issued medium-term notes through the Interbank Market Clearing House Co., Ltd. Among which, it issued medium-term notes with a face value of RMB1.0 billion, a maturity of 5 years and an annual interest rate of 4.30% on 7 March 2019, the above medium-term notes will mature within one year; medium-term notes with a face value of RMB2.5 billion, a maturity of 5 years and an annual interest rate of 3.95% on 28 August 2019, the above medium-term notes will mature within one year; medium-term notes with a face value of RMB0.3 billion, a maturity of 3 years and an annual interest rate of 3.71% on 25 April 2021, the above medium-term notes will mature within one year; medium-term notes with a face value of RMB1.0 billion, a maturity of 5 years and an annual interest rate of 3.10% on 20 April 2023; medium-term notes with a face value of RMB0.75 billion, a maturity of 7 years and an annual interest rate of 3.67% on 19 June 2023 and medium-term notes with a face value of RMB2.0 billion, a maturity of 5 years and an annual interest rate of 3.08% on 2 November 2023. The interest payments of the above medium-term notes shall be settled annually and the principals shall be repaid in full upon their maturities.
- Note 2: The Company issued corporate bonds through the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited. Among which, it issued corporate bonds with a face value of RMB1.5 billion, a maturity of 3 years and an annual interest rate of 3.46% on 1 June 2021. The above corporate bonds will mature within one year; corporate bonds with a face value of RMB1.0 billion, a maturity of 5 years and an annual interest rate of 2.96% on 9 May 2023; corporate bonds with a face value of RMB2.0 billion, a maturity of 5 years and an annual interest rate of 2.83% on 16 August 2023. The interest payments of the above corporate bonds shall be settled annually and the principals shall be repaid in full upon their maturities.
- Note 3: Pursuant to the approval of the CSRC (Zhengjian Fa Xing Zi [2020] No.113), Longking publicly issued 20 million units of convertible corporate bonds from 24 March 2020 to 30 March 2020 with a face value of RMB100 each. The total issuance amount was RMB2 billion, with a maturity of 6 years. The coupon rates of the convertible corporate bonds issued by Longking were as follows: first year: 0.20%; second year: 0.50%; third year: 1.00%; fourth year: 1.50%; fifth year: 1.80%; sixth year: 2.00%. Interests shall be settled annually, the first interest payment date was 24 March 2021. The conversion period was from the first trading day after six months of the completion of the issuance (30 March 2020) to the maturity of the bonds, i.e., from 30 September 2020 to 23 March 2026. The bondholders could apply for the conversion of the corporate bonds into shares within the conversion period. The initial conversion price at the issuance of the convertible corporate bonds was RMB10.93 per share, and the prevailing conversion price upon adjustment was RMB10.12 per share.
- Note 4: The Company issued medium-term notes with a face value of RMB1.0 billion, a maturity of 3 years and an annual interest rate of 3.10% on 19 February 2020 through the Interbank Market Clearing House Co., Ltd. Interest payments of the notes shall be settled annually. The abovementioned 3-year notes were matured and settled in 2023.
- Note 5: The Company issued medium-term notes with a face value of RMB2.0 billion, a maturity of 3 years and an annual interest rate of 4.20% on 19 November 2020 through the Interbank Market Clearing House Co., Ltd. Interest payments of the notes shall be settled annually. The abovementioned 3-year notes were matured and settled in 2023.

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, the Group had no overdue bonds.

39. Lease liabilities

	2023	2022
Lease liabilities	255,204,643	311,566,307
Including: Current portion of lease liabilities (Note V.35)	(174,192,464)	(88,980,058)
Total	81,012,179	222,586,249

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

40. Long-term payables

	2023	2022
Payables for acquisition of equities/debts	—	71,981,428
Payables to Freeport (Note 1)	368,688,739	347,193,272
Payables for acquisitions of mining rights	1,286,640,147	1,305,575,323
Entrusted investments	251,868,781	253,368,781
Loans from related parties (Note XII.7)	570,150,870	376,536,878
Resettlement compensations (Note 2)	664,048,144	831,990,595
Loan payables to third parties	248,173,593	275,934,797
Others	236,672,764	123,664,711
	3,626,243,038	3,586,245,785
Including: Current portion of long-term payables (Note V.35)	(191,356,309)	(313,569,937)
Total	3,434,886,729	3,272,675,848

Maturity analysis of long-term payables is as follows:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year or repayable on demand	191,356,309	313,569,937
Over 1 year but within 2 years	498,288,858	153,110,996
Over 2 years but within 5 years	1,180,226,674	1,139,534,501
Over 5 years	1,756,371,197	1,980,030,351
Total	3,626,243,038	3,586,245,785

Note 1: On 3 November 2019, Zijin (Europe) International Mining Company Limited ("Zijin Europe") acquired 72% Class B Shares of CuAu International Holdings (BVI) Ltd. held by Freeport to obtain interests in the Lower Zone of the Timok Copper and Gold Mine and interests in relevant exploration licences. Pursuant to the share purchase agreement, the consideration comprises two components, including an initial payment and a deferred payment. On 27 December 2019, Zijin Europe settled the initial payment of USD240,000,000 (equivalent to RMB1,528,803,616) and completed registration for the change of equity interest on the same day. The present value of the deferred payment was USD49,851,157 (equivalent to RMB368,688,739) and the amount will become payable from 2027 to 2033.

Note 2: In December 2012, Julong Copper entered into the cooperation framework agreement on Qulong Copper and Polymetallic Mine Construction Project with the People's Government of Maizhokunggar County. According to the agreement, the People's Government of Maizhokunggar County requisitioned the agricultural land of Jiama Zizirong Village and provided it to Julong Copper for the metal mine construction project. Therefore, Julong Copper was required to pay land-lost farmers resettlement compensations. The compensations include one-off subsidies and long-term subsidies. The long-term subsidies were required to be paid for 50 years. If the construction project exceeds 50 years, the existing duration of Julong Copper shall prevail. On 29 December 2016, Julong Copper entered into the Agreement on the Second Phase of Resettlement in Jiama Zizirong Village with the People's Government of Maizhokunggar County, which stipulates that Julong Copper will pay long-term subsidies for 50 years to the People's Government of Maizhokunggar County for the second phase of resettlement of farmers and herdsmen. If the construction project exceeds 50 years, the existing duration of Julong Copper shall prevail. As at 31 December 2023, the present value of such long-term resettlement compensations payable was RMB664,048,144.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

41. Long-term employee benefits payable

	2023	2022
Net liabilities from defined benefit plan	63,429,262	72,193,443

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	2023	2022
At 1 January	72,193,443	79,059,540
Amount recognised in profit or loss		
Current service costs	3,914,759	(4,765,409)
Net interests	4,580,699	4,888,870
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial losses	(17,172,555)	(5,309,111)
Other movements		
Benefits paid	(4,238,831)	(4,143,304)
Exchange gains	4,151,747	2,462,857
At 31 December	63,429,262	72,193,443

The Group operates an unfunded defined benefit plan for all eligible employees in Serbia. Under this plan, an employer is obliged to pay an employee retirement gratuity upon retirement in the minimum amount of at least two times the monthly social average salaries per employee in the Republic of Serbia according to the latest data published by the Republic Statistics Office at the time of payment. The employer is also obliged to pay the above retirement gratuity to the employee on the day of retirement. The Group has not established separately administrated funds for this plan. The Group had not carried out any investments for the benefit plan.

The plan is subject to the impact of interest rate risk, beneficiary's mortality rate before retirement and beneficiary's expected salary level at the time of retirement. As the defined benefit plan is beneficiary's one-off right at the time of retirement, the plan is not subject to the risk of change in beneficiary's life expectancy after the retirement.

As at 31 December 2023, the present value of the defined benefit plan obligations was determined by Deloitte Serbia, the actuarial firm, using the projected unit credit method.

Major actuarial assumptions applied as at the date of the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2023	2022
Discount rate	6.30%	6.00%
Expected growth rate of salary	5.30%	8.00%
Expected turnover rate of employees	1.00%	0.50%

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

41. Long-term employee benefits payable *(continued)*

A quantitative sensitivity analysis of significant assumptions applied is set out as follows:

2023

	Increase/ (Decrease) in defined benefit obligations		Increase/ (Decrease) in defined benefit obligations	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	1%	(5,152,240)	1%	6,062,576
Expected growth rate of salary	1%	6,062,576	1%	(5,243,360)
Expected turnover rate of employees	0.5%	(1,637,220)	0.5%	1,785,343

2022

	Increase/ (Decrease) in defined benefit obligations		Increase/ (Decrease) in defined benefit obligations	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	1%	(6,929,271)	1%	8,375,097
Expected growth rate of salary	1%	8,121,986	1%	(6,870,210)
Expected turnover rate of employees	0.5%	(3,868,171)	0.5%	4,235,982

The above sensitivity analysis is based on inference of the impact of reasonable changes in key assumptions at the end of the reporting period on the net amount of defined benefit obligation. Sensitivity analysis is based on the change of the material assumption on the premise that other assumptions remain unchanged. As the changes of the assumptions are often correlated, the sensitivity analysis may not represent the actual changes of the defined benefit obligation.

Relevant plans recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	2023
Current service costs	8,495,458
Recognised in operating costs	3,113,799
Recognised in administrative expenses	800,960
Recognised in finance expenses	4,580,699

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

42. Provisions

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	Reductions	At 31 December
Provision for environmental rehabilitation and restoration of mines (Note 1)	3,726,289,706	626,373,189	701,490,630	(947,907,037)	4,106,246,488
Provision for litigations (Note 2)	32,064,243	36,372,551	7,828,690	(16,303,656)	59,961,828
Landfill closure fees	51,880,684	2,704,397	—	—	54,585,081
Other	66,790,511	19,381,689	—	—	86,172,200
Total	3,877,025,144	684,831,826	709,319,320	(964,210,693)	4,306,965,597

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	Reductions	At 31 December
Provision for environmental rehabilitation and restoration of mines (Note 1)	3,635,180,816	587,479,613	4,325,155	(500,695,878)	3,726,289,706
Provision for litigations (Note 2)	24,750,900	18,542,371	—	(11,229,028)	32,064,243
Landfill closure fees	—	—	66,985,260	(15,104,576)	51,880,684
Other	36,986,147	9,749,425	20,054,939	—	66,790,511
Total	3,696,917,863	615,771,409	91,365,354	(527,029,482)	3,877,025,144

Note 1: The subsidiaries of the Group recognised a provision for environmental rehabilitation and restoration of mines based on the estimation of the lives of mining tenements, timing of mine closure and costs of rehabilitation to be incurred at mine closure, such provision will be re-estimated based on the updated plans of rehabilitating mine sites.

Note 2: Serbia Zijin Copper, Guyana Goldfields Inc., and Longxing Limited Liability Company, Fujian Zijin New Energy Co., Ltd. and Zhongkan Metallurgical, subsidiaries of the Group, recognised provisions for litigations.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

43. Deferred income

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Government grants	700,660,386	106,789,711	(178,730,763)	628,719,334
Total	700,660,386	106,789,711	(178,730,763)	628,719,334

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Government grants	397,491,581	364,812,849	(61,644,044)	700,660,386
Total	397,491,581	364,812,849	(61,644,044)	700,660,386

44. Other non-current liabilities

	2023	2022
Contract liabilities — metals streaming business (Note 1)	838,063,397	868,712,071
Contingent consideration (Note 2)	636,090,874	1,232,842,044
Power purchase agreements (Note 3)	183,028,168	—
Total	1,657,182,439	2,101,554,115

Note 1: On 25 June 2019, Continental Gold entered into a metals streaming agreement with Triple Flag Precious Metals Corp. ("Triple Flag"), and obtained a prepayment of USD100,000,000 from Triple Flag. Continental Gold shall satisfy its delivery obligations with 2.1% of the future gold production of the Buriticá Gold Mine (the "Gold Delivery Obligation") and silver production equals to 1.84 times of the Gold Delivery Obligation (the "Silver Delivery Obligation"). For each ounce of products delivered under the agreement, Triple Flag would pay 10% and 5%, respectively, of the gold and silver market prices prevailing at the time of delivery. Besides, the agreement also stipulates that Continental Gold may choose to repurchase the Gold Delivery Obligation in advance before 31 December 2021, and the consideration would be USD80,000,000 less 90% of the value of the gold delivered (the "Redemption Right of the Gold Delivery Obligation"). The Group redeemed the Gold Delivery Obligation in advance and began to fulfil the Silver Delivery Obligation in 2020.

The Group expected the Silver Delivery Obligation of the metals streaming agreement will be fully performed in 2049.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*44. Other non-current liabilities *(continued)*

The movements of contract liabilities — metals streaming agreement from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	Silver delivery obligation
At 1 January 2023	877,292,310
Revenue recognition upon delivery of goods	(60,649,725)
Finance expenses	50,437,278
Exchange realignments	(11,050,718)
At 31 December 2023	856,029,145
Including: Current portion of contract liabilities (Note V.35)	(17,965,748)
Contract liabilities	838,063,397

Note 2: The Group acquired Julong Copper in 2020. Based on the acquisition agreement, the Group was required to pay all the sellers a certain amount of compensations when Julong Copper obtained the mining permit of Phase 2 of the Qulong Copper and Polymetallic Mine with an extra processing capacity of 150,000 tonnes per day as well as the corresponding construction permits and approval procedures. The Group paid RMB200,000,000 and RMB790,000,000 to sellers in advance in 2021 and 2023, respectively. The fair value of this payment as at 31 December 2023 was RMB636,090,874.

Note 3: In 2023, the Group acquired Rosebel. According to the power purchase agreement signed between Rosebel and Energie Bedrijven Suriname, the electricity price paid by Rosebel is linked to the gold price, and the Group recognises it as a derivative financial instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss. As at 31 December 2023, the fair value of the derivative financial instrument in the power purchase agreement was RMB218,153,863, and the fair value of the current portion due within one year (Note V.27) was RMB35,125,695.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

45. Share capital

2023

	At 1 January	Movements				Subtotal	At 31 December
		Issuance of new shares	Stock dividend	Conversion of capital reserve into shares	Others		
I. Shares not subject to trading moratorium							
RMB ordinary shares	2,049,468,164	—	—	—	3,139,970	3,139,970	2,052,608,134
Overseas-listed foreign invested shares	573,694,000	—	—	—	—	—	573,694,000
Total share capital of shares not subject to trading moratorium	2,623,162,164	—	—	—	3,139,970	3,139,970	2,626,302,134
II. Shares subject to trading moratorium							
RMB ordinary shares (Note 1)	9,769,060	—	—	—	(3,414,070)	(3,414,070)	6,354,990
III. Total share capital	2,632,931,224	—	—	—	(274,100)	(274,100)	2,632,657,124

2022

	At 1 January	Movements				Subtotal	At 31 December
		Issuance of new shares	Stock dividend	Conversion of capital reserve into shares	Others		
I. Shares not subject to trading moratorium							
RMB ordinary shares	2,049,468,164	—	—	—	—	—	2,049,468,164
Overseas-listed foreign invested shares	573,694,000	—	—	—	—	—	573,694,000
Total share capital of shares not subject to trading moratorium	2,623,162,164	—	—	—	—	—	2,623,162,164
II. Shares subject to trading moratorium							
RMB ordinary shares (Note 1)	9,849,060	—	—	—	(80,000)	(80,000)	9,769,060
III. Total share capital	2,633,011,224	—	—	—	(80,000)	(80,000)	2,632,931,224

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

45. Share capital *(continued)*

Note 1: On 29 December 2020, the proposal in relation to the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for 2020 (Revised Draft) and its summary of the Company, the proposal in relation to the Administrative Measures for Implementation of Appraisal for the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for 2020 of the Company and the proposal in relation to the authorisation to the board of directors to handle all the matters relating to the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 of the Company were considered and approved at the Company's third extraordinary general meeting in 2020 and the third A Shareholders' class meeting in 2020. On 11 January 2021, the abovementioned proposals were considered and approved at the Company's third H Shareholders' class meeting in 2020.

Pursuant to the authorisation to the board of directors under the proposal in relation to the authorisation to the board of directors to handle all the matters relating to the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 of the Company which was considered and approved at the Company's third extraordinary general meeting in 2020, the third A Shareholders' class meeting in 2020 and the third H Shareholders' class meeting in 2020, the proposal in relation to the grant of restricted A Shares to the participants under the first grant was considered and approved at the Company's first extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the board of directors and the first extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the supervisory committee on 13 January 2021. The grant date of the Company's restricted A Shares granted under the incentive scheme was determined to be 13 January 2021. It was proposed that 97,490,000 restricted A Shares shall be granted to 697 participants at a grant price of RMB4.95 per A Share. On 28 January 2021, the Company completed the registration of shares at China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. 95,980,600 restricted A Shares were granted to 686 participants.

On 15 November 2021, the proposal in relation to the grant of reserved restricted A Shares to participants was considered and approved at the Company's eleventh extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the board of directors and the second extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the supervisory committee. The grant date of the Company's restricted A Shares granted under the incentive scheme was determined to be 15 November 2021. It was proposed that 2,510,000 restricted A Shares shall be granted to 39 participants at a grant price of RMB4.83 per A Share. On 8 December 2021, the Company completed the registration of shares at China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. 2,510,000 restricted A Shares were granted to 39 participants.

As certain participants of the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant, the Company decided to repurchase and cancel the restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the abovementioned participants on 16 November 2021. The cancellation of the restricted A Shares was completed on 17 January 2022 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. The total number of restricted A Shares repurchased and cancelled was 800,000.

The proposal in relation to the repurchase and cancellation of the restricted A Shares granted to certain participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 and the adjustment of repurchase price was considered and approved at the nineteenth extraordinary meeting in 2022 of the seventh term of the board of directors and the second extraordinary meeting in 2022 of the seventh term of the supervisory committee of the Company on 21 November 2022. The repurchase price of the restricted A Shares was adjusted from RMB4.83 per A Share to RMB4.63 per A Share. As certain participants of the incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant, the Company decided to repurchase and cancel the restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the abovementioned participants on 22 November 2022. The repurchase and cancellation of a total of 1,140,000 restricted A Shares was completed on 11 January 2023 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. On 17 April 2023, the repurchase and cancellation of a total of 1,601,000 restricted A Shares was completed at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

45. Share capital *(continued)*

Note 1: *(continued)*

At the first extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the board of directors and the first extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the supervisory committee convened by the Company on 6 January 2023, the proposal in relation to satisfaction of the unlocking conditions for the first unlocking period of the restricted A Shares under the first grant of the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 was considered and approved. It was agreed to unlock a total of 30,617,598 restricted A Shares granted to 663 participants. Such unlocked restricted A Shares became tradable on 30 January 2023.

At the sixteenth extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the board of directors and the fourth extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the supervisory committee convened by the Company on 14 November 2023, the proposal in relation to satisfaction of the unlocking conditions for the first unlocking period of the Restricted A Shares under the reserved grant of the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 was considered and approved. It was agreed to unlock a total of 782,100 restricted A Shares granted to 36 participants. Such unlocked restricted A Shares became tradable on 8 December 2023.

As at 31 December 2023, the total number of shares subject to trading moratorium issued by the Company was 63,549,902.

46. Capital reserve

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Share premium (Note 1)	24,960,613,152	—	(12,416,730)	24,948,196,422
Amount of share-based payments recognised in equity (Note 2)	394,220,746	104,324,587	—	498,545,333
Others (Note 3)	196,672,238	337,485,000	(114,838,386)	419,318,852
Total	25,551,506,136	441,809,587	(127,255,116)	25,866,060,607

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Share premium	24,964,493,152	—	(3,880,000)	24,960,613,152
Amount of share-based payments recognised in equity	197,201,480	197,019,266	—	394,220,746
Others	43,947,891	199,811,400	(47,087,053)	196,672,238
Total	25,205,642,523	396,830,666	(50,967,053)	25,551,506,136

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*46. Capital reserve *(continued)*

Note 1: As certain participants of the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant, the Company decided to repurchase and cancel the restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the abovementioned participants on 21 November 2022 and 17 February 2023. The cancellation of the restricted A Shares repurchased was completed on 11 January 2023 and 17 April 2023 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. The total number of restricted A Shares repurchased and cancelled was 2,741,000, and the capital reserve was correspondingly reduced by RMB12,416,730.

Note 2: In 2023, the Company's amortisation of costs of restricted A Shares and share options increased the capital reserve by RMB104,324,587.

Note 3: During the year, the Group acquired the non-controlling interests of Fujian Jinshan High-abrasive Material Co., Ltd. ("Jinshan High-abrasive"), which decreased the capital reserve by RMB8,018,212; acquired the non-controlling interests of Hunan Zijin Lithium, which decreased the capital reserve by RMB28,367,362.

Changes due to the issuance and redemption of perpetual bonds and amortisation of share incentive expenses of Zhaojin Mining totalled RMB1,687,425,000, and the Group's share was calculated on the basis of 20% equity interest, which resulted in an increase in capital reserve of RMB337,485,000.

The purchase of shares of Longking by Zijin Mining Investment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and the exercise of conversion rights by holders of convertible bonds of Longking resulted in a decrease in capital reserve of RMB78,452,812.

47. Treasury shares

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Repurchase obligations for restricted A Shares (Note 1)	452,211,478	—	(173,958,907)	278,252,571
Repurchase of A Shares of the Company (Note 2)	36,327,431	463,510,662	—	499,838,093
Total	488,538,909	463,510,662	(173,958,907)	778,090,664

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Repurchase obligations for restricted A Shares (Note 1)	475,709,598	—	(23,498,120)	452,211,478
Repurchase of A Shares of the Company (Note 2)	—	36,327,431	—	36,327,431
Total	475,709,598	36,327,431	(23,498,120)	488,538,909

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

47. Treasury shares *(continued)*

Note 1: As certain participants of the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant, the Company decided to repurchase and cancel the restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the abovementioned participants on 21 November 2022 and 17 February 2023. The cancellation of the restricted A Shares was completed on 11 January 2023 and 17 April 2023 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. The total number of restricted A Shares repurchased and cancelled was 2,741,000, the amount of treasury shares was correspondingly reduced by RMB12,690,830.

Pursuant to the resolutions of the shareholders' general meetings on 25 May 2023 and 8 December 2023, the Company distributed a cash dividend of RMB0.20 and RMB0.05 per share to all shareholders, respectively, and the repurchase obligations for restricted A Shares were thereby decreased by RMB12,866,400 and RMB3,177,495, respectively.

On 29 January 2023 and 7 December 2023, 33% of the Company's restricted A Shares were unlocked, and the amount of repurchase obligations for restricted A Shares was thereby decreased by RMB141,759,479 and RMB3,464,703, respectively.

Note 2: On 21 October 2022, the proposal in relation to the repurchase plan of the Company's A Shares through centralised price bidding was considered and approved by the board of directors of the Company. It was agreed that the Company shall use its self-owned funds of no less than RMB250 million (RMB250 million inclusive) and no more than RMB500 million (RMB500 million inclusive) to repurchase the A Shares of the Company at a price not more than RMB8.50 per A Share (RMB8.50 per A Share inclusive). The repurchase period shall be no more than 12 months from the date on which the board of directors of the Company considered and approved the repurchase plan.

On 19 October 2023, the proposal in relation to the extension of implementation period for share repurchase and the adjustment to the maximum repurchase price was considered and approved at the thirteenth extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the board of directors of the Company. Main contents of the share repurchase plan after amendments are as follows: the total amount of self-owned funds to be used by the Company shall be no less than RMB250 million (RMB250 million inclusive) and no more than RMB500 million (RMB500 million inclusive), the repurchase price of A Shares shall not exceed RMB13 per A Share (RMB13 per A Share inclusive), and the repurchase period shall start from 21 October 2022 and end on 19 April 2024. As at 31 December 2023, the Company had accumulatively repurchased 42,200,000 A Shares, representing 0.16% of the total share capital of the Company. The highest and lowest repurchase price was RMB12.68 per A Share and RMB7.89 per A Share, respectively. The total amount paid was RMB499,838,093.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

48. Other comprehensive income

The accumulated balance of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated statement of financial position is as follows:

2023

	At 1 January		Movements		At
		Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount after tax	31 December
Changes in fair value and transferred to retained earnings of other equity instrument investments (Note 1)	4,801,153,392	2,998,954,769	(269,322,848)	2,729,631,921	7,530,785,313
Changes arising from re-measurement of defined benefit plan	(31,241,055)	10,818,710	—	10,818,710	(20,422,345)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods under the equity method	(29,308,692)	21,016,535	—	21,016,535	(8,292,157)
Changes in fair value of receivables financing	(36,954,030)	2,164,392	—	2,164,392	(34,789,638)
Provision for impairment losses on receivables financing	4,921,131	2,833,062	—	2,833,062	7,754,193
Hedging costs — forward elements	(2,563,765)	40,726,639	—	40,726,639	38,162,874
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	355,343,450	1,091,892,883	—	1,091,892,883	1,447,236,333
Total	5,061,350,431	4,168,406,990	(269,322,848)	3,899,084,142	8,960,434,573

2022

	At 1 January		Movements		At
		Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount after tax	31 December
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments and other investments (Note 1)	5,155,748,965	(356,811,417)	2,215,844	(354,595,573)	4,801,153,392
Changes arising from re-measurement of defined benefit plan	(34,585,795)	3,344,740	—	3,344,740	(31,241,055)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods under the equity method	9,685,755	(38,994,447)	—	(38,994,447)	(29,308,692)
Changes in fair value of receivables financing	(35,451,575)	(1,502,455)	—	(1,502,455)	(36,954,030)
Provision for impairment losses on receivables financing	—	4,921,131	—	4,921,131	4,921,131
Hedging costs — forward elements	(20,164,994)	17,601,229	—	17,601,229	(2,563,765)
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	(2,865,804,033)	3,221,147,483	—	3,221,147,483	355,343,450
Total	2,209,428,323	2,849,706,264	2,215,844	2,851,922,108	5,061,350,431

Note 1: Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments were mainly due to the fair value change of the stocks of Ivanhoe.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

48. Other comprehensive income *(continued)*

Total amount of other comprehensive income recognised in the statement of profit or loss during the year:

2023

	Amount before tax	Less: Amount of other comprehensive income recognised in previous periods transferred into profit or loss during the current period	Less: Amount of other comprehensive income recognised in previous periods transferred into retained earnings during the current period	Less: Income tax	Attributable to the parent	Attributable to non-controlling interests
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods						
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments and other investments	2,997,102,229	—	28,479,163	269,059,925	2,701,152,758	(1,589,617)
Changes arising from re-measurement of defined benefit plan	17,172,555	—	—	—	10,818,710	6,353,845
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods						
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods under the equity method	21,016,535	—	—	—	21,016,535	—
Changes in fair value of receivables financing	2,164,392	—	—	—	2,164,392	—
Provision for impairment losses on receivables financing	2,833,062	—	—	—	2,833,062	—
Hedging costs — forward elements	53,055,797	—	—	—	40,726,639	12,329,158
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	1,459,081,861	—	—	—	1,091,892,883	367,188,978
Total	4,552,426,431	—	28,479,163	269,059,925	3,870,604,979	384,282,364

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*48. Other comprehensive income *(continued)*Total amount of other comprehensive income recognised in the statement of profit or loss during the year:
(continued)

2022

	Amount before tax	Less: Amount of other comprehensive income recognised in previous periods transferred into profit or loss during the current period	Less: Amount of other comprehensive income recognised in previous periods transferred into retained earnings during the current period	Less: Income tax	Attributable to the parent	Attributable to non-controlling interests
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods						
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments	(357,770,175)	—	—	1,921,228	(354,595,573)	(1,253,374)
Changes arising from re-measurement of defined benefit plan	5,309,111	—	—	—	3,344,740	1,964,371
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods						
Other comprehensive loss that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods under the equity method	(38,994,447)	—	—	—	(38,994,447)	—
Changes in fair value of receivables financing	(1,502,455)	—	—	—	(1,502,455)	—
Provision for impairment losses on receivables financing	4,921,131	—	—	—	4,921,131	—
Hedging costs — forward elements	12,533,167	—	—	—	17,601,229	(5,068,062)
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	4,002,898,794	—	—	—	3,221,147,483	781,751,311
Total	3,627,395,126	—	—	1,921,228	2,851,922,108	777,394,246

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

49. Special reserve

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Work safety fund	60,634,043	1,437,562,928	(1,310,530,459)	187,666,512

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Work safety fund	113,281,545	940,080,302	(992,727,804)	60,634,043

50. Surplus reserve

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Statutory surplus reserve	1,367,003,719	—	—	1,367,003,719

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Statutory surplus reserve	1,367,003,719	—	—	1,367,003,719

Pursuant to the stipulations of the Company Law of the PRC and the articles of associations of the Company, the Company shall make provision for statutory surplus reserve at the amount of 10% of net profit. Provision for statutory surplus reserve is optional if the aggregate balance of the statutory surplus reserve reaches 50% of the Company's registered capital. The balance of the statutory surplus reserve has reached 50% of the Company's registered capital. Therefore, no provision for statutory surplus reserve was made.

The Company can make provision for a discretionary surplus reserve after the provision for statutory surplus reserve is made. Discretionary surplus reserve can be used to offset accumulated losses for previous years or to issue capital upon approval.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

51. Retained earnings

	2023	2022
At 1 January	54,757,893,854	39,981,710,325
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent	21,119,419,571	20,042,045,977
Less: Other comprehensive income transferred to retained earnings	28,479,163	—
Dividends payable in cash for ordinary shareholders	6,578,622,810	5,265,862,448
At 31 December	69,270,211,452	54,757,893,854

Pursuant to the resolution of the shareholders' general meeting on 25 May 2023, the Company distributed a cash dividend of RMB0.20 per share (2022: RMB0.20 per share) to all shareholders, calculated on the basis of the issued shares deducted by the 4,550,000 shares in the specific account for repurchase, i.e., 26,322,021,240 shares (2022: 26,329,312,240 shares), with an aggregate amount of RMB5,264,404,248 (2022: RMB5,265,862,448).

Pursuant to the resolution of the extraordinary general meeting on 8 December 2023, the Company distributed a cash dividend of RMB0.05 per share (2022: Nil) to all shareholders, calculated on the basis of the issued shares deducted by the 42,200,000 shares in the specific account for repurchase, i.e., 26,284,371,240 shares (2022: Nil), with an aggregate amount of RMB1,314,218,562 (2022: Nil).

52. Operating income and operating costs

	2023		2022	
	Operating income	Operating costs	Operating income	Operating costs
Principal operations	291,735,233,839	245,768,716,557	268,083,852,868	225,958,518,291
Other operations	1,668,009,039	1,255,349,962	2,245,145,591	1,825,764,286
Total	293,403,242,878	247,024,066,519	270,328,998,459	227,784,282,577

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

52. Operating income and operating costs (continued)

Breakdown of operating costs is as follows:

2023	2023												
	Reportable segments	Gold bullion	Processed, refined and trading gold	Gold concentrates	Electrolytic copper and copper electrodeposited copper	Refined copper	Copper concentrates	Other concentrates	Zinc bullion	Environmental protection	Trading	Others	Total
Business areas													
Mainland China	16,537,610	98,079,554,477	1,700,279,755	551,704,634	35,670,064,386	4,333,996,799	1,801,896,162	5,616,000,793	7,985,228,870	28,796,957,183	16,715,439,912	201,267,660,581	
Others	8,938,284,040	—	1,887,506,442	5,208,291,131	—	4,656,857,255	2,442,845,885	—	—	18,570,896,904	4,051,724,281	457,564,005,938	
Main types of products	8,954,821,650	98,079,554,477	3,587,786,197	5,759,995,765	35,670,064,386	8,990,854,054	4,244,742,047	5,616,000,793	7,985,228,870	47,367,854,087	20,767,164,193	247,024,066,519	
Timing of revenue recognition													
Transferred at a point in time	8,954,821,650	98,079,554,477	3,587,786,197	5,759,995,765	35,670,064,386	8,990,854,054	4,244,742,047	5,616,000,793	7,376,517,765	47,367,854,087	19,166,980,846	244,815,172,067	
Transferred over time	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	608,711,105	—	1,600,183,347	2,208,894,452	
Total	8,954,821,650	98,079,554,477	3,587,786,197	5,759,995,765	35,670,064,386	8,990,854,054	4,244,742,047	5,616,000,793	7,985,228,870	47,367,854,087	20,767,164,193	247,024,066,519	
2022													
Reportable segments	Gold bullion	Processed, refined and trading gold	Gold concentrates	Electrolytic copper and copper electrodeposited copper	Refined copper	Copper concentrates	Other concentrates	Zinc bullion	Environmental protection	Trading	Others	Total	
Business areas													
Mainland China	80,254,249	83,032,692,351	2,242,133,180	626,296,274	33,634,197,232	4,077,230,396	2,145,422,216	6,083,853,515	6,914,047,982	43,662,670,633	6,331,441,647	188,830,239,675	
Others	6,046,449,871	5,185	1,572,976,689	2,442,141,296	41,345,253	4,750,905,553	1,954,485,887	—	—	11,873,337,494	10,272,395,674	38,954,042,902	
Main types of products	6,126,704,120	83,032,697,536	3,815,109,869	3,068,437,570	33,675,542,485	8,828,135,949	4,099,908,103	6,083,853,515	6,914,047,982	55,536,008,127	16,603,837,321	227,784,282,577	
Timing of revenue recognition													
Transferred at a point in time	6,126,704,120	83,032,697,536	3,815,109,869	3,068,437,570	33,675,542,485	8,828,135,949	4,099,908,103	6,083,853,515	6,593,128,736	55,536,008,127	15,212,024,422	226,071,550,432	
Transferred over time	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	320,919,246	—	1,391,812,899	1,712,732,145	
Total	6,126,704,120	83,032,697,536	3,815,109,869	3,068,437,570	33,675,542,485	8,828,135,949	4,099,908,103	6,083,853,515	6,914,047,982	55,536,008,127	16,603,837,321	227,784,282,577	

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

52. Operating income and operating costs *(continued)*

Revenue recognised during the current year from amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year is as follows:

	2023	2022
Sales of goods	7,498,430,924	685,607,594

Information about the Group's performance obligations is as follows:

Mining business:

The Group carries out processing and treatment on the metal-containing ores to produce mineral products that are up to refining standards and sells them externally. The Group accounts for the transfers of mineral products agreed upon in contracts as single performance obligations. Therefore, such performance obligations are performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, and the Group recognises revenue at the point in time when the customers obtain control of mineral products.

Material payment terms: Delivery upon payment/Delivery before payment.

The Group is the principal responsible for the performance obligations of selling mineral products.

Assumed amounts expected to be refunded to customers: Nil.

Refining business:

The Group processes the concentrates produced by the Group and purchased externally into refined products of gold, copper, zinc and other metals. The Group accounts for the transfers of refined products agreed upon in contracts as single performance obligations. Therefore, such performance obligations are performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, and the Group recognises revenue at the point in time when the customers obtain control of refined products.

Material payment terms: Delivery upon payment/Delivery before payment.

The Group is the principal responsible for the performance obligations of selling refined products.

Assumed amounts expected to be refunded to customers: Nil.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*52. Operating income and operating costs *(continued)*

Trading business:

The Group purchases bulk commodities, such as copper cathode, from suppliers and then sells them to customers. When the Group obtains control of trading commodities from third parties and then transfers them to the customers, the Group is entitled to determine the transaction price of the trade goods on its own, i.e., the Group controls the trade goods before they are transferred to the customers. Thus, the Group is a principal and recognises revenue in the gross amount of consideration received or receivable. Otherwise, the Group is an agent and recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled from the customers. The amount is the net amount of the gross consideration received or receivable after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods to be provided by that party or determined by the agreed-upon amount or proportion of commissions, etc.

Material payment terms: Delivery upon payment/Delivery before payment.

The Group is the principal/agent of trading business.

Assumed amounts expected to be refunded to customers: Nil.

Environmental protection business:

It mainly includes revenue from air pollution control business (including “dust collector, supporting equipment and installation” and “desulphurisation and denitrification engineering projects”), industrial wastewater treatment business and refuse disposal income, flue gas treatment, refuse-incineration power generation and other operating income. For dust collector, supporting equipment and installation, desulphurisation and denitrification engineering projects, water treatment and other major product types, which are performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, the Group recognises revenue when the overall acceptance of the project is completed.

For the operation income from refuse disposal, flue gas treatment and refuse-incineration power generation which are performance obligations satisfied over time, revenue is recognised based on the agreed charging time and methods when operating fee confirmation documents agreed by the customers or other valid confirmation documents has been obtained.

There were no material contract modifications or material transaction price adjustments in 2023.

The profit or loss on trial sales that are ordinary activities is as follows:

	2023	2022
Operating income	133,223,244	485,727,611
Operating costs	194,360,294	294,143,472

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

53. Taxes and surcharges

	2023	2022
Resource tax	3,474,054,894	3,106,232,269
Mine-produced gold income tax (Note 1)	253,091,852	174,929,261
Property tax	132,710,488	107,251,977
Road tax (Note 2)	56,878,044	47,000,068
Customs tax (Note 3)	97,912,234	69,146,522
Stamp duty	201,053,225	171,952,555
Education surcharges	120,336,722	122,560,975
City construction and maintenance tax	109,333,291	99,115,090
Mineral concentrates tax (Note 3)	26,586,083	37,492,937
Local development fund	36,380,287	30,667,712
Land use tax	39,199,046	37,361,069
Environmental protection tax	15,938,407	14,193,851
Vehicle and vessel use tax	1,999,415	2,050,613
Others	284,668,213	247,675,268
Total	4,850,142,201	4,267,630,167

Note 1: Mine-produced gold income tax was the tax payable by the Group's overseas subsidiary, Altynken, for the mining and sales of gold products, the tax is imposed on the revenue ranging at the rates from 1% to 20% depending on the range of gold price.

Note 2: Road tax was the tax payable by COMMUS, an overseas subsidiary of the Group, and La Carrière Du Lualaba Société par Actions Simplifiée ("CARRILU"), a former subsidiary of the Group, for the purchase or sale of mineral products.

Note 3: Customs tax and mineral concentrates tax were the taxes payable by the Group's overseas subsidiary, COMMUS, for the purchase or sale of mineral products.

54. Selling expenses

	2023	2022
Salaries and benefits	305,103,166	198,585,499
Service expenses related to sales	74,712,639	82,646,334
Travelling expenses	64,207,679	44,330,809
Customs charges	47,383,516	38,171,678
Charge of commission sales	37,894,135	31,559,029
Depreciation and amortisation	29,285,049	24,253,483
Agency fees	14,648,903	9,630,572
Consulting service fees	12,145,894	17,483,379
Inspection (test) fees	12,076,691	11,766,373
Insurance expenses	9,911,330	9,395,122
Material consumption fees	9,224,728	8,341,427
Packing expenses	9,178,792	12,272,267
Storage expenses	5,009,122	3,585,820
Uploading and unloading expenses	3,137,817	5,748,122
Others	132,471,791	122,123,883
Total	766,391,252	619,893,797

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

55. Administrative expenses

	2023	2022
Salaries and benefits	4,232,301,538	3,385,787,130
Depreciation and amortisation	755,654,836	642,611,119
Professional consulting expenses	517,252,642	466,110,403
Office expenses	276,762,729	220,145,194
Material consumption fees	261,452,903	200,329,793
Stipulated fees	202,786,838	180,161,749
Exploration expenses	128,166,598	102,572,831
Travelling and conference expenses	204,861,203	169,243,008
Audit fees*	41,760,889	41,169,398
Share-based payment cost	104,324,587	197,019,266
Property insurance premium	81,812,695	81,511,226
Guard and fire protection fees	58,361,627	48,191,340
Rental fees	111,963,548	83,419,197
Others	545,526,107	446,718,566
Total	7,522,988,740	6,264,990,220

* In the year 2023, the auditor's remuneration of the Company was RMB11,350,000 (2022 : RMB13,980,000).

56. Research and development expenses

	2023	2022
Salaries and benefits	572,280,662	418,897,739
Material consumption fees	545,690,735	490,477,796
Technical development costs	275,527,578	167,135,505
Depreciation and amortisation	85,793,656	65,842,086
Office expenses	55,846,553	58,114,798
Others	31,769,710	31,083,692
Total	1,566,908,894	1,231,551,616

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

57. Finance expenses

	2023	2022
Interest expense	5,486,499,117	3,700,157,944
<i>Including: Bank borrowings</i>	4,531,517,143	2,926,680,388
<i>Bonds payable</i>	929,800,377	743,406,460
<i>Ultra short-term financing bonds</i>	25,181,597	30,071,096
Less: Interest income	1,937,475,007	1,348,023,216
Less: Capitalised interest expenses	822,587,681	508,162,928
Exchange differences	128,766,959	(333,692,411)
Bank charges	158,933,830	147,724,232
Amortisation of unrecognised finance expenses (Note 1)	259,532,139	252,822,038
Unearned financing income (Note 2)	(5,177,625)	(5,831,134)
Total	3,268,491,732	1,904,994,525

Note 1: Unrecognised finance expenses consisted of amortisation of unrecognised interest expenses of provisions of RMB176,568,688 (2022: RMB174,245,055), amortisation of interest expenses of lease liabilities of RMB18,277,469 (2022: RMB21,831,606) and amortisation of unrecognised interest expenses of other non-current liabilities of RMB64,685,982 (2022: RMB56,745,377).

Note 2: Unearned finance income was the amortisation of unrecognised finance income from long-term receivables.

Capitalised interest expenses of 2023 were included in construction in progress. None of the above interest income was generated from impaired financial assets in 2023 and 2022.

58. Other income

	2023	2022
Government grants relating to daily operating activities	541,738,816	484,638,917

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

59. Investment income

	2023	2022
Investment income from long-term equity investments under the equity method	3,697,642,136	3,743,044,810
Investment income from disposal of long-term equity investments	1,883,966	34,864,096
Dividend income from other equity instrument investments during the holding period	33,943,373	20,783,503
Investment losses from disposal of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 1)	(316,070,971)	(960,447,256)
Others	73,502,832	35,898,352
Total	3,490,901,336	2,874,143,505

Note 1: Investment losses from disposal of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are as follows:

	2023	2022
1. Held for trading equity instrument investments		
— Investment (losses)/income arising from stock investments	(163,486,784)	105,370,395
2. Investment losses arising from gold leasing at fair value	(59,853,186)	(37,143,362)
3. Investment losses arising from derivative instruments without designated hedging relationship	(149,291,263)	(377,053,459)
(3-1) Foreign currency forward contracts	(111,047,018)	(12,147,351)
(3-2) Commodity hedging contracts	(30,019,211)	(461,107,881)
(3-3) Equity swap contracts	(5,043,616)	27,955,770
(3-4) Share option contracts	(3,181,418)	68,246,003
4. Settled provisional pricing arrangements	—	(674,956,128)
5. Others	56,560,262	23,335,298
Total	(316,070,971)	(960,447,256)

60. Losses on changes in fair value

	2023	2022
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(141,216,754)	23,046,703
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	122,593,010	(278,539,170)
Total	(18,623,744)	(255,492,467)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

60. Losses on changes in fair value *(continued)*

Losses on changes in fair value are as follows:

	2023	2022
1. Held for trading equity instrument investments — (Losses)/Gains arising from changes in fair value of stock investments	(59,360,090)	138,286,332
2. Losses arising from changes in fair value of gold leasing at fair value	(5,317,750)	—
3. Hedging instruments — Losses arising from changes in fair value of ineffectively hedged derivative instruments	(351,330)	(293,503)
4. Gains/(Losses) arising from changes in fair value of derivative instruments without designated hedging relationship	7,846,906	(114,304,091)
<i>(4-1) Foreign currency forward contracts</i>	21,504,055	(116,752,513)
<i>(4-2) Commodity hedging contracts</i>	(14,930,693)	(25,901,377)
<i>(4-3) Equity swap contracts</i>	(4,598,395)	34,223,126
<i>(4-4) Over-the-counter options</i>	5,871,939	(5,873,327)
5. Provisional pricing arrangements	160,985,668	(160,985,668)
6. Others	(122,427,148)	(118,195,537)
Total	(18,623,744)	(255,492,467)

61. Credit impairment losses

	2023	2022
Bad debt provision for trade receivables	(73,808,162)	(167,022,563)
Reversal of bad debt provision/(Bad debt provision) for other receivables	86,196,789	(92,358,170)
Impairment losses on other non-current assets	(146,734,573)	(61,907,364)
Reversal of impairment losses/(Impairment losses) on bills receivable	3,462,442	(3,200,690)
Impairment losses on receivables financing	(2,833,062)	(4,921,131)
Total	(133,716,566)	(329,409,918)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

62. Impairment losses on assets

	2023	2022
Impairment losses on goodwill	(57,738,618)	(71,099,520)
Impairment losses on contract assets	(10,293,072)	(10,747,830)
Impairment losses on fixed assets	(52,064,570)	(8,447,091)
Impairment losses on prepayments	(1,434,133)	(7,433,805)
Impairment losses on other non-current assets	(15,082,375)	(79,579)
(Provision)/Reversal of provision for decline in value of inventories	(92,918,966)	19,096,012
Impairment losses on long-term equity investments	(155,799,113)	—
Total	(385,330,847)	(78,711,813)

63. Gains/(Losses) on disposal of non-current assets

	2023	2022
Gains/(Losses) on disposal of fixed assets	7,080,734	(8,620,736)
Gains on disposal of intangible assets	31,961,918	6,196,755
Losses on disposal of other non-current assets	(1,732,183)	(2,793,782)
Total	37,310,469	(5,217,763)

64. Non-operating income

	2023	2022	Non-recurring profit or loss in 2023
Default penalties	36,912,421	29,419,102	36,912,421
Others	83,136,172	78,972,504	83,136,172
Total	120,048,593	108,391,606	120,048,593

65. Non-operating expenses

	2023	2022	Non-recurring profit or loss in 2023
Losses on write-off of non-current assets	232,584,591	169,702,548	232,584,591
Donations	297,315,679	250,666,967	297,315,679
Penalties, compensations and overdue charges	151,791,146	606,117,996	151,791,146
Others	87,418,812	34,659,140	87,418,812
Total	769,110,228	1,061,146,651	769,110,228

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

66. Income tax expenses

	2023	2022
Current income tax expenses	5,671,698,435	5,209,507,100
Deferred tax expenses	(923,826,535)	16,133,750
Total	4,747,871,900	5,225,640,850

Reconciliation of income tax expenses to profit before tax is as follows:

	2023	2022
Profit before tax	31,287,471,369	29,992,850,973
Tax at the statutory tax rate (Note 1)	7,821,867,842	7,498,212,743
Effect of different tax rates applicable to certain subsidiaries (Note 1)	(3,086,525,880)	(2,184,628,926)
Adjustments in respect of current tax of previous periods	52,095,564	(25,260,633)
Income not subject to tax (Note 2)	(698,421,812)	(591,592,293)
Effect of non-deductible costs, expenses and losses	39,615,410	91,383,103
Effect of utilisation of deductible losses from unrecognised deferred tax assets of previous periods	(33,079,072)	(44,513,054)
Effect of deductible temporary differences from deferred tax assets unrecognised in current period or effect of deductible tax losses	652,319,848	482,039,910
Income tax expenses	4,747,871,900	5,225,640,850

Note 1: Provision for the PRC corporate income tax expenses has been made at the applicable tax rates based on the estimated taxable profits. Provision for Hong Kong profits tax expenses has been made at the applicable tax rate based on assessable profits. Taxes on profits assessable elsewhere have been calculated at the prevailing tax rate and in accordance with current laws, interpretations and customs in the countries/jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

Note 2: In 2023, income not subject to tax mainly included investment income from long-term equity investments under the equity method of RMB3,697,642,136 (2022: RMB3,743,044,810) and sales revenue from certain products of the Group that meet the national industrial policy and enjoyed tax exemption totalling RMB46,394,145 (2022: RMB73,164,349).

67. Earnings per share

	2023 RMB per share	2022 RMB per share
Basic earnings per share Continuing operations	0.80	0.76
Diluted earnings per share Continuing operations	0.80	0.76

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*67. Earnings per share *(continued)*

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the consolidated net profit for the current year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

Basic earnings per share is calculated as follows:

	2023	2022
Earnings		
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		
Continuing operations	21,119,419,571	20,042,045,977
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company after adjustments	21,118,905,108	20,022,735,857
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		
Continuing operations	21,118,905,108	20,022,735,857
Shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	26,259,772,006	26,231,621,640

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as follows:

	2023	2022
Earnings		
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		
Continuing operations	21,119,419,571	20,042,045,977
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company after adjustments	21,114,918,031	20,042,045,977
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		
Continuing operations	21,114,918,031	20,042,045,977
Shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	26,259,772,006	26,231,621,640
Dilutive effect – weighted average number of ordinary shares		
Share options	23,196	—
Restricted A Shares	33,135,214	29,527,236
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	26,292,930,416	26,261,148,876

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

68. Note to the statement of cash flows

(1) Cash related to operating activities

	2023	2022
Other cash receipts relating to operating activities		
Interest income	314,985,433	322,227,204
Government grants	488,185,833	470,375,123
Changes in deposit for futures contracts, gains or losses on settlement of hedging transactions and others	797,573,678	321,481,548
Total	1,600,744,944	1,114,083,875
Other cash payments relating to operating activities		
Agency fees, inspection fees, commission charges and other selling expenses	(432,003,037)	(397,054,815)
Office expenses, conference expenses and other administrative expenses	(2,982,588,072)	(2,498,042,948)
Donations	(294,269,679)	(271,580,211)
Changes in deposit for futures contracts, gains or losses on settlement of hedging transactions and others	(1,354,489,449)	(3,244,305,016)
Total	(5,063,350,237)	(6,410,982,990)

(2) Cash related to investing activities

	2023	2022
Material cash receipts relating to investing activities		
Recovered equity interest acquisition funds of Huatai Insurance	1,411,770,600	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*68. Note to the statement of cash flows *(continued)*(2) Cash related to investing activities *(continued)*

	2023	2022
Other cash receipts relating to investing activities		
Recovered equity interest acquisition funds of Huatai Insurance	1,411,770,600	—
Recovered deposit for bidding investment project	400,000,000	—
Recovered cash for time deposits with maturity of over three months	1,160,000	383,532,056
Recovered receivables from disposal of equity	158,298,284	14,000,000
Recovered large-denomination certificates of deposit and investment income	436,196,918	—
Others	9,526,747	—
Total	2,416,952,549	397,532,056
Other cash payments relating to investing activities		
Deposit for bidding investment project	—	(400,000,000)
Large-denomination certificates of deposit with a term of over one year	(100,000,000)	—
Time deposits with maturity of over three months	(1,200,000)	(1,160,000)
Total	(101,200,000)	(401,160,000)

(3) Cash related to financing activities

	2023	2022
Other cash receipts relating to financing activities		
Receipt of amount from sale and leaseback which does not qualify as a sale	100,000,000	120,000,000
Borrowings from third parties	807,359,885	39,894,460
Total	907,359,885	159,894,460
Other cash payments relating to financing activities		
Decrease in paid-in capital of subsidiaries	(5,009,194,250)	—
Repayment of borrowings from third parties	(193,552,756)	(266,297,207)
Acquisitions of non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	(1,442,131,479)	(355,128,161)
Payment for lease liabilities and amounts from sale and leaseback	(235,780,807)	(84,535,842)
Payment for repurchase of restricted A Shares	(12,690,830)	(3,960,000)
Payment for repurchase of A Shares	(450,819,832)	(32,367,431)
Bank charges and others	(171,276,533)	(153,002,432)
Total	(7,515,446,487)	(895,291,073)

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

68. Note to the statement of cash flows (continued)

(3) Cash related to financing activities (continued)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities are as follows:

	At 1 January 2023		Additions		Reductions		Reclassification		At 31 December 2023	
			Cash changes	Non-cash changes	Cash changes	Non-cash changes				
Short-term borrowings	23,666,315,501	20,942,235,564	176,326,054	(23,666,315,501)	(129,089,949)	—	—	—	20,989,471,669	
Held for trading financial liabilities	—	476,103,199	5,317,751	(421,590,699)	—	—	—	—	59,830,251	
Other payables	1,933,249,591	807,359,885	16,571,748,130	(15,385,565,957)	(581,012,147)	(326,055,071)	—	—	3,019,724,431	
Current portion of non-current liabilities	7,323,155,359	—	—	—	—	—	10,496,413,075	—	17,819,568,434	
Other current liabilities	2,000,000,000	500,000,000	—	(2,500,000,000)	—	—	—	—	—	
Long-term borrowings	68,819,578,332	44,487,988,969	439,816,301	(27,778,108,096)	(375,697,279)	(8,062,669,147)	—	—	77,530,909,080	
Bonds payable	23,870,516,058	6,750,000,000	113,997,326	(3,000,000,000)	(99,305,000)	(2,348,531,522)	—	—	25,286,676,862	
Lease liabilities	222,586,249	—	258,707,086	(315,068,750)	—	—	(85,212,406)	—	81,012,179	
Long-term payables	652,471,675	100,000,000	43,234,756	(256,246,724)	(47,190,315)	326,055,071	—	—	818,324,463	
Total	128,487,872,765	74,063,687,617	17,609,147,404	(73,322,895,727)	(1,232,294,690)	—	—	—	145,605,517,369	

(4) Cash flows presented on a net basis

	Relevant facts	Basis of presentation in net amount	Financial impact
Wealth management products purchased and disposed of during current year and time deposits	For wealth management products purchased and disposed of during current year, "cash receipts from disposals and recovery of investments" and "cash payments for investments" are presented on a net basis, and the net amount is finally presented in "cash receipts from disposals and recovery of investments".	After taking deposits, in order to improve the efficiency of capital utilisation, Zijin Finance purchased wealth management products with short holding time and large principal.	4,331,000,000

(5) Material activities not involving cash receipts and payments in the reporting period

For details, please refer to Note V.69 Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

69. Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows

(1) Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows

Reconciliation of net profit to net cash flows from operating activities:

	2023	2022
Net profit	26,539,599,469	24,767,210,123
Add: Provisions for asset impairment and credit impairment losses	519,047,413	408,121,731
Depreciation and amortisation of investment properties	53,527,397	40,681,980
Depreciation of fixed assets	6,830,751,534	6,440,626,476
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	109,606,730	83,974,601
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,909,815,476	3,246,010,785
Amortisation of long-term deferred assets	359,360,378	357,144,249
(Gains)/Losses on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets	(37,310,469)	5,217,763
Losses on write-off of fixed assets	232,584,591	169,702,548
Losses on changes in fair value	18,623,744	255,492,467
Finance expenses	3,583,477,165	2,227,221,729
Investment income	(3,524,101,965)	(3,941,961,511)
Increase in deferred tax assets	(593,566,703)	(250,472,347)
(Decrease)/Increase in deferred tax liabilities	(645,876,352)	481,031,301
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(1,303,375,809)	809,152,403
Decrease/(Increase) in special reserve	127,032,469	(52,647,502)
Exploration and development expenses	128,166,598	102,572,831
Increase in receivables from operating activities	(500,786,647)	(5,693,881,922)
Increase/(Decrease) in payables from operating activities	2,041,344,720	(861,127,394)
Effect of share-based payments	104,324,587	197,019,266
Others	(92,178,311)	(112,587,217)
Net cash flows from operating activities	36,860,066,015	28,678,502,360

Material operating, investing and financing activities not involving cash:

	2023	2022
Bills endorsement for payment to suppliers	2,444,593,413	2,784,834,053
Right-of-use assets acquired by assuming lease liabilities	77,270,617	45,433,674
Acquisitions of fixed assets by assuming provisions – Environmental rehabilitation and restoration of mines	626,373,188	587,479,613
Convertible bonds converted into shares	94,374,927	—
Adjustments of long-term equity investments accounted for under equity method due to disposal of a joint operation and loss of control of subsidiaries	285,106,312	—
	3,527,718,457	3,417,747,340

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

69. Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows *(continued)*

(1) Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows *(continued)*

Net changes in cash and cash equivalents:

	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents	18,448,716,808	20,243,737,052
Less: Other monetary funds (Note V.1)	887,747,809	1,232,699,046
Less: Time deposits with maturity of over three months	1,200,000	1,160,000
Add: Held for sale assets — cash and cash equivalents	4,883,802	—
Less: Held for sale assets — cash and cash equivalents — other monetary funds	4,882,330	—
Closing balance of cash	17,559,770,471	19,009,878,006
Less: Opening balance of cash	19,009,878,006	13,353,421,270
Add: Closing balance of cash equivalents	132,696,556	656,800,532
Less: Opening balance of cash equivalents	656,800,532	277,843,939
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,974,211,511)	6,035,413,329

(2) Information about net cash payments for acquisitions of subsidiaries and other business units

	2023
Cash and cash equivalents paid for acquisitions of subsidiaries and other business units in the current year	2,288,142,320
Less: Cash and cash equivalents obtained from acquisitions of subsidiaries and other business units at acquisition date	307,771,119
Add: Cash and cash equivalents paid in the current year for acquisitions of subsidiaries and other business units in previous years	790,000,000
Net cash paid for acquisitions of subsidiaries and other business units	2,770,371,201

(3) Information about disposals of subsidiaries and other business units

	2023
Cash and cash equivalents received from disposals of subsidiaries and other business units in the current year	229,867,700
Less: Cash and cash equivalents held by subsidiaries and other business units at the date of losing control	92,569,416
Add: Cash and cash equivalents received in the current year from disposals of subsidiaries and other business units in previous years	21,000,000
Net cash received from disposals of subsidiaries and other business units	158,298,284

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*69. Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows *(continued)*

(4) Components of cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
Cash	17,559,770,471	19,009,878,006
Including: Cash on hand	17,878,000	34,243,931
Cash at banks that can be readily drawn on demand	17,541,892,471	18,975,634,075
Cash equivalents	132,696,556	656,800,532
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	17,692,467,027	19,666,678,538

(5) Monetary funds not qualified as cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022	Reason
Funds for land restoration and environmental rehabilitation after mine closure	265,105,034	142,488,327	Restricted to the use of land restoration and environmental rehabilitation after mine closure
Frozen funds	68,286,157	22,117,850	Frozen due to litigation
Foreign exchange deposit reserve	31,560,511	46,112,617	Foreign exchange deposit reserve deposited in the People's Bank of China by Zijin Finance
Other deposits	394,981,881	365,179,720	Guarantee deposits and other funds with restricted use
Total	759,933,583	575,898,514	

70. Items in the statement of changes in equity

For details of other movements in capital reserve, please refer to Note 2 of Note V.46 Capital reserve.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

71. Foreign currency monetary items

	2023			2022		
	Original currency	Exchange rate	Equivalent to RMB	Original currency	Exchange rate	Equivalent to RMB
Cash and cash equivalents						
HKD	373,907,170	0.9062	338,834,677	139,819,473	0.8933	124,896,541
USD	720,254,838	7.0827	5,101,348,941	1,149,458,673	6.9646	8,005,519,874
GBP	219,018	9.0411	1,980,164	218,303	8.3941	1,832,457
CAD	25,209,506	5.3673	135,306,982	7,621,799	5.1385	39,164,614
AUD	41,435,332	4.8484	200,895,064	47,880,119	4.7138	225,697,305
RUB	235,254,590	0.0803	18,890,944	105,266,141	0.0942	9,916,070
EUR	1,936,385	7.8592	15,218,437	1,056,574	7.4229	7,842,843
Others	Not applicable	Not applicable	593,977,870	Not applicable	Not applicable	416,208,292
Trade receivables						
AUD	14,010,620	4.8484	67,929,090	11,686,181	4.7138	55,086,320
USD	303,219,929	7.0827	2,147,615,791	373,342,609	6.9646	2,600,181,935
Serbian dinar ("RSD")	3,126,067,646	0.0670	209,446,532	1,407,612,359	0.0630	88,679,579
Others	Not applicable	Not applicable	25,570,486	Not applicable	Not applicable	21,240,270
Other receivables						
USD	126,579,627	7.0827	896,525,524	73,518,084	6.9646	512,024,048
RSD	385,106,400	0.0670	25,802,129	591,031,280	0.0630	37,234,971
AUD	13,022,012	4.8484	63,135,923	3,381,636	4.7138	15,940,356
HKD	36,544,295	0.9062	33,116,440	—	0.8933	—
Others	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,409,481	Not applicable	Not applicable	19,552,625
Other non-current assets						
USD	2,418,945,223	7.0827	17,132,663,331	1,678,792,925	6.9646	11,692,121,205
HKD	20,269,759	0.9062	18,368,456	20,563,162	0.8933	18,368,456
Total foreign currency monetary assets			27,029,036,262			23,891,507,761

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*71. Foreign currency monetary items *(continued)*

	2023			2022		
	Original currency	Exchange rate	Equivalent to RMB	Original currency	Exchange rate	Equivalent to RMB
Short-term borrowings						
USD	1,251,652,530	7.0827	8,865,079,374	1,419,979,688	6.9646	9,889,590,535
AUD	193,000,002	4.8484	935,741,210	166,999,986	4.7138	787,204,534
HKD	1,102,524,337	0.9062	999,107,554	—	0.8933	—
Trade payables						
USD	165,479,555	7.0827	1,172,042,044	140,732,262	6.9646	980,143,912
AUD	19,999,548	4.8484	96,965,809	—	4.7138	—
RSD	8,027,343,396	0.0670	537,832,008	2,647,727,980	0.0630	166,806,863
Others	Not applicable	Not applicable	54,450,112	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,868,851
Other payables						
USD	364,463,792	7.0827	2,581,387,700	100,430,559	6.9646	699,458,671
AUD	119,113,267	4.8484	577,508,764	69,477,882	4.7138	327,504,840
CAD	—	5.3673	—	3,576,213	5.1385	18,376,371
RSD	12,158,411,517	0.0670	814,613,572	7,267,700,024	0.0630	457,865,102
Others	Not applicable	Not applicable	128,127,397	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,938
Current portion of non-current liabilities						
USD	1,167,999,951	7.0827	8,272,593,253	366,472,596	6.9646	2,552,335,042
Long-term borrowings						
USD	3,461,701,154	7.0827	24,518,190,763	3,515,107,037	6.9646	24,481,314,470
AUD	314,300,014	4.8484	1,523,852,188	245,299,964	4.7138	1,156,294,970
Long-term payables						
USD	88,615,689	7.0827	627,638,340	228,773,371	6.9646	1,593,315,020
AUD	2,985,320	4.8484	14,474,025	979,942	4.7138	4,619,251
HKD	84,382,851	0.9062	76,467,740	Not applicable	0.8933	—
Lease liabilities						
USD	4,193,835	7.0827	29,703,675	19,443,609	6.9646	135,416,959
Bonds payable						
USD	151,636,244	7.0827	1,073,994,025	150,000,000	6.9646	1,044,690,000
Total foreign currency monetary liabilities			52,899,769,553			44,297,808,329

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

71. Foreign currency monetary items *(continued)*

Information about foreign business entities

Name of foreign business entity	Place of registration and business	Accounting currency	Basis for adoption of accounting currency
Longxing Limited Liability Company ("Longxing")	Russia	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Joint Venture Zeravshan Limited Liability Company ("Zeravshan")	Tajikistan	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Altynken	Kyrgyzstan	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
COMMUS	DR Congo	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Norton	Australia	AUD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in AUD
Nkwe Platinum (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd. ("NKWESA")	South Africa	AUD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in AUD
Serbia Zijin Copper	Serbia	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Bisha	Eritrea	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Serbia Zijin Mining Doo ("Serbia Zijin Mining")	Serbia	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Río Blanco Copper S.A.	Peru	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Continental Gold Limited Sucursal Colombia	Colombia	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
AGM Inc.	Guyana	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Liex S.A.	Argentina	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Rosebel	Suriname	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

72. Leases

(1) As lessee

	2023	2022
Interest expense on lease liabilities	18,277,469	21,831,606
Expenses relating to short-term leases accounting for applying practical expedients	125,529,830	135,134,500
Total cash outflows for leases	256,298,847	219,670,342
Profit arising from sale and leaseback transactions	37,044,933	35,106,970
Total cash outflows related to sale and leaseback transactions	105,011,790	66,449,615

The Group has lease contracts for various items of buildings, plant, machinery and equipment, power generation and transmission equipment, motor vehicles and other equipment used in its operations. Leases of these assets generally have lease terms of 3 to 5 years. The lease term of power generation and transmission equipment is assessed to be 8 years.

Other lease information

For right-of-use assets, please refer to Note V.19; for practical expedients of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, please refer to Note III.29; and for lease liabilities, please refer to Note V.39.

(2) As lessor

Operating leases

The Group has entered into operating leases on some of its buildings, plant, machinery and equipment and motor vehicles and the lease term is 2 to 5 years. The underlying assets are classified as investment properties and fixed assets, details are disclosed in Notes V.16 and 17.

Profit or loss relating to operating leases is presented as follows:

	2023	2022
Lease income	143,397,308	91,034,516

Pursuant to the operating lease agreements entered into with lessees, the undiscounted minimum lease payments to be received under operating leases are as followings:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year (1 year inclusive)	86,468,871	43,038,192
Over 1 year but within 2 years (2 years inclusive)	78,595,304	40,146,697
Over 2 years but within 3 years (3 years inclusive)	66,643,113	33,752,062
Over 3 years but within 4 years (4 years inclusive)	10,462,447	23,322,048
Over 4 years but within 5 years (5 years inclusive)	5,710,530	18,774,156
Over 5 years	16,767,197	27,077,702
Total	264,647,462	186,110,857

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

VI. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES

Research and development expenditures classified by nature are as follows *(excluding amortisation of self-developed intangible assets)*:

	2023	2022
Salaries and benefits	572,280,662	418,897,739
Material consumption fees	545,690,735	490,477,796
Technical development costs	275,527,578	167,135,505
Depreciation and amortisation	85,793,656	65,842,086
Office expenses	55,846,553	58,114,798
Others	31,769,710	31,083,692
Total	1,566,908,894	1,231,551,616
Including: Expensed research and development expenditures	1,566,908,894	1,231,551,616

VII. CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

1. Business combinations not involving entities under common control

Business combinations not involving enterprises under common control during the year are as follows:

	Acquisition date of equity interest	Acquisition cost of equity interest	Percentage of equity interest acquired	Way of equity interest acquisition	Acquisition date	Basis of acquisition date	Operating income of the acquiree from the acquisition date to the end of the year	Net profit of the acquiree from the acquisition date to the end of the year	Net operating cash flows of the acquiree from the acquisition date to the end of the year
Rosebel	1 February 2023	2,091,842,321	95%	Acquisition	1 February 2023	Satisfying the conditions of control	3,314,421,669	661,247,850	686,598,390
Zhongkan Metallurgical	9 May 2023	163,300,000	71%	Acquisition	9 May 2023	Satisfying the conditions of control	367,965,586	17,861,312	73,947,008
Hunan Lithium Polymetallic	8 May 2023	67,000,000	67%	Acquisition in stages	8 May 2023	Satisfying the conditions of control	11,284,889	(6,196,830)	8,573,388

Acquisition of Rosebel

On 1 February 2023, the Group acquired 95% of the equity interest in Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. ("Rosebel") for a total consideration of USD371,532,209 (equivalent to RMB2,511,706,346, of which the payment for equity interest and shareholder's loans assumed amounted to RMB2,091,842,321 and RMB419,864,025, respectively). The acquisition of the relevant assets and liabilities was completed on 1 February 2023, and the acquisition date was 1 February 2023.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*VII. CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION *(continued)*1. Business combinations not involving entities under common control *(continued)***Acquisition of Rosebel** *(continued)*

The fair values and carrying amounts of identifiable assets and liabilities of Rosebel as at the acquisition date were as follows:

	Note	1 February 2023 Fair value	1 February 2023 Carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents		268,932,590	268,932,590
Trade receivables		2,034,017	2,034,017
Prepayments		17,293,262	17,293,262
Other receivables		58,862,799	58,862,799
Inventories		680,431,357	683,281,180
Other current assets		29,720,736	29,720,736
Fixed assets		2,575,816,635	2,491,824,893
Intangible assets		649,944,416	555,186,639
Other non-current assets		442,342,477	442,342,477
Trade payables		148,075,743	148,075,743
Employee benefits payable		78,691,513	78,691,513
Other payables	Note 1	1,113,781,989	1,113,781,989
Other current liabilities		163,606,969	163,606,969
Long-term employee benefits payable		19,659,243	19,659,243
Provisions		701,490,630	701,490,630
Deferred tax liabilities		234,937,683	171,613,792
Other non-current liabilities		63,195,234	63,195,234
Net assets		2,201,939,285	
Net assets attributable to non-controlling shareholders of Rosebel		110,096,964	
95% shared by Zijin Mining		2,091,842,321	
Cost of combination			
Cash		2,091,842,321	

Note 1: Other payables included shareholder's loans assumed of RMB419,864,025.

Acquisition of Hunan Lithium Polymetallic

The details of acquisition of a subsidiary achieved in stages and obtaining the control during the year are as follows:

In November 2022, the Group invested RMB34,000,000 to establish a subsidiary, Hunan Lithium Polymetallic, together with EVE Energy Co., Ltd. ("EVE Energy") and Shandong Ruifu Lithium Industry Co., Ltd. ("Ruifu Lithium"), in which the Group holds a 34% equity interest. In May 2023, the Group entered into an equity transfer agreement with EVE Energy and Ruifu Lithium to acquire 23.5% equity interest in Hunan Lithium Polymetallic held by Ruifu Lithium at a consideration of RMB23,500,000 and 9.5% equity interest in Hunan Lithium Polymetallic held by EVE Energy at a consideration of RMB9,500,000. The accounting treatment of obtaining control of an enterprise through business combinations not involving entities under common control achieved in stages is applicable to the transaction. As at 8 May 2023, the Group had paid the entire equity interest transfer consideration of RMB33,000,000 and completed the acquisition, holding 67% equity interest in Hunan Lithium Polymetallic in aggregate.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

VII. CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION *(continued)*

2. Newly established major subsidiaries

Zijin Ziyao (Ningbo) Enterprise Management Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership) was established in Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province on 15 September 2023, with a registered capital of RMB125,100,000. The Group holds 100% equity interest in Zijin Ziyao (Ningbo) Enterprise Management Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership). As at 31 December 2023, the paid-in capital of Zijin Ziyao (Ningbo) Enterprise Management Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership) was RMB125,100,000. The newly established subsidiary was included in the scope of consolidation during the reporting period.

Fujian Jinpu Mining Investment Co., Ltd. was established in Longyan City, Fujian Province on 10 November 2023, with a registered capital of RMB5,000,000,000. The Group holds 100% equity interest in Fujian Jinpu Mining Investment Co., Ltd. As at 31 December 2023, the paid-in capital of Fujian Jinpu Mining Investment Co., Ltd. was RMB0. The newly established subsidiary was included in the scope of consolidation during the reporting period.

Fujian Zixin Mining Investment Co., Ltd. was established in Longyan City, Fujian Province on 10 November 2023, with a registered capital of RMB5,000,000,000. The Group holds 100% equity interest in Fujian Zixin Mining Investment Co., Ltd. As at 31 December 2023, the paid-in capital of Fujian Zixin Mining Investment Co., Ltd. was RMB0. The newly established subsidiary was included in the scope of consolidation during the reporting period.

Fujian Zijin Lithium, Rubidium and Caesium Advanced Materials Co., Ltd. was established in Shanghang County, Fujian Province on 14 February 2023, with a registered capital of RMB256,000,000. The Group holds 100% equity interest in Fujian Zijin Lithium, Rubidium and Caesium Advanced Materials Co., Ltd. As at 31 December 2023, the paid-in capital of Fujian Zijin Lithium, Rubidium and Caesium Advanced Materials Co., Ltd. was RMB0. The newly established subsidiary was included in the scope of consolidation during the reporting period.

3. Deregistered subsidiaries

Company name	Place of registration	Principal activity	Proportion of equity attributable to the Group	Proportion of voting right attributable to the Group	Reason for deconsolidation
Xiamen Zixin Mining Co., Ltd.	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Mining of mineral resources (non-coal mines)	55%	55%	Deregistration
Xiamen Zixin No.1 Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Capital market services	20%	20%	Deregistration
Xiamen Zixin No.2 Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Capital market services	20%	20%	Deregistration

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

VII. CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION *(continued)*

4. Disposal of subsidiaries

Longking Energy Development Co., Ltd. transferred its 100% equity interest in Longking Energy Development (Guangnan) Co., Ltd. to Wuhan Tianyuan Environmental Protection Co., Ltd. on 13 April 2023. The consideration of the transaction was RMB16,900,000.

Longking Energy Development Co., Ltd. transferred its 100% equity interest in Longking (Xiamen) New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. to Beijing China Sciences Runyu Environmental Technology Co., Ltd. on 27 November 2023. Among which, Longking (Xiamen) New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. holds 100% equity interest in Covanta (Shijiazhuang) New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. ("Shijiazhuang Covanta"), which is the main project company of Shijiazhuang Zhao County waste-to-energy project. The consideration of the transaction was RMB159,000,000.

Gold Mountains (H.K.) entered into an equity transfer agreement with Zisen (Hong Kong) Supply Chain Management Co., Limited on 16 November 2023. Gold Mountains (H.K.) sold its 10% equity interest in CARRILU to Zisen (Hong Kong) Supply Chain Management Co., Limited. After the completion of the transaction, the equity interest percentage in CARRILU held by Gold Mountains (H.K.) became 41%, and the Group accounts for it as an associate. The consideration of this transaction was RMB53,967,700.

5. Changes in scope of consolidation for other reasons

BNL Porgera Gold Mine

BNL is a joint operation company in Papua New Guinea ("PNG"). Gold Mountains (H.K.), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group and Barrick (PD) Australia Limited ("Barrick Australia"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick Gold"), each holds 50% interest in BNL. BNL mainly holds a 95% interest in the Porgera Joint Venture (unincorporated entity, "PJV") in PNG, and the other 5% interest in PJV is held by Mineral Resources Enga Limited ("MRE"). PJV holds a special mining lease (the "SML") for the Porgera Gold Mine in PNG. BNL is jointly controlled by Gold Mountains (H.K.) and Barrick Australia. Each of the parties has rights to the assets, obligations for the liabilities of BNL, and is eligible to BNL's product and recognises the expenses incurred in the proportion of 50% each. Therefore, the Company accounted for its investment in BNL as joint operation. The Group indirectly holds a 47.5% interest in Porgera Gold Mine through BNL.

The SML held by BNL through PJV expired on 16 August 2019. BNL filed an application for the extension of the SML for 20 years before its expiry on 29 June 2017. On 24 April 2020, the PNG Government made the decision to reject the application for the extension of the SML of Porgera. At the same time, BNL received a notice of assessment from the Internal Revenue Commission of PNG, which required BNL to pay USD131 million (excluding penalty) of taxes for the period from the years 2006 to 2015. On 30 June 2020, BNL responded with an objection. On 2 October 2020, BNL received an adjusted notice of assessment from the Inland Revenue Commission, which required BNL to pay a total of USD485 million of taxes and penalties for the period from the years 2006 to 2015. BNL considered the tax audit adjustment issued by the Inland Revenue Commission of PNG to be unwarranted, and it opposed to the adjusted tax assessment again on 30 November 2020. The Group completed the acquisition of 50% equity interest in BNL at the end of August 2015, and a substantial part of the abovementioned tax audit period precedes the Group's acquisition of BNL. In accordance with the relevant agreements between the Group and Barrick at the time of the acquisition, potential tax liabilities incurred prior to the acquisition shall be borne by Barrick.

On 9 April 2021, BNL signed a legally binding framework agreement with the PNG Government and Kumul Minerals Holdings Limited (a state-owned mining company in PNG, "Kumul Mining"), aiming to reopen the Porgera Gold Mine.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

VII. CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION *(continued)*

5. Changes in scope of consolidation for other reasons *(continued)*

BNL Porgera Gold Mine *(continued)*

On 13 September 2021, Porgera (Jersey) Limited (“PJL”) was established in Jersey Channel Islands (“Jersey”) by Jinyu (H.K.) International Mining Company Limited (“Jinyu (H.K.)”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, and Barrick Australia each holds 50% interest in PJL. The Group and Barrick Gold have joint control over PJL, which is accounted for as a joint venture and subsequently accounted for under the equity method.

On 3 February 2022, BNL, the PNG Government, Kumul Mining, MRE and PJL officially completed the signing of the Porgera project commencement agreement (the “PPCA”). The PPCA provides more details for the framework agreement, which provides that ownership of Porgera will be held 51% by PNG stakeholders (the PNG Government, Kumul Mining and MRE) and 49% by PJL. BNL remains the operator of the mine and BNL can transfer the transferable assets and operating liabilities to PJV as consideration for PJV’s 49% interest in New Porgera. The PPCA also provides that PNG stakeholders and BNL will share the economic benefits generated over the life of mine on a 53/47% basis, and the PNG Government will retain the right to acquire the remaining 49% of the Porgera Gold Mine from BNL after 10 years. At the same time, the PPCA provides that the full resumption of production at the Porgera Gold Mine remains subject to the completion of a number of definitive agreements. Other conditions and agreements to be fulfilled included an operating agreement for the operation of the Porgera Gold Mine by BNL, the application for new mining rights to be made by the new Porgera joint venture company when it is formed, a mine development contract and the final resolution of tax matters, among others.

On 22 September 2022, PJL cooperated with other PNG parties to establish the project company New Porgera Limited (NPL), which provided that ownership will be held 49% by PJL and 51% by PNG stakeholders.

On 20 June 2023, BNL, Barrick Gold and the Internal Revenue Commission of PNG entered into a settlement for the original USD485 million in taxes and penalties, which was negotiated and ultimately coordinated that BNL would be required to pay approximately USD57 million in back taxes, of which USD35 million would be paid in cash by BNL, with the remaining USD22 million would be settled by way of offsetting tax refunds receivable. In the event that the tax refunds receivable of BNL as approved by the Internal Revenue Commission of PNG is less than USD22 million, BNL will be required to pay the remaining tax, and the Group and Barrick Gold have agreed that they will each be liable for the amount and discharged from their remaining rights and obligations under the original acquisition agreement.

On 13 October 2023, the PNG Government signed a new special mining lease (the “New SML”) with NPL for a period of 20 years from the date of issue. The Group’s 47.5% interest in the Porgera Gold Mine through BNL changed to an indirect 24.5% interest in the Porgera Gold Mine through PJL.

On 22 December 2023, BNL and NPL signed a confirmation of completion of the matters under the PPCA, confirming that all conditions for the full resumption of production had been completed and that the resumption of production had been formally initiated. The first batch of gold doré from the Porgera Gold Mine is expected to be produced in the first quarter of 2024 following the resumption of production systems, including mining and processing.

With the PPCA becoming fully effective on 22 December 2023, the Group and Barrick Gold lost the joint operation of BNL. The Group derecognised the related assets and liabilities of BNL and accounted for BNL as a joint venture under the equity method. No gain or loss arose from the above reorganisation.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

1. Investments in subsidiaries

(1) Major subsidiaries acquired by establishment or investment

Company name	Principal place of business	Place of registration	Principal activities	Registered capital	Percentage of equity interest	
					Direct	Indirect
Gold Mountains (H.K.)	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Trading and investment	HKD29,559,957,000	100.00%	—
Xiamen Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park Co., Ltd.	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Refining of gold; refining of silver; refining of other precious metals; spot sales of gold; spot sales of silver, etc.	RMB242,309,900	—	50.35%
Shanghang Zijin Metallic Resources Co., Ltd.	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Gold products, silver products, platinum products, jewelry and jade products, metal materials, etc.	RMB20,000,000	—	100.00%
Zijin Mining Group Gold Smelting Co., Ltd.	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Refining and sale of gold; processing and sale of gold, silver and platinum products; non-ferrous metal alloy manufacturing; precious metal rolling processing; metallurgical engineering technology research services; import and export of goods or technology, etc.	RMB240,000,000	—	100.00%
Heilongjiang Duobaoshan Copper Industry Co., Ltd. ("Duobaoshan Copper Industry")	Heihe City, Heilongjiang Province	Heihe City, Heilongjiang Province	Mining of copper ore; processing and sale of mineral products; mining technology development, consultation, transfer, etc.	RMB3,306,652,800	—	100.00%
Zijin International Holdings	Sanya City, Hainan Province	Sanya City, Hainan Province	Import and export agent; import and export of goods, etc.	RMB10,000,000,000	100.00%	—
Tibet Zijin	Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region	Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region	Mine geological and technology services; sales of mineral products and import and export trade; mineral resources information consultation services, etc.	RMB3,500,000,000	100.00%	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

1. Investments in subsidiaries *(continued)*

(2) Major subsidiaries acquired by business combinations not involving entities under common control

Company name	Principal place of business	Place of registration	Principal activities	Registered capital	Percentage of equity interest	
					Direct	Indirect
Zijin Copper	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Refining and sale of copper cathode, gold, silver, crude selenium; manufacture and sale of sulphuric acid for industrial use and copper sulphate	RMB4,521,402,200	—	100.00%
Serbia Zijin Mining	Serbia	Serbia	Mining, refining and processing of copper and gold ore; sale of mineral products	RSD4,929,947,027	—	100.00%
Julong Copper	Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region	Maizhokunggar County, Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region	Sale of mineral products; mining equipment, smelting equipment, geological prospecting and construction; mining, milling, refining, processing and product sales and services of non-ferrous metals, etc.	RMB5,019,800,000	—	50.10%
Longking (Note)	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Manufacturing of special equipment for environmental protection; air pollution control; water pollution control; solid waste treatment; refuse-incineration power generation business, hazardous waste disposal, etc.	RMB1,081,105,900	14.85%	3.66%

Note: As at 31 December 2023, the Group was the largest single shareholder of Longking, holding 18.51% of its shares and 28.42% of its voting rights. The remaining shares of Longking are widely held by a number of other shareholders. Since the acquisition date, there have been no instances where the other shareholders collectively exercising their voting rights or holding more votes of Longking than the Group. At the same time, the Group can direct the board resolutions of Longking to be passed and appoint or approve the key management personnel of Longking by holding more than half of the total voting rights in the board of directors of Longking. Therefore, the Group includes Longking in the scope of consolidation.

The abovementioned PRC subsidiaries are companies with limited liability.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES** *(continued)***1. Investments in subsidiaries** *(continued)*

Details of the Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests are set out below:

	Percentage of equity interest held by non-controlling shareholders	Dividend paid to non-controlling shareholders	Accumulated balances of non-controlling interests at the end of the reporting period
Serbia Zijin Copper	37%	—	3,300,277,456
Julong Copper	49.90%	(748,500,000)	8,696,134,364
Longking	81.49%	(923,460)	7,310,002,046
Continental Gold Limited Sucursal Colombia (Note 1)	30.72%	(78,735,288)	2,911,401,397
Rosebel	5%	—	148,665,776
Bisha	45%	(54,596,731)	1,200,184,660
Others		(3,584,512,684)	7,290,187,296
Total		(4,467,268,163)	30,856,852,995

Note 1: Continental Gold Limited Sucursal Colombia is the major subsidiary of Zijin America. Such percentage represents the non-controlling interests of Continental Gold Limited Sucursal Colombia held by the non-controlling shareholders directly and indirectly through Zijin America.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES (continued)

1. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

The major financial information of the subsidiaries in the table above is stated below. Those amounts are before elimination among the enterprises of the Group:

	2023					2022								
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities	Operating income	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities	Operating income			
Serbia Zijin Copper	3,667,786,047	19,231,334,315	22,899,120,362	(5,592,655,032)	(8,206,631,055)	(13,799,286,087)	6,601,565,440	3,519,064,823	14,637,281,559	18,156,346,382	(3,821,217,031)	(6,938,428,386)	(10,759,645,417)	7,076,002,491
Julong Copper	2,524,512,481	23,265,886,078	25,790,398,559	(3,363,677,991)	(13,614,629,087)	(16,978,307,078)	10,235,093,001	2,738,823,111	19,911,600,320	22,650,423,431	(3,382,613,988)	(13,217,272,304)	(16,599,886,292)	6,704,461,469
Longking	15,737,516,749	9,559,972,815	25,297,489,564	(13,399,838,214)	(3,948,692,377)	(17,348,530,591)	10,972,517,225	19,250,577,471	7,863,868,076	27,114,445,547	(15,081,377,114)	(4,440,320,511)	(19,552,169,625)	8,476,020,203
Continental Gold Limited	1,843,189,640	6,400,893,309	8,244,082,949	(953,207,885)	(3,435,273,988)	(4,388,481,873)	3,746,879,797	1,500,262,273	6,662,210,226	8,162,472,499	(734,722,849)	(4,215,532,803)	(4,950,255,652)	2,995,451,966
Rosebel	1,239,415,238	3,837,055,283	5,076,470,521	(913,660,604)	(1,308,329,892)	(2,221,990,496)	3,314,421,669	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bisha	1,542,587,339	2,954,098,829	4,496,686,168	(443,830,409)	(407,644,783)	(851,475,192)	2,779,639,803	1,398,020,635	2,974,631,119	4,372,651,754	(648,594,012)	(387,917,753)	(1,036,511,765)	3,244,380,496

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

2. Transactions resulting in changes in the percentage of owners' equity without affecting the control of subsidiaries

In April 2023, the Company acquired 34% equity interest in Hunan Zijin Lithium held by the non-controlling shareholders of Hunan Zijin Lithium. The consideration for the acquisition was RMB961,530,000. After the completion of the acquisition, the Company holds 100% equity interest in Hunan Zijin Lithium. The transaction resulted in a decrease in non-controlling interests by RMB933,010,016 in the consolidated financial statements.

In November 2023, the Company acquired 35% equity interest in Jinshan High-abrasive held by Fujian Guangjing Investment Co., Ltd. The consideration for the acquisition was RMB26,235,000. After the completion of the acquisition, the Company holds 100% equity interest in Jinshan High-abrasive. The transaction resulted in a decrease in non-controlling interests by RMB17,697,063 in the consolidated financial statements.

On 28 September 2023 and 16 October 2023, Longking convened the thirty-third meeting of the ninth term of board of directors and the third extraordinary general meeting in 2023, respectively. It was resolved that Longking shall repurchase a portion of its issued Renminbi-denominated ordinary shares (A shares) through centralised price bidding for the implementation of employee stock ownership scheme or share incentives. The repurchase price shall not exceed RMB18 per share (RMB18 per share inclusive). The total funds to be used for the repurchase shall be no less than RMB85 million (RMB85 million inclusive) and no more than RMB95 million (RMB95 million inclusive), and the repurchase period shall be no more than 6 months from the date on which the proposal was considered and approved at the third extraordinary general meeting in 2023 of Longking. As at 31 December 2023, Longking had accumulatively repurchased 4,493,000 shares, representing 0.4156% of its total share capital. The highest repurchase price was RMB13.99 per share and the lowest repurchase price was RMB11.77 per share, respectively. The accumulative amount paid totalled RMB59,287,681 (excluding stamp duty, transaction commissions and other fees). The transaction resulted in a decrease in non-controlling interests by RMB59,287,681 in the consolidated financial statements.

The purchase of shares of Longking by Zijin Mining Investment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and the exercise of conversion rights by holders of convertible bonds of Longking resulted in a decrease in non-controlling interests by RMB376,585,961.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

3. Interests in joint ventures and associates

Joint ventures	Principal place of business	Place of registration	Principal activities	Registered capital	Percentage of equity interest		Accounting treatment
					Direct	Indirect	
Shandong Guoda (Note 1)	Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province	Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province	Production of gold, silver, electrolytic copper and sulphuric acid; sale of self-produced products	RMB173,430,000	—	30.05%	Equity method
Gold Eagle Mining	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Trading and investment	HKD3,498,500	—	45%	Equity method
Southwest Zijin Gold	Zhenfeng County, Guizhou Province	Zhenfeng County, Guizhou Province	Research and development of manufacturing technology, design and processing, wholesale, retail and technical consultation services of precious metals, jewellery and jade products	RMB100,000,000	—	50%	Equity method
Guizhou Funeng Zijin	Anshun City, Guizhou Province	Anshun City, Guizhou Province	Power and electricity investment	RMB200,000,000	—	50%	Equity method
Kamoa	DR Congo	Barbados	Mining of copper mineral	USD14,000	—	49.5%	Equity method
Porgera Service Company	Australia	Cairns, Australia	Provision of corporate advisory service	AUD1,000	—	50%	Equity method
Pometon	Serbia	Bor, Serbia	Production of copper powder, copper processing	RSD104,610,167	—	49%	Equity method
Clear Edge Filtration	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Research and development, production, sale and maintenance of ceramic fibre composite filter equipment	RMB40,000,000	—	50%	Equity method
Fujian Longking Poweroad Energy Storage Technology Co., Ltd.	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Engineering and technical research and experimental development; research and development of emerging energy technologies; technology promotion and application services; technology extension service; service, development, consultation, exchange, transfer and promotion of technologies	RMB100,000,000	—	49%	Equity method
Porgera (Jersey) Limited	Papua New Guinea	Jersey Island, United Kingdom	Investment	USD2	—	50%	Equity method
Zijin Mining Cinda	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Investment	RMB244,050,000	—	41%	Equity method
BNL	Papua New Guinea	Enga Province	Mining of gold mineral	USD323,318,147	—	50%	Equity method
Khuiten Metals Pte. Ltd. (Note 2)	Singapore	Singapore	Investment	USD75,950,000	—	50%	Equity method

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*3. Interests in joint ventures and associates *(continued)*

Associates	Principal place of business	Place of registration	Principal activities	Registered capital	Percentage of equity interest		Accounting treatment
					Direct	Indirect	
Ting River Hydropower	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Hydroelectric power generation	RMB69,000,000	—	49%	Equity method
Wuping Zijin Hydropower	Wuping County, Fujian Province	Wuping County, Fujian Province	Hydroelectric power generation and investment in the hydropower industry	RMB60,000,000	—	48%	Equity method
Haixia Technology (Note 3)	Yongan City, Fujian Province	Yongan City, Fujian Province	Production of explosives for civilian use	RMB411,489,086	—	15.65%	Equity method
Shanghang Xinyuan	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Pipe water supply	RMB300,000,000	—	37.16%	Equity method
Yanbian Security	Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture	Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture	Provision of loan guarantees for SMEs and individuals	RMB200,000,000	—	25%	Equity method
Kanas Tourism	Burqin County, Xinjiang	Burqin County, Xinjiang	Travel and catering services	RMB135,000,000	—	20%	Equity method
Makeng Mining	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Iron and molybdenum mining	RMB1,000,000,000	41.50%	—	Equity method
Songpan Zijin	Songpan County, Ngawa Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture	Songpan County, Ngawa Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture	Sale of industrial production materials, equipment and instruments; development, manufacture and sale of general machinery	RMB180,000,000	34%	—	Equity method
Wancheng Commercial	Urad Rear Banner, Bayannur City, Inner Mongolia	Urad Rear Banner, Bayannur City, Inner Mongolia	Mining, processing and sale of zinc, lead, sulphur, copper and iron	RMB73,440,000	10%	37.50%	Equity method
Yulong Copper	Changdu County, Changdu Prefecture, Tibet Autonomous Region	Changdu County, Changdu Prefecture, Tibet Autonomous Region	Mining of copper mineral and geological studies	RMB2,800,000,000	—	22%	Equity method
Xinjiang Tianlong (Note 4)	Fukang City, Changji Prefecture, Xinjiang	Fukang City, Changji Prefecture, Xinjiang	Limestone mining, cement production, refining and intensive processing of non-ferrous metals	RMB870,935,192	—	17.20%	Equity method
Xiamen Modern Terminals	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Dock construction, operation of dock and other port facilities; cargo loading and storage operation (under permission in license)	RMB355,580,000	—	25%	Equity method
Wengfu Zijin	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Production of monoammonium phosphate, diammonium hydrogen phosphate, gypsum block and cement additive	RMB813,340,000	—	37.38%	Equity method
Zisen Supply Chain	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Supply chain management, management and consultation of investment; business information consultation; investment consultation	RMB10,000,000	—	49%	Equity method
Science	Changsha City, Hunan Province	Changsha City, Hunan Province	Design, contracting and construction of environmental protection engineering projects; research, development, manufacture, sale and related technical services for chemicals and environmental protection equipment used in sewage and wastewater treatment	RMB71,120,000	—	21.22%	Equity method
Evergreen New Energy	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Research of power battery recovery technology, power battery recovery, production and sales of precursors	RMB200,000,000	30%	—	Equity method

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES (continued)

3. Interests in joint ventures and associates (continued)

Associates (continued)	Principal place of business	Place of registration	Nature of business	Registered capital	Percentage of equity interest		Accounting treatment
					Direct	Indirect	
Beijing Anchuang Shenzhen	Beijing city	Chaoyang District, Beijing City	Technology development, transfer, consultation, promotion and services; computer technology training, etc.	RMB10,000,000	—	45%	Equity method
Caixi Cultural	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Cultural and entertainment agency; investments in culture, sports and entertainment; other cultural and artistic industries	RMB1,250,000	20%	—	Equity method
Yixing Jiayu	Yixing City, Jiangsu Province	Yixing City, Jiangsu Province	Equity investment; engage in equity investment, investment management, asset management and other activities with private equity funds	RMB263,380,000	—	37.97%	Equity method
Sino-Zijin (Note 5)	Chaoyang District, Beijing City	Chaoyang District, Beijing City	Geological exploration of solid mineral, basic geology, energy mineral; rock ore test; processing and metallurgy test, etc.	RMB362,304,000	—	16.63%	Equity method
Minmetals Nonferrous Metals Jiangsu	Lianyungang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Jiangsu Province	Lianyungang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Jiangsu Province	Storage services for goods under customs supervision, road cargo transport; import and export of goods; import and export of technologies, etc.	RMB36,000,000	—	25%	Equity method
Zijin Tianfeng Futures	Hongkou District, Shanghai City	Hongkou District, Shanghai City	Commodity futures brokerage, financial futures brokerage, futures investment consulting	RMB314,400,000	44.05%	2.10%	Equity method
Hainan International Exchange (Note 6)	Sanya City, Hainan Province	Sanya City, Hainan Province	Exchange business, entrusted by financial institutions to engage in information technology and process outsourcing services, financing advisory services	RMB100,000,000	—	12.21%	Equity method
Jiangnan Chemical Industry	Xuancheng City, Anhui Province	Xuancheng City, Anhui Province	Civil blasting equipment, research and development, production and sales; engineering blasting design, construction, blasting technical services	RMB2,648,922,855	—	21.81%	Equity method
Zhaojin Mining	Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province	Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province	Gold exploration, ore processing, cyanide process (metallurgy) and sale of processed by-products; mine construction, and technology research and testing, technology promotion services	RMB3,270,393,204	—	20%	Equity method
Zhongxin'an	Shijingshan District, Beijing City	Shijingshan District, Beijing City	Technology development, enterprise management, enterprise management consultation, information consulting services (excluding licensing information consulting services)	RMB10,000,000	—	20%	Equity method
Longyan International Logistics	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	International cargo transportation agent, domestic cargo transportation agent, supply chain management service, import and export agent, import and export of goods, import and export of technologies	RMB10,000,000	—	49%	Equity method

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*3. Interests in joint ventures and associates *(continued)*

Associates <i>(continued)</i>	Principal place of business	Place of registration	Nature of business	Registered capital	Percentage of equity interest		Accounting treatment
					Direct	Indirect	
Jiayou International (Note 7)	Xicheng District, Beijing City	Xicheng District, Beijing City	Import and export of goods, import and export agent, import and export of technologies; international freight forwarding agent by sea, air and land	RMB285,382,753	—	17.24%	Equity method
Huajian Investment	Bayingolin Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang	Bayingolin Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang	Mining of mineral resources (non-coal mines)	RMB392,156,863	49%	—	Equity method
Zilong Mining (Note 8)	Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region	Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region	Refining of non-ferrous metals and calendaring processing industry	RMB100,000,000	—	49%	Equity method
Ruiyin Mining	Yantai City, Shandong Province	Yantai City, Shandong Province	Wholesale and retail of metal materials, iron ore and iron powder; research and development of technologies for mineral products	RMB1,441,169,605	—	30%	Equity method
Beizhan Mining (Note 9)	Hejiz County, Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang	Hejiz County, Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang	Mining, processing and sales of iron ore	RMB210,000,000	—	49%	Equity method
Tianqi Shenghe	Yajiang County, Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province	Yajiang County, Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province	Mining, processing and sales of lithium ore, beryllium ore, niobium ore and tantalum ore	RMB325,000,000	—	20%	Equity method
Jas Gold HK	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Equity investment, investment in port and road construction projects	USD15,000,000	—	49%	Equity method
Xanadu Mines Ltd (Note 10)	Australia	Australia	Exploration and development of mines	AUD148,731,000	—	19%	Equity method
Tibet Xianglong	Ngamring County, Shigatse City, Tibet	Ngamring County, Shigatse City, Tibet	Mining of minerals resources in non-coal mines	RMB82,621,951	—	26.10%	Equity method
Jiangsu Helper (Note 11)	Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province	Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province	Research and development of advanced materials technologies	RMB45,833,425	—	18%	Equity method
CARRILU	Kolwezi City, Lualaba Province, the DR Congo	Kolwezi City, Lualaba Province, the DR Congo	Production, sale and processing of limestone, gravel, ballast and other quarry products	15,000,000 Congolese francs	—	41%	Equity method

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

3. Interests in joint ventures and associates *(continued)*

- Note 1: Pursuant to the articles of association of Shandong Guoda, the shareholders' general meeting is its highest authority, and the resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting shall be approved by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by shareholder's attending the meeting. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has joint control over Shandong Guoda, and accounts for it as a joint venture.
- Note 2: Pursuant to the articles of association of Khuiten Metals Pte. Ltd., the board of directors is its highest authority and consists of four directors, including two appointed by the Group. The resolutions of the board of directors are only effective when approved by more than half of the directors. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has joint control over Khuiten Metals Pte. Ltd., and accounts for it as a joint venture.
- Note 3: Pursuant to the articles of association of Haixia Technology, the board of directors of Haixia Technology consists of nine directors, including one appointed by the Group. The resolutions of its board of directors are only effective when approved by over three-fourths of the directors. Besides, the chairman of the supervisory committee and the deputy general manager of Haixia Technology are appointed by the Group. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over the financial and operating decisions of Haixia Technology, and accounts for it as an associate.
- Note 4: Pursuant to the articles of association of Xinjiang Tianlong, the board of directors of Xinjiang Tianlong consists of seven directors, including one appointed by the Group. The resolutions of the board of directors of Xinjiang Tianlong are effective only when approved by over two-thirds of the directors. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over financial and operating decisions of Xinjiang Tianlong, and accounts for it as an associate.
- Note 5: Pursuant to the articles of association of Sino-Zijin, its board of directors consists of nine directors, including two appointed by the Group. The resolutions of its board of directors are only effective when approved by more than half of the directors. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over the financial and operating decisions of Sino-Zijin, and accounts for it as an associate.
- Note 6: Pursuant to the articles of association of Hainan International Exchange, its board of directors consists of five directors, including one appointed by the Group. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over the financial and operating decisions of Hainan International Exchange, and accounts for it as an associate.
- Note 7: Pursuant to the articles of association of Jiayou International, its board of directors consists of five directors, including one appointed by the Group. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over the financial and operating decisions of Jiayou International, and accounts for it as an associate.
- Note 8: Pursuant to the articles of association of Zilong Mining, the shareholders' general meeting is its highest authority, and each share held by shareholders has one voting right. Resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting must be passed by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by shareholders attending the meeting. Its board of directors consists of six directors, including three appointed by the Group. The resolutions of its board of directors are only effective when approved by more than half (excluding half) of all directors. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over the financial and operating decisions of Zilong Mining, and accounts for it as an associate.
- Note 9: Pursuant to the articles of association of Beizhan Mining, shareholders of the company shall exercise voting rights at the shareholders' general meeting in accordance with the proportion of capital contribution of shareholders, and the resolutions of its shareholders' general meeting must be passed by more than half of the voting rights held by shareholders attending the meeting. Its board of directors consists of five directors, including two appointed by the Group. The resolutions of its board of directors are only effective when approved by more than half of all directors. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over the financial and operating decisions of Beizhan Mining, and accounts for it as an associate.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*3. Interests in joint ventures and associates *(continued)*

Note 10: Pursuant to the articles of association of Xanadu Mines Ltd, its board of directors consists of five directors, including one appointed by the Group. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over the financial and operating decisions of Xanadu Mines Ltd, and accounts for it as an associate.

Note 11: Pursuant to the articles of association of Jiangsu Helper, its board of directors consists of eight directors, including one appointed by the Group. The resolutions of its board of directors must be passed by more than half of the directors attending the meeting except for special approval matters. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over the financial and operating decisions of Jiangsu Helper, and accounts for it as an associate.

The significant joint venture of the Group includes Kamo, which is accounted for using the equity method.

The financial information of the above significant joint venture is set out below, which was adjusted to book value per consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Group's accounting policies:

	2023	2022
Current assets	11,129,514,389	8,455,711,762
<i>Including: Cash and cash equivalents</i>	513,395,359	2,546,487,298
Non-current assets	39,464,418,842	27,622,341,878
Total assets	50,593,933,231	36,078,053,640
Current liabilities	6,587,123,951	3,122,405,062
Non-current liabilities	30,115,122,493	24,237,583,032
Total liabilities	36,702,246,444	27,359,988,094
Non-controlling interests	2,021,497,754	901,745,197
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	11,870,189,033	7,816,320,349
Share of net assets based on the proportion of equity interest	5,875,743,571	3,869,078,572
Adjustments		
Impairment provision	—	—
Book value of equity investments	5,875,743,571	3,869,078,572
Operating income	19,208,602,149	14,997,749,453
Finance expenses	2,782,645,574	1,030,170,607
<i>Including: Interest income</i>	(148,407,825)	87,547,267
<i>Including: Interest expenses</i>	2,505,541,791	2,062,175,868
Income tax expenses	2,560,167,210	2,359,594,471
Net profit	5,233,305,054	4,645,913,696
Net profit after amortisation of premium (Note)	5,111,616,737	4,526,291,622
Other comprehensive income	—	—
Total comprehensive income	5,111,616,737	4,526,291,622
Amortisation of premium	(121,688,317)	(119,622,074)
Dividends received	—	—

Note: This figure does not include the upstream transactions between joint venture and the Group.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

3. Interests in joint ventures and associates *(continued)*

The significant associates of the Group include Zhaojin Mining and Ruiyin Mining, which are accounted for using the equity method.

The financial information of the above significant associates is set out below, which was adjusted to book value per consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Group's accounting policies:

2023

	Zhaojin Mining	Ruiyin Mining
Current assets	13,036,861,352	215,139,368
Non-current assets	38,851,695,285	17,338,834,438
Total assets	51,888,556,637	17,553,973,806
Current liabilities	12,243,690,019	722,312,696
Non-current liabilities	12,335,122,742	3,629,420,577
Total liabilities	24,578,812,761	4,351,733,273
Non-controlling interests	3,382,364,642	—
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	23,927,379,234	13,202,240,533
Share of net assets based on the proportion of equity interest	4,785,475,847	3,960,672,160
Adjustments	—	—
Book value of equity investments	4,785,475,847	3,960,672,160
Operating income	8,852,961,031	—
Income tax expenses	287,262,000	(13,333,214)
Net profit/(loss)	681,644,000	(50,135,854)
Other comprehensive income	—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	681,644,000	(50,135,854)
Dividends received	—	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*3. Interests in joint ventures and associates *(continued)*

The financial information of the above significant associates is set out below, which was adjusted to book value per consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Group's accounting policies: *(continued)*

2022

	Zhaojin Mining	Ruiyin Mining
Current assets	12,950,800,189	138,459,242
Non-current assets	37,831,887,169	16,968,468,211
Total assets	50,782,687,358	17,106,927,453
Current liabilities	15,571,254,488	254,710,576
Non-current liabilities	10,225,377,251	3,599,840,490
Total liabilities	25,796,631,739	3,854,551,066
Non-controlling interests	3,437,508,559	—
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	21,548,547,060	13,252,376,387
Share of net assets based on the proportion of equity interest	4,309,709,412	3,975,712,916
Adjustments	—	—
Book value of equity investments	4,309,709,412	3,975,712,916
Operating income	2,797,590,000	—
Income tax expenses	86,222,000	—
Net profit/(loss)	236,001,545	(29,290,282)
Other comprehensive income	—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	236,001,545	(29,290,282)
Dividends received	—	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

3. Interests in joint ventures and associates *(continued)*

The following table illustrates the aggregate financial information of the Group's joint ventures and associates that are not individually significant:

	2023	2022
Joint ventures		
Aggregate book value of the Group's investments in joint ventures	1,871,209,195	425,636,271
Items below were calculated by the proportion of equity interest		
Share of net profit of joint ventures	20,115,792	29,827,227
Share of other comprehensive income of joint ventures	—	—
Share of total comprehensive income of joint ventures	20,115,792	29,827,227
Associates		
Aggregate book value of the Group's investments in associates	15,124,130,488	11,126,407,598
Items below were calculated by the proportion of equity interest		
Share of net profit of associates	1,698,970,200	1,812,589,156
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	—	—
Share of total comprehensive income of associates	1,698,970,200	1,812,589,156

IX. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

1. Government grant receivables recognised at the end of the year

As at 31 December 2023, the balance of government grant receivables was RMB3,200,000.

2. Liability items related to government grants:

	At 1 January 2023	Additions	Included in non- operating income	Included in other income	Other movements	At 31 December 2023	Related to assets/ income
Deferred income	700,660,386	106,789,711	—	106,815,490	(71,915,273)	628,719,334	Related to assets/ income

During the year, the Group did not have any government grants refunded.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***IX. GOVERNMENT GRANTS** *(continued)***3. Government grants recognised in profit or loss**

	2023	2022
Government grants related to assets Included in other income	89,855,173	96,159,373
Government grants related to income Included in other income	451,883,643	388,479,544
Total	541,738,816	484,638,917

X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS**1. Classification of financial instruments**

As at 31 December 2023, the total amount of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss was RMB7,219,757,352 (31 December 2022: RMB7,365,169,809), mainly presented as held for trading financial assets and trade receivables; the total amount of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income was RMB16,517,850,302 (31 December 2022: RMB13,537,144,562), mainly presented as receivables financing and other equity instrument investments; the total amount of financial assets at amortised cost was RMB48,407,042,863 (31 December 2022: RMB46,698,652,220), mainly presented as cash and cash equivalents and other non-current assets; the total amount of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss was RMB2,507,942,222 (31 December 2022: RMB1,773,345,519), mainly presented as held for trading financial liabilities and other non-current liabilities; the total amount of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost was RMB175,127,165,474 (31 December 2022: RMB152,236,572,412), mainly disclosed as short-term borrowings, long-term borrowings and bonds payable.

2. Risks of financial instruments

The Group is exposed to various risks related to financial instruments in its daily activities, mainly including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Policies of the risk management of the Group are summarised below.

The Company complies with international rules and regulations of the countries and regions in which it operates, and has an organisational structure, rules and regulations, and workflow for risk management that meet international development standards. The Company has established a sound top-down governance structure comprising the board of directors and its specialised committees, the supervisory committee, the management and the affiliated enterprises. It owns a risk-oriented internal control system through scientific investment decision-making process and rigorous operation management to prevent and resolve risks of external investments. It has risk information collection, risk identification, risk assessment, risk treatment and risk review methods that are in line with its own characteristics, and have set up specialised risk control organisations in key areas such as international geopolitics, laws and regulations, labour policies, culture and customs, market environment, interest rates and exchange rates, tax policies, supply chain, cross-border connected transactions, and safety, environmental protection, social and governance.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS *(continued)*

2. Risks of financial instruments *(continued)*

Credit risk

The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, trade receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

As the counterparties of cash and cash equivalents, bank acceptance bills receivable, debt investments and derivative financial instruments are banks with good reputation and high credit ratings, these financial instruments have low credit risk.

The Group's other financial assets, which comprise commercial acceptance bills receivable, trade receivables, other receivables and certain derivative instruments. The credit risk associated with these financial assets arises from default of the counterparties, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amounts of these instruments.

The maximum exposure to credit risk of the Group at each end of the reporting period is the total amount charged to the customers less the amount of the impairment provision.

The Group is also exposed to credit risk through the granting of financial guarantees, further details of which are disclosed in Note XIV.2.

Since the Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties, there is no requirement for collateral. Concentrations of credit risks are managed by customer/counterparty, by geographical region and by industry sector. As at 31 December 2023, the Group had a specific concentration of credit risk. 7.52% (31 December 2022: 4.89%) and 21.76% (31 December 2022: 20.07%) originated from the largest and top five customers for trade receivables respectively. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over its trade receivable balances.

Determination of significant increase in credit risk

At each end of the reporting period, the Group determines whether the credit risk of the relevant financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Group's main criteria for determining a significant increase in credit risk is significant changes in one or more of the following indicators: significant adverse changes in the debtor's operating environment, internal and external credit ratings, actual or expected results of operations, etc.

Definition of credit-impaired financial assets

The Group's primary criterion for determining that credit impairment has occurred is that the number of days past due exceeds 90 days. However, the Group also considers credit impairment to have occurred in certain circumstances where internal or external information indicates that full recovery of the contractual amount may not be possible before considering any credit enhancements held.

The impairment of financial assets may not be necessarily due to a single discrete event. The combined effects of multiple events may result in financial assets being credit-impaired.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had no significant increase in credit risk.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS** *(continued)***2. Risks of financial instruments** *(continued)***Liquidity risk**

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity and flexibility of funding by utilising a variety of financing instruments. The Group finances its operations through funds generated from operations and borrowings.

The tables below summarised the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows:

2023

	Within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short-term borrowings	21,192,890,359	—	—	21,192,890,359
Held for trading financial liabilities	582,470,586	—	—	582,470,586
Bills payable	1,855,810,350	—	—	1,855,810,350
Trade payables	15,439,838,251	—	—	15,439,838,251
Other payables	13,509,032,260	—	—	13,509,032,260
Current portion of non-current liabilities	18,732,099,601	—	—	18,732,099,601
Other current liabilities	—	—	—	—
Long-term borrowings	2,511,112,048	68,381,044,253	16,495,930,213	87,388,086,514
Bonds payable	727,675,000	25,110,589,167	2,471,133,889	28,309,398,056
Long-term payables	23,626,878	1,761,258,914	1,786,393,902	3,571,279,694
Other non-current liabilities – contingent consideration	—	643,260,000	—	643,260,000
Lease liabilities	—	88,325,974	10,624,050	98,950,024
Total	74,574,555,333	95,984,478,308	20,764,082,054	191,323,115,695

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS *(continued)*

2. Risks of financial instruments *(continued)*

Liquidity risk *(continued)*

The tables below summarised the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows: *(continued)*

2022

	Within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short-term borrowings	23,884,742,451	—	—	23,884,742,451
Held for trading financial liabilities	379,517,807	—	—	379,517,807
Bills payable	1,735,484,847	—	—	1,735,484,847
Trade payables	11,918,450,305	—	—	11,918,450,305
Other payables	9,255,225,644	—	—	9,255,225,644
Current portion of non-current liabilities	7,817,899,271	—	—	7,817,899,271
Other current liabilities	2,018,262,777	—	—	2,018,262,777
Long-term borrowings	1,990,341,863	56,682,260,934	18,214,986,683	76,887,589,480
Bonds payable	726,330,000	24,694,486,083	825,463,333	26,246,279,416
Long-term payables	24,304,878	1,371,865,010	2,009,709,808	3,405,879,696
Other non-current liabilities				
– contingent consideration	—	1,633,260,000	—	1,633,260,000
Lease liabilities	—	227,529,336	406,652	227,935,988
Total	59,750,559,843	84,609,401,363	21,050,566,476	165,410,527,682

Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates primarily relates to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Group manages interest rate risk by closely monitoring changes in interest rates and reviewing borrowings on a regular basis.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS** *(continued)***2. Risks of financial instruments** *(continued)***Market risk** *(continued)**Interest rate risk (continued)*

The table below demonstrates the sensitivity analysis of the impact (of floating rate borrowings) on the net profit and other comprehensive income after tax when reasonable and possible fluctuations of interest rate occurred, under the assumption that other variables were held constant.

2023

	Increase/(Decrease) in basis points	(Decrease)/Increase in net profit	(Decrease)/Increase in other comprehensive income after tax	Total (decrease)/increase in owners' equity
RMB	100/(100)	(247,402,689)/247,402,689	(3,012,766)/3,012,766	(250,415,455)/250,415,455
AUD	100/(100)	(13,981,343)/13,981,343	—	(13,981,343)/13,981,343
USD	100/(100)	(195,157,966)/195,157,966	—	(195,157,966)/195,157,966

2022

	Increase/(Decrease) in basis points	(Decrease)/Increase in net profit	(Decrease)/Increase in other comprehensive income after tax	Total (decrease)/increase in owners' equity
RMB	100/(100)	(221,822,402)/221,822,402	(7,434,753)/7,522,811	(229,257,155)/229,345,213
AUD	100/(100)	(16,530,327)/16,530,327	—	(16,530,327)/16,530,327
USD	100/(100)	(286,239,598)/286,239,598	—	(286,239,598)/286,239,598

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to transaction-based currency risk. Such risk arises from sales or purchases made by operating units in currencies other than their functional currencies. In addition, the Group has an exposure to currency risk arising from foreign currency borrowings. The Group uses foreign currency forward contracts to reduce its exposure to currency risk.

The table below demonstrates the sensitivity analysis of the impact on the net profit and other comprehensive income after tax when there were reasonable and possible changes in the RMB exchange rates against United States dollar, Great British pound, Hong Kong dollar, Canadian dollar, Russian ruble, Australian dollar and Euro, under the assumption that other variables were held constant.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS *(continued)*

2. Risks of financial instruments *(continued)*

Market risk *(continued)*

Currency risk *(continued)*

2023

	Increase/(Decrease) in exchange rate	Increase/(Decrease) in net profit	Increase/(Decrease) in other comprehensive income after tax	Total increase/ (decrease) in owners' equity
If RMB weakens against USD	10%	(2,108,046,137)	—	(2,108,046,137)
If RMB strengthens against USD	(10%)	2,108,046,137	—	2,108,046,137
If RMB weakens against GBP	10%	198,016	—	198,016
If RMB strengthens against GBP	(10%)	(198,016)	—	(198,016)
If RMB weakens against HKD	10%	(20,068,181)	47,137,438	27,069,257
If RMB strengthens against HKD	(10%)	20,068,181	(47,137,438)	(27,069,257)
If RMB weakens against CAD	10%	28,372,380	1,143,271,643	1,171,644,023
If RMB strengthens against CAD	(10%)	(28,372,380)	(1,143,271,643)	(1,171,644,023)
If RMB weakens against RUB	10%	1,889,094	—	1,889,094
If RMB strengthens against RUB	(10%)	(1,889,094)	—	(1,889,094)
If RMB weakens against AUD	10%	(278,674,835)	—	(278,674,835)
If RMB strengthens against AUD	(10%)	278,674,835	—	278,674,835
If RMB weakens against EUR	10%	2,244,201	—	2,244,201
If RMB strengthens against EUR	(10%)	(2,244,201)	—	(2,244,201)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS** *(continued)***2. Risks of financial instruments** *(continued)***Market risk** *(continued)**Currency risk (continued)*

2022

	Increase/(Decrease) in exchange rate	Increase/(Decrease) in net profit	Increase/(Decrease) in other comprehensive income after tax	Total increase/ (decrease) in owners' equity
If RMB weakens against USD	10%	(1,841,939,862)	—	(1,841,939,862)
If RMB strengthens against USD	(10%)	1,841,939,862	—	1,841,939,862
If RMB weakens against GBP	10%	415,661	—	415,661
If RMB strengthens against GBP	(10%)	(415,661)	—	(415,661)
If RMB weakens against HKD	10%	54,416,100	53,259,210	107,675,310
If RMB strengthens against HKD	(10%)	(54,416,100)	(53,259,210)	(107,675,310)
If RMB weakens against CAD	10%	16,293,979	915,172,076	931,466,055
If RMB strengthens against CAD	(10%)	(16,293,979)	(915,172,076)	(931,466,055)
If RMB weakens against RUB	10%	991,607	—	991,607
If RMB strengthens against RUB	(10%)	(991,607)	—	(991,607)
If RMB weakens against AUD	10%	(195,403,922)	2,121,551	(193,282,371)
If RMB strengthens against AUD	(10%)	195,403,922	(2,121,551)	193,282,371
If RMB weakens against EUR	10%	784,284	—	784,284
If RMB strengthens against EUR	(10%)	(784,284)	—	(784,284)

Equity instrument price risk

Equity instrument price risk is the risk that the fair value of equity securities change as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual securities. The Group is exposed to equity instrument price risk arising from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note V.2) and other equity instrument investments (Note V.15) as at 31 December 2023. The Group manages risk by holding portfolios with different risk profiles.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS *(continued)*

2. Risks of financial instruments *(continued)*

Market risk *(continued)*

Equity instrument price risk *(continued)*

The table below shows the sensitivity analysis of the impact on the net profit and other comprehensive income after tax if the fluctuation was 10% on the basis of the carrying amount as at 31 December 2023 towards the fair value of equity instruments, under the assumption that other variables were held constant and any tax impact was excluded.

2023

	Carrying amount of investments in equity instruments	Increase/(Decrease) in net profit	Increase/(Decrease) in other comprehensive income after tax	Total increase/(decrease) in owners' equity
Investments in equity instruments				
Investments in equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3,742,815,575	280,711,168/(280,711,168)	—	280,711,168/(280,711,168)
Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,921,742,884	—	969,130,716/(969,130,716)	969,130,716/(969,130,716)

2022

	Carrying amount of investments in equity instruments	Increase/(Decrease) in net profit	Increase/(Decrease) in other comprehensive income after tax	Total increase/(decrease) in owners' equity
Investments in equity instruments				
Investments in equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3,486,317,085	261,473,781/(261,473,781)	—	261,473,781/(261,473,781)
Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,852,031,079	—	738,902,331/(738,902,331)	738,902,331/(738,902,331)

Commodity price risk

The Group's exposure to commodity price risk principally relates to the future market price fluctuation in major metals, such as gold, copper, zinc and silver. The price fluctuation could probably affect the Group's operating results.

The Group has carried out hedging businesses on the future sales of gold, copper, zinc and silver. The board of directors has approved the maximum position quantity of hedging derivative transactions of gold, copper, zinc and silver, and the hedging decision-making team under the finance committee is responsible for organising and making decisions. The hedging business team is responsible for implementing and executing the decisions, and constantly monitoring to the price fluctuation of commodity futures contracts.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS** *(continued)***3. Capital management**

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business development and maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, repurchase shares or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 2023 and 2022.

The Group monitors capital using the debt-to-asset ratio, which is total liabilities divided by total assets. The Group's debt-to-asset ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	2023	2022
Total assets	343,005,706,012	306,044,139,470
Total liabilities	204,642,909,694	181,588,693,965
Debt-to-asset ratio	59.66%	59.33%

4. Hedging**Fair value hedges**

The Group is engaged in the production and processing of gold, silver, copper and zinc (hereinafter referred to as "precious metals") products, and the raw materials for the production of precious metal products held by the Group are exposed to the risk of price changes of precious metals. Therefore, the Group uses precious metals futures contracts and forward contracts in the futures exchanges to manage the commodity price risk faced by some of the raw materials for precious metal products. The precious metal products produced and processed by the Group are the same as the standard precious metal products in the precious metals futures contracts and forward contracts. The basic variables of the hedging instruments (precious metals futures contracts and forward contracts) and the hedged items (the ore concentrates required for the Group to produce precious metal products) are standard precious metal prices. The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes. Through qualitative analysis, the Group determines the ratio of the number of silver, copper and zinc hedging instruments to the hedged items to be 1:1.13 (including value-added tax impact), and the ratio of the number of gold hedging instruments to the hedged items to be 1:1. Ineffective portion of hedges mainly sources from basis risk and exchange rate difference between spot and forward. The ineffective amount of hedges recognised in this year and prior year was immaterial. In the financial statements, gains or losses on changes in fair value of hedged items arising from hedging risks are recognised in profit or loss for the current period. Changes in fair value of hedging instruments are also recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, the Group did not enter into any foreign currency forward contracts designated in a hedge accounting relationship.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS *(continued)*

4. Hedging *(continued)*

Fair value hedges *(continued)*

Changes in the book value and fair value of hedging instruments are as follows:

2023

	Notional amount of hedging instruments	Book value of hedging instruments		Line items in the statement of financial position including hedging instruments	Change in fair value of the hedging instruments used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness for 2023
		Assets	Liabilities		
		Fair value hedges Commodity price risk — inventories	4,251,607,203		

2022

	Notional amount of hedging instruments	Book value of hedging instruments		Line items in the statement of financial position including hedging instruments	Change in fair value of the hedging instruments used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness for 2022
		Assets	Liability		
		Fair value hedges Commodity price risk — inventories	5,397,506,027		

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS** *(continued)***4. Hedging** *(continued)***Fair value hedges** *(continued)*

The book value of the hedged items and the associated adjustments are as follows:

2023

	Book value of hedged items		Accumulated fair value adjustments on the hedged item (included in the carrying amount of hedged items)		Line item in the statement of financial position including hedged items	Change in fair value of the hedging instruments used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness for 2023
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
	Fair value hedges Commodity price risk — inventories	4,362,911,622	—	1,103,645,550		

2022

	Book value of hedged items		Accumulated fair value adjustments on the hedged item (included in the carrying amount of hedged items)		Line item in the statement of financial position including hedged items	Change in fair value of the hedging instruments used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness for 2022
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
	Fair value hedges Commodity price risk — inventories	5,731,744,890	—	18,796,822		

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS *(continued)*

4. Hedging *(continued)*

Fair value hedges *(continued)*

The ineffective portion of the hedges in the changes in fair value of hedging instruments is as follows:

2023

Fair value hedges	Ineffective portion of the hedges included in the statement of profit or loss	Ineffective portion of the hedges included in other comprehensive income	Line item in the statement of profit or loss that includes hedge ineffectiveness
Commodity price risk	(351,330)	—	Losses on changes in fair value

2022

Fair value hedges	Ineffective portion of the hedges included in the statement of profit or loss	Ineffective portion of the hedges included in other comprehensive income	Line item in the statement of profit or loss that includes hedge ineffectiveness
Commodity price risk	(293,503)	—	Losses on changes in fair value

5. Transfer of financial assets

Mode of transfer	Nature of transferred financial assets	Amount of transferred financial assets	Derecognition	Basis for determining derecognition
Bill endorsement/ Bill discounting	Bills receivable	121,538,547	Not derecognised	Retained substantially all of its risks and rewards, including the risk of default associated with it
Bill endorsement/ Bill discounting	Receivables financing	4,830,819,599	Derecognised	Transferred substantially all of its risks and rewards
Bill endorsement/ Bill discounting	Receivables financing	1,326,710,846	Not derecognised	Retained substantially all of its risks and rewards, including the associated risk of default
Factoring	Receivables financing	28,855,915	Derecognised	Non-recourse
Factoring	Trade receivables	29,762,966	Not derecognised	With recourse
Factoring	Trade receivables	51,573,119	Derecognised	Non-recourse
Total		6,389,260,992		

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS** *(continued)***5. Transfer of financial assets** *(continued)*

As at 31 December 2023, financial assets derecognised as a result of transfer were as follows:

	Mode of transfer	Amount of derecognised financial assets	Gains or losses related to derecognition
Receivables financing	Bill endorsement/Bill discounting	4,830,819,599	(24,026,015)
Receivables financing — trade receivables	Factoring	28,855,915	(40,224)
Trade receivables	Factoring	51,573,119	(4,496,805)
Total		4,911,248,633	(28,563,044)

As at 31 December 2023, the transferred financial assets with continuing involvement are as follows:

	Mode of transfer	Amount of assets resulting from continuing involvement	Amount of liabilities resulting from continuing involvement
Bills receivable	Bill endorsement/Bill discounting	121,538,547	121,538,547
Receivables financing	Bill endorsement/Bill discounting	1,326,710,846	1,326,710,846
Trade receivables	Factoring	29,762,966	29,762,966
Total		1,478,012,359	1,478,012,359

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety

As at 31 December 2023, the Group endorsed commercial acceptance bills with a carrying amount of RMB121,538,547 (31 December 2022: RMB348,118,155) to its suppliers in order to settle the trade payables due to such suppliers. During the year 2023, the Group operated a number of discounting businesses through several banks in China. As at 31 December 2023, the carrying amount of the bank acceptance bills which the Group had discounted to the banks while having recourse obligations when the bills became due was RMB1,326,710,846 (31 December 2022: RMB1,321,665,087). In the opinion of the Group, the Group has retained substantially all the risks and rewards, which include the relevant default risks, and accordingly, it continued to recognise the full carrying amounts of the bills and the associated trade payables settled. Subsequent to the endorsement, the Group did not retain any rights on the use of the endorsed bills, including the sale, transfer or pledge of the endorsed bills to any other third parties.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS *(continued)*

5. Transfer of financial assets *(continued)*

Transferred financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety in which continuing involvement exists

As at 31 December 2023, the total carrying amount of the bank acceptance bills which were endorsed to certain of the Group's suppliers in order to settle the trade payables due to such suppliers or already discounted to banks with no recourse obligation at the maturity date (the "Derecognised Bills") was RMB4,830,819,599 (31 December 2022: RMB3,201,624,672). The Derecognised Bills had a maturity of 1 to 12 months as at 31 December 2023. In accordance with the Law of Negotiable Instruments, the holders of the Derecognised Bills have a right of recourse against the Group if the accepting banks default (the "Continuing Involvement"). In the opinion of the Group, the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards relating to the Derecognised Bills. Accordingly, it has derecognised the full carrying amounts of the Derecognised Bills and the associated trade payables. The maximum exposure to loss from the Group's Continuing Involvement in the Derecognised Bills and the undiscounted cash flows to repurchase these Derecognised Bills is equal to their carrying amounts. In the opinion of the Group, the fair value of the Group's Continuing Involvement in the Derecognised Bills is not significant.

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group has recognised gains or losses at the date of transfer of the Derecognised Bills. Gains or losses were recognised from the Continuing Involvement in the derecognised financial assets, both during the year or cumulatively. The endorsement has been made evenly throughout the year.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XI. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE

1. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

2023

	Fair value measurement using			Total
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Measured at fair value continuously				
Held for trading financial assets				
Held for trading debt investments	180,347,204	—	—	180,347,204
Held for trading equity investments	3,742,815,575	—	—	3,742,815,575
Derivative financial assets	312,151,258	41,042,245	—	353,193,503
Others	1,030,688,403	—	—	1,030,688,403
Trade receivables				
Trade receivables with provisional pricing terms	—	1,912,712,667	—	1,912,712,667
Receivables financing				
Bills receivable	—	2,729,252,517	—	2,729,252,517
Trade receivables	—	69,517,341	—	69,517,341
Other equity instrument investments	12,921,742,884	—	797,337,560	13,719,080,444
Total assets measured at fair value continuously	18,187,745,324	4,752,524,770	797,337,560	23,737,607,654
Held for trading financial liabilities				
Gold leasing	59,830,250	—	—	59,830,250
Derivative financial liabilities — commodity hedging	1,402,901,756	122,835,453	—	1,525,737,209
Derivative financial liabilities — power purchase agreement derivatives	—	—	35,125,695	35,125,695
Derivative financial liabilities — foreign currency derivatives	—	68,130,026	—	68,130,026
Other non-current liabilities				
Power purchase agreement derivatives	—	—	183,028,168	183,028,168
Contingent consideration	—	—	636,090,874	636,090,874
Total liabilities measured at fair value continuously	1,462,732,006	190,965,479	854,244,737	2,507,942,222

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XI. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE *(continued)*

1. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value *(continued)*

2022

	Fair value measurement using			Total
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Measured at fair value continuously				
Held for trading financial assets				
Held for trading debt investments	111,086,559	—	—	111,086,559
Held for trading equity investments	3,486,317,085	—	—	3,486,317,085
Derivative financial assets	4,408,794	42,384,452	—	46,793,246
Documentary factoring business	—	35,000,000	—	35,000,000
Trust protection fund	62,500,000	—	—	62,500,000
Others	1,352,111,449	—	—	1,352,111,449
Trade receivables				
Trade receivables with provisional pricing terms	2,271,361,470	—	—	2,271,361,470
Receivables financing				
Bills receivable	—	2,949,903,644	—	2,949,903,644
Trade receivables	—	41,645,270	—	41,645,270
Other equity instrument investments	9,707,016,978	—	838,578,670	10,545,595,648
Total assets measured at fair value continuously	16,994,802,335	3,068,933,366	838,578,670	20,902,314,371
Held for trading financial liabilities				
Provisional pricing contracts	—	160,985,668	—	160,985,668
Derivative financial liabilities — commodity hedging	225,678,849	63,493,046	—	289,171,895
Derivative financial liabilities — over-the-counter options	—	5,873,327	—	5,873,327
Derivative financial liabilities — foreign currency derivatives	—	84,472,585	—	84,472,585
Other non-current liabilities				
Contingent consideration	—	—	1,232,842,044	1,232,842,044
Total liabilities measured at fair value continuously	225,678,849	314,824,626	1,232,842,044	1,773,345,519

In the years 2023 and 2022, there were no transfers of fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 and no transfers into or out from Level 3.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XI. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE *(continued)*

2. Level 1 fair value measurement

The fair value of an equity instrument investment in a listed company shall be determined at the quoted market price.

3. Level 2 fair value measurement

The Group has entered into derivative financial instrument contracts with various counterparties (mainly financial institutions with high credit ratings). Derivative financial instruments include futures and forward contracts of precious metals, foreign currency forward contracts and the derivative financial instruments in the provisional pricing contracts which are measured using valuation techniques similar to forward pricing and swap models and the present value approach. The models incorporate various market observable inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, spot and forward foreign exchange rates and interest rates curves. The carrying amount of forward contracts of precious metals and foreign currency forward contracts are approximate to their fair values. As at 31 December 2023, the mark-to-market value of derivative financial assets is the net value after offsetting the credit valuation adjustment attributable to the risk of default of derivative counterparties. Changes in credit risk of counterparties have no significant impact on the evaluation of the hedge effectiveness of designated derivatives in the hedging relationship and other financial instruments measured at fair value.

4. Level 3 fair value measurement

The Group's finance department is headed by the finance manager and is responsible for formulating policies and procedures for the measurement of fair value of financial instruments. The finance manager reports directly to the CFO. At each end of the reporting period, the finance department analyses the changes in the value of the financial instruments and determines the key inputs to which the valuation applies.

For investment in unlisted equity instruments, the fair value is estimated using the market method based on unobservable market price or interest rate assumptions. The Group is required to identify comparable listed companies based on industry, size, leverage and strategy and calculate appropriate market multipliers, such as enterprise value multipliers and P/E multipliers, for each comparable listed company identified. Based on the specific facts and circumstances of the enterprise, adjustments are made after considering factors such as liquidity and scale differences with comparable listed companies. The Group believes that the fair value and its changes estimated by the valuation technique are reasonable and the most appropriate value at the end of the reporting period. For the fair value of investments in unlisted equity instruments, the Group estimates the potential impact of using other reasonable and possible assumptions as inputs to the valuation model.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XI. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE *(continued)*

4. Level 3 fair value measurement *(continued)*

The overview of the significant unobservable inputs used by Level 3 fair value measurement is as follows:

2023

	Year-end fair value	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range interval
Other equity instrument investments	797,337,560	Market approach	Price-to-book ratio Liquidity discount Enterprise value/ operating income	0.4–1.4 25% 1.0–23.1
Other non-current liabilities — contingent consideration	636,090,874	Monte Carlo simulation	Price-earnings ratio Long-term equilibrium prices	13.1 62,787
Other non-current liabilities — power purchase agreement derivatives	183,028,168	Monte Carlo simulation	Discount rate USD risk-free rate Volatility	2.44% 3.85% 19.45%

2022

	Year-end fair value	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range interval
Other equity instrument investments	838,578,670	Market approach	Price-to-book ratio Liquidity discount Enterprise value/operating income	0.5–2.4 10%–25% 2.3–5.5
Other non-current liabilities — contingent consideration	1,232,842,044	Monte Carlo simulation	Price-earnings ratio Price-sales ratio Long-term equilibrium price Discount rate	10.3 0.4 67,311 2.8%

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS****1. The largest shareholder of the Company**

Company Name	Place of registration	Nature of business	Registered capital	Proportion of the Company's ownership	Proportion of the Company's voting right	Ultimate controlling entity
Minxi Xinghang	Sixth Floor, Tingjiang Building, Beihuan 2nd Road, Linjiang Town, Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Investment in Fujian	RMB368 million	23.11%	23.11%	Minxi Xinghang

2. Subsidiaries of the Company

Information about the subsidiaries of the Company is disclosed in Note VIII.1.

3. Joint ventures and associates

Information about the joint ventures and associates of the Company is disclosed in Note VIII.3.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

4. Other related parties of the Company

	Related party relationships
Shanghang County Jinshan Trading	A non-controlling shareholder of the Company
Fujian Shanghang Qilin Mining Construction Co., Ltd. ("Qilin Mining")	A non-controlling shareholder of Zijin Construction
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	A non-controlling shareholder of Zijin Tongguan
C&D Inc.	A non-controlling shareholder of Zijin Tongguan
Mr. Zhu	A non-controlling shareholder of Huanmin Mining Co., Ltd.
Guizhou Province Geological and Mineral Resources Development Co., Ltd. ("Guizhou Geological and Mineral Resources")	A non-controlling shareholder of Guizhou Zijin
CLAI Gilding (BVI) Investment Limited ("CLAI")	A non-controlling shareholder of Zijin America
ZLCFL-Cayman International Investment Cooperation Limited ("ZLCFL")	A non-controlling shareholder of Zijin America
Kyrgyzaltyn OJSC	A non-controlling shareholder of Altynken
Xinjiang Non-ferrous Metal	A non-controlling shareholder of Ashele Copper
Gansu Nonferrous Engineering Exploration & Research Institute Tianshui Mineral Exploration Institute ("Gansu Nonferrous Exploration Institute")	A non-controlling shareholder of Longnan Zijin
Laizhou Ruihai Mining Co., Ltd. ("Ruihai Mining")	A subsidiary of Ruiyin Mining
Highland Mining Inc. ("Highland Mining")	A subsidiary of Gold Eagle Mining
Xiamen Haitou Supply Chain Operation Co., Ltd. ("Xiamen Haitou Supply Chain")	A non-controlling shareholder of Xiamen Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park Co., Ltd.
Jinzhou (Xiamen) Gold Asset Management Co., Ltd. ("Jinzhou (Xiamen)")	A non-controlling shareholder of Xiamen Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park Co., Ltd.
Xiamen Haitou Xinfeng Industry and Trade Co., Ltd. ("Haitou Xinfeng")	A subsidiary of Xiamen Haitou Supply Chain, a non-controlling shareholder of Xiamen Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park Co., Ltd.
Xiamen Haitou Economic & Trade Co., Ltd. ("Haitou Economic")	A subsidiary of Xiamen Haitou Supply Chain, a non-controlling shareholder of Xiamen Straits Gold & Jewelry Industrial Park Co., Ltd
Xiamen Haitou Trading Co., Ltd. ("Haitou Trading")	A subsidiary of Xiamen Haitou Supply Chain, a non-controlling shareholder of Xiamen Straits Gold & Jewelry Industrial Park Co., Ltd
Wuxin Copper	A subsidiary of Xinjiang Non-ferrous Metal, a non-controlling shareholder of Ashele Copper
Tongling Nonferrous Metals Group Shanghai Investment and Trade Co., Ltd. ("Tongling Nonferrous Shanghai Investment")	A subsidiary of Tongling Nonferrous Metals, a non-controlling shareholder of Zijin Tongguan
Kamoa Copper	A subsidiary of Kamoa, a joint venture

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS** *(continued)***4. Other related parties of the Company** *(continued)*

	Related party relationships
Zisen (Hong Kong) Supply Chain Management Co., Limited ("Zisen (HK)")	A subsidiary of Zisen Supply Chain, an associate
Jinpeng (Shanghai) Supply Chain Co., Ltd. ("Jinpeng (Shanghai)")	A subsidiary of Zisen Supply Chain, an associate
Zijin Tianshi (Shanghai) Enterprise Management Co., Ltd. ("Zijin Tianshi (Shanghai)")	A subsidiary of Zijin Tianfeng Futures, an associate
Xinjiang Tianhe Blasting Engineering Co., Ltd. ("Xinjiang Tianhe")	A subsidiary of Jiangnan Chemical Industry, an associate
Eksplzivni Rudex Doo Beograd ("Eksplzivni")	A subsidiary of Jiangnan Chemical Industry, an associate
Fujian Rare Earth (Group) Co., Ltd. ("Fujian Rare Earth")	The parent company of Makeng Mining, an associate
Xi'an Lude Real Estate Co., Ltd. ("Xi'an Lude")	A related party of Longking
Yango Property Services Co., Ltd. Haiyan Branch ("Yango Property Haiyan Branch")	A related party of Longking
Longking Industrial Investment Group Co., Ltd. ("Longking Industrial")	A related party of Longking
Fujian Longking Clear Edge Filtration Co., Ltd. ("Clear Edge Filtration")	A related party of Longking
Canoca Investment Limited ("Canoca")	A non-controlling shareholder of CARRILU, a former subsidiary
Tech-Resources (Hong Kong) Trading Limited ("Tech-Resources (Hong Kong)")	A non-controlling shareholder of CARRILU, a former subsidiary
Libo Heavy Industries Science & Technology Co., Ltd. ("Libo Heavy Industries")	The parent company of Canoca, a non-controlling shareholder of CARRILU, a former subsidiary
MRE	A non-controlling shareholder of BNL, a former joint operation

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. Related party transactions

(A) Sales and purchases of products, and receipt of services to and from related parties

Purchases of products and receipt of services from related parties

	Nature of transaction	Pricing method of the related party transaction	2023	2022
Kamoa Copper	Purchase of copper concentrates	Market price	8,600,435,843	8,043,111,236
Haitou Xinfeng	Purchase of low-purity gold	Market price	5,329,303,841	6,522,288,030
Zisen Supply Chain	Purchase of raw materials	Market price	2,161,067,606	1,800,975,798
Zisen (HK)	Purchase of raw materials	Market price	728,156,382	826,353,082
Southwest Zijin Gold	Purchase of low-purity gold	Market price	453,998,847	250,647,128
Wancheng Commercial	Purchase of zinc concentrates	Market price	290,999,133	440,752,573
Jinpeng (Shanghai)	Purchase of raw materials	Market price	279,690,972	—
Xiamen Haitou Supply Chain	Purchase of low-purity gold	Market price	237,932,389	371,820,505
Jiangsu Helper	Construction services	Market price	199,115,044	—
Xinjiang Tianhe	Construction services	Market price	116,300,497	78,440,540
Hangzhou Lanran Technology Co., Ltd. (“Lanran Technology”)	Purchase of equipment	Market price	100,686,195	—
Jiayou International	Logistics services	Market price	99,143,904	95,512,559
Guizhou Geological and Mineral Resources	Purchase of low-purity gold	Market price	70,096,100	147,254,132
Clear Edge Filtration	Purchase of environmental protection equipment and materials	Market price	29,722,846	20,812,655
Eksplozivi	Construction services	Market price	28,572,612	19,609,625
Science	Construction services	Market price	25,706,534	135,488,586
Shanghang County Jinshan Trading	Purchase of raw materials	Market price	16,010,258	20,707,024
Qilin Mining	Transportation and construction services	Market price	10,616,303	6,149,637
CARRILU	Purchase of raw materials	Market price	74,180	—
Haitou Economic	Purchase of low-purity gold	Market price	—	819,113,811
China Gezhouba Group Explosive Co., Ltd. Maizhokunggar Branch	Construction services	Market price	—	136,698,580
Jinzhou (Xiamen)	Purchase of low-purity gold	Market price	—	96,154,116
Evergreen New Energy	Purchase of lithium carbonate	Market price	—	44,717,655
Haitou Trading	Purchase of low-purity gold	Market price	—	4,620,903
Others	Not applicable	Market price	9,233,617	12,234,606
Total			18,786,863,103	19,893,462,781

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*5. Related party transactions *(continued)*(A) Sales and purchases of products, and receipt of services to and from related parties *(continued)*

Sales of products and rendering of services to related parties

	Nature of transaction	Pricing method and decision-making procedures of the related party transaction	2023	2022
Tongling Nonferrous Shanghai Investment	Sale of copper cathodes	Market price	2,703,331,704	3,372,422,550
Kyrgyzaltyn OJSC	Sale of gold bullion	Market price	1,782,595,076	1,428,863,462
Wuxin Copper	Sale of copper concentrates	Market price	1,312,196,629	1,542,966,459
Zisen Supply Chain	Sale of zinc concentrates and copper cathodes	Market price	921,446,507	1,151,859,786
Kamoa Copper	Sale of materials and mine construction	Market price	715,530,617	246,524,792
Jinpeng (Shanghai)	Sales of zinc	Market price	271,204,028	—
Zhaojin Mining	Sale of gold concentrates	Market price	109,292,516	—
Evergreen New Energy	Sale of cobalt hydroxide and sulphuric acid	Market price	98,452,332	328,132,309
Shandong Guoda	Sale of gold concentrates	Market price	87,907,388	34,533,260
Southwest Zijin Gold	Sale of gold material	Market price	86,360,098	119,364,895
Zijin Tianshi (Shanghai)	Sale of silver	Market price	80,154,465	—
Wengfu Zijin	Sale of sulphuric acid	Market price	68,249,670	125,293,457
Xinjiang Tianlong	Sale of calcined coke and petroleum coke	Market price	31,497,809	55,094,814
Shanghang County Jinshan Trading	Sale of diesel and waste materials	Market price	15,855,714	14,934,639
CARRILU	Sale of spare parts	Market price	10,150,314	—
Zhuji Rushan Huian	Provision for advisory services	Market price	5,044,981	—
Zisen (HK)	Sale of copper concentrates	Market price	5,043,908	1,307,480,251
Beizhan Mining	Sale of spare parts and provision for advisory services	Market price	4,281,824	—
Huajian Investment	Sale of spare parts and provision for advisory services	Market price	1,107,904	—
Jinzhou (Xiamen)	Sale of gold material	Market price	—	3,186,934
Others	Not applicable	Market price	13,555,306	55,553,901
Total			8,323,258,790	9,786,211,509

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS (continued)

5. Related party transactions (continued)

(B) Related party leases

As lessor

	Types of leased assets	Rental income 2023	Rental income 2022
Wuxin Copper	Acid storage and other assets	15,849,057	11,320,755
Others	Plant and other assets	1,115,213	950,195
Total		16,964,270	12,270,950

As lessee

	Types of leased assets	Rental expenses 2023	Rental expenses 2022
Yango Property Haiyan Branch	Property services	—	1,825,470

(C) Related party guarantees

(1) Provision of guarantees by related parties for bank loans of the Group

In 2023 and 2022, there were no related party guarantees provided for bank loans of the Group.

(2) The Group's provision of guarantees for bank loans of related parties

2023

Guarantor	Guaranteed party	Amount of guarantee	Inception date of guarantee	Expiry date of guarantee	Whether performance of guarantee has been completed
The Company	Tibet Yulong (Note XIV.2 (Note 1))	1,520,076,390	9 September 2019	8 September 2034	No
The Company	Evergreen New Energy (Note XIV.2 (Note 3))	23,802,800	1 January 2020	20 November 2025	No
The Company	Evergreen New Energy (Note XIV.2 (Note 3))	9,815,400	30 May 2023	27 April 2032	No
The Company	Evergreen New Energy (Note XIV.2 (Note 3))	68,261,631	26 May 2023	15 May 2032	No
The Company	Ruihai Mining (Note XIV.2 (Note 2))	390,000,000	1 January 2023	1 January 2026	No

2022

Guarantor	Guaranteed party	Amount of guarantee	Inception date of guarantee	Expiry date of guarantee	Whether performance of guarantee has been completed
The Company	Evergreen New Energy (Note XIV.2 (Note 3))	34,152,400	1 January 2020	20 November 2025	No
The Company	Tibet Yulong (Note XIV.2 (Note 1))	1,587,080,000	9 September 2019	8 September 2034	No
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	40,981,250	14 October 2019	14 October 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	22,410,000	18 January 2019	17 January 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	16,703,750	11 December 2019	10 December 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	80,095,000	23 June 2020	22 June 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	47,583,900	12 May 2021	12 May 2024	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	18,882,500	15 June 2021	15 June 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	22,775,200	18 June 2021	18 June 2024	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	41,500,000	1 July 2021	1 July 2024	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	29,050,000	30 December 2021	30 December 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	82,170,000	17 May 2021	24 May 2024	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	41,500,000	17 May 2021	17 May 2024	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	62,250,000	24 June 2021	24 June 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	40,670,000	24 June 2021	24 June 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	16,600,000	31 May 2021	31 May 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	24,900,000	1 June 2021	31 May 2022	Yes

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*5. Related party transactions *(continued)*

(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties

Borrowings from related parties

2023

Lender	Note	Amount of borrowings	Inception date	Due date	Nature
CLAI	Note 1	174,348,105	18 March 2022	17 March 2027	Loan
ZLCFL	Note 2	54,260,078	22 December 2020	22 December 2025	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	7,000,000	26 September 2011	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	7,000,000	16 April 2012	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	85,050,000	20 June 2012	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	7,000,000	18 January 2013	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	10,500,000	31 October 2013	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	4,200,000	31 July 2014	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	3,500,000	31 January 2015	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	4,900,000	11 May 2015	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	5,425,000	16 June 2015	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	4,445,000	15 December 2015	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	16,548,000	25 March 2016	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	11,900,000	15 May 2017	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	4,550,000	1 November 2017	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	7,000,000	30 November 2017	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	15,235,500	6 August 2019	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	8,600,000	1 January 2020	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	9,400,000	1 January 2021	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	10,082,041	1 January 2022	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	10,560,938	1 January 2022	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	11,062,583			
C&D Inc.	Note 6	3,760,000	26 September 2011	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	4,032,817	1 November 2017	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	62,227,200	1 November 2017	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	2,780,000	8 December 2017	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	2,600,000	6 August 2019	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	4,000,000	1 January 2020	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	6,094,200	1 January 2021	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	3,440,000	1 January 2022	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	4,224,375	1 January 2022	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	4,425,033			
Wuping Zijin Hydropower	Note 7	12,487,537	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Southwest Zijin Gold	Note 7	843	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Ting River Hydropower	Note 7	640,057	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Zisen Supply Chain	Note 7	204,379	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Wengfu Zijin	Note 7	2,011	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Fujian Longhu Fishery	Note 7	1,883,275	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Evergreen New Energy	Note 7	893,235	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Xianglong Mining	Note 7	32,978,968	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Zijin Tianshi (Shanghai)	Note 7	326	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Zilong Mining	Note 7	694,455,819	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Jinpeng (Shanghai)	Note 7	95,019	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Beizhan Mining	Note 7	2,775	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Total		1,313,795,114			

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. Related party transactions *(continued)*

(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties *(continued)*

Borrowings from related parties *(continued)*

2022

Lender	Note	Amount of borrowings	Inception date	Due date	Nature
CLAI	Note 1	22,109,937	16 November 2021	16 November 2026	Loan
CLAI	Note 1	49,544,004	2 December 2021	2 December 2026	Loan
CLAI	Note 1	214,444,199	18 March 2022	17 March 2027	Loan
ZLCFL	Note 2	90,438,738	22 December 2020	22 December 2025	Loan
Tech-Resources (Hong Kong)	Note 3	458,210,342			Loan
Canoca	Note 4	92,563,098	30 September 2019	31 December 2024	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	7,000,000	26 September 2011	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	7,000,000	16 April 2012	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	85,050,000	20 June 2012	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	7,000,000	18 January 2013	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	10,500,000	31 October 2013	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	4,200,000	31 July 2014	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	3,500,000	31 January 2015	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	4,900,000	11 May 2015	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	5,425,000	16 June 2015	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	4,445,000	15 December 2015	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	16,548,000	25 March 2016	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	11,900,000	15 May 2017	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	4,550,000	1 November 2017	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	7,000,000	30 November 2017	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	15,235,500	6 August 2019	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	8,600,000	1 January 2020	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	9,400,000	1 January 2021	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	10,082,041	1 January 2022	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	10,560,938			
C&D Inc.	Note 6	62,227,200	26 September 2011	31 December 2023	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	2,780,000	1 November 2017	31 December 2023	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	2,600,000	1 November 2017	31 December 2023	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	4,000,000	8 December 2017	31 December 2023	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	6,094,200	6 August 2019	31 December 2023	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	3,440,000	1 January 2020	31 December 2023	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	3,760,000	1 January 2021	31 December 2023	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	4,032,817	1 January 2022	31 December 2023	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	4,224,375			
Wuping Zijin Hydropower	Note 7	6,146,842	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Evergreen New Energy	Note 7	678,347	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Fujian Longhu Fishery	Note 7	456,389	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Zisen Supply Chain	Note 7	168,373	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Ting River Hydropower	Note 7	141,677	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Wengfu Zijin	Note 7	2,004	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Southwest Zijin Gold	Note 7	840	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Total		1,260,959,861			

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*5. Related party transactions *(continued)*(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties *(continued)*

Loans to related parties

2023

Borrower	Note	Amount of loans	Inception date	Due date
Highland Mining	Note 8	160,635,630	28 June 2023	30 June 2026
Highland Mining	Note 8	366,529,711	28 June 2023	31 August 2026
Highland Mining	Note 8	235,364,472		
Kamoa	Note 10	1,283,080,882	8 December 2015	—
Kamoa	Note 10	35,413,499	2 January 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	54,714,394	15 March 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	145,145,766	15 August 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	133,386,458	14 October 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	80,367,167	21 December 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	24,875,178	24 January 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	24,875,178	22 February 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	32,269,885	24 March 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	13,669,632	31 March 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	29,362,352	24 April 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	79,892,570	24 May 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	34,759,255	31 July 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	93,505,873	31 August 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	52,872,021	31 August 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	59,347,216	30 September 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	51,424,947	31 October 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	58,061,338	30 November 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	9,777,589	25 January 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	34,388,299	23 February 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	38,890,878	6 April 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	18,807,535	23 April 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	49,427,704	24 May 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	25,360,251	6 August 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	59,153,688	23 August 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	32,909,254	25 September 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	141,011,303	25 October 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	84,520,370	23 November 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	100,544,624	21 February 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	48,266,155	11 April 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	119,443,491	26 April 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	115,357,531	23 May 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	150,273,831	26 July 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	125,255,129	6 August 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	143,828,171	22 August 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	53,330,427	25 September 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	76,150,709	25 October 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	232,626,548	22 November 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	267,551,957	30 December 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	240,408,218	23 January 2020	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. Related party transactions *(continued)*

(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties *(continued)*

Loans to related parties *(continued)*

2023 *(continued)*

Borrower	Note	Amount of loans	Inception date	Due date
Kamoa	Note 10	27,134,481	28 February 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	177,658,991	25 March 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	97,531,431	24 April 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	223,457,342	22 May 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	246,777,662	23 June 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	283,473,760	23 July 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	181,809,729	24 August 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	203,114,759	25 September 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	161,200,022	23 October 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	347,914,768	20 November 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	170,303,352	28 December 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	185,858,179	29 January 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	213,763,449	23 February 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	96,428,584	25 March 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	147,717,019	23 April 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	260,184,625	25 May 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	177,233,143	24 August 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	4,692,425,846		
BNL	Note 11	18,347,443	1 October 2018	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	7 July 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	9 July 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	92,075,096	21 July 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	42,496,198	4 August 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	11 August 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	17,706,749	2 September 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	8 September 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	18 September 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	46,037,548	7 October 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	10,624,050	4 December 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	10,624,050	15 December 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	10,624,050	18 December 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	6 January 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	22 January 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	5 February 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	22 February 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	2 March 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	17,706,749	10 March 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	23 March 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	7 April 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	19 April 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	10 May 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	24 May 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	10 June 2021	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*5. Related party transactions *(continued)*(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties *(continued)*Loans to related parties *(continued)*2023 *(continued)*

Borrower	Note	Amount of loans	Inception date	Due date
BNL	Note 11	17,706,749	7 July 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	23 July 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	9 August 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	2 September 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	15 September 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	12 October 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	1 November 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	17,706,749	19 November 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	6 December 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	6 January 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	19 January 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	11 February 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	1 March 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	22 March 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	11 April 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	10 May 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	7 June 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	6 July 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	42,496,198	3 August 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	63,744,298	5 September 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	20 September 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	4 October 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	13 October 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	4 November 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	25 November 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	9 December 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	4 January 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	20 January 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	17 February 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	42,496,198	3 March 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	21 March 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	6 April 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	26 April 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	17 May 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	14 June 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	27 June 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	123,947,245	3 July 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	12 July 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	31 July 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	16 August 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	30 August 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	27 September 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	11 October 2023	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. Related party transactions *(continued)*

(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties *(continued)*

Loans to related parties *(continued)*

2023 *(continued)*

Borrower	Note	Amount of loans	Inception date	Due date
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	30 October 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	14 November 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	22 November 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	14 December 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	53,120,248	18 December 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	138,279,326		
BNL	Note 11	4,010,441	Not applicable	Not applicable
CARRILU	Note 12	502,092,584	30 September 2019	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	193,711,838	29 November 2019	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	32,662,578	25 December 2019	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	56,590,771	12 January 2020	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	106,240,496	26 June 2020	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	70,826,997	14 August 2020	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	35,413,499	15 October 2020	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	35,413,499	22 October 2020	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	88,887,882	29 January 2021	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	36,121,769	22 April 2021	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	275,957,783		
CARRILU	Note 12	2,259,310	Not applicable	Not applicable
Beizhan Mining	Note 13	30,000,000	18 October 2023	17 October 2024
Beizhan Mining	Note 13	30,000,000	18 September 2023	17 September 2024
Beizhan Mining	Note 13	55,000		
Beizhan Mining	Note 13	70,165	Not applicable	Not applicable
Huajian Investment	Note 14	44,100,000	1 November 2023	1 November 2025
Wengfu Zijin	Note 15	50,000	Not applicable	Not applicable
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	30,000,000	27 October 2023	26 October 2026
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	30,000,000	21 August 2023	20 August 2026
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	29,500,000	25 April 2023	24 April 2026
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	48,000,000	27 September 2022	26 September 2024
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	155,001		
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	1,069,631	Not applicable	Not applicable
Sinotech	Note 17	20,000,000	25 January 2021	24 September 2024
Sinotech	Note 17	1,209,863		
Sinotech	Note 17	119,348	Not applicable	Not applicable
Total		17,103,862,070		

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*5. Related party transactions *(continued)*(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties *(continued)*Loans to related parties *(continued)*

2022

Borrower	Note	Amount of loans	Inception date	Due date
Gold Eagle Mining	Note 8	261,427,389	30 June 2015	30 June 2023
Gold Eagle Mining	Note 8	445,133,123	15 May 2017	31 August 2023
Longyan Zijin AVIC	Note 9	409,640,000	18 March 2016	16 March 2023
Kamoa	Note 10	1,261,685,969	8 December 2015	—
Kamoa	Note 10	34,822,991	2 January 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	53,802,051	15 March 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	142,725,512	15 August 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	131,162,287	14 October 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	79,027,073	21 December 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	24,460,393	24 January 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	24,460,393	22 February 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	31,731,796	24 March 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	13,441,696	31 March 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	28,872,745	24 April 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	78,560,390	24 May 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	34,179,657	31 July 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	91,946,696	31 August 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	51,990,399	31 August 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	58,357,622	30 September 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	50,567,455	31 October 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	57,093,186	30 November 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	9,614,551	25 January 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	33,814,887	23 February 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	38,242,386	6 April 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	18,493,927	23 April 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	48,603,514	24 May 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	24,937,378	6 August 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	58,167,322	23 August 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	32,360,504	25 September 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	138,659,990	25 October 2018	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. Related party transactions *(continued)*

(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties *(continued)*

Loans to related parties *(continued)*

2022 *(continued)*

Borrower	Note	Amount of loans	Inception date	Due date
Kamoa	Note 10	83,111,023	23 November 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	98,868,079	21 February 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	47,461,334	11 April 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	117,451,814	26 April 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	113,433,986	23 May 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	147,768,069	26 July 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	123,166,545	6 August 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	141,429,888	22 August 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	52,441,161	25 September 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	74,880,923	25 October 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	228,747,584	22 November 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	263,090,624	30 December 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	236,399,498	23 January 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	26,682,024	28 February 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	174,696,591	25 March 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	95,905,130	24 April 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	219,731,271	22 May 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	242,662,733	23 June 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	278,746,936	23 July 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	178,778,117	24 August 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	199,727,893	25 September 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	158,512,069	23 October 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	348,229,913	20 November 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	161,347,281	28 December 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	182,758,886	29 January 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	210,199,020	23 February 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	94,820,672	25 March 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	145,253,891	23 April 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	255,846,139	25 May 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	174,277,844	24 August 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	3,170,890,270		
Wengfu Zijin	Note 15	50,000	Not applicable	Not applicable
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	38,545,700	29 April 2022	28 April 2023
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	50,059,350	27 September 2022	26 September 2024
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	93,655	Not applicable	Not applicable
Sinotech	Note 17	26,795,068	25 September 2022	24 September 2023
Sinotech	Note 17	47,175	Not applicable	Not applicable
Total		11,930,891,438		

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. Related party transactions *(continued)*

(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties *(continued)*

- Note 1: Zijin America, a subsidiary of the Group, entered into a loan agreement with CLAI. CLAI provided Zijin America a loan with principal of USD29,000,000 for a period from 18 March 2022 to 17 March 2027, which was interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate and unsecured. As at 31 December 2023, the total outstanding amount of principal and interest of the loan was USD24,616,052, equivalent to RMB174,348,105.
- Note 2: Zijin America, a subsidiary of the Group, entered into a loan agreement with ZLCFL for a period from 22 December 2020 to 22 December 2025. The loan was interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate and unsecured. As at 31 December 2023, the total outstanding amount of principal and interest of the loan was USD7,660,932, equivalent to RMB54,260,078.
- Note 3: CARRILU, an associate of the Group, entered into a loan agreement with Tech-Resources (Hong Kong). The due date of the loan was not specified. The loan was interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate and unsecured. Due to the disposal of CARRILU in 2023, Tech Resources (Hong Kong) was no longer regarded as a related party for the disclosure of loans. (31 December 2022: the total amount of principal and interest of the loan was USD65,791,336, equivalent to RMB458,210,342).
- Note 4: CARRILU, an associate of the Group, entered into a loan agreement with Canoca for a loan period from 30 September 2019 to 31 December 2022. The loan was interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate and unsecured. In 2021, both parties signed an interest rate adjustment and extension agreement, and the loan term was extended to 31 December 2024. As at 31 December 2023, due to the disposal of CARRILU in 2023, Canoca was no longer regarded as a related party for the disclosure of loans (31 December 2022: the total amount of principal and interest of the loan was USD13,290,512, equivalent to RMB92,563,098).
- Note 5: Xiamen Tongguan, a subsidiary of the Group, has entered into loan agreements and extension agreements with Tongling Nonferrous Metals since 2011. The loans were unsecured. In 2023, both parties signed a new agreement to extend the loans to 31 December 2026. The loans were interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate. As at 31 December 2023, the total amount of principal and interest of the loans was RMB243,959,062 (31 December 2022: RMB232,896,479).
- Note 6: Xiamen Tongguan, a subsidiary of the Group, has entered into loan agreements and extension agreements with C&D Inc. since 2011. The loans were unsecured. In 2023, both parties signed a new agreement to extend the loans to 31 December 2026. The loans were interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate. As at 31 December 2023, the total amount of principal and interest of the loans was RMB97,583,625 (31 December 2022: RMB93,158,592).
- Note 7: Such borrowings from related parties represent the deposits received by Zijin Finance, a subsidiary of the Group, from related parties for providing deposit service to related parties, with interest calculated at the agreed interest rate. As at 31 December 2023, the deposits received from related parties was RMB743,644,244 in total (31 December 2022: RMB7,594,472).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. Related party transactions *(continued)*

(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties *(continued)*

- Note 8: In 2012, Jin Jian Global Mining Limited (“Jin Jian Global”), a subsidiary of the Group, entered into an agreement with Gold Eagle Mining. Pursuant to the agreement, Jin Jian Global provided a loan with a principal of USD22,680,000 to Gold Eagle Mining. In 2014, Jin Jian Global provided an additional loan of USD51,750,000 to Gold Eagle Mining. On 30 December 2020, the creditor of the two loans was changed from Jin Jian Global to Jinyu (H.K.), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Gold Eagle Mining directly paid all the amounts under the loan to Jinyu (H.K.) on schedule and fulfilled all its obligations related to the loan. On 28 June 2023, Jinyu (H.K.), Gold Eagle Mining and Highland Mining entered into a loan transfer agreement. The creditor of the abovementioned two loans and interests totalled USD74,430,000 was changed from Gold Eagle Mining to Highland Mining. Among which, the loan with an amount of USD22,680,000 was extended to 30 June 2026, and the loan with an amount of USD51,750,000 was extended to 31 August 2026. The above loans were interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate. If neither the creditor nor the transferee raises a written objection before the final maturity date, the above loans will automatically extend for three years after maturity. Gold Eagle Mining provided guarantees for the abovementioned financial assistance. As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding amount of the principal and interest of the two loans was USD107,660,899, equivalent to RMB762,529,813.
- Note 9: In 2016, the Company provided a loan of RMB419,440,000 to Longyan Zijin AVIC, an associate, which was unsecured and interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate. In 2017, the Company made bad debt provision of RMB153,203,515 for the loan. In 2022, the Company made bad debt provision of RMB53,252,548 for the loan. In 2023, the Company made bad debt provision for the full amount of the remaining unreturned principal and interest and wrote off the loan during the year. As at 31 December 2023, the total amount of principal and interest of the loan was RMB0 (31 December 2022: RMB409,640,000).
- Note 10: Pursuant to the stipulations of equity transfer agreement for acquisition of Kamoa in 2015, part of the original shareholders’ loans to Kamoa in the amount of USD181,157,035, equivalent to RMB1,283,080,882 (31 December 2022: RMB1,261,685,969), was transferred to Gold Mountains (H.K.). Starting from 2016, each of the shareholders of Kamoa provided working capital of USD899,768,183, equivalent to RMB6,372,787,864, to Kamoa in proportion to their respective shareholdings successively. As at 31 December 2023, Gold Mountains (H.K.) had accumulatively provided loans with a total principal of USD1,080,925,193, equivalent to RMB7,655,868,569. The total amount of interest receivables was USD662,519,382, equivalent to RMB4,692,425,846 (31 December 2022: total loan principal of USD1,080,925,193, equivalent to RMB7,528,209,708, and interest receivable of USD455,002,788, equivalent to RMB3,170,890,270). The aforesaid loans were interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate and unsecured. Both parties agreed that these loans would be repaid with Kamoa’s operating cash flows generated in the future.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS** *(continued)***5. Related party transactions** *(continued)***(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties** *(continued)*

- Note 11: In August 2015, Gold Mountains (H.K.), a subsidiary of the Group, entered into an agreement with BNL, a joint operation of the Group, to assume the shareholder's loans from the original shareholder of USD198,000,000. The loans were interest-bearing at an agreed rate. In May 2018, Gold Mountains (H.K.) entered into an agreement with Zijin International Capital Company Limited ("Zijin International Capital"), a subsidiary of the Group, to transfer the outstanding loans of USD153,000,000 to Zijin International Capital. Since 2020, Gold Mountains (H.K.) provided shareholder's loans to BNL in proportion to its shareholding. In June 2020, Gold Mountains (H.K.) signed a shareholders' loan agreement with BNL and Barrick (PD) Australia Pty Limited, for providing loans to BNL in proportion to their shareholding with a maximum limit of USD63,000,000 and a maturity date of 30 June 2021. The loans were interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate and unsecured. Later, a series of supplemental agreements were entered into to modify the maximum limit and maturity date of the loans. In December 2023, the three parties entered into a supplemental agreement to modify the maximum limit of the loans to USD823,600,000 and the terms of the loans to no fixed terms of repayment. As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding principal balance of the loans provided by Zijin International Capital to BNL was USD2,590,459, equivalent to RMB18,347,443; the outstanding principal balance of the shareholder's loans provided by Gold Mountains (H.K.) to BNL was USD301,000,000, equivalent to RMB2,131,892,618; and the total interest receivables amounted to USD19,523,534, equivalent to RMB138,279,326. The parties agreed that such amounts shall be repaid with the future operating cash flows generated from the Porgera Gold Mine. Besides, the subsidiaries of the Group made advance payments on behalf of BNL, and the outstanding balance as at 31 December 2023 was RMB4,010,441.
- Note 12: In September 2019, Zijin International Capital, a subsidiary of the Group, and CARRILU, an associate of the Group, entered into an agreement on the provision of a loan of USD110,842,000 to CARRILU with a maturity date of 30 September 2024. The loan was interest-bearing at an agreed rate. In November 2019, Gold Mountains (H.K.), a subsidiary of the Group, entered into an agreement with CARRILU to provide CARRILU with a loan of USD39,952,000 with a maturity date of 30 September 2024. The loan was interest-bearing at an agreed rate. Subsequently, Gold Mountains (H.K.) and Zijin International Capital provided loans to CARRILU on several times. In October 2023, the parties entered into a supplemental agreement to revise the maturity date of the loans previously provided to 1 September 2028. As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding amount of the above loans was USD163,491,600, equivalent to RMB1,157,961,913; and the total interest receivable was USD38,962,231, equivalent to RMB275,957,783. Besides, the subsidiaries of the Group made advance payments on behalf of CARRILU, and the outstanding balance as at 31 December 2023 was RMB2,259,310.
- Note 13: On 18 September 2023 and 18 October 2023, Zijin Finance, a subsidiary of the Group, provided loans totalling RMB60,000,000 to Beizhan Mining, an associate of the Group, which are interest-bearing at an agreed rate and will mature in September 2024 and October 2024, respectively. As at 31 December 2023, the total amount of principal was RMB60,000,000 and the total amount of interest was RMB55,000. Besides, the subsidiaries of the Group made advance payments on behalf of Beizhan Mining, and the outstanding balance as at 31 December 2023 was RMB70,165 (31 December 2022: RMB0).
- Note 14: On 1 November 2023, the Company provided a loan of RMB44,100,000 to Huajian Investment, an associate of the Group, which is interest-bearing at an agreed rate. As at 31 December 2023, the total amount of principal was RMB44,100,000 (31 December 2022: RMB0).
- Note 15: The subsidiaries of the Group made advance payments on behalf of Wengfu Zijin, an associate of the Group, and the outstanding balance as at 31 December 2023 was RMB50,000 (31 December 2022: RMB50,000).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. Related party transactions *(continued)*

(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties *(continued)*

Note 16: On 29 April 2022, Zijin Finance, a subsidiary of the Group, provided a loan of RMB38,500,000 to Evergreen New Energy, an associate of the Group. As at 31 December 2023, the loan had been repaid. Zijin Finance provided a loan of RMB50,000,000 to Evergreen New Energy on 27 September 2022. As at 31 December 2023, the total principal of the loan was RMB48,000,000 and the loan will be due in September 2024. Zijin Finance provided a loan of RMB30,000,000 to Evergreen New Energy on 25 April 2023. As at 31 December 2023, the total principal of the loan was RMB29,500,000 and the loan will be due in April 2026. Zijin Finance provided a loan of RMB30,000,000 to Evergreen New Energy on 21 August 2023. As at 31 December 2023, the total principal of the loan was RMB30,000,000 and the loan will be due in August 2026. Zijin Finance provided a loan of RMB30,000,000 to Evergreen New Energy on 27 October 2023. As at 31 December 2023, the total principal of the loan was RMB30,000,000 and the loan will be due in October 2026. The total interest of the above loans was RMB155,001. Besides, the subsidiaries of the Group made advance payments on behalf of Evergreen New Energy, and the outstanding balance as at 31 December 2023 was RMB1,069,631 (31 December 2022: RMB93,655).

Note 17: In January 2021, Sino-Zijin, a subsidiary of the Group, provided a loan of RMB35,000,000 to Sinotech, an associate of the Group, which was interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate. Sinotech pledged the equity interest in SinoTech (Hong Kong) Corporation Limited. The loan matured in September 2021. After the loan matured, both parties signed an extension agreement to extend the loan period to 24 September 2024. As at 31 December 2023, the total amount of principal and interest was RMB21,209,863. Besides, the subsidiaries of the Group made advance payments on behalf of Sinotech, and the outstanding balance as at 31 December 2023 was RMB119,348 (31 December 2022: RMB47,175).

(E) Other major related party transactions

- (1) Compensation of key management and remuneration of directors accrued during the year

	2023	2022
Remuneration of directors	39,973,478	64,775,069
Compensation of key management	34,584,580	64,880,492
Total	74,558,058	129,655,561

Details of remuneration of directors are disclosed in Note XVI.2.

- (2) Commitments between the Group and related parties

As at 31 December 2023, there were no commitments between the Group and related parties.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. Related party transactions *(continued)*

(E) Other major related party transactions *(continued)*

(3) Joint investments between the Group and related parties

On 6 March 2023, China-Africa International Logistics Investment Co., Ltd. ("China-Africa International"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jiayou International, an associate of the Group, proposed to establish a consortium with Gold Mountains (H.K.), a subsidiary of the Group to enter into the Concession Contract for the Design, Financing, Construction and Operation of the Kambululu to Dilolo Section of National Highway 39 (219.4 kilometres) and Dilolo Dry Port in Lualaba Province with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Works of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which provides that China-Africa International and Gold Mountains (H.K.) shall jointly invest in, construct and operate the road between Kambululu and Dilolo, and the modernisation project of the Dilolo Dry Port. The total investment of the project is USD362,767,538.66. Both parties shall invest in cash. This transaction constitutes a connected transaction and does not constitute a major asset reorganisation. China-Africa proposed to contribute USD185,011,444.72 through JASLINK Logistics Limited ("JASLINK"), its wholly-owned subsidiary, accounting for 51%, which will be funded by the company's own funds and self-financing; Gold Mountains (H.K.) proposed to contribute USD177,756,093.94 through Jinlu Development Company Limited ("Jinlu Development"), its wholly-owned subsidiary, accounting for 49%. Both parties shall invest in cash. JASLINK and Jinlu Development proposed to set up a joint venture company, Jas Gold HK (of which JASLINK accounts for 51% and Jinlu Development accounts for 49%) as the main investor of the concession project. Jas Gold HK will set up a project management company (based on the name approved by the local registration authority, referred to as the "Project Management Company") in the DR Congo as the implementation entity of the concession project according to the project status. The main sources of project revenue will be road tolls, weighing fees, infrastructure operation fees, etc. Both parties will invest the funds into the Project Management Company in phases in accordance with the ratio of capital contribution and the progress of the implementation of the concession project, so as to ensure the smooth implementation of the concession project.

On 16 November 2023, Gold Mountains (H.K.), a subsidiary of the Group, sold its 10% equity interest in CARRILU to Zisen (HK). Please refer to Note VII.4 for details.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

6. Amounts due from related parties

		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		Carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Carrying amount	Bad debt provision
Trade receivables	CARRILU	391,443,069	1,174,329	—	—
Trade receivables	Kamoa Copper	161,457,982	485,124	103,343,881	312,848
Trade receivables	Zisen Supply Chain	13,365,416	40,096	—	—
Trade receivables	Wengfu Zijin	11,288,943	72,969	9,418,341	59,626
Trade receivables	Shanghang County Jinshan Trading	7,900,215	23,701	238,381	715
Trade receivables	Evergreen New Energy	7,660,933	22,983	857,843	2,574
Trade receivables	Xinjiang Tianlong	3,091,221	9,274	—	—
Trade receivables	Beizhan Mining	1,815,640	5,447	—	—
Trade receivables	Jinpeng (Shanghai)	1,441,983	4,326	—	—
Trade receivables	Zisen (HK)	—	—	18,435,737	55,307
Trade receivables	Others	2,030,167	200,221	4,604,791	273,860
Total		601,495,569	2,038,470	136,898,974	704,930
Receivables financing	Zisen Supply Chain	505,470,522	—	630,004,591	2,318,188
Receivables financing	Wuxin Copper	—	—	98,518,000	—
Receivables financing	Science	—	—	2,827,300	—
Total		505,470,522	—	731,349,891	2,318,188
Prepayments	Kamoa Copper	—	—	227,080,969	—
Prepayments	Zisen Supply Chain	139,482,639	—	147,283,720	—
Prepayments	Wancheng Commercial	40,173,556	—	30,649,489	—
Prepayments	Others	5,113,737	—	18,476,623	—
Total		184,769,932	—	423,490,801	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*6. Amounts due from related parties *(continued)*

Related parties		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		Carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Carrying amount	Bad debt provision
Other receivables	Beizhan Mining	60,125,165	60,125	—	—
Other receivables	BNL	22,453,913	22,454	—	—
Other receivables	Sinotech	21,329,211	21,329	26,842,243	26,842
Other receivables	Zijin Tianfeng Futures	19,345,219	19,345	—	—
Other receivables	Zilong Mining	10,032,246	10,032	—	—
Other receivables	CARRILU	2,259,310	2,259	—	—
Other receivables	Evergreen New Energy	1,224,632	1,225	38,639,355	38,639
Other receivables	Shanghang County Jinshan Trading	596,735	597	574,533	575
Other receivables	Xinjiang Tianlong	130,753	131	118,500	119
Other receivables	Wengfu Zijin	50,000	50	50,000	50
Other receivables	Xianglong Mining	17,670	18	—	—
Other receivables	Huajian Investment	—	—	163,937	164
Other receivables	MRE	—	—	67,615,068	67,615
Other receivables	Others	5,094,988	5,095	1,860,314	1,860
Total		142,659,842	142,660	135,863,950	135,864
Contract assets	Kamoa Copper	56,737,636	1,516,412	—	—
Contract assets	Xi'an Lude	—	—	597,600	5,976
Total		56,737,636	1,516,412	597,600	5,976
Current portion of non-current assets	BNL	463,105,863	—	—	—
Current portion of non-current assets	Evergreen New Energy	48,000,000	—	—	—
Total		511,105,863	—	—	—
Other non-current assets	Kamoa	12,348,294,415	—	10,833,249,626	—
Other non-current assets	BNL	1,806,970,052	—	—	—
Other non-current assets	CARRILU	1,433,919,696	—	—	—
Other non-current assets	Highland Mining	762,529,813	—	706,560,512	—
Other non-current assets	Evergreen New Energy	89,500,000	—	50,059,350	—
Other non-current assets	Huajian Investment	44,100,000	—	—	—
Other non-current assets	Kamoa Copper	38,800,862	—	—	—
Other non-current assets	Science	17,529,320	—	11,507,903	—
Other non-current assets	Longyan Zijin AVIC	—	—	409,640,000	206,456,063
Total		16,541,644,158	—	12,011,017,391	206,456,063

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

7. Amounts due to related parties

	Related parties	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Bills payable	Zisen Supply Chain	782,000,000	698,205,268
Bills payable	Xinjiang Tianhe	39,927,611	21,183,108
Bills payable	Others	804,000	882,586
Total		822,731,611	720,270,962
Trade payables	Kamoa Copper	308,524,038	12,908,041
Trade payables	Xinjiang Tianhe	20,628,387	25,315,933
Trade payables	Eksplzivni	10,619,718	—
Trade payables	Clear Edge Filtration	2,945,170	8,926,411
Trade payables	Evergreen New Energy	—	7,166,750
Trade payables	Jiayou International	—	5,311,387
Trade payables	Libo Heavy Industries	—	3,458,976
Trade payables	Others	28,790,915	33,690,402
Total		371,508,228	96,777,900
Contract liabilities	Kamoa Copper	41,548,770	—
Contract liabilities	CARRILU	6,061,954	—
Contract liabilities	Wuxin Copper	5,256,965	—
Contract liabilities	Jinpeng (Shanghai)	4,021,894	—
Contract liabilities	Zhaojin Mining	1,003,523	—
Contract liabilities	Zisen Supply Chain	82,100	3,569,867
Contract liabilities	Makeng Mining	—	1,228,500
Contract liabilities	Others	391,456	904,497
Total		58,366,662	5,702,864

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*7. Amounts due to related parties *(continued)*

	Related parties	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Other payables	Zilong Mining	694,455,819	—
Other payables	Xianglong Mining	246,160,618	—
Other payables	Xinjiang Nonferrous Metal	204,000,000	13,538,894
Other payables	Gansu Nonferrous Metals Exploration Institute	156,889,163	—
Other payables	Jiangsu Helper	149,857,522	—
Other payables	Lanran Technology	38,745,408	—
Other payables	Science	50,817,533	29,395,691
Other payables	Longking Industrial	36,253,698	21,077,732
Other payables	Mr. Zhu	29,672,233	29,672,233
Other payables	Jiayou International	16,778,686	—
Other payables	Wuping Zijin Hydropower	12,487,537	6,146,842
Other payables	Wancheng Commercial	2,403,105	3,105
Other payables	Fujian Longhu Fishery	1,883,275	456,389
Other payables	Tech-Resources (Hong Kong)	—	458,210,342
Other payables	Tongling Nonferrous Metals	—	232,896,479
Other payables	C&D Inc.	—	93,158,592
Other payables	Canoca	—	92,563,098
Other payables	Others	40,388,915	55,320,554
Total		1,680,793,512	1,032,439,951
Current portion of non-current liabilities	Wancheng Commercial	—	28,775,000
Long-term payables	Tongling Nonferrous Metals	243,959,062	—
Long-term payables	CLAI	174,348,105	286,098,140
Long-term payables	C&D Inc.	97,583,625	—
Long-term payables	ZLCFL	54,260,078	90,438,738
Total		570,150,870	376,536,878

Except for the amounts due from Highland Mining, CARRILU, Beizhan Mining, Huajian Investment, Evergreen New Energy, Longyan Zijin AVIC and Sinotech which were interest-bearing with a fixed term of repayment, the amounts due from Kamo and BNL which were interest-bearing without a fixed term of repayment, the amount due from Sinotech which is pledged with the equity interest in SinoTech (Hong Kong) Corporation Limited, the amounts due to ZLCFL, Tech-Resources (Hong Kong), Tongling Nonferrous Metals, C&D Inc., Canoca and CLAI which were interest-bearing with a fixed term of repayment, amounts of deposit taking which were interest-bearing with no fixed term of repayment, other amounts due from/to related parties were interest-free, unsecured with no fixed terms of repayment.

There was no loan provided by the Group to the directors as at 31 December 2023.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XIII. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

1. Restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020

- (1) Pursuant to the authorisation of the third extraordinary general meeting in 2020 held on 29 December 2020, the proposal in relation to the grant of restricted A Shares to the participants under the first grant was considered and approved at the Company's first extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the board of directors on 13 January 2021. The Company granted 97,490,000 restricted A Shares to 697 participants under the incentive scheme at the grant price of RMB4.95 per A Share. The Company issued 95,980,600 Renminbi-denominated ordinary shares (A Shares) to the actual participants under the incentive scheme (686 persons in the original participant list) on 13 January 2021 at the subscription price of RMB4.95 per A Share. The registration was completed on 28 January 2021. If the unlocking conditions of the restricted A Shares as stipulated in the scheme are met, the participants under the incentive scheme can apply to unlock the shares on 28 January 2023, 28 January 2024 and 28 January 2025, respectively, with the upper limit of 33%, 33% and 34% of the number of shares granted under the incentive scheme. If the unlocking conditions of the restricted A Shares are not met due to the failure to meet the unlocking conditions at company or individual levels, the unlocked restricted A Shares will be repurchased and cancelled by the Company at the grant price plus the bank deposit interest for the same period. The fair value of the restricted A Shares was based on the market price on 13 January 2021 of RMB10.68 per A Share and the subscription price of RMB4.95 per A Share. Taking into account the impacts of the earning restriction clause on the participants of the restricted A Share incentive scheme, the fair value of the restricted A Shares on the grant date was determined to be RMB5.73 per A Share.

The proposal in relation to the grant of the reserved restricted A Shares to the participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme was considered and approved at the Company's eleventh extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the board of directors on 15 November 2021. The Company granted 2,510,000 restricted A Shares to 39 participants under the incentive scheme in the second batch of participant list at the grant price of RMB4.83 per A Share. On 15 November 2021, the Company issued 2,510,000 Renminbi-denominated ordinary shares (A Shares) to the 39 actual participants under the incentive scheme at the subscription price of RMB4.83 per A Share. The registration was completed on 8 December 2021. If the unlocking conditions for the restricted A Shares as stipulated in the scheme are met, the participants under the incentive scheme can apply to unlock the shares on 8 December 2023, 8 December 2024 and 8 December 2025, respectively with the upper limit of 33%, 33% and 34% of the number of shares granted under the incentive scheme, respectively. If the unlocking conditions of the restricted A Shares are not met due to the failure to meet the unlocking conditions at company or individual levels, the unlocked restricted A Shares will be repurchased and cancelled by the Company at the grant price plus the bank deposit interest for the same period. The fair value of the restricted A Shares was based on the market price on 15 November 2021 of RMB10.56 per A Share and the subscription price of RMB4.83 per A Share. Taking into account the impacts of the earning restriction clause on the participants of the restricted A Share incentive scheme, the fair value of the restricted A Shares on the grant date was determined to be RMB5.73 per A Share.

- (2) The proposal in relation to the repurchase and cancellation of the restricted A Shares granted to certain participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 and the adjustment of repurchase price was considered and approved at the Company's eleventh extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the board of directors on 15 November 2021. Due to resignation, certain participants under the first grant of the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant. The Company repurchased and cancelled a total of 800,000 restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the 7 resigned participants under the incentive scheme. For the reason that the implementation of the Company's profit distribution proposal for the year ended 31 December 2020 had been completed and the Company had paid a final cash dividend of RMB0.12 per share, the repurchase price of the restricted A Shares was adjusted from RMB4.95 per A Share to RMB4.83 per A Share. The Company settled the repurchase amount at the agreed price on 30 November 2021. The cancellation of such restricted A Shares was completed on 17 January 2022.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XIII. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS *(continued)*

1. Restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 *(continued)*

- (3) The proposal in relation to the repurchase and cancellation of the restricted A Shares granted to certain participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 and the adjustment of repurchase price was considered and approved at the nineteenth extraordinary meeting in 2022 of the seventh term of the board of directors and the second extraordinary meeting in 2022 of the seventh term of the supervisory committee of the Company on 21 November 2022. Due to resignation, certain participants under the first grant of the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant. The Company repurchased and cancelled a total of 1,140,000 restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the 13 resigned participants under the incentive scheme. For the reason that the implementation of the Company's profit distribution proposals for the years ended 31 December 2020 (cash dividend of RMB0.12 per share) and 31 December 2021 (cash dividend of RMB0.20 per share) had been completed, the repurchase price of the restricted A Shares was adjusted from RMB4.95 per A Share to RMB4.63 per A Share. The Company settled the repurchase amount at the agreed price on 30 November 2022. The cancellation of such restricted A Shares was completed on 11 January 2023.
- (4) The proposal in relation to the repurchase and cancellation of the restricted A Shares granted to certain participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 was considered and approved at the fifth extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the board of directors and the second extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the supervisory committee convened by the Company on 17 February 2023. Due to resignation and other reasons, certain participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant. The Company repurchased and cancelled a total of 1,601,000 restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the abovementioned 7 participants under the incentive scheme. For the reason that the implementation of the Company's profit distribution proposals for the years ended 31 December 2020 (cash dividend of RMB0.12 per share) and 31 December 2021 (cash dividend of RMB0.20 per share) had been completed, the repurchase price of the restricted A Shares was adjusted from RMB4.95 per A Share to RMB4.63 per A Share. The registration of the repurchase and cancellation was completed on 17 April 2023 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch.
- (5) The Company completed the registration of shares under the first grant of the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 on 28 January 2021. The first lock-up period of the restricted A Shares under the first grant expired on 27 January 2023. At the first extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the board of directors convened by the Company on 6 January 2023, it was resolved that the relevant unlocking conditions for the first unlocking period of the restricted A Shares granted under the first grant were satisfied, and such shares became listed and tradable on 30 January 2023. The number of restricted A Shares which were unlocked was 33% of the number of A Shares granted under the first grant, i.e., 30,617,598 A Shares.
- (6) The Company completed the registration of the shares under the reserved grant of the restricted A Share incentive scheme on 15 November 2021. The first lock-up period of the restricted A Shares under the reserved grant expired on 7 December 2023. At the sixteenth extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the board of directors convened by the Company on 14 November 2023, it was resolved that the relevant unlocking conditions for the first unlocking period of the restricted A Shares granted under the reserved grant were satisfied, and such shares became listed and tradable on 8 December 2023. The number of restricted A Shares which were unlocked was 33% of the number of A Shares granted under the reserved grant, i.e., 782,100 A Shares.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XIII. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS *(continued)*

2. Stock option incentive scheme for 2023

- (1) Pursuant to the authorisation granted at the first extraordinary general meeting in 2023, the second A Shareholders' class meeting in 2023 and the second H Shareholders' class meeting in 2023 held on 8 December 2023, the Company convened the seventeenth extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the board of directors on 8 December 2023, at which the proposal in relation to the grant of share options to the participants under the incentive scheme was considered and approved. The Company granted 42 million share options to 13 participants of the incentive scheme. The exercise price of the share options granted was RMB11.95 per A Share. Upon satisfaction of the exercise conditions, the participants of the incentive scheme can purchase the additional A Shares to be issued by the Company to the participants at a consideration of RMB11.95 per A Share.

The validity period of the share options granted commenced from the grant date of the share options to the date on which the exercise or cancellation of all the share options are completed, and shall not exceed 60 months. The share options granted can be exercised by three batches after 24 months from the grant date of the share options. The proportion to be exercised is 1/3 each time, and the corresponding vesting periods are 24 months, 36 months and 48 months. On 8 December 2023, the market price of the A Shares was RMB11.67 per A Share. Using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, the fair values of the share options at the first, second and third exercise periods on the grant date were RMB2.41 per A Share, RMB3.41 per A Share and RMB4.19 per A Share, respectively.

3. The equity instruments granted are as follows:

		Granted in the current year Number	Unlocked in the current year Number	Expired in the current year Number
Restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020	Management	—	31,399,698	1,601,000
Share option incentive scheme for 2023	Management	42,000,000	—	—
	Total	42,000,000	31,399,698	1,601,000

4. Equity instruments outstanding at the end of the year are as follows:

	Restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020		Share option incentive scheme for 2023	
	Range of exercise price	Remaining contractual term	Range of exercise price	Remaining contractual term
Management	Not applicable	4 years	RMB11.95/ A Share*	2 years

- * The exercise price of the share options may be adjusted in case of any allotments of shares, payments of share dividends or other similar changes in the Company's share capital.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XIII. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS** *(continued)*

5. Equity-settled share-based payments are as follows:

Restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020

	2023
Determination method of fair value of equity instruments on the grant date	Market price of the Company's shares – grant price
Accumulated amount of equity-settled share-based payments included in capital reserve	495,487,318

Share option incentive scheme for 2023

	2023
Determination method of fair value of equity instruments on the grant date	Black-Scholes model
Material parameters of fair value of equity instruments on the grant date	Expected volatility (%): First exercise period 35.42 Second exercise period 40.60 Third exercise period 43.25
	Risk-free interest rate (%): First exercise period 2.44 Second exercise period 2.47 Third exercise period 2.51
Basis for determining the number of exercisable equity instruments	Best estimate of expected exercisable number
Accumulated amount of equity-settled share-based payments included in capital reserve	3,058,015

6. Costs recognised for equity-settled share-based payments are as follows:

Costs recognised for share-based payments incurred during the year are as follows:

	Costs recognised for equity-settled share-based payments
Management	104,324,587
Total	104,324,587

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XIV. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

1. Significant commitments

	2023	2022
Capital commitments (Note 1)	5,503,407,107	2,213,098,706
Investment commitments (Note 2)	137,530	2,439,192,200
Total	5,503,544,637	4,652,290,906

In addition, the Group's shares of capital commitments of associates and joint ventures, which are not included above, are as follows:

	2023	2022
Capital commitments	329,399,748	239,657,600
Investment commitments	378,191,080	358,191,000

Note 1: As at 31 December 2023, the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets was RMB5,503,407,107 (31 December 2022: RMB2,213,098,706). Among which, the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets of Serbia Zijin Copper was RMB2,309,619,408 (31 December 2022: RMB186,572,323); the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets of COMMUS was RMB231,158,281 (31 December 2022: RMB222,441,674); the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets of Duobaoshan Copper Industry was RMB1,236,586,387 (31 December 2022: RMB1,250,543,542); the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets of Julong Copper was RMB331,188,657 (31 December 2022: RMB421,316,641); the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets of Ashele Copper was RMB25,686,643 (31 December 2022: RMB18,423,306); the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets of Heilongjiang Zijin Copper was RMB11,919,054 (31 December 2022: RMB28,397,946); the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets of Zijinshan Copper Mine was RMB10,578,548 (31 December 2022: RMB68,767,149); the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets of Tibet Ngari Lakkor Resources Co., Ltd. was RMB385,928,068 (31 December 2022: Nil).

Note 2: As at 31 December 2023, Longking had an investment commitment of RMB137,530 (31 December 2022: RMB2,439,192,200) for projects related to ecological and environmental protection and intelligent manufacturing.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XIV. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES *(continued)*

2. Contingencies

Guarantees provided to third parties

	2023	2022
Guarantees provided to third parties		
Yulong Copper (Note 1)	1,520,076,390	1,587,141,600
Laizhou Ruihai Mining Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	390,000,000	—
Evergreen New Energy (Note 3)	101,879,831	34,152,400
Shijiazhuang Covanta (Note 4)	110,000,000	—
	2,121,956,221	1,621,294,000

Note 1: As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of the syndicated loan of Yulong Copper (within the scope of guarantees provided by the Company), an associate of the Company, was RMB6,909,438,137. The Company provided a guarantee based on its 22% shareholding interest in Yulong Copper, i.e. RMB1,520,076,390.

Note 2: As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of the loan from Agricultural Bank of China, Bank of China and China Construction Bank to Laizhou Ruihai Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Shandong Ruiyin (an associate of the Company), was RMB1,300,000,000. The Company provided a guarantee based on its 30% shareholding interest in Shandong Ruiyin, i.e., RMB390,000,000.

Note 3: As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of the loan from Industrial Bank of China, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China and Agricultural Bank of China to Evergreen New Energy, an associate of the Group, was RMB339,599,435. The Company provided a 30% guarantee on the debt. As at 31 December 2023, the guarantee provided by the Company amounted to RMB101,879,831.

Note 4: The guarantee provided to Shijiazhuang Covanta was passively formed by the sale of the equity interest in Shijiazhuang Covanta in the fourth quarter of this year, which in essence is the continuation of the guarantee provided by Longking to the daily operating loans of the former subsidiary. The counterparty of the transaction, Beijing China Sciences Runyu Environmental Technology Co., Ltd., is responsible for completing the guarantee replacement of the loan, and Longking will no longer bear the guarantee liability of the loan after the replacement. At present, the guarantee replacement procedure has been in the final review stage of the bank, and Longking will urge the counterparty to discharge the guarantee obligation as soon as possible. As at 31 December 2023, the guarantee provided by Longking amounted to RMB110,000,000.

Contingencies arising from pending litigation or arbitration and their financial impact

Plaintiff	Defendant	Cause of the case	Receiving court	Claim amount	Progress of the case
Chengyu Vanadium and Titanium Technology Co., Ltd.	Longking, Wuhan Longking Co., Ltd., Weiyuan Landing Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd.	Disputes in construction contract	Sichuan Weiyuan People's Court	Longking is requested to pay RMB54,560,000 for the construction project	Litigation in process

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XV. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

- On 11 January 2024, Jinlong (Singapore) Mining Pte. Ltd. (“Jinlong”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group in Singapore, entered into a subscription agreement (the “Subscription Agreement”) with Solaris Resources Inc., a company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“Solaris”, stock code: SLS), under which Jinlong will subscribe for 28,481,289 common shares of Solaris by way of a private placement at a subscription price of CAD4.55 per common share. The total consideration of the transaction will be CAD129,589,864.95 (equivalent to approximately RMB690.09 million according to the central parity rate of CAD1:RMB5.3252 on 11 January 2024 announced by the China Foreign Exchange Trade System). Solaris holds 100% interest in the Warintza porphyry copper project (the “Warintza Project”) in Ecuador, which is its flagship asset. After the completion of the subscription, the Company will own approximately 15% of the common shares of Solaris through Jinlong and become its second-largest shareholder. As long as the Company’s shareholding in Solaris has not fallen below 5%, the Company shall have the right to nominate a member to the board of directors of Solaris, and have the participation right to subscribe for additional shares when Solaris issues new shares in order to maintain its shareholding proportion. The transaction is still subject to the approvals from relevant governmental departments of China and Canada.
- On 13 January 2024, Zijin Mining Group South Investment Co., Ltd. (“South Investment”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, entered into an equity interest transfer agreement with Science. Science proposed to acquire 51% equity interest in Fujian Zijin Mineral Processing Chemicals Co., Ltd. which is held by South Investment at a consideration of RMB153,000,000. The abovementioned transaction was completed in February 2024.
- In February 2024, Beijing Guoxi Mining Co., Ltd. acquired 100% equity interest in Xinyi Zijin, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, with a consideration of RMB360,000,000.

XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

1. Operating segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on its products and services and has eleven reportable operating segments as follows:

- the gold bullion segment engages in the production of gold bullion through the Group’s integrated processes, i.e., mining, processing and refining;
- the processed, refined and trading gold segment engages in the production of gold bullion by processing gold concentrates produced by the Group or purchased from external suppliers and gold bullion in the business of physical gold trading;
- the gold concentrates segment engages in the production of gold concentrates that are up to smelting standard by processing gold ore produced by the Group;
- the electrolytic copper and electrodeposited copper segment engages in the production of copper cathodes through the Group’s integrated processes, i.e., mining, processing and refining;
- the refined copper segment engages in the production of copper cathodes by processing copper concentrates produced by the Group or purchased from external suppliers;
- the copper concentrates segment engages in the production of copper concentrates that are up to smelting standard by processing copper ore produced by the Group;
- the other concentrates segment comprises, principally, the production of zinc concentrates, tungsten concentrates, lead concentrates and iron ore;
- the zinc bullion segment engages in the production of zinc bullion;

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS *(continued)*

1. Operating segment information *(continued)*

- (9) the environmental protection segment engages in the production of dust removing and auxiliary equipment, desulphurisation and denitrification engineering projects, soil restoration and other types of main products;
- (10) the trading segment engages, principally, the trading income from commodities including copper cathodes;
- (11) segment of “others” comprises, principally, sales income from sulphuric acid, copperplate, silver, iron, etc.

The management monitors the operating performance of the Group’s operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on reportable segment profit, which is a measure of adjusted operating profit before tax. The adjusted operating profit before tax is measured consistently with the Group’s operating profit before tax except that interest income, finance costs, dividend income, gains or losses from changes in fair value of the Group’s financial instruments as well as head office and corporate expenses are excluded from this measurement.

Segment assets exclude cash and cash equivalents, deferred tax assets, equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, derivative financial instruments and other unallocated head office and corporate assets as these assets are managed on a group basis.

Segment liabilities exclude financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, derivative financial instruments, bank and other borrowings, deferred tax liabilities, taxes payable, bonds payable and other unallocated head office and corporate liabilities as these liabilities are managed on a group basis.

Intersegment transfer pricing is determined with reference to the selling prices used for sales made to third parties.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (continued)

1. Operating segment information (continued)

2023

Item	Gold bullion	Processed, refined and trading gold	Gold concentrates	Electrolytic copper and electrodeposited copper	Refined copper	Copper concentrates	Other concentrates	Zinc bullion	Environmental protection	Trading	Others	Eliminations	Total
Segment revenue:													
Sales to external customers	13,574,585,658	101,367,997,336	8,555,504,230	8,766,354,311	43,114,948,068	22,083,832,981	6,786,520,981	6,391,028,620	10,553,997,527	48,296,807,364	23,911,670,802	—	293,403,242,878
Intersegment sales	1,009,089,592	9,888,021,818	3,951,381,064	1,044,178,029	616,386,127	9,579,972,624	1,694,173,571	—	2,633,373,820	78,319,719,621	19,252,176,366	(127,988,472,632)	—
Total	14,583,675,250	111,256,019,154	12,506,885,294	9,810,532,340	43,731,334,195	31,663,805,605	8,480,694,552	6,391,028,620	13,187,366,347	126,616,526,985	43,163,847,168	(127,988,472,632)	293,403,242,878
Segment profit*	2,673,220,805	3,054,724,947	3,625,695,024	2,669,139,035	7,093,256,364	11,786,186,676	1,773,336,131	653,225,095	1,375,022,235	847,976,237	3,403,306	—	35,555,185,855
Gains/(Losses) on disposal of non-current assets	2,068,165	(9,259)	224,452	—	22,062,213	615,543	1,855,667	(173,688)	8,156,890	(296,273)	2,806,759	—	37,310,469
Interest and dividend income													1,976,596,005
Unallocated expenses													(1,358,177,384)
Finance expenses													(4,923,443,576)
Profit before tax													31,287,471,369
Assets and liabilities													
Segment assets	33,074,559,631	12,627,548,077	12,251,344,456	9,359,511,419	16,090,717,139	32,595,316,031	14,018,167,683	877,931,202	2,061,116,918	17,191,949,641	110,680,642,560	40,982,057,300	301,810,862,057
Unallocated assets													41,194,883,955
Total assets													343,005,706,012
Segment liabilities	30,462,729,805	12,329,401,417	11,606,205,609	6,406,195,223	16,449,181,036	31,144,247,936	13,299,670,427	1,136,604,021	2,219,478,596	2,855,883,030	29,254,708,601	(7,424,114,517)	149,740,191,184
Unallocated liabilities													54,902,718,510
Total liabilities													204,642,909,694

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (continued)

1. Operating segment information (continued)

2022

Item	Gold bullion	Processed, refined and trading gold	Gold concentrates	Electrolytic copper and electrodeposited copper	Refined copper	Copper concentrates	Other concentrates	Zinc bullion	Environmental protection	Trading	Others	Eliminations	Total
Segment revenue:													
Sales to external customers	9,459,694,460	85,252,999,476	9,120,861,504	5,780,298,038	40,986,369,938	20,180,657,986	7,725,739,389	7,095,170,141	8,122,277,380	56,011,327,951	20,593,602,196	—	270,328,998,459
Intersegment sales	1,080,305,603	15,327,277,509	2,757,666,504	1,116,258,525	150,076,769	9,176,483,256	1,763,593,640	—	2,276,303,595	64,296,621,262	19,449,926,906	(117,394,513,569)	—
Total	10,540,000,063	100,580,276,985	11,878,528,008	6,896,556,563	41,136,446,707	29,357,141,242	9,489,333,029	7,095,170,141	10,398,580,975	120,307,949,213	40,043,529,102	(117,394,513,569)	270,328,998,459
Segment profit*	1,653,919,946	39,452,159	5,995,874,557	3,400,320,952	793,007,366	16,866,425,003	3,443,014,058	265,596,882	228,011,547	410,781,414	1,113,570,557	—	34,209,974,441
Gains/(losses) on disposal of non-current assets	(2,628,288)	5,251,680	(387,885)	—	(6,170)	(42,712,269)	(378,592)	118,171	777,184	(82,833)	34,831,239	—	(5,217,763)
Interest and dividend income													1,374,637,853
Unallocated expenses													(2,141,726,504)
Finance expenses													(3,444,817,054)
Profit before tax													29,992,850,973
Assets and liabilities													
Segment assets	52,790,743,073	18,390,426,946	19,853,558,432	10,741,746,213	25,023,269,863	42,596,905,563	21,101,202,263	4,402,529,124	26,853,795,542	26,255,539,004	227,999,869,622	(209,060,888,735)	266,948,696,910
Unallocated assets													39,095,442,560
Total assets													306,044,139,470
Segment liabilities	25,750,372,936	12,260,645,501	11,087,306,644	5,450,533,594	15,995,993,193	26,674,514,537	13,564,565,445	1,344,473,027	2,848,915,047	4,595,634,250	55,544,197,629	(46,118,637,250)	128,998,514,553
Unallocated liabilities													52,590,179,412
Total liabilities													181,588,693,965

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (continued)

1. Operating segment information (continued)

2022 (continued)

Item	Gold bullion	Processed, refined and trading gold	Gold concentrates	Electrolytic copper and electrodeposited copper	Refined copper	Copper concentrates	Other concentrates	Zinc bullion	Environmental protection	Trading	Others	Eliminations	Total
Other disclosures													
Share of profits or losses of:													
Associates	—	—	38,413,225	785,336,981	—	(14,499,734)	441,784,610	—	—	—	614,477,116	—	1,865,512,198
Joint ventures	—	20,040,787	—	—	—	1,869,139,033	—	—	—	—	(11,647,208)	—	1,877,532,612
Impairment losses recognised in the statement of profit or loss	—	—	79,897,630	701,642	16,172,956	9,280,809	18,855,673	1,900,728	303,471,946	69,173	84,128,469	—	514,479,026
Impairment losses reversed in the statement of profit or loss	—	—	(157,809)	(51,293,886)	(741,649)	(885,712)	—	—	(17,420,556)	—	(35,857,683)	—	(106,357,295)
Unallocated non-cash income													(255,492,467)
Depreciation and amortisation	221,888,838	3,033,684,890	142,588,037	90,056,210	1,188,573,386	346,427,398	143,379,273	200,595,752	251,810,206	47,309,337	4,502,124,764	—	10,168,438,091
Investments in associates	—	—	8,261,100,440	1,359,797,747	—	9,067,567	1,515,057,832	—	—	—	8,266,806,340	—	19,411,829,926
Investments in joint ventures	—	214,459,229	—	—	—	3,869,078,572	84,519,064	—	40,034,852	—	1,447,014,822	—	5,655,106,539
Capital expenditure	8,037,035,551	(16,719,871)	4,687,352,889	2,194,293,979	298,718,359	11,316,635,241	2,004,041,706	124,668,675	9,240,534,287	44,024,741	13,592,251,721	—	51,522,837,278
Unallocated capital expenditure													48,225,850

Segment profit/loss, which excluded intersegment transaction revenue/cost, is the operating profit/loss from external customers.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS *(continued)*

1. Operating segment information *(continued)*

Geographical information

In 2023, 79% (2022: 75%) of the Group's operating income was derived from customers of Mainland China, and 61% (2022: 62%) of the Group's assets were located in Mainland China.

Information on a major customer

In the year 2023, the Group's income from the Shanghai Gold Exchange was RMB94,672,414,813 (2022: RMB79,781,396,682), which was mainly derived from the gold bullion segment, and the processed, refined and trading gold segment.

2. Directors' and supervisors' remunerations

Remunerations accrued for directors and supervisors during the year is as follows:

	2023	2022
Fees	1,860,000	1,720,320
Other emoluments:		
Basic salaries	16,800,000	17,040,000
Annual incentive salaries [#]	26,427,151	54,402,650
Defined contribution plan – basic pension insurance	269,281	258,663
Enterprise annuities	779,699	1,039,931
Subtotal	44,276,131	72,741,244
Total	46,136,131	74,461,564

[#] Annual incentive salaries were determined by a certain percentage of the increased amount of the Group's net assets.

There were no emoluments paid by the Group to a director or a supervisor as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office during the year (2022: Nil).

(a) Independent non-executive directors/non-executive director

The fees accrued for the independent non-executive directors/non-executive director during the year are as follows:

	2023	2022
Mr. Li Jian	—	50,000
Mr. Zhu Guang	—	110,320
Ms. Wu Xiaomin	200,000	—
Mr. Li Changqing	200,000	200,000
Mr. Mao Jingwen	200,000	200,000
Mr. He Fulong	240,000	200,000
Mr. Suen Man Tak	240,000	240,000
Mr. Bo Shao Chuan	240,000	240,000
Total	1,320,000	1,240,320

Mr. Zhu Guang resigned on 17 June 2022 due to the expiration of the six-year term as an independent director. On 30 December 2022, Ms. Wu Xiaomin was appointed as an independent director.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS** *(continued)***2. Directors' and supervisors' remunerations** *(continued)***(b) Executive directors**

The remunerations (excluding incentive salaries) accrued for executive directors during the year are as follows:

	Basic salaries	Defined contribution plan – basic pension insurance	Enterprise annuities	Total
2023				
Mr. Chen Jinghe	3,000,000	40,435	20,218	3,060,653
Mr. Zou Laichang	3,000,000	39,030	150,623	3,189,653
Mr. Lin Hongfu	2,160,000	39,030	150,623	2,349,653
Mr. Xie Xionghui	2,160,000	39,030	150,623	2,349,653
Mr. Wu Jianhui	2,160,000	39,030	150,623	2,349,653
Ms. Lin Hongying	2,160,000	32,291	136,771	2,329,062
Total	14,640,000	228,846	759,481	15,628,327

	Basic salaries	Defined contribution plan – basic pension insurance	Enterprise annuities	Total
2022				
Mr. Chen Jinghe	3,000,000	35,288	52,133	3,087,421
Mr. Lan Fusheng	2,400,000	37,820	181,071	2,618,891
Mr. Zou Laichang	3,000,000	36,807	181,071	3,217,878
Mr. Lin Hongfu	2,160,000	37,820	181,071	2,378,891
Mr. Xie Xionghui	2,160,000	37,820	181,071	2,378,891
Ms. Lin Hongying	2,160,000	37,820	181,071	2,378,891
Total	14,880,000	223,375	957,488	16,060,863

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS *(continued)*

2. Directors' and supervisors' remunerations *(continued)*

(b) Executive directors *(continued)*

The incentive salaries accrued for executive directors during the year are as follows:

	2023	2022
Mr. Chen Jinghe	4,988,547	9,927,496
Mr. Lan Fusheng	—	6,958,437
Mr. Zou Laichang	4,850,000	9,929,195
Mr. Lin Hongfu	3,519,493	6,938,707
Mr. Xie Xionghui	3,176,402	6,942,273
Ms. Lin Hongying	3,390,709	6,777,778
Mr. Wu Jianhui	3,100,000	—
Total	23,025,151	47,473,886

	2023 (million)	2022 (million)
Number of share options granted		
Mr. Chen Jinghe	6	—
Mr. Zou Laichang	5.1	—
Mr. Lin Hongfu	3	—
Ms. Lin Hongying	3	—
Mr. Xie Xionghui	3	—
Mr. Wu Jianhui	3	—
Total	23.1	—

Note: According to the Individual Income Tax Law of the PRC, the total amount of pre-tax remuneration received from the Company is subject to a super-progressive tax rate ranging from 3% to 45%. According to the tax policy of the PRC, the portion of the annual taxable income exceeding RMB960,000 is subject to a 45% individual income tax rate. During the reporting period, the directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company also received the incentive salaries accrued in the previous years, the payment of which was deferred to 2023 after the consideration and approval at the shareholders' general meeting.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS** *(continued)***2. Directors' and supervisors' remunerations** *(continued)***(c) Supervisors**

The remunerations (excluding incentive salaries) accrued for supervisors during the year are as follows:

	Basic salaries	Defined contribution plan — basic pension insurance	Fees	Enterprise annuities	Total
2023					
Mr. Lin Shuiqing	2,160,000	40,435	—	20,218	2,220,653
Ms. Lin Yan	—	—	150,000	—	150,000
Mr. Qiu Shujin	—	—	120,000	—	120,000
Mr. Liu Wenhong	—	—	120,000	—	120,000
Mr. Cao Sanxing	—	—	150,000	—	150,000
Total	2,160,000	40,435	540,000	20,218	2,760,653

	Basic salaries	Defined contribution plan — basic pension insurance	Fees	Enterprise annuities	Total
2022					
Mr. Lin Shuiqing	2,160,000	35,288	—	82,443	2,277,731
Mr. Xu Qiang	—	—	150,000	—	150,000
Mr. Fan Wensheng	—	—	150,000	—	150,000
Mr. Liu Wenhong	—	—	90,000	—	90,000
Mr. Cao Sanxing	—	—	90,000	—	90,000
Total	2,160,000	35,288	480,000	82,443	2,757,731

The incentive salaries accrued for supervisors during the year are as follows:

	2023	2022
Mr. Lin Shuiqing	3,402,000	6,928,764
Total	3,402,000	6,928,764

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS *(continued)*

3. The five highest paid employees of the Group during the year

The five highest paid employees of the Group during the year included five directors (2022: five directors), the details of their remunerations are disclosed above, the total remunerations are as follows:

	2023	2022
Basic salaries	12,480,000	12,720,000
Incentive salaries	19,925,151	40,696,108
Enterprise annuities	608,858	776,417
Defined contribution plan — basic pension insurance	189,816	185,555
Total	33,203,825	54,378,080

4. Defined contribution plan — basic pension insurance

	2023	2022
Net payment of defined contribution plan — basic pension insurance (directors, supervisors and senior management)	527,235	448,020

In 2023 and 2022, the Group had no forfeited contributions available to reduce its defined contribution plan — basic pension insurance in future years.

XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY

1. Trade receivables

The ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year	291,679,752	179,150,705
Over 1 year but within 2 years	6,806,590	13,308,476
Over 2 years but within 3 years	6,269,512	728,985
Over 3 years	4,902,827	6,590,406
Less: Bad debt provision for trade receivables	309,658,681 79,970	199,778,572 154,671
Total	309,578,711	199,623,901

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*1. Trade receivables *(continued)*

Details of the Company's trade receivables for which bad debt provision has been made are as follows:

	2023				
	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Net book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	—	—	—	—	—
Bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics					
Group 1: Related parties group	292,674,625	94.52	—	—	292,674,625
Group 2: Ageing analysis group	16,984,056	5.48	79,970	0.47	16,904,086
Total	309,658,681	100.00	79,970	0.03	309,578,711

	2022				
	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Net book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	—	—	—	—	—
Bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics					
Group 1: Related parties group	189,307,172	94.76	—	—	189,307,172
Group 2: Ageing analysis group	10,471,400	5.24	154,671	1.48	10,316,729
Total	199,778,572	100.00	154,671	0.08	199,623,901

In 2023, the trade receivables with bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics are as follows:

	2023			2022		
	Carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)	Carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	16,509,800	49,529	0.30	10,048,298	30,145	0.30
Over 1 year but within 2 years	460,971	27,658	6.00	6,729	404	6.00
Over 2 years but within 3 years	8,017	1,203	15.00	5,268	790	15.00
Over 3 years	5,268	1,580	30.00	411,105	123,332	30.00
Total	16,984,056	79,970		10,471,400	154,671	

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

1. Trade receivables *(continued)*

The movements of bad debt provision for trade receivables are as follows:

	At 1 January	Additions	Recovery or reversal	Write-back	Write-off	At 31 December
2023	154,671	163,418	(238,119)	—	—	79,970
2022	170,575	147,514	(163,418)	—	—	154,671

In 2023, the amount of bad debt provision was RMB163,418 (2022: RMB147,514), and the amount of bad debt provision recovered or reversed in 2023 was RMB238,119 (2022: RMB163,418).

There were no trade receivables written off in 2023 and 2022.

The five entities with the largest balances of trade receivables as at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

Name of entity	Closing balance	Proportion to total balance of trade receivables (%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Company AJ	93,965,798	30.35	—
Company AK	88,619,741	28.63	—
Company AL	30,029,425	9.70	—
Company AM	16,144,391	5.21	—
Company AN	15,152,066	4.89	—
Total	243,911,421	78.78	—

The five entities with the largest balances of trade receivables as at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Name of entity	Closing balance	Proportion to total balance of trade receivables (%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Company AK	51,772,042	25.91	—
Company AL	15,753,869	7.89	—
Company AN	15,257,601	7.64	—
Company AM	15,008,397	7.51	—
Company AJ	13,951,814	6.98	—
Total	111,743,723	55.93	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

2. Other receivables

	2023	2022
Dividends receivable	8,123,320,000	—
Other receivables	24,063,449,866	15,943,568,575
Total	32,186,769,866	15,943,568,575

Dividends receivable

	2023	2022
Zijin Mining Group South Investment Co., Ltd.	5,944,400,000	—
Tibet Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	1,150,000,000	—
Zijin International Mining Co., Ltd.	838,000,000	—
Longnan Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	190,920,000	—
Total	8,123,320,000	—

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, the Company had no significant dividends receivable aged over 1 year.

Other receivables

An ageing analysis of other receivables is as follows:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year	13,753,055,681	14,122,463,652
Over 1 year but within 2 years	8,822,673,846	351,093,106
Over 2 years but within 3 years	335,730,912	1,118,788,058
Over 3 years	1,157,703,990	356,938,322
Less: Bad debt provision for other receivables	24,069,164,429 5,714,563	15,949,283,138 5,714,563
Total	24,063,449,866	15,943,568,575

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

2. Other receivables *(continued)*

Other receivables *(continued)*

The category of other receivables by nature is as follows:

	2023	2022
Due from subsidiaries	21,996,734,065	13,895,299,238
Staff advances and reserve funds	29,474,954	23,662,870
Deferred expenses	23,227,785	22,589,277
Guarantees and deposits	17,614,637	5,458,721
Receivables from disposal of assets	14,647,783	16,606,714
Advanced material costs	12,141,337	12,320,473
Receivables from settlement of futures	9,503,722	76,350,843
Due from joint ventures and associates	2,630,070	90,871
Financial assets maturing within one year	—	180,000,000
Others	1,963,190,076	1,716,904,131
	24,069,164,429	15,949,283,138
Less: Bad debt provision for other receivables	5,714,563	5,714,563
Total	24,063,449,866	15,943,568,575

2023

	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Net book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	5,255,452	0.02	5,255,452	100.00	—
Bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics	24,063,908,977	99.98	459,111	—	24,063,449,866
Total	24,069,164,429	100.00	5,714,563		24,063,449,866

2022

	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Net book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	5,255,452	0.03	5,255,452	100.00	—
Bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics	15,944,027,686	99.97	459,111	—	15,943,568,575
Total	15,949,283,138	100.00	5,714,563		15,943,568,575

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*2. Other receivables *(continued)***Other receivables** *(continued)*

The changes in bad debt provision for other receivables based on 12-month expected credit losses and the entire lifetime expected credit losses are as follows:

2023

	Stage 1 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 Entire lifetime expected credit losses (no credit impairment occurred)	Stage 3 Entire lifetime expected credit losses (credit impairment occurred)	Total
Opening balance	459,111	—	5,255,452	5,714,563
Transfers between stages of opening balance during the year	—	—	—	—
Provision during the year	—	—	—	—
Reversal during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-back during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-off during the year	—	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	—	—
Closing balance	459,111	—	5,255,452	5,714,563

2022

	Stage 1 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 Entire lifetime expected credit losses (no credit impairment occurred)	Stage 3 Entire lifetime expected credit losses (credit impairment occurred)	Total
Opening balance	459,111	—	5,255,452	5,714,563
Transfers between stages of opening balance during the year	—	—	—	—
Provision during the year	—	—	—	—
Reversal during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-back during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-off during the year	—	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	—	—
Closing balance	459,111	—	5,255,452	5,714,563

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

2. Other receivables *(continued)*

Other receivables *(continued)*

The five entities with the largest balances of other receivables at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	Closing balance	Proportion to balance of other receivables (%)	Nature	Ageing	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Zijin Mining Group South Investment Co., Ltd.	5,416,887,945	22.51	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year	—
Zijin Mining Investment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	4,738,219,074	19.69	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year/ Over 1 year but within 2 years	—
Zijin Mining Group Northwest Co., Ltd.	2,250,061,791	9.35	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year/ Over 1 year but within 2 years	—
Zijin Copper	1,506,487,316	6.26	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year/ Over 1 year but within 2 years/ Over 2 years but within 3 years	—
Xinjiang Zijin Zinc Co., Ltd.	1,463,100,000	6.08	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year/ Over 3 years	—
Total	15,374,756,126	63.89			—

The five entities with the largest balances of other receivables at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

	Closing balance	Proportion to balance of other receivables (%)	Nature	Ageing	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Zijin Mining Investment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	4,890,000,000	30.66	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year	—
Zijin Mining Group South Investment Co., Ltd.	3,796,500,000	23.80	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year	—
Zijin Copper	805,369,048	5.05	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year/ Over 1 year but within 2 years/ Over 2 years but within 3 years	—
Tibet Zijin	515,236,164	3.23	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year/ Over 1 year but within 2 years/ Over 2 years but within 3 years/ Over 3 years	—
Gold Mountains (H.K.)	414,706,334	2.60	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year	—
Total	10,421,811,546	65.34			—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

3. Long-term equity investments

	2023			2022		
	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value
Investments in subsidiaries	65,956,249,492	(335,656,935)	65,620,592,557	64,965,992,817	(579,556,935)	64,386,435,882
Investments in associates	2,898,568,074	—	2,898,568,074	2,124,689,480	—	2,124,689,480
Total	68,854,817,566	(335,656,935)	68,519,160,631	67,090,682,297	(579,556,935)	66,511,125,362

(i) Investments in subsidiaries

	At 1 January 2022			At 31 December 2022			Classified as held for sale assets	Provision for impairment losses at	
	At 1 January 2022	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December 2022	Additions	Reductions		At 31 December 2023	At 31 December 2023
Zijin Mining Group Southwest Co., Ltd.	1,208,118,437	6,636,055	—	1,214,754,492	3,700,808	—	—	1,218,455,300	—
Qinghai West Copper Co., Ltd.	936,000,000	—	—	936,000,000	—	—	—	936,000,000	—
Gold Mountains (H.K.) International Mining Company Limited	26,387,337,311	1,038,767,706	—	27,426,105,017	47,227,694	—	—	27,473,332,711	—
Luoyang Kunyu Mining Co., Ltd.	677,025,479	—	(677,025,479)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zijin Mining Group Finance Co., Ltd.	605,186,575	18,347,497	—	623,534,072	—	—	—	623,534,072	—
Zijin Mining Group (Xiamen) Investment Co., Ltd.	397,061,613	80,000,000	(357,322,854)	119,738,759	—	—	—	119,738,759	—
Longnan Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	377,024,902	—	(23,792,178)	353,232,724	—	—	—	353,232,724	(43,019,351)
Bayannur Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	579,027,464	—	(579,027,464)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zijin Mining Group Northwest Co., Ltd.	602,706,612	2,151,781	—	604,858,393	13,901,370	—	—	618,759,763	—
Zijin Mining Group South Investment Co., Ltd.	4,170,101,925	1,958,836,118	—	6,128,938,043	—	—	—	6,128,938,043	—
Huanmin Mining Co., Ltd.	306,000,000	—	—	306,000,000	—	—	—	306,000,000	—
Fujian Zijin Commercial Services Co., Ltd.	200,000,000	—	—	200,000,000	300,000,000	—	—	500,000,000	—
Shanghai Jinshan Mining Co., Ltd.	293,785,150	—	—	293,785,150	—	—	—	293,785,150	—
Xinyi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. (Note)	919,900,000	—	—	919,900,000	42,080,000	(601,980,000)	(360,000,000)	—	—
Zijin Mining Group Capital Investment Co., Ltd.	929,929,092	—	(929,929,092)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zijin International Mining Co., Ltd.	2,114,677,708	54,069,915	—	2,168,747,623	—	—	—	2,168,747,623	—
Jilin Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	311,018,452	—	—	311,018,452	—	—	—	311,018,452	—
Fujian Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	164,031,170	371,304	—	164,402,474	201,123	—	—	164,603,597	—
Henan Jinda Mining Co., Ltd.	129,880,000	—	—	129,880,000	—	—	—	129,880,000	(129,880,000)
Shanxi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	127,284,118	—	(127,284,118)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luoyang Zijin Yinhui Gold Refinery Co., Ltd.	105,000,000	70,000,000	—	175,000,000	—	—	—	175,000,000	—
Yunnan Huaxi Mineral Resources Co., Ltd.	86,830,000	—	—	86,830,000	—	—	—	86,830,000	—
Ankang Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	398,787,471	—	—	398,787,471	—	—	—	398,787,471	—
Longsheng Dexin Mining Co., Ltd.	53,550,000	—	—	53,550,000	—	—	—	53,550,000	—

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY (continued)

3. Long-term equity investments (continued)

(i) Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

	At			At			Classified as held for sale assets	Provision for impairment losses at	
	1 January 2022	Additions	Reductions	31 December 2022	Additions	Reductions		31 December 2023	31 December 2023
Xiamen Zijin Mining and Metallurgy Technology Co., Ltd.	50,000,000	—	—	50,000,000	—	—	—	50,000,000	—
Guizhou Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	32,854,026	—	(32,854,026)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zijin Mining Group Gold Jewelry Co., Ltd.	430,891,900	—	—	430,891,900	220,000,000	—	—	650,891,900	—
Wuping Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	20,429,287	—	—	20,429,287	—	—	—	20,429,287	—
Fujian Zijin Hotel Property Management Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	—	—	10,000,000	—	—	—	10,000,000	—
Fujian Zijin Mining and Metallurgy Testing Technology Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	—	—	10,000,000	—	—	—	10,000,000	—
Heilong Mining Group Co., Ltd.	2,182,872,800	—	—	2,182,872,800	—	—	—	2,182,872,800	—
Xiamen Zijin Tongguan Investment Development Co., Ltd.	848,453,248	—	—	848,453,248	—	—	—	848,453,248	(162,757,584)
Liancheng Jiuxin Mining Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	—	—	5,000,000	—	—	—	5,000,000	—
Xiamen Zixin No. 1 Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	750,000,000	—	—	750,000,000	—	(750,000,000)	—	—	—
Tibet Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	2,125,671,233	1,518,213,816	—	3,643,885,049	1,586,723,287	—	—	5,230,608,336	—
Zijin International Holdings Co., Ltd.	1,970,000,000	7,249,685,973	—	9,219,685,973	822,505,942	—	—	10,042,191,915	—
Zijin International Trading Co., Ltd.	130,383,651	30,000,000	(160,000,000)	383,651	—	—	—	383,651	—
Zijin Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.	150,070,908	20,000,000	—	170,070,908	—	—	—	170,070,908	—
Zijin Mining Tongli (Xiamen) Trading Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	127,500,000	—	—	127,500,000	—	—	—	127,500,000	—
Guizhou Zijin Gold Smelting Co., Ltd.	1,530,000	—	(1,530,000)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Xiamen Zixin Mining Co., Ltd.	66,000,000	—	(66,000,000)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Xiamen Zixin No. 2 Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	500,000,000	—	—	500,000,000	—	(500,000,000)	—	—	—
Zijin Zhixin (Xiamen) Technology Co., Ltd.	65,500,000	—	—	65,500,000	14,896,451	—	—	80,396,451	—
Zijin Secondary School	5,000,000	—	—	5,000,000	—	—	—	5,000,000	—
Zijin International Finance Leasing (Hainan) Co., Ltd.	180,000,000	—	—	180,000,000	—	—	—	180,000,000	—
Zijin Mining Investment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	150,000,000	1,779,929,092	—	1,929,929,092	—	—	—	1,929,929,092	—
Sino-Zijin Resources Ltd.	256,996,944	—	—	256,996,944	—	—	—	256,996,944	—
FZU Zijin Hydrogen Power Technology Co., Ltd.	—	100,000,000	—	100,000,000	100,000,000	—	—	200,000,000	—
Fujian Longking Co., Ltd.	—	1,734,331,295	—	1,734,331,295	—	—	—	1,734,331,295	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*3. Long-term equity investments *(continued)*(i) Investments in subsidiaries *(continued)*

	At 1 January 2022			At 31 December 2022			Classified as held for sale assets	Provision for impairment losses at	
	Additions	Reductions		Additions	Reductions			31 December 2023	31 December 2023
Xiamen Zijin Renewable Energy and Advanced Materials Technology Co., Ltd.	—	50,000,000	—	50,000,000	—	—	—	50,000,000	—
Zijin Safety Consulting (Longyan) Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000	—
Zijin Mining Renewable Energy and Advanced Materials (Changsha) Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	50,000,000	—	—	50,000,000	—
Zijin Mining Group Southwest Geological Exploration Co., Ltd.	—	60,000,000	—	60,000,000	—	—	—	60,000,000	—
Subtotal	52,149,417,476	15,771,340,552	(2,954,765,211)	64,965,992,817	3,202,236,675	(1,851,980,000)	(360,000,000)	65,956,249,492	(335,656,935)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

3. Long-term equity investments *(continued)*

(ii) Investments in associates

2023

Investee	At 1 January	Movements during the year										Provision for impairment losses at 31 December	
		Additions	Reductions equity method	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Provision for impairment losses	Additional investment and becoming investments in subsidiaries	At 31 December			
Makeng Mining	1,338,838,848	—	—	249,731,502	—	—	(124,500,000)	—	—	—	—	1,464,070,350	—
Beizhan Mining	—	563,500,000	—	11,316,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	574,816,035	—
Zijin Tianfeng Futures	356,850,540	—	—	3,402,631	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360,253,171	—
Huejian Investment	235,422,429	93,100,000	—	(9,609,721)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	318,912,708	—
Evergreen New Energy	115,926,743	—	—	(26,593,035)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89,333,708	—
Songpan Zijin	26,996,828	14,800,000	—	1,722	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,798,550	—
Wancheng Commercial	48,088,615	—	—	28,723,509	—	—	(30,000,000)	—	—	—	—	46,812,124	—
Caixi Cultural	2,565,477	—	—	5,951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,571,428	—
Subtotal	2,124,689,480	671,400,000	—	256,978,594	—	—	(154,500,000)	—	—	—	—	2,898,568,074	—

Note: In 2023, the Company's long-term equity investment in Xinyi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, was reclassified to held for sale assets as it met the conditions for held for sale.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*3. Long-term equity investments *(continued)*(ii) Investments in associates *(continued)*

2022

Investee	Movements during the year										
	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Provision for impairment losses	Additional investment and becoming investments in subsidiaries	At 31 December	Provision for impairment losses at 31 December
Makeng Mining	1,368,196,342	—	—	261,142,506	—	—	(290,500,000)	—	—	1,338,838,848	—
Yulong Copper	1,234,460,766	—	(1,518,213,816)	503,753,050	—	—	(220,000,000)	—	—	—	—
Songpan Zijin	39,249,785	7,000,000	(19,252,957)	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,996,828	—
Wancheng Commercial	48,390,918	—	—	37,197,697	—	—	(37,500,000)	—	—	48,088,615	—
Evergreen New Energy	82,021,734	—	—	33,905,009	—	—	—	—	—	115,926,743	—
Caixi Cultural	2,565,477	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,565,477	—
Zijin Tianfeng Futures	329,415,806	18,556,897	—	8,877,837	—	—	—	—	—	356,850,540	—
Huajian Investment	—	237,707,700	—	(2,285,271)	—	—	—	—	—	235,422,429	—
Subtotal	3,104,300,828	263,264,597	(1,537,466,773)	842,590,828	—	—	(548,000,000)	—	—	2,124,689,480	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

4. Other non-current assets

	2023	2022
Long-term receivables from subsidiaries	15,996,189,702	8,826,709,482
Long-term receivables from other related parties	44,100,000	203,183,937
Long-term receivables on disposal of assets	46,369,776	55,897,941
Exploration and development costs	146,965,204	142,409,041
Prepayments for investments, exploration and mining rights and others	3,177,130,947	3,206,499,361
Total	19,410,755,629	12,434,699,762

5. Long-term payables

	2023	2022
Entrusted investments	241,368,782	241,368,782
Payables to subsidiaries	—	6,250,000,000
Including: Current portion of long-term payables	241,368,782 (5,100,000)	6,491,368,782 (6,300,100,000)
Total	236,268,782	191,268,782

* Maturity analysis of long-term payables is as follows:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year or repayable on demand	5,100,000	6,300,100,000
Over 1 year but within 2 years	—	—
Over 2 years but within 5 years	95,141,300	—
Over 5 years	141,127,482	191,268,782
Total	241,368,782	6,491,368,782

6. Operating income and operating costs

	2023		2022	
	Operating income	Operating costs	Operating income	Operating costs
Principal operations	5,783,271,795	2,645,721,103	5,508,982,599	2,189,242,957
Other operations	535,899,868	112,205,232	753,974,778	252,275,491
Total	6,319,171,663	2,757,926,335	6,262,957,377	2,441,518,448

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

7. Finance expenses

	2023	2022
Interest expense	2,078,670,932	1,823,125,796
<i>Including: Bank borrowings</i>	1,178,857,626	1,101,792,695
<i>Bonds payable</i>	874,852,033	691,262,005
<i>Ultra short-term financing bonds</i>	24,961,273	30,071,096
Less: Interest income	1,251,794,223	916,799,560
Exchange differences	(32,034,046)	(230,758,119)
Bank charges	25,724,181	11,796,007
Amortisation of unrecognised finance expenses (Note 1)	10,066,355	9,220,971
Unearned finance income (Note 2)	(5,177,625)	(5,831,134)
Total	825,455,574	690,753,961

Note 1: Unrecognised finance expenses consisted of amortisation of unrecognised interest expenses of provisions of RMB10,066,355.

Note 2: Unearned finance income was the amortisation of unrecognised finance income from long-term receivables.

In 2023 and 2022, the Company incurred no capitalised interest expenses, and none of the above interest income was generated from impaired financial assets.

8. Investment income

	2023	2022
Investment income from long-term equity investments under the cost method	27,375,978,550	915,066,894
Investment income from long-term equity investments under the equity method	256,978,594	842,590,828
Investment income from disposal of subsidiaries	—	342,844
Investment losses from disposal of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 1)	(43,435,617)	(33,236,020)
Dividend income from other equity instrument investments during the holding period	15,645,302	15,149,681
Total	27,605,166,829	1,739,914,227

Note 1: Investment losses from disposal of held for trading financial assets included the investment loss from derivative instruments of RMB51,219,735 (2022: loss of RMB43,480,537), and other investment income of RMB7,784,118 (2022: income of RMB10,244,517).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

9. Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows

(1) Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows

Reconciliation of net profit to cash flows from operating activities:

	2023	2022
Net profit	28,067,363,687	2,963,252,717
Add: Provision for asset impairment	500,709,364	52,067,463
Depreciation of fixed assets	548,327,979	355,745,413
Amortisation of intangible assets	12,444,202	10,453,630
Amortisation of long-term deferred assets	78,342,942	73,811,133
Gains on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets	(3,273,528)	(3,189,046)
Losses on write-off of fixed assets	8,304,159	2,169,203
(Gains)/Losses on changes in fair value	(38,063,856)	73,328,349
Finance expenses	877,651,296	742,287,921
Investment income	(27,603,296,441)	(1,746,041,363)
Decrease/(Increase) in deferred tax assets	36,863,256	(13,678,736)
Decrease in deferred tax liabilities	(55,516,965)	(5,123,482)
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	18,224,865	(102,262,232)
Decrease in receivables from operating activities	185,749,642	1,670,539,714
(Decrease)/Increase in payables from operating activities	(83,761,276)	328,988,983
Others	(50,968,602)	179,664,515
Net cash flows from operating activities	2,499,100,724	4,582,014,182

Net changes in cash and cash equivalents:

	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents	4,706,206,720	4,087,831,452
Less: Other monetary funds	35,289,169	529,395,318
Closing balance of cash	4,670,917,551	3,558,436,134
Less: Opening balance of cash	3,558,436,134	2,480,178,655
Add: Closing balance of cash equivalents	34,582,608	101,242,612
Less: Opening balance of cash equivalents	101,242,612	190,627,714
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,045,821,413	988,872,377

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*9. Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows *(continued)*

(2) Components of cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
Cash	4,670,917,551	3,558,436,134
Including: Cash on hand	213	213
Cash at banks that can be readily drawn on demand	4,670,917,338	3,558,435,921
Cash equivalents	34,582,608	101,242,612
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4,705,500,159	3,659,678,746

10. Commitments

	2023	2022
Capital commitments (Note 1)	10,578,548	68,767,149

Note 1: As at 31 December 2023, the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets was RMB10,578,548 (31 December 2022: RMB68,767,149).

XVIII. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. Summary of non-recurring profit or loss

Item	Amount
Losses on disposal of non-current assets	(195,274,122)
Government grants recognised in profit or loss for the current period	447,406,596
Gains or losses on changes in fair value arising from held for trading financial assets and financial liabilities, investment income and losses on disposal of held for trading financial assets and financial liabilities except for the effective hedging business relating to the normal business operations held by non-financial enterprises (Note 1)	(537,872,005)
Capital utilisation fee received from non-financial enterprises recognised in profit or loss for the current period (Note 2)	34,991,725
Investment income from disposals of long-term equity investments	1,883,966
Reversal of bad debt provision for trade receivables and contract assets of which impairment has been tested individually	112,234,418
Non-operating income and expenses other than the aforesaid items	(416,477,044)
Subtotal	(553,106,466)
Impact on income tax	22,681,297
Impact on the non-controlling interests (after tax)	33,305,947
Total	(497,119,222)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

XVIII. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION *(continued)*

1. Summary of non-recurring profit or loss *(continued)*

The non-recurring profit or loss of the Group was recognised under the Explanatory Announcement No.1 on Information Disclosure and Presentation Rules for Companies Making Public Offering of Securities — Non-recurring Profit or Loss (CSRC Announcement [2023] No. 65). The effective hedging business, provisional pricing arrangements and gold leasing transactions of the Group are directly related to the normal business operations, of which the underlying assets are the mineral products or similar metal products of the Group, which are aimed at reducing the risk of significant profitability fluctuation from normal business operations in light of price fluctuation. Effective hedging business and gold leasing transactions are frequent and the Group has continued and will continue to engage in such transactions in the foreseeable future. For the abovementioned reasons, the profit or loss on effective hedging business, provisional pricing arrangements and gold leasing transactions is not classified as non-recurring profit or loss.

Note 1: Including the losses on changes in fair value of trading stocks, funds and currency swaps amounting to RMB221,801,034 and losses on disposals of stocks, funds, currency swaps and wealth management products amounting to RMB316,070,971.

Note 2: The amounts due from Kamo Holding Limited and other associates and joint ventures of the Company represent ongoing operational funding support provided to them. The corresponding capital utilisation fee income generated from these amounts was directly relating to daily operating activities and are not of temporary or occasional nature. Based on the abovementioned business model, the management of the Company does not classify the capital utilisation fee income received from associates and joint ventures for their daily operating activities as non-recurring profit or loss since 2023. The Company's capital utilisation fee income generated from loans to associates and joint ventures for their daily operation in 2023 amounted to RMB1,678,091,532.

2. Return on net assets and earnings per share

		Return on net assets (%)		Earnings per share	
		Fully diluted	Weighted average	Basic	Diluted
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	21,119,419,571	19.64	21.43	0.80	0.80
Net profit after non-recurring profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	21,616,538,793	20.11	21.94	0.82	0.82



ZIJIN MINING GROUP COMPANY LIMITED*
Annual Report 2023

開發礦業 造福社會

Mining for a Better Society

WEBSITE

www.zjky.cn
www.zijinmining.com

E-MAIL

dsh@zjky.cn