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OVERVIEW

We are a global mineral company focused on precious metals headquartered in Vancouver, Canada, mainly engaged in the exploration, development and production of precious metals such as silver and gold, as well as non-ferrous metals such as copper, lead and zinc. We are a leading producer of silver concentrates in China and have advanced-staged projects in South America and Central Asia. According to SMM:

- We ranked third in China in terms of silver production in calendar year 2025, with annual production of 7.0 million ounces and a market share of 6.3%;
- Our flagship Ying Project was the No.1 mining project in China in terms of silver production volume in calendar year 2025; and
- We maintain operational efficiency advantages, reflected in our industry-leading cost metrics. Our all-in sustaining costs (AISC) for silver were only USD9.7 per ounce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, and our adjusted AISC for silver were USD11.1 per ounce for calendar year 2025, lower than the global average of USD12.2 per ounce for calendar year 2025.

Our core strategy is to create shareholder value by generating free cash flow from long-life mines, driving organic growth through extensive drilling for discovery, pursuing ongoing merger and acquisition initiatives to unlock value, and maintaining a long-term commitment to responsible mining and sound ESG practices.

Our Mining Assets

We have been acquiring, exploring, developing, and operating mining assets since 2003. We have built a portfolio of multiple high-grade mining assets worldwide, with a diversified mix of metal resources including silver, gold, copper, lead, and zinc. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we owned and operated six major mining assets at different development stages to support our current and future growth while mitigating single-mine concentration risk. For details, see “Business — Mining Assets and Mineral Resources”.

China

We own and operate three mining assets in China, namely, the Ying Property (comprising the Ying Project and the KP Project), the GC Mine, and the BYP Project. The Ying Project and the GC Mine were in production and contributed the entirety of our revenue during the Track Record Period. Annual ore processed reached approximately 1.3 million tonnes for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, representing a year-over-year increase of 18.7% from fiscal year ended March 31, 2024. While silver has been our main product, contributing approximately 57.7%, 62.5% and 69.3% of our revenue for fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, and the nine months ended December 31, 2025, respectively. our mining assets in China also contain significant side-products such as lead and zinc, which together contributed over 20.0% of revenue during the Track Record Period. These mining assets (except for the BYP Project, which is currently applying for a new mining operation approval) are generally characterized by abundant resources, high-grade metals, and long remaining mine life ranging from 17 to 18 years according to relevant Competent Persons’ Reports, enabling us to generate stable revenue and cash flows during the Track Record Period and into the future.

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The Ying Project, located in Henan Province, the PRC, is our flagship silver-lead-zinc mining district. It ranked among the highest-capacity primary silver mines (namely, mines where silver contributes the majority (typically, more than 50%) of their revenue) globally during the Track Record Period, and has a remaining mine life of approximately 16 years. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Ying Project produced 6.4 million ounces of silver. In 2025, the Ying Project ranked first in China by annual silver production. The Ying Project is characterized by high grades and substantial resource endowment. According to AMC, as of December 31, 2025, the Ying Property has proven and probable mineral reserves of approximately 19.1 million tonnes, with an average grade of 174 g/t Ag, 2.47% Pb, 0.80% Zn, and 0.17 g/t Au, supporting an estimated mine life of 17 years, and underscore the Ying Project’s status as a high-quality and high-value silver asset. We are also upgrading from traditional re-suing mining to mechanized shrinkage stoping, a method suitable for the steeply dipping orebodies at the Ying Project. This transition has enhanced operating efficiency and extended mine life, supporting future production. Looking ahead, The Ying Project will focus on production enhancement and resource expansion and will continue to be our primary mining asset.

The GC Mine is an underground silver-lead-zinc mine located in Yunfu, Guangdong Province, the PRC. It has delivered stable operational and financial contributions to us for over a decade. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, it produced 0.5 million ounces of silver, 5.3 million pounds of lead and 14.6 million pounds of zinc. According to SRK, as of December 31, 2025, the GC Mine has proven and probable mineral reserves of approximately 6.2 million tonnes, with an average grade of 63 g/t Ag, 0.91% Pb, and 2.23% Zn, supporting an estimated mine life of 18 years.

In addition to the Ying Project and the GC Mine, we also own majority interests in the KP Project, which holds a mining production licence in Henan Province and is a satellite mine to the Ying Project and part of the Ying Property, as well as the BYP Mine in Hunan Province, for which a new mining licence is under application. These mining assets are expected to enhance and supplement our product offerings and drive the next stage of our growth.

Ecuador

The projects in Ecuador are expected to be our second growth driver, supported by high-grade gold and copper assets that enhance our metal diversification and reduce single-region concentration risk. On July 31, 2024, we completed the acquisition of Adventus, thereby securing interests in two strategic projects in Ecuador, namely, the El Domo Project, a permitted copper-gold mining project, and the Condor Project, a development-stage gold mining project. According to SRK, as of December 31, 2025, the El Domo Project has proven and probable mineral reserves of approximately 7.1 million tonnes, with an average grade of 2.50 g/t Au, 48 g/t Ag, 1.93% Cu, 0.26% Pb, and 2.63% Zn, supporting an estimated mine life of 13 years, including a 1.5-year construction period. According to SMM, the gold grades of these projects are significantly higher than the global average of 1.0 to 1.2 g/t.

Since the acquisition, we have made substantial progress in Ecuador, including streamlining operations, strengthening community engagement, completing detailed engineering, and advancing key infrastructure works. The acquisition of Adventus not only significantly diversified our metal portfolio, in particular by increasing our access to gold and copper, but also expanded our geographic footprint into Latin America, thereby reducing our reliance on operations in China.

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Kyrgyz Republic

In January 2026, we acquired Chaarat ZAAV, which holds the Chaarat Gold Project in the Tian Shan region of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Chaarat Gold Project, fully permitted with a mining licence and an exploration licence, is located within the western Tian Shan gold belt, one of the largest undeveloped gold regions, and are primarily amenable to open-pit mining. These projects are characterized by abundant gold resources and reserves. According to SRK, as of December 31, 2025, the Chaarat Gold Project has proven and probable mineral reserves of approximately 16.2 million tonnes, with an average grade of 0.82 g/t Au, supporting an estimated mine life of 6 years, including 1-year construction period. We are currently conducting active exploration at the Chaarat Gold Project.

The ZAAV acquisition has established our third strategic growth platform, supported by substantial gold resources and compelling acquisition value, and further advances our strategy of geographic diversification.

Our Market Opportunities

The global precious metals market presents robust and resilient opportunities. Driven by sustained demand across both industrial and investment channels, gold and silver continue to serve as core assets for wealth preservation, portfolio diversification, and inflation hedging. Structural tailwinds, including geopolitical uncertainty, currency volatility, and long-term wealth accumulation trends in emerging markets, reinforce gold’s role as a strategic reserve asset. At the same time, silver benefits from strong demand in photovoltaic technologies, advanced electronics, and medical applications.

Copper, lead, and zinc production also present significant market opportunities, underpinned by global infrastructure development, industrial manufacturing, and energy transition imperatives. Copper remains indispensable for electrical wiring, power transmission, and renewable energy systems due to its superior conductivity and durability. The accelerating shift towards electrification, including electric vehicles, smart grids, and renewable energy generation, is expected to drive sustained, long-term demand growth. Lead continues to play a critical role in energy storage solutions, particularly in lead-acid batteries for backup power systems, automotive applications, and industrial machinery, while also gaining renewed relevance in hybrid energy configurations. Zinc is vital for corrosion-resistant galvanizing of steel, supporting transportation, construction, and manufacturing industries, with additional growth driven by innovations in zinc-based alloys and energy storage systems.

We believe we are well-positioned to capitalize on these trends through our global presence, stable production and ongoing exploration and development activities. Our diversified metals portfolio enables us to address distinct yet complementary demand drivers across multiple industrial segments, thereby reducing exposure to volatility in any single commodity market. In addition, our mining projects span different development stages, from exploration to operation, providing a clear road map for both near-term and long-term growth alike to deliver shareholder returns.

Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”)

Our core objective is to operate safely, sustainably, and responsibly with respect to the environment, while engaging collaboratively with local communities.

We have recently received a score of 21.9 from Morningstar Sustainalytics and an S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment score of 61 (compared to the industry average of 33), positioning us as an ESG leader in the precious metals industry. As at the Latest Practicable Date, all of our operational mining projects had been certified under the applicable national or provincial Green Mine

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standards, demonstrating that, throughout the mineral resource development process, these mining projects implement scientific and systematic extraction methods and maintain environmental impacts within manageable limits.

We also consistently apply stringent safety standards, risk control and preventive measures, and continuously enhance our internal control measures to improve production. As a result, we did not have any material safety incidents involving our workforce during the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date.

Further, we value sound and effective corporate governance and promote board diversity to enhance decision making and foster innovation within our management. Our Board currently comprises a diverse, international membership, including two female Directors representing one-third of our Board.

Financial Overview

During the Track Record Period, we delivered solid financial performances driven by our stable and efficient operations. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, and the nine months ended December 31, 2025, our total revenue was USD215.2 million, USD298.9 million, and USD290.8 million, respectively. In particular, our revenue increased by 38.9% from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. For the same periods, our net profit was USD49.7 million, USD78.8 million and USD16.8 million, respectively.

We have demonstrated strong cash flow generation capabilities. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, and the nine months ended December 31, 2025, our net cash from operating activities was USD91.6 million, USD138.6 million, and USD220.4 million, respectively.

We have also maintained an industry-low gearing level. As at December 31, 2025, our debt ratio is 36.8%, significantly lower than the average debt ratio of global top 20 silver producing companies, which is approximately 46.9% according to SMM. During the Track Record Period, we did not have any bank borrowings. Other than the issuance of the Convertible Notes, we did not have any other interest-bearing debts during the Track Record Period.

STRENGTHS

We believe the following strengths enable us to compete effectively in the industry.

We are a global precious metals mineral company with a leading silver production position in China

We are a global precious metals mineral company with mining projects across China, Central Asia and South America. According to SMM, we ranked third in China in 2025 (as amended on December 24, 2025) in terms of silver production volume, with a market share of 6.3%. Our flagship Ying Project was the No.1 mining district in China in terms of silver production volume in 2025. Other than silver, we produce gold, copper, lead and zinc products, which are widely used for industrial and investment purposes. In particular, we also ranked the 8th lead concentrate producers in China in 2025.

Our leading position is underpinned by our high-quality mineral assets characterized by geographic diversity, high grades and substantial resource endowment. According to the Competent Persons' Reports, as at December 31, 2025, we had proven and probable mineral reserves of silver of

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approximately 130.3 million ounces, measured and indicated mineral resources of silver of approximately 262.8 million ounces, and inferred mineral resources of silver of 102.6 million ounces. These resources provide a solid foundation for stable revenue generation and cash flow for the next 15 years.

Our mineral assets combine high-grade ore bodies, multi-metal output, and long mine life potential, providing both operational efficiency and revenue diversification. Concentrating in established mining districts such as the Ying Property in Henan Province and the GC Mine in Guangdong Province, our assets benefit from proven geological formations rich in silver, lead, and zinc, enabling consistent production at industry-leading grades. Our mining projects are supported by extensive infrastructure and proximity to processing facilities, ensuring cost-efficient transportation and reliable access to smelting capacity. High ore grades contribute to lower unit costs and higher margins, while by-product contributions from lead and zinc help mitigate exposure to silver price volatility. Moreover, our ability to expand reserves through targeted exploration enhances the longevity and commercial sustainability of our operations, reinforcing our competitive position and supporting long-term growth.

Competitive AISC driven by high operation efficiency, high grade mining assets and well-established infrastructure.

Our high-grade mining assets are fundamental to our competitive operation efficiency and AISC. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Ying Project had an average head silver grade of 212 g/t, which is among the highest in industry, according to SMM. This high-grade profile has enabled us to maintain relatively low AISC and strong operating margins.

We also benefit from well-established infrastructure supporting access to our mining sites. Mining operations typically require substantial upfront capital investment, with infrastructure accounting for a significant portion. For example, to increase haulage efficiency and facilitate environmentally friendly operations at the Ying Project, we constructed haulage tunnels connecting SGX Mine and HPG Mine, and connecting HPG Mine to a road-access point closer to the mill sites. Our existing infrastructure base supports efficient operations. Additionally, we promote the more cost-efficient and mechanized shrinkage mining method at the Ying Project, which also contributes to the further improvement of our cost efficiency.

As a result, our AISC per ounce of silver is below the industry average. According to SMM, our AISC for silver, according to our calculation, was approximately USD9.7 per ounce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, and our adjusted AISC for calendar year 2025 were USD11.1, lower than the global average of USD12.2 for calendar year 2025.

We have a proven record of successfully acquiring, investing in and integrating mineral properties to support our growth.

Since 2003, we have acquired multiple mining assets, including greenfield mining assets, and advanced them into production across diversified range of minerals. We have also strategically invested in junior mining companies such as NUAG and Tincorp, each holding mining assets of own. Our ability to identify, invest in, acquire and integrate these assets has been a key driver to our development into a globally recognized mining company.

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We acquired the Ying Project in 2003, and through years of development, it has become our flagship project. The Ying Project currently comprises seven underground mines and two processing plants with a combined capacity of approximately 4,100 tonnes per day. We are undertaking ongoing mine optimization and production expansion programmes to further enhance operational efficiency and increase productivity.

In addition to the Ying Project, we have acquired and developed the GC Mine, the KP Project and the BYP Project in China. We have leveraged our mining expertise and operational and management experience to develop these projects and integrate them into our mineral asset portfolio. These projects are currently either in production or progressing toward production.

We completed the acquisition of Adventus in July 2024, which provides geographic and metal diversification with high-grade copper and gold projects located in Ecuador. Since the acquisition, we have made substantial progress, including streamlining operations, strengthening community engagement, completing detailed engineering, and advancing key infrastructure works. We are progressing toward commissioning of the El Domo Project, with the processing plant targeted for completion by July 2027.

In 2026, we acquired Chaarat ZAAV, which held a 100% interest in the production and exploration licenses hosting the Chaarat Gold Project, further diversifying our mining assets and establishing our presence into a mineral-rich region in Central Asia. We are currently advancing exploration activities to develop the Chaarat Gold Project.

Through the acquisitions of Adventus and Chaarat ZAAV, we have transformed our precious silver-focused metal profile by significantly expanding our gold and copper resource base and achieving a more diversified commodity portfolio.

For details of our acquisitions, see “History and Corporate Structure” in this Document. This demonstrates our strong capability in integrating acquired mineral properties and projects to drive growth.

We are committed to responsible mining practices to achieving green and sustainable development through high ESG standards.

We are committed to fostering a strong corporate culture grounded in our core values of respect, equality, and responsibility. We have integrated environmental, social, and governance considerations into our business strategy, thereby generating impactful changes in the communities in which we work and live, sustainably. Our ESG strategy is rooted in the application of innovative technologies to enhance operational efficiency, reduce environmental impact, and support sustainable development in the communities in which we operate. In addition, we recognize the importance of board diversity as a core element of effective corporate governance, and our Board currently comprises a diverse, international membership with two female Directors appointed. Through these initiatives, we aim to deliver long-term value while minimizing our environmental footprint and contributing positively to local stakeholders.

Our ESG performance has been recognized by multiple independent rating agencies in 2026, including:

- A Morningstar Sustainalytics score of 21.9 (Medium Risk), ranking within the top 12 of 109 companies in the precious metals sector; and

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- An S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment score of 61, significantly outperforming the industry average of 33 in accordance with the S&P Global ESG Scores Report;

Our operating mining assets are all well supported by established upstream supply chain and have access to essential infrastructure, including roads, electricity grids and water supply, enabling stable and efficient operations in line with our sustainability objectives.

We have an experienced international management team and skilled workforce.

We have a strong management team comprising well-educated international professionals and experienced local leaders with visionary leadership, providing diverse perspectives and extensive expertise across the full range of activities in the global mining industry. The management team is led by our chairman and chief executive officer, Dr. Feng Rui, who has over 25 years of experience in the global mining industry. His experience in exploration and acquisition of mineral assets has contributed to our ability to identify and develop mineral opportunities internationally. Among our Directors, for example, Mr. Liu Yikang has over 40 years of geological experience in managing, evaluating and exploring mineral resources and Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson has over 20 years of experience advising public companies with international natural resource property holdings as a corporate securities lawyer.

Our local management teams also possess substantial industry knowledge and experience. For example, all key members of the Henan Found management team have over a decade of experience in the mining industry, while the general manager has approximately 30 years of experience. Our silver mining operations also benefit from a stable and experienced management team with a long operating history spanning over a decade. Drawing on our technical capabilities and operational experience, we intend to leverage the expertise gained in managing our existing operational mining projects to support the development and operation of our global projects, such as those in Ecuador and the Kyrgyz Republic. We believe our management team’s in-depth understanding of mining operations, combined with strong technical expertise developed through extensive field experience, supports the effective supervision and implementation of our mining operations.

STRATEGIES

We balance profitability with our social and environmental responsibilities, employee well-being, and sustainable development.

Expanding our existing mining operations through further exploration and development

Our existing mining operations are fundamental to our business. We will continue to allocate resources to the exploration and development of the existing mining projects, including drilling and tunneling activities, to expand our resource base and to discover new mine bodies. These efforts will support our business and drive organic growth.

The Ying Project is our main mining asset, with the largest area workforce among our operations. As at the Latest Practicable Date, it has an estimated remaining mine life of 17 years. We have been implementing continuous optimization and mechanization programmes to enhance its operational efficiency and to extend its mine life. Going forward, we intend to continue developing the Ying Project by (i) increasing drilling activities and exploring peripheral areas for additional resources, (ii) constructing additional processing and milling plants, (iii) upgrading mining licences to increase mining capacity, and (iv) promoting mechanized mining to achieve greater scale.

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The GC Mine has an estimated remaining life of about 18 years. We plan to continue advancing the deployment of zigzag ramps and middle sections to enhance the recovery of orebody resources, improve mining efficiency, and maintain stable cash flows.

Diversifying our mining portfolio and product offerings through targeted acquisitions and by investing in and incubating junior exploration companies

During the Track Record Period, our mining operations were primarily in China, with the Ying Project serving as our principal mining site. Silver has been our primary revenue contributor, accounting for approximately 62.5% of our revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. In light of commodity price volatility and potential geopolitical uncertainties, we intend to further diversify our business by geography by commodity.

We have proactively diversified our mining portfolio through targeted acquisitions and by investing in and incubating junior exploration companies. During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, we acquired mining assets in Ecuador and the Kyrgyz Republic through acquisitions of Adventus and Chaarat ZAAV, thereby expanding into South America and Central Asia and significantly broadening our geographical footprint beyond China. In assessing acquisition opportunities, we will carefully consider and seek to balance a variety of factors, including whether the cost and benefit of the acquisitions satisfy our internal financial requirements and align with our corporate strategy and long-term plan, the synergies between our existing operations and potential targets in terms of technology and knowhow, management expertise and business compatibility, as well as the extent to which the acquisition enhances the overall competitiveness and sustainability of our existing and future businesses.

We also seek to invest in and incubate exploration and surveying companies to support the identification and discovery of prospective mining assets. For example, as at the Latest Practicable Date, we held equity interests of 27.8% in NUAG and 27.4% in Tincorp as a strategic investor. We intend to continue diversifying our mining assets geographically, both within existing jurisdictions and in new regions, by means of acquisitions and minority investments alike, with a view to mitigating geopolitical risks.

In addition, we plan to diversify our product portfolio by increasing our focus on other metals, including gold and copper. Gold contributed 6.0% of our revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. However, with the KP Project and the El Domo Project currently under construction, we expect contributions from gold and copper to increase upon commencement of production. Our strategic investment in junior mining companies such as Tincorp also increases our exposure metals, including tin. Over the longer term, as the Condor Project, the Chaarat Gold Projects, the BYP Project, and the projects of NUAG and Tincorp enter production, we expect further diversification of our product offerings and reduced reliance on silver.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we did not identify any specific new target asset or company for future acquisition or investment.

Commitment to responsible mining and ESG practices

As a responsible miner, we will continue to treat environmental protection, occupational safety, local community engagement, as well as our social responsibilities as key priorities in our corporate development activities. We are committed to integrating ESG considerations into our business strategies and delivering meaningful, long-term benefits to the communities in which we operate.

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We aim to continuously enhance our risk-based environmental management system by strengthening green mine construction, environmental emergency management and environmental risk management capabilities. In particular, we recognize the critical role of effective and responsible tailings management and plan to prioritize preventive and risk response measures to ensure the safe operation of our tailings facilities. We also attach great importance to waste management and pollution prevention and control. To this end, we intend to fully integrate waste management into our entire value chain, striving to reduce carbon emission at source, improve resource utilization, minimise waste generation and promote waste reuse, so as to ensure pollution control throughout our production process and compliance with all emission regulations.

We will continue to foster mutual trust through community consultation mechanisms and promote multicultural coexistence, upholding the rights of local community members to participate in and stay informed of matters that may affect them. We seek to transform resource benefits into lasting value for local communities through public welfare initiatives, donations, and volunteer services spanning rural revitalization, community development, education support and assistance for disadvantaged groups.

In addition, we will continue to enhance our corporate governance framework by clarifying the responsibilities and authorities of each governance body, strengthening internal oversight and checks and balances and promoting standardized, scientific and modernized corporate governance.

Through the incorporation of ESG considerations into our strategic planning, operations, and management, we strive to continuously improve our energy structure and resource efficiency, with the aim of generating sustainable economic, social, and environmental value for our stakeholders.

MINING ASSETS AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Overview

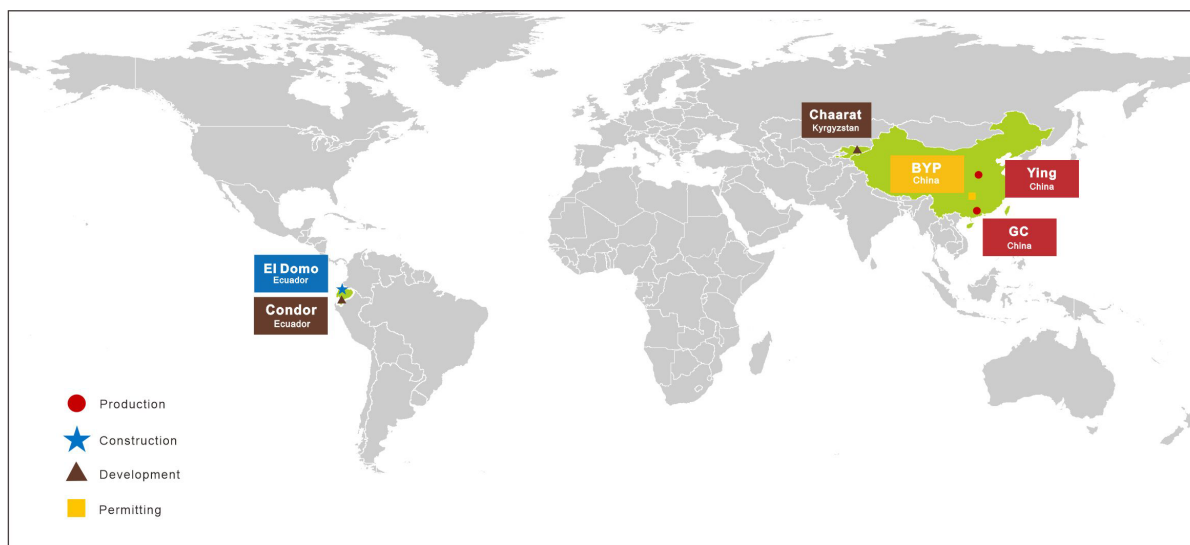
We are a global precious-metal mining company with a proven record of profitability and growth potential. Headquartered in Vancouver, Canada, we are mainly engaged in exploration and production of diversified precious metals such as silver and gold, as well as non-ferrous metals such as copper, lead and zinc, holding a leading position in silver production in China.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held majority interests in primarily six mining assets located in various regions across the world, namely China, South America and Central Asia, and minority interests in mines or projects located across South America and North America.

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Our Portfolio of Mining Assets

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held controlling interests in six major mining assets in China, Ecuador, and the Kyrgyz Republic, namely, the Ying Property, the GC Mine, the El Domo Project, the Condor Project, the Chaarat Gold Project (also known as the Tulkubash & Kyzyltash Gold Projects), and the BYP Project (collectively, the “**Major Mining Assets**”). The following map illustrates the geographical locations of the Major Mining Assets:



The following table sets out information of the Major Mining Assets as at the Latest Practicable Date:

No.	Mining assets	Status	Location	Type of mining assets	Type of Mining Licence	Expiration Dates of Mining Assets	Ownership (including beneficial ownership) percentage as at the Latest Practicable Date
1.	Ying Property (comprising the KP Project and the Ying Project, which comprises SGX Mine, HZG Mine, HPG Mine, TLP Mine, LME Mine, LMW Mine and DCG Mine).	Ying Project: In operation since 2006 KP Project: Under construction	Henan Province, the PRC	Silver-lead-zinc mines	SGX Mine and HZG Mine: Production HPG Mine: Production TLP Mine and LME Mine: Production DCG Mine: Production KP Project: Production	September 24, 2035 April 29, 2028 February 26, 2041 June 16, 2037 March 13, 2029	For SGX Mine, HZG Mine, TLP Mine, LMW Mine DCG Mine and the KP Project, 77.5% For HPG Mine and LME Mine, 80.0%
2.	GC Mine	In operation since 2014	Guangdong Province, the PRC	Silver-lead-zinc mine	Production	November 24, 2040	99.0%

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No.	Mining assets	Status	Location	Type of mining assets	Type of Mining Licence	Expiration Dates of Mining Assets	Ownership (including beneficial ownership) percentage as at the Latest Practicable Date
3.	El Domo Project	Under construction	Bolívar Province, central Ecuador	Copper-gold mine	Seven concessions	each expires in 2033 or 2035	75.0%
4.	Condor Project	Exploration	Zamora-Chinchipe Province, Ecuador	Deposits characterized by low to intermediate sulphidation epithermal mineralization, containing high concentrations of gold, silver, zinc and lead, among others	Seven Concessions	each expires in 2031, 2033, 2042 or 2046	98.7%
5.	Chaarat Gold Project	Exploration	Jalal-Abad Province, the Kyrgyz Republic	Gold property	Exploration Production	September 7, 2026 June 25, 2062	70.0%
6.	BYP Project	Under licence application	Hunan Province, the PRC	Underground gold-lead-zinc property	/	/	70.0%

Notes:

- (1) The ownership of the Ying Project is held through our non-wholly-owned subsidiary Henan Found, which held 100% ownership interests in these mines as at the Latest Practicable Date. For details of shareholding structure of Henan Found, please refer to “History and Corporate Structure — Our Shareholding and Corporate Structure” in this Document. Through an internal arrangement, Henan Huawei held a 80.0% beneficial interest in HPG Mine and LME Mine.
- (2) The ownership of the KP Project is held through our non-wholly-owned subsidiary Xinbaoyuan Mining, which held 100% interests in this project as at the Latest Practicable Date. For details of shareholding structure of Xinbaoyuan Mining, please refer to “History and Corporate Structure — Our Shareholding and Corporate Structure” in this Document.
- (3) The ownership of the GC Mine is held through our non-wholly-owned subsidiary Guangdong Found, which held 100% interests in this mine as at the Latest Practicable Date. For details of shareholding structure of Guangdong Found, please refer to “History and Corporate Structure — Our Shareholding and Corporate Structure” in this Document.
- (4) We hold a majority interests of the El Domo Project through Adventus. For details, please refer to “— Our Corporate Development — Our principal subsidiaries by way of acquisitions — Adventus and its subsidiaries” in this Document.
- (5) We hold a majority interest of the Condor Project through Adventus. For details, please refer to “— Our Corporate Development — Our principal subsidiaries by way of acquisitions — Adventus and its subsidiaries” in this Document.
- (6) The ownership of the Chaarat Gold Project is held through our non-wholly-owned subsidiary Chaarat ZAAV, which held 100% equity interests in this project as at the Latest Practicable Date. For details of shareholding structure of Chaarat ZAAV, please refer to “History and Corporate Structure — Material Acquisitions Completed after the Track Record Period — Acquisition of Chaarat ZAAV CJSC” in this Document.
- (7) The ownership of the BYP Project is held through our non-wholly-owned subsidiary Yunxiang, which held 100% equity interests in this mine as at the Latest Practicable Date. For details of shareholding structure of Yunxiang, please refer to “History and Corporate Structure — Our Shareholding and Corporate Structure” in this Document,

As at the Latest Practicable Date, in addition to the Major Mining Assets, we also controlled seven projects under early exploration and evaluation located in Ecuador (the “**Adventus Early Exploration and Evaluation Projects**”), in which we obtained the majority interests through the acquisition of Adventus in July 2024. For details of the acquisition of Adventus, please refer to “— Our

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Corporate Development — Our principal subsidiaries by way of acquisitions — Adventus and its subsidiaries” in this Document. We also held interests in the La Yesca Project in Mexico through New Infini as at the Latest Practicable Date.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held minority interests in: (i) NUAG, a Canadian public company dual-listed on the TSX and NYSE American, in which we held a 27.8% interest, held majority interests in mining assets in Bolivia; and (ii) Tincorp, a Canadian public company listed on the TSX-V, in which we held a 27.4% interest, held majority interests in mining assets in Bolivia and Ecuador. As at the Latest Practicable Date, neither NUAG nor Tincorp had revenue from operations or ongoing mining operations of any kind. For risks associated with our investments, please refer to “Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Industry and Business — Our investment in NUAG is subject to a number of risks and may prove unprofitable” and “— Our investment in Tincorp is subject to a number of risks and may prove unprofitable” in this Document.

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

Independent Report

We commissioned independent Competent Persons to conduct technical reviews and assessments for the Major Mining Assets. Please refer to the Competent Persons’ Reports as set out in Appendix III to this Document for details of the findings, reporting standards and scope of work conducted by the relevant Competent Persons as at December 31, 2025.

As confirmed by our Directors, no material adverse changes occurred with respect to the Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves of the Major Mining Assets since December 31, 2025, being the effective date of the Competent Persons’ Reports as set out in Appendix III to this Document, and up to the Latest Practicable Date.

Mineral Resources

With the sums calculated on the basis of the mineral resource statements set out in various Competent Persons’ Reports in Appendix III to this Document, and as confirmed by the relevant Competent Person, the following table provides information of our mineral resources by types of metal as at December 31, 2025.

Summary of Mineral Resources by Types of Metal

Category	Tonnes	Contained Metal				
	(Million)	Ag (Moz)	Au (Koz)	Cu (Kt)	Pb (Kt)	Zn (Kt)
Measured	37.2	134.8	748.9	110.8	647.7	475.7
Indicated	108.7	128.0	3,984.8	128.9	514.0	620.9
Measured + Indicated	145.9	262.8	4,732.6	239.7	1,161.9	1,095.5
Inferred.	148.6	102.6	6,618.4	28.2	352.9	568.0
Total	294.4	365.4	11,351.0	267.9	1,514.8	1,663.5

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According to the above table, as at December 31, 2025, our overall mineral resources were estimated to be about 294.4 million tonnes, including measured mineral resources of 37.2 million tonnes, indicated mineral resources of 108.7 million tonnes, and inferred mineral resources of 148.6 million tonnes. Categorised by types of metal, the mineral resources contain approximately 365.4 million ounces of silver, 11,351.0 thousand ounces of gold, 267.9 thousand tonnes of copper, 1,514.8 thousand tonnes of lead and 1,663.5 thousand tonnes of zinc.

Further, calculated based on the mineral resource data provided by the Competent Persons’ Reports set out in Appendix III to this Document, the table below presents the information of our mineral resources by mine status based on the Competent Persons’ Reports set out in Appendix III to this Document.

Summary of Mineral Resources by Mine Status

Mine Status	Category	Tonnes	Contained Metal				
		(Million)	Ag (Moz)	Au (Koz)	Cu (Kt)	Pb (Kt)	Zn (Kt)
Mines in operation	Measured	29.9	129.3	98.9	13.4	638.7	381.5
	Indicated	30.5	106.6	131.8	14.7	472.1	311.8
	Measured + Indicated	60.5	235.9	230.6	28.1	1,110.8	692.2
	Inferred	20.9	70.0	142.4	10.6	310.7	218.4
	Total	81.4	305.9	373.0	38.7	1,421.5	910.6
Mines under exploration or construction	Measured	7.3	5.5	650.0	97.4	9.0	94.2
	Indicated	78.1	21.5	3,853.0	114.2	41.9	309.1
	Measured + Indicated	85.4	26.9	4,502.0	211.6	51.0	403.3
	Inferred	127.6	32.6	6,476.0	17.6	42.2	349.6
	Total	213.1	59.5	10,978.0	229.2	93.2	752.9

Mineral Reserves

With the sums calculated on the basis of the mineral reserve statements set out in various Competent Persons’ Reports in Appendix III to this Document, as confirmed by the relevant Competent Person, the following table provides information of our mineral reserves by types of metal as at December 31, 2025.

Summary of Mineral Reserves by Types of Metal

Category	Tonnes	Contained Metal				
	(Million)	Ag (Moz)	Au (Koz)	Cu (Kt)	Pb (Kt)	Zn (Kt)
Proven	16.6	70.8	335.8	73.2	323.0	241.6
Probable	32.0	59.5	785.3	71.1	223.5	236.2
Proven + Probable	48.6	130.3	1,121.1	144.4	546.5	475.9

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According to the above table, as at December 31, 2025, our overall mineral reserves totaled 48.6 million tonnes, of which 16.6 million tonnes are proven mineral reserves and 32.0 million tonnes are probable mineral reserves. These contained approximately 130.3 million ounces of silver, 1,121.1 thousand ounces of gold, 144.4 thousand tonnes of copper, 546.5 thousand tonnes of lead and 475.9 thousand tonnes of zinc.

Further, calculated based on the mineral reserve data provided by the Competent Persons’ Reports set out in Appendix III to this Document, the table below presents the information of our mineral reserves by mine status based on the Competent Persons’ Reports set out in Appendix III to this Document.

Summary of Mineral Reserves by Mine Status

Mine Status	Category	Tonnes	Contained Metal				
		(Million)	Ag (Moz)	Au (Koz)	Cu (Kt)	Pb (Kt)	Zn (Kt)
Mines in operation	Proven	14.0	66.7	50.8	3.9	316.0	171.4
	Probable	11.3	52.3	56.3	2.7	212.1	118.7
	Proven + Probable	25.3	119.0	107.1	6.7	528.1	288.2
Mines under exploration or construction	Proven	2.7	4.2	285.0	69.3	7.0	70.2
	Probable	20.7	7.2	729.0	68.4	11.4	117.5
	Proven + Probable	23.4	11.3	1,014.0	137.7	18.4	187.7

Metal Production

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the Ying Project and the GC Mine were in production. As at the Latest Practicable Date, production of metals did not commence on the remaining Major Mining Assets.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, we produced approximately 6.2 million ounces of silver, or 6.8 million ounces of silver equivalent, 7,268.0 ounces of gold, 63.1 million pounds of lead and 23.4 million pounds of zinc. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, we produced approximately 6.9 million of silver, or 7.6 million ounces of silver equivalent, 7,495.0 ounces of gold, 62.1 million pounds of lead and 23.3 million pounds of zinc, representing increases of 11.3%, 11.8% and 3.1% in production of silver, silver equivalent and gold, respectively, and decreases of 1.6% and 0.4% in lead and zinc production, respectively.

For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, we produced 5.3 million ounces of silver (5.9 million ounces of silver equivalent), 6,231.0 ounces of gold, 46.4 million pounds of lead and 17.9 million pounds of zinc, representing increases of 3.5%, 42.1% and 1.1% in production of silver equivalent, gold and lead, respectively, and a decrease of 5.3% in zinc production compared to those of the nine months ended December 31, 2024, in which we produced 5.3 million ounces of silver (5.7 million ounces of silver equivalent), 4,385.0 ounces of gold, 45.9 million pounds of lead and 18.9 million pounds of zinc. The volume of silver production remains relatively stable across the aforementioned periods.

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Production Costs

Our production costs comprise mining cost, shipping cost and milling cost. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, our product costs were USD88.6 million, USD108.4 million, USD73.7 million and USD85.6 million, respectively.

Sales and Revenue

During the Track Record Period, we generated revenue from the sales of metal produced in the two operating mines, the Ying Project and the GC Mine.

The following table provides a breakdown of sales volume, revenue and average selling price for each type of metal by mining origin for the periods indicated therein:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,						For the nine months ended December 31,					
	2024			2025			2024			2025		
	Ying Project	GC Mine	Total	Ying Project	GC Mine	Total	Ying Project	GC Mine	Total	Ying Project	GC Mine	Total
Metal Sales Volume												
— Silver (<i>million ounces</i>)	5.7	0.5	6.2	6.4	0.5	6.9	4.9	0.4	5.3	5.0	0.4	5.4
— Gold (<i>ounces</i>)	7,268.0	—	7,268.0	7,577.0	—	7,577.0	4,112.0	—	4,112.0	6,234.0	—	6,234.0
— Lead (<i>million pounds</i>)	54.3	6.3	60.6	56.8	5.5	62.3	41.3	4.7	46.0	42.2	4.2	46.4
— Zinc (<i>million pounds</i>)	8.2	15.0	23.3	8.6	14.9	23.5	6.5	12.5	19.0	5.2	12.7	17.9
Revenue												
— Silver (<i>millions of USD</i>)	116.4	7.9	124.2	175.9	10.8	186.8	133.1	9.2	142.3	191.2	10.3	201.5
— Gold (<i>millions of USD</i>)	13.0	—	13.0	17.8	—	17.8	9.0	—	9.0	19.9	—	19.9
— Lead (<i>millions of USD</i>)	47.0	5.4	52.3	54.7	5.2	60.0	40.5	4.5	45.0	40.2	3.9	44.1
— Zinc (<i>millions of USD</i>)	6.9	12.1	19.1	9.6	16.4	26.0	7.4	13.9	21.3	5.4	12.7	18.1
— Others ⁽¹⁾ (<i>millions of USD</i>)	4.5	1.9	6.4	5.3	2.9	8.3	3.9	2.3	6.2	4.4	2.7	7.1
— Total Revenue (<i>millions of USD</i>)	<u>187.8</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>215.1</u>	<u>263.5</u>	<u>35.4</u>	<u>298.9</u>	<u>193.8</u>	<u>30.0</u>	<u>223.8</u>	<u>261.1</u>	<u>29.7</u>	<u>290.8</u>
Price												
— Silver (<i>USD per ounce</i>)	20.4	15.2	19.9	27.5	20.6	27.0	27.3	20.6	26.7	38.5	26.8	37.7
— Gold (<i>USD per ounce</i>)	1,792.0	—	1,792.0	2,351.0	—	2,351.0	2,198.0	—	2,198.0	3,197.0	—	3,197.0
— Zinc (<i>USD per pound</i>)	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
— Lead (<i>USD per pound</i>)	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0

Note:

(1) Others mainly represent other metals generated during our production such as copper as well as waste rock.

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Major Mining Licences, Permits and Authorisations

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held a total of 22 valid mining licences, permits and authorisations for our Major Mining Assets, including (i) five production licences for the Ying Property, (ii) one production licence for the GC Mine; (iii) seven concessions for the El Domo Project; (iv) seven concessions for the Condor Project; and (v) one exploration licence and one production licence for the Chaarat Gold Project. We were in the process of applying for a new gold-focused mining licence for the BYP Project.

Our mining licences are generally valid for several years to over thirty years. We aim to renew our mining licences, including production or exploration licences or concessions, before their respective expiry dates. As advised by our PRC Legal Adviser, Ecuadorian Legal Adviser and Kyrgyzstan Legal Adviser, respectively, save for what discussed in the notes to the table below, we do not expect any material legal impediment in renewing our mining-related licences or permits in the PRC, Ecuador, and the Kyrgyz Republic if we submit our application in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. For details of relevant risks, see “Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Industry and Business — The permits and licences required for our mining and exploration operations may not be granted or renewed.”

The following table sets forth information regarding our relevant mining-related licences as at the Latest Practicable Date.

Ying Property

Type	Area and Licence Name	Mine/projects	Mining Licences Number	Sq. km	Expiry Date
Production	Yuelianggou Lead-zinc-silver Mine	SGX and HZG	C4100002009093210038549	19.6	September 24, 2035
Production	Haopinggou Lead-zinc-gold Mine	HPG	C4100002016043210141863	6.2	April 29, 2028
Production	Tieluping-Longmen Silver-lead Mine	TLP, LME and LMW	XC4100002016064210142239	22.6	February 26, 2041
Production	Dongcaogou Gold-silver Mine ¹	DCG	C4100002015064210138848	19.8	June 16, 2037
Production	Shanzhou District Kuanping Silver-Gold Mine of Henan Xinbaoyuan Mining Co., Ltd.	KP	C4100002022124211000099	7.0	March 13, 2029

GC Mine

Type	Area and Licence Name	Mining Licence Number	Sq. km	Expiry Date
Production	GC Lead and Zinc Mine of Guangdong Found Mining Co., Ltd.	C1000002010113210083333	5.5	November 24, 2040

El Domo Project

Type	Name	Tenement Number	Area (hectare)	County	Province	Expiry Date
Concession ⁽¹⁾	Jordan 1	700918	2,200.0	Ventanas, Echeandia	Los Rios, Bolivar	April 26, 2035

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Type	Name	Tenement Number	Area (hectare)	County	Province	Expiry Date
Concession	Jordan 2	200652	1,639.5	Echeandia, Guaranda	Bolivar	March 14, 2035
Concession	Las Naves	200508	1,458.0	Las Naves, Guaranda	Bolivar	March 6, 2033 ⁽²⁾
Concession	Las Naves 1	200627	3,200.0	Guaranda	Bolivar	March 14, 2035
Concession	Las Naves 2	200628	3,700.0	Guaranda, Las Naves	Bolivar	March 14, 2035
Concession	Las Naves 3	200629	4,815.0	Las Naves, Guaranda, Ventanas, Echeandia	Bolivar, Los Rios	March 14, 2035
Concession	Las Naves 5	700885	4,525.0	Ventanas, Las Naves	Los Rios, Bolivar	April 26, 2035

Condor Project

Type	Name	Cadastral Code	Area (hectare)	Expiry Date
Concession	Viche Conguime Cuerpo 1	2024	1,078.6	August 31, 2031
Concession	Viche Conguime Cuerpo 1 Sur	50001609	788.7	May 20, 2031
Concession	Viche Conguime Cuerpo 2	2024A	2,410.0	February 4, 2046
Concession	Chinapintza	2024.1	53.7	August 31, 2031
Concession	Chinapintza Oeste	2024.1	97.5	June 3, 2031
Concession	Chinapintza Sur	2024.1	6.1	June 3, 2031
Concession	Escondida	50000497	1,000.0	February 17, 2042

Chaarat Gold Project

Type	Province	Tenement Number	Area (hectare)	Expiry Date
Production	Chatkal Region	3117AE	700.0	June 25, 2062 ⁽³⁾
Exploration	Chatkal Region	3319AP	2,743.0	September 7, 2026 ⁽⁴⁾

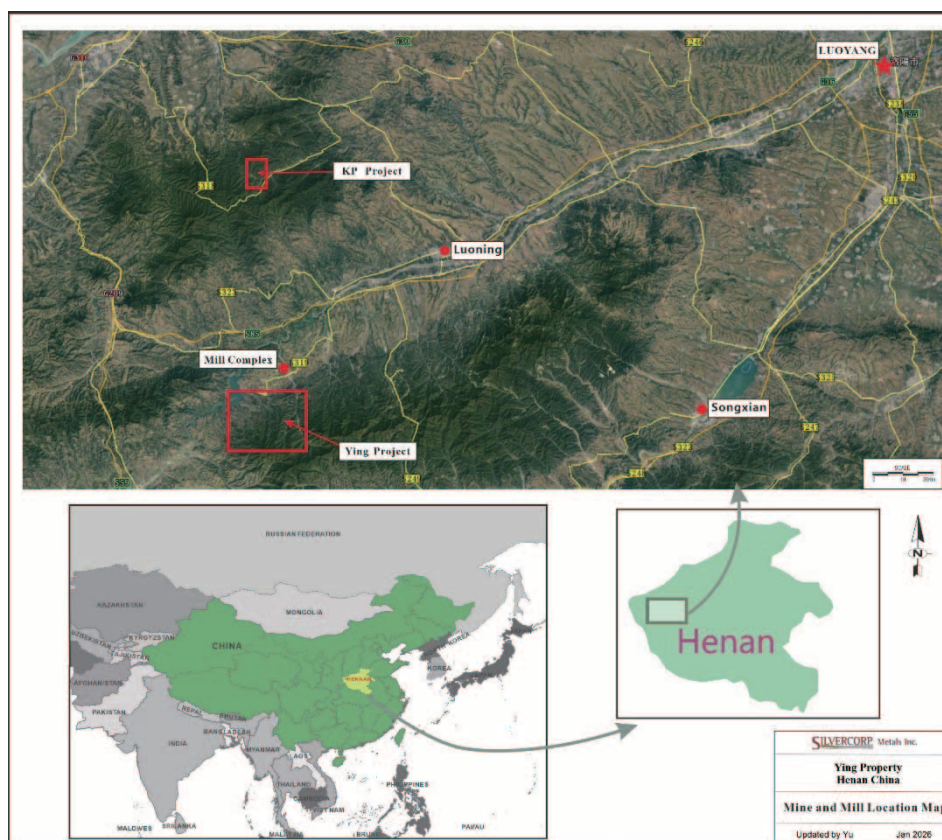
Notes:

- (1) According to our Ecuadorian Legal Adviser, in Ecuador, mining concessions grant the concessionaire exclusive rights to explore and exploit subsoil mineral resources within a defined area, as awarded by the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Ecuador. However, surface rights within the concession area are not transferred. Concessionaires must comply with ongoing administrative and environmental obligations, including obtaining and maintaining an environmental licence, in order to keep the concessions in good standing. Prior to commencing exploitation, concessionaires of large-scale projects (i.e., those producing over 1,000 tonnes per day for underground mining or over 2,000 tonnes per day) are also required to enter into an exploitation contract with the Ministry of Energy and Mines. For further details on Ecuadorian mining authorisations, see “Regulatory Overview — Regulations in Ecuador”.

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- (2) According to our Ecuadorian Legal Adviser, the term of the Las Naves concession may not fully cover the LoM of the El Domo Project. In a resolution concerning the Las Naves concession dated August 2, 2025, the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Ecuador imposed conditions for renewal: (1) the mining concessionaire discovers new mineral resources in the concession as a result of new exploration activities, and (2) that the term of the exploitation stage is insufficient to exploit the new mineral resources discovered. The concession may be renewed for additional 25 years, subject to approval by the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Ecuador. As at the Latest Practicable Date, a request for renewing the Las Naves concession had been filed, pending a granting resolution by the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Ecuador.
- (3) According to our Kyrgyzstan Legal Adviser, the extended validity period until June 25, 2062 is subject to certain conditions and a reduction mechanism pursuant to the Licensing Agreement No. 5 to the Licence 3117 AE dated April 2, 2026. In particular, we are required to invest USD150 million in favor of Chaarat ZAAV. If this investment commitment is not met, the licensing authority may proportionally reduce the term of the extended validity period, but any failure or delay in meeting the investment commitment caused by the process of removing the affected area at the Chaarat Gold Project from the Western Tien-Shan UNESCO Natural Heritage Site shall not trigger the reduction. In addition, we are required to implement an industrial development programme with a mining capacity of 2,800 thousand tonnes per year from 2026 onwards, pay a licence retention fee, and implement a local community development programme approved by the relevant local self-government body.
- (4) Based on the terms provided in the cooperation agreement signed between us and the NIA, our Kyrgyzstan Legal Adviser does not foresee any major legal obstacles to the successful renewal of the licence or its conversion into a production licence. Our Directors also believe there is no major obstacles for us to renew the licence or converse it into a production licence.

Ying Property



Introduction

The Ying Property consists of the Ying Project and the KP Project.

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The Ying Project forms an operating silver-lead-zinc underground mining project, including seven underground mines, namely SGX Mine, HZG Mine, HPG Mine, TLP Mine, LME Mine, LMW Mine and DCG Mine. Covering an area of 68.3 km², according to the Ying Report, the Ying Project is situated 240 km west-southwest of Zhengzhou, the capital city of Henan Province, the PRC, and 145 km southwest of Luoyang, which is the nearest major city. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held 77.5% ownership interests of the Ying Project's all seven underground mines, through Henan Found. Through an internal arrangement, Henan Huawei held 80.0% beneficial interests of HPG Mine and LME Mine. In 2006, we commenced mining at the Ying Project. In 2025, the Ying Project ranked No. 1 mining district in China in terms of silver production volume.

The KP Project is a silver-lead-zinc-gold project under construction, located 34 km to the southeast of Sanmenxia City, Henan Province, the PRC, according to the Ying Report, and covers an area of 7.0 km². As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held a 77.5% interest in the KP Project through Henan Found, a non-wholly owned subsidiary, which acquired a 100% interest in the KP Project through an online open auction. Following receipt of all required permits and licences, mine construction commenced at the KP Project in the first quarter of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026. Commercial production is projected to commence at the KP Project in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2027 and continue through the fiscal year ended March 31, 2030.

Operation Performance of the Ying Project

According to the Ying Report, the Ying Project represents a viable operation with a projected life of mine (“LoM”) through to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2042 based on its Proven and Probable Reserves. According to the Ying Report, there remains significant potential to extend the LoM beyond 2042 via further exploration and development, particularly in areas with identified Inferred Resources.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, a total of 1,013.7 thousand tonnes of ore with head grades of 212.0 g/t for silver, 2.8% for lead, and 0.6% for zinc were processed at the Ying Project, representing an year-over-year growth of 24.2% compared to 816.1 tonnes processed with head grades of 231.0 g/t for silver, 3.4% for lead, and 0.7% for zinc for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, a total of 876.8 thousand tonnes of ore with head grades of 204.0 g/t for silver, 2.6% for lead, and 0.5% for zinc were processed at the Ying Project, representing a year-over-year growth of 23.5% compared to 709.4 thousand tonnes processed with head grades of 239.0 g/t for silver, 3.0% for lead, and 0.6% for zinc for the nine months ended December 31, 2024.

Production at the Ying Project has increased consistently. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Ying Project produced 5.7 million ounces of silver, 6.3 million ounces of silver equivalent, 7,268.0 ounces of gold, 56.3 million pounds of lead and 8.2 million pounds of zinc. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, production increased to 6.4 million ounces of silver, 7.1 million silver equivalent ounces, 7,495.0 ounces of gold, 56.8 million pounds of lead and 8.6 million pounds of zinc, representing a year-over-year production increase of 13.3%, 11.0%, 3.1%, 1.0% and 4.1%, respectively. For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the Ying Project produced 5.0 million ounces of silver, 5.5 million ounces of silver equivalent, 6,231.0 ounces of gold, 42.2 million pounds of lead and 5.2 million pounds of zinc, representing increases of 1.8%, 4.8%, 42.1% and 2.3% in production of silver, silver equivalent, gold and lead, respectively, and a decrease of 20.8% in zinc production, compared with the same period in 2024, in which the Ying Project produced 4.9 million ounces of silver, 5.2 million ounces of silver equivalent, 4,385.0 ounces of gold, 41.3 million pounds of lead and 6.5 million pounds of zinc.

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For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, the AISC per ounce of silver, net of by product credits, was USD8.8, USD 9.7, USD9.2 and USD11.0, respectively.

The table below sets forth the volume of ore production and metal production during the Track Record Period.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Ore Mined (<i>thousand tonnes</i>)	827.1	1,030.4	825.4	918.5
Ore Milled (<i>thousand tonnes</i>)				
— Silver ore	757.9	927.2	662.0	787.3
— Gold ore	58.3	86.5	47.5	89.4
Total	816.1	1,013.7	709.4	876.8
Average Head Grades				
— Silver (<i>g/t</i>)	231.0	212.0	239.0	204.0
— Lead (%)	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.6
— Zinc (%)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Average Recovery Rates				
— Silver (%)	94.9	94.7	94.8	95.5
— Gold (%) ⁽¹⁾	92.0	92.9	93.6	93.5
— Lead (%)	95.1	93.6	94.1	93.8
— Zinc (%)	70.6	69.7	70.6	64.2
Metal Production				
— Silver (<i>million ounces</i>)	5.7	6.4	4.9	5.0
— Gold (<i>ounces</i>)	7268.0	7,495.0	4,385.0	6,231.0
— Lead (<i>million pounds</i>)	56.3	56.8	41.3	42.2
— Zinc (<i>million pounds</i>)	8.2	8.6	6.5	5.2
Cost Data ⁽²⁾				
— Mining cost (<i>USD/tonne</i>)	70.3	74.1	75.2	64.7
— Shipping cost (<i>USD/tonne</i>)	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.0
— Milling cost (<i>USD/tonne</i>)	12.0	11.0	10.8	12.4
— Cash cost (<i>USD/tonne</i>)	85.7	88.5	89.2	80.2
— AISC (<i>USD/tonne</i>)	141.8	139.3	146.6	134.1
— Cash cost per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits (<i>USD</i>)	—	0.6	(0.1)	0.3
— AISC per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits (<i>USD</i>)	8.8	9.7	9.2	11.0

Notes:

- (1) Gold recovery only refers to the recovery rate for gold ore processed.
(2) Alternative performance (non-IFRS) measure.

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Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

According to the Ying Report, the mineral resources and mineral reserves for the Ying Property as at December 31, 2025 were set forth in the following tables:

Summary of Resources

Category	Tonnes	Average Grades					Contained Metal				
	(Million)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (Moz)	Au (Koz)	Cu (Kt)	Pb (Kt)	Zn (Kt)
Measured	21.0	164.0	0.2	0.1	2.6	0.8	110.2	98.9	13.4	547.7	162.5
Indicated	21.2	128.0	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.6	87.4	131.8	14.7	396.1	121.8
Measured + Indicated . .	42.2	146.0	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.7	197.6	230.6	28.1	943.8	284.2
Inferred	13.6	120.0	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.6	52.3	142.4	10.6	248.7	78.4

Notes:

- (1) CIM Definition Standards (2014) were used for reporting.
- (2) Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.
- (3) Metal prices: gold USD3,200/roy ounce (oz), silver USD35.00/roy oz, lead USD1.03 per pound (lb), zinc USD1.36/lb, copper USD4.74/lb
- (4) Exchange rate: RMB 7.00: USD1.00.
- (5) Mineral Resources exclude the first 5 m below surface.
- (6) Veins diluted to minimum extraction width of 0.4 m after estimation except for HZG which was modelled to a minimum width of 0.4 m.
- (7) COGs: SGX 75 g/t AgEq; HZG 75 g/t AgEq; HPG 0.95 g/t AuEq; TLP 65 g/t AgEq; LME 70 g/t AgEq; LMW silver rich veins 65 g/t AgEq; LMW gold rich veins 0.85 g/t AuEq; DCG 80 g/t AgEq, KP 90 g/t AgEq.
- (8) AgEq equivalent formulas by mine for silver rich veins:
 - $SGX = Ag \text{ g/t} + 21.3351 * Pb\% + 15.7268 * Zn\% + 37.3575 * Cu\%$.
 - $HZG = Ag \text{ g/t} + 19.557 * Pb\% + 39.5464 * Cu\%$.
 - $TLP = Ag \text{ g/t} + 20.4155 * Pb\% + 37.2718 * Cu\%$.
 - $LME = Ag \text{ g/t} + 19.3704 * Pb\% + 8.3614 * Zn\% + 36.0026 * Cu\%$.
 - $LMW = Ag \text{ g/t} + 20.6682 * Pb\% + 38.6489 * Cu\%$.
 - $DCG = Ag \text{ g/t} + 19.1772 * Pb\% + 33.4296 * Cu\%$.
- (9) AuEq equivalent formulas by mine:
 - $HPG \text{ (all veins)} = Au \text{ g/t} + 0.0119 * Ag \text{ g/t} + 0.2544 * Pb\% + 0.1888 * Zn\% + 0.4926 * Cu\%$.
 - $LMW \text{ (gold rich veins: LM21, LM22, LM26, LM27, LM28, LM28a, LM50, LM50_3, LM51, LM52, LM53, LM54, LM54_1, LM54_2, LM55, LM58, LM58_1, LM59, LM59_2)} = Au \text{ g/t} + 0.0133 * Ag \text{ g/t} + 0.2748 * Pb\% + 0.5139 * Cu\%$.
- (10) AgEq formulas used for significant gold bearing veins:
 - $SGX \text{ (Veins S16W, S18E, S21, S74)} = Ag \text{ g/t} + 52.7753 * Au \text{ g/t} + 21.3351 * Pb\% + 15.7268 * Zn\% + 37.3575 * Cu\%$.
 - $TLP \text{ (T50, T51, T52, T53)} = Ag \text{ g/t} + 54.8113 * Au \text{ g/t} + 20.4155 * Pb\% + 37.2718 * Cu\%$.
 - $LME \text{ (Vein LM4E2)} = Ag \text{ g/t} + 46.0927 * Au \text{ g/t} + 19.3704 * Pb\% + 8.3614 * Zn\% + 36.0026 * Cu\%$.
 - $DCG \text{ (C76, C9_1, C9_2, C9_3, C9_4, C9_5, C9_6, C9E1, C9E3, C9W1)} = Ag \text{ g/t} + 76.6609 * Au \text{ g/t} + 19.1772 * Pb\% + 33.4296 * Cu\%$.
 - $KP \text{ (all veins)} = Ag \text{ g/t} + 76.6609 * Au \text{ g/t} + 19.1772 * Pb\% + 17.9076 * Zn\% + 33.4296 * Cu\%$.
- (11) Depleted for mine production to 31 December 2025. Non-recoverable Mineral Resources (sterile areas due to the proximity to stopes, unstable ground or where access to the vein is limited) defined as at 31 December 2025.
- (12) Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

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Summary of Reserves

Category	Tonnes (Million)	Average Grades					Contained Metal				
		Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (Moz)	Au (Koz)	Cu (Kt)	Pb (Kt)	Zn (Kt)
Proven	10.4	179.0	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.9	59.9	50.8	3.9	282.0	90.4
Probable	8.7	167.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.7	46.6	56.3	2.7	190.1	61.7
Proven + Probable . .	19.1	174.0	0.2	0.0	2.5	0.8	106.5	107.1	6.7	472.1	150.2

Notes:

- (1) Cut-off grades (AgEq g/t): SGX — 180 Resuing, 155 Shrinkage; HZG — 150 Resuing, 130 Shrinkage; HPG — 195 Resuing (2.10 AuEq), 175 Shrinkage (1.90 AuEq); TLP — 160 Resuing, 135 Shrinkage; LME — 170 Resuing, 145 Shrinkage, 145 Room & Pillar; LMW — 170 Resuing, 150 Shrinkage, 150 Longhole, 150 Room & Pillar (1.8 g/t AuEq); DCG — 220 Resuing, 195 Shrinkage; KP-225 Resuing, 205 Shrinkage.
- (2) Stope Marginal cut-off grades (AgEq g/t): SGX — 155 Resuing, 130 Shrinkage; HZG — 130 Resuing, 110 Shrinkage; HPG — 165 Resuing (1.80 AuEq), 145 Shrinkage (1.60 AuEq); TLP — 230 Resuing, 1.95 Shrinkage; LME — 135 Resuing, 105 Shrinkage, 105 Room & Pillar; LMW 135 Resuing, 110 Shrinkage, 110 Longhole, 110 Room & Pillar (1.35 AuEq); DCG — 145 Resuing, 125 Shrinkage.
- (3) Development Ore cutoff grades (AgEq g/t): SGX — 100; HZG — 80; HPG — 115; TLP — 90; LME — 80; LMW — 90; DCG — 9; KP — 95.
- (4) Unplanned dilution (zero grade) assumed as 0.05 m on each wall of a resuing stope and 0.10 m on each wall of a shrinkage stope. 20% unplanned dilution assumed for LMW longhole. 27%, 31%, and 62% average dilution assumed for Room & Pillar at LME, LMW, and KP, respectively.
- (5) Mining recovery factors assumed as 95% for resuing and 92% for shrinkage, room and pillar, and longhole.
- (6) Metal prices: gold USD2,800/troy oz, silver USD28.00/troy oz, lead USD0.90/lb, zinc USD1.20/lb, copper USD4.40/lb.
- (7) Exchange rate assumed is RMB 7.00: USD1.00.
- (8) Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

Development Plan and Planned Production Schedule

As at the Latest Practicable Date and as discussed in the Ying Report, in addition to the two processing plants, namely the Ying Plant 1 and the Ying Plant 2, a third processing plant was under design and construction planning to meet the increasing demand for ore processing. Upon commencement of operation of the third processing plant at the Ying Property, the aggregate milling capacity at the Ying Property is expected to increase to 6,500 tonnes per day.

Annual ore production is projected to increase from approximately 1.2 million tonnes for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, to approximately 1.6 million tonnes for the period from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2029 to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2031. Following this peak, annual ore production is projected to gradually decrease to approximately 1.5 million tonnes for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2034, and continue to decline thereafter to a level of approximately 300,000 tonnes by the fiscal year ended March 31, 2042.

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As set forth in the Ying Report, the following chart sets forth the planned mining and production schedule for the operations in the Ying Property for the period indicated over is LoM.

SGX	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	73	370	441	481	507	519	503	503	511	509	512	487	477	407	398	331	214	7,243
Au (g/t)	0.11	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01		0.04
Ag (g/t)	215	215	215	215	215	214	212	212	208	204	196	191	184	183	178	162	140	200
Pb (%)	4.02	4.26	4.25	4.04	3.67	3.98	3.96	3.82	3.94	4.19	3.71	3.77	3.52	3.51	4.03	3.73	3.09	3.87
Zn (%)	1.68	1.64	1.67	1.72	1.69	2.16	1.83	1.98	1.93	1.57	1.88	1.71	1.89	1.95	2.07	1.64	1.4	1.81
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	345	348	344	342	332	346	339	339	336	334	317	310	301	300	309	278	236	324
HZG	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	11	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	97	76						1,086
Au (g/t)																		
Ag (g/t)	176	206	202	202	203	205	206	202	202	201	182	161						198
Pb (%)	0.56	0.68	0.79	0.73	0.72	0.63	0.56	0.83	0.84	0.66	0.61	0.56						0.69
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)	0.29	0.28	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.29	0.34	0.23	0.19	0.2	0.23	0.23						0.28
AgEq (g/t)	201	233	235	233	234	232	233	230	229	224	206	183						225
HPG	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	20	115	116	119	125	130	131	132	132	132	107	88						1,348
Au (g/t)	0.8	0.82	1.08	1.28	1.27	1.07	1.01	0.88	1.14	0.58	0.65	1.14						0.99
Ag (g/t)	63	63	63	56	54	65	64	70	64	71	71	23						62
Pb (%)	2.22	2.29	1.73	1.97	2.21	2.81	2.97	3.04	2.29	3.2	2.83	1.61						2.48
Zn (%)	0.62	0.6	0.46	0.73	0.57	0.49	0.68	0.86	0.47	0.91	0.73	0.59						0.65
Cu (%)	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.1	0.06	0.04	0.02						0.07
AgEq (g/t)	204	207	217	236	237	240	242	240	236	219	212	178						225

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TLP	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	84	332	373	416	413	402	393	362	340	306	255	248	142					4,066
Au (g/t)																		
Ag (g/t)	158	160	170	167	170	162	158	152	135	122	91	77	73					145
Pb (%)	2.33	2.31	2.13	2.1	1.88	2.09	2.08	2.18	2.4	1.63	2.59	2.61	2.6					2.18
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	210	212	217	214	212	209	205	200	188	158	149	135	131					193
LM East	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	23	101	104	128	148	147	154	157	156	158	158	160	160	152	152	143	88	2,289
Au (g/t)				0.04					0.17	0.01	0.19		0.09					0.03
Ag (g/t)	217	236	257	239	226	238	229	225	232	213	223	210	206	225	230	230	228	227
Pb (%)	0.97	0.98	1.01	1.04	1.23	0.88	1.03	1.39	0.99	0.89	0.74	0.79	1.18	1.24	1.37	1.05	1.01	1.05
Zn (%)	0.2	0.22	0.22	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.33	0.29	0.27	0.19	0.22	0.17	0.26	0.19	0.2	0.33	0.32	0.24
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	239	259	281	265	254	259	254	257	264	234	250	228	238	253	261	256	253	253
LM West	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	66	235	250	250	249	247	247	242	229	170	132	107	51					2,475
Au (g/t)	0.61	0.52	0.51	0.48	0.53	0.39	0.42	0.27	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.22	0.41					0.38
Ag (g/t)	150	180	167	172	165	178	165	166	166	172	173	164	123					168
Pb (%)	1.13	1.23	1.28	1.16	1.05	1.16	1.24	1.43	1.67	1.42	1.21	1.51	2.38					1.31
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.1	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.05	0.03					0.11
AgEq (g/t)	233	258	244	245	239	241	232	224	220	220	222	218	212					234

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DCG	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	1	22	21	53	55	55	56	54	47									365
Au (g/t)	1.21	2.11	2.27	2.09	1.79	1.59	1.02	1.01	0.91									1.5
Ag (g/t)	27	39	35	40	36	27	32	30	30									33
Pb (%)	0.86	0.94	0.34	0.24	0.59	0.46	2.01	1.66	1.97									1.08
Zn (%)																		
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)	146	235	233	220	198	170	159	150	148									181
KP	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)		35	97	97	18													248
Au (g/t)		0.4	0.63	0.76	0.8													0.66
Ag (g/t)		132	178	151	142													158
Pb (%)		0.83	1.13	1.21	1.09													1.12
Zn (%)		1.24	2.38	2.48	1.6													2.2
Cu (%)																		
AgEq (g/t)		207	302	289	264													281
Ying Mine	FY2026Q4	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040	FY2041	FY2042	Total LOM
Production (kt)	278	1,308	1,503	1,644	1,616	1,600	1,584	1,552	1,516	1,374	1,261	1,166	830	559	550	474	302	19,119
Au (g/t)	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.3	0.26	0.21	0.2	0.17	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	0	0.18
Ag (g/t)	169	177	181	176	177	179	174	173	169	170	164	152	165	194	192	183	166	174
Pb (%)	2.29	2.38	2.32	2.24	2.15	2.36	2.42	2.48	2.54	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.84	2.89	3.3	2.92	2.49	2.47
Zn (%)	0.5	0.57	0.69	0.72	0.61	0.76	0.67	0.74	0.72	0.69	0.86	0.78	1.14	1.47	1.56	1.24	1.08	0.79
Cu (%)	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.03
AgEq (g/t)	252	264	270	268	261	266	260	258	256	250	247	235	254	287	296	271	241	260
Ag (t)	47	232	272	290	285	286	276	268	257	234	207	178	137	109	106	87	50	3,320

Notes

Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.

Low zinc grades with minimal value not included for HZG, TLP, LME, LMW, and DCG.

DCG mine plan includes ~ 40kt of Inferred Resources not material to Ying Mineral Reserves.

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GC Mine

Introduction

According to the GC Report, the GC Mine is a silver-lead-zinc underground mine located in Guangdong Province, the PRC, accessible from Guangzhou, the capital city of the province via a 178-km express highway to Yunfu, followed by a 48-km paved road. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we owned a 99% interest of the GC Mine. We completed the first phase of exploration work on the GC Mine in 2008. Detailed systematic drilling commenced in 2011 and had been ongoing as at the Latest Practicable Date. We commenced commercial production at the GC Mine in 2014.

Operation Performance

According to the GC Report, our mine plan projects a LoM of approximately 18 years for the GC Mine at a production rate of about 363 thousand tonnes per year, with potential to extend it further after 2043.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the GC Mine produced 0.5 million ounces of silver, 6.9 million pounds of lead and 15.2 million pounds of zinc. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, output was 0.5 million ounces of silver, 5.3 million pounds of lead and 14.8 million pounds of zinc, showing relatively stable silver production and year-over-year decreases of 23.2% and 2.6% in the production of lead and zinc, respectively.

For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the GC Mine produced 0.4 million ounces of silver, 4.2 million pounds of lead and 12.7 million pounds of zinc, representing year-over-year decreases of 20.0% and 8.7% in silver and lead production, respectively, and a year-over-year increase of 2.4% in zinc production, compared with the same period in 2024, when the GC Mine produced 0.5 million ounces of silver, 4.6 million pounds of lead and 12.4 million pounds of zinc.

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, and the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, the AISC per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits, was USD11.1, USD3.1, USD1.1 and USD3.7, respectively.

The following table sets forth the volume of ore production and metal production at the GC Mine during the Track Record Period:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Ore Mined (<i>thousand tonnes</i>)	290.0	305.0	263.5	246.1
Ore Milled (<i>thousand tonnes</i>)	290.1	299.0	257.3	238.2
Average Head Grades				
— Silver (<i>g/t</i>)	69.0	67.0	67.0	61.0
— Lead (%)	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
— Zinc (%)	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7

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	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Average Recovery Rates				
— Silver (%)	82.0	83.1	83.0	85.6
— Lead (%)	90.5	89.3	89.6	89.4
— Zinc (%)	90.0	90.3	90.3	91.4
Metal Production				
— Silver (<i>million ounces</i>)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
— Lead (<i>million pounds</i>)	6.9	5.3	4.6	4.2
— Zinc (<i>million pounds</i>)	15.2	14.8	12.4	12.7
Cost Data⁽¹⁾				
— Mining cost (<i>USD/tonne</i>)	43.0	38.5	35.8	42.6
— Milling cost (<i>USD/tonne</i>)	17.0	16.5	15.6	15.2
— Cash cost (<i>USD/tonne</i>)	59.4	55.0	51.4	57.8
— AISC (<i>USD/tonne</i>)	85.2	83.4	77.9	82.9
— Cash cost per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits (<i>USD</i>)	(4.7)	(14.7)	(15.8)	(13.2)
— AISC per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits (<i>USD</i>)	11.1	3.1	1.1	3.7

Notes:

(1) Silver recovery includes silver recovered in lead concentrate and silver recovered in zinc concentrate.

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

According to the GC Report, the mineral resources and mineral reserves for the GC Mine as at December 31, 2025 were set forth in the following tables:

Summary of Mineral Resources

Category	Tonnes (Million)	Average Grades			Contained Metal		
		Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (Moz)	Pb (Kt)	Zn (Kt)
Measured	9.0	66.0	1.0	2.4	19.1	91.0	219.0
Indicated	9.3	64.0	0.8	2.0	19.2	76.0	190.0
Measured + Indicated	18.3	65.0	0.9	2.2	38.3	167.0	408.0
Inferred	7.4	75.0	0.8	1.9	17.7	62.0	140.0

Notes:

(1) Mineral Resource are reported at a cut-off grade of 80 g/t AgEq.

(2) The totals may not compute exactly due to rounding.

(3) The veins within the depth less than 5m below surface are not included in the Mineral Resource

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Summary of Mineral Reserves

Category	Tonnes	Average Grades			Contained Metal		
	(Million)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (Moz)	Pb (Kt)	Zn (Kt)
Proven	3.6	59.0	1.0	2.3	6.8	34.0	81.0
Probable.	2.6	67.0	0.8	2.2	5.7	22.0	57.0
Proven + Probable	6.2	63.0	0.9	2.2	12.5	56.0	138.0

Notes:

- (1) Any differences between totals and sum of components are due to rounding.
- (2) 100 g/t AgEq and 130 g/t AgEq COG was applied to Shrinkage (including overhand cut & fill) and resuing stopes, respectively.
- (3) The COG estimates are based on the forecast prices 31 USD/oz silver, 2,000 USD/t lead, and 2,800 USD/t zinc.
- (4) The Mineral Reserves are reported at the reference point of ROM stockpile before crushing or directly crushing.

Planned Production Schedule

Annual ore production is forecasted to increase from the current level of approximately 345 kt to about 365 kt for the period 2026–2028 and then stabilise at around 373 kt from 2029 for the remainder of the planned mine life.

As set forth in the GC Report, the following chart sets forth the planned mining and production schedule for the operations in the GC Mine for the period indicated therein.

Year	ROM	AgEq	Ag	Pb	Zn	Capital Dev	Exploration		
							Dev	Stope Dev	Total Dev
Unit	kt	g/t	g/t	%	%	metre	metre	metre	metre
2026	345	168	58	0.97	2.44	3,978	13,932	10,890	28,800
2027	350	176	62	1.06	2.5	7,390	5,913	6,828	20,131
2028	365	164	62	0.98	2.22	9,122	1,578	15,683	26,384
2029	372	164	68	0.93	2.04	4,216	1,918	14,826	20,959
2030	372	172	68	0.88	2.35	3,064	1,814	15,520	20,398
2031	373	171	68	0.84	2.35	1,217	1,934	15,652	18,803
2032	373	166	68	0.82	2.2	749	1,895	15,191	17,835
2033	372	169	62	0.89	2.44	795	3,493	13,401	17,688
2034	373	151	59	0.88	1.99	518	3,012	14,927	18,456
2035	372	162	63	0.86	2.2	561	2,328	13,687	16,576
2036	372	168	66	0.87	2.29	357	2,163	15,114	17,634
2037	373	160	65	0.86	2.1	388	2,490	13,784	16,661
2038	373	161	56	1.02	2.24	471	2,406	14,766	17,643
2039	373	154	60	0.95	2	827	1,963	14,314	17,104
2040	372	158	59	0.88	2.2	532	1,457	12,168	14,157
2041	372	156	58	0.85	2.18	744	2,775	8,694	12,212
2042	223	165	62	1.05	2.18	147	562	7,329	8,038
2043	62	161	60	0.84	2.27	0	0	1,305	1,305
LOM total	6,186	163	63	0.91	2.23	35,075	51,632	224,077	310,785

Notes:

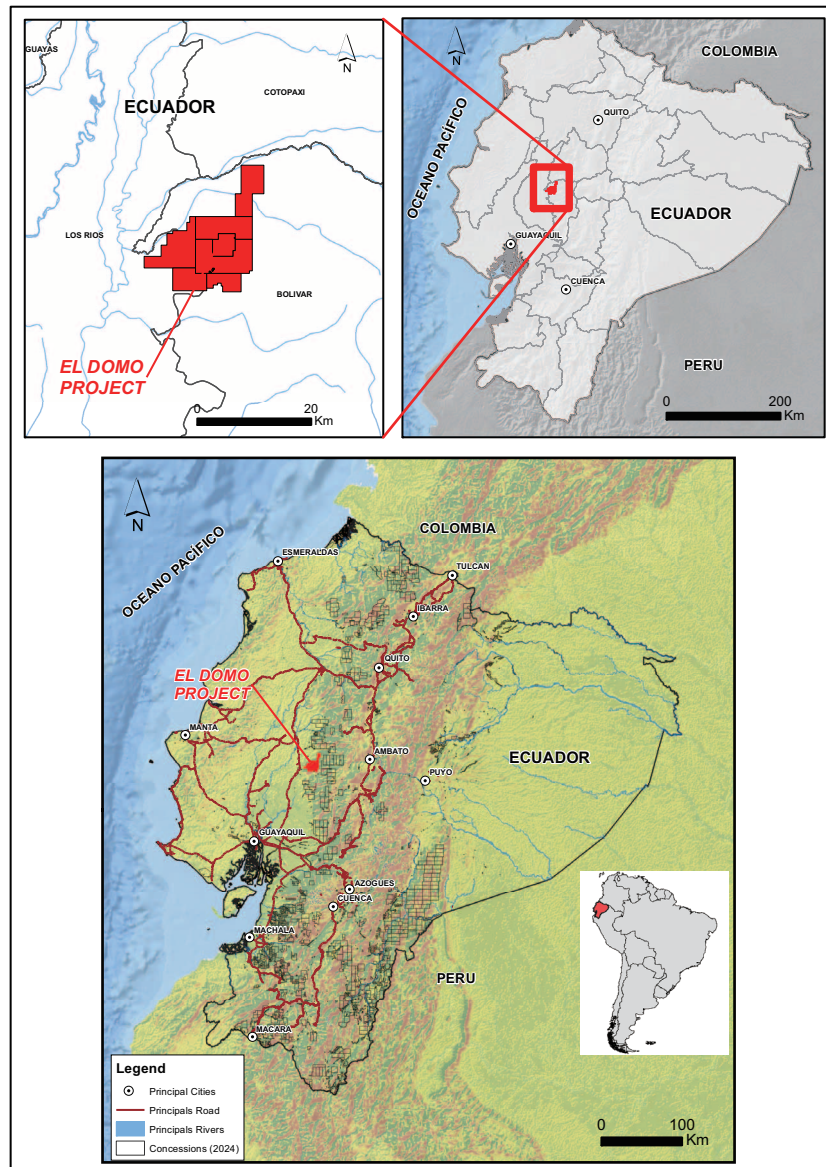
- 1 ROM stands for run of mine, which includes dilution and ore loss.
- 2 Dev stands for drive development

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- 3 Stope Prep stands for stope preparation development
- 4 Inferred Mineral Resources are not included.
- 5 ROM is considered feed the processing plant directly or rehandled from the temporary stockpile. Therefore, the processing plan is the same as mine schedule.

El Domo Project

Introduction



The El Domo Project is a copper-gold mine under construction, approximately 150 km northeast of the major port city of Guayaquil in central Ecuador. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held a 75.0% effective interest in the El Domo Project, which was obtained by us through acquiring Adventus in 2024. For details, please refer to “History and Corporate Structure — Our Corporate Development —

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Our principal subsidiaries by way of acquisitions — Adventus and its subsidiaries” in this Document. Having received all key permits from the Government of Ecuador, the El Domo Project is expected to commence production in mid-2027.

According to the El Domo Report, the expected LoM for the El Domo Project is 13 years, including approximately 1.5 years of pre-construction and construction, followed by 11.5 years of commercial operation.

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

According to the El Domo Report, the estimated mineral resources and mineral reserves of the El Domo Project as at December 31, 2025 were as follows:

Summary of Mineral Resources

Category	Tonnes	Average Grades					Contained Metal				
	(Million)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (Moz)	Au (Koz)	Cu (Kt)	Pb (Kt)	Zn (Kt)
Measured	3.6	46.8	3.1	2.7	0.3	2.6	5.5	362.0	97.4	9.0	94.2
Indicated.	7.8	39.3	1.7	1.5	0.2	2.3	9.8	414.0	114.2	16.1	181.7
Measured + Indicated	11.4	41.7	2.1	1.9	0.2	2.4	15.3	775.0	211.6	25.2	275.9
Inferred	3.8	28.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.0	3.5	98.0	17.6	5.0	37.1

Notes:

- (1) CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
- (2) Mineral Resources are reported above an NSR cut-off value of USD38/t for potential open pit Mineral Resources and the underground portion are reported using an NSR cut-off value of USD100/t NSR.
- (3) The NSR value is based on estimated processing recoveries, assumed metal prices, and smelter terms, which include payable factors treatment charges, penalties, and refining charges : 84.9 *[Cu] (%) +46.9*[Au] (g/t) + 0.6*[Ag] (g/t) + 3.4 *[Pb] (%) + 19.8*[Zn] (%)
- (4) Mineral Resources are estimated using the metal price assumptions: USD10,700/t Cu, USD3,000/ oz Au, USD40/oz Ag, USD2,300/t Pb, and USD3,220/t Zn.
- (5) Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.
- (6) Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- (7) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Summary of Mineral Reserves

Category	Tonnes	Average Grades					Contained Metal				
	(Million)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (Moz)	Au (Koz)	Cu (Kt)	Pb (Kt)	Zn (Kt)
Proven	2.7	48.4	3.3	2.6	0.3	2.6	4.2	285.0	69.3	7.0	70.2
Probable	4.5	47.5	2.1	1.5	0.3	2.6	6.8	299.0	68.4	11.4	117.5
Proven + Probable . .	7.1	47.8	2.5	1.9	0.3	2.6	11.0	584.0	137.7	18.4	187.7

Notes:

- (1) Any differences between totals and sum of components are due to rounding.
- (2) 55 USD/t ROM COV was applied.
- (3) The COV estimates are based on the forecast prices 2,600USD/oz gold, 31 USD/oz silver, 9250 USD/t copper, 2,000 USD/t lead, and 2,800 USD/t zinc.

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Development Plan and Planned Production Schedule

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we were in the process of constructing the El Domo Project. Since the acquisition of Adventus, we have made substantial progress, including:

- Streamlining operation by moving the management team and key personnel to the project site;
- Continuing engagement with local communities and government representatives to keep them informed of the construction plans;
- Advancing detailed engineering, including design optimization with Klohn Crippen Berger (KCB) for the TSF starter dam, Saprolite Waste Dump (SWD) and non-contact water channels, as well as progressing construction activities focused on process plant and the TSF starter dam and advanced project infrastructure, including haul road development and the execution of a power line contract with Ecuadorian state-owned power company.

According to the El Domo Report, the projected LoM for the El Domo Project is 13 years commencing in January 2026, including 1.5 years of the construction period. For the detailed planned production schedule of the El Domo Project over its projected LoM, see “Appendix III — Competent Person’s Report for the El Domo Project — Table 16.7 LOM of El Domo Mine”.

Condor Project

Introduction



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According to the Condor Report, the Condor Project is an advanced exploration project located in the Cordillera del Condor in the Zamora copper-gold metallogenic belt, near the Ecuador-Peru border at the southern end of the Cordillera del Condor. The project consists of the Los Cuyes, Camp, Soledad and Enma deposits, which are characterized by high concentrations of gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, mercury, zinc, lead and selenium, as well as lower concentrations of copper and tellurium. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held 98.7% of the ownership of the Condor Project, which we obtained through the acquisition of Adventus in 2024. For details, please refer to “History and Corporate Structure — Our Corporate Development — Our principal subsidiaries by way of acquisitions — Adventus and its subsidiaries” in this Document.

Mineral Resources

According to the Condor Report, the mineral resources of the Condor Project as at December 31, 2025 were as follows:

Summary of Underground Extraction Mineral Resources

Category	Tonnes	Average Grades					Contained Metal				
		AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (koz)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Pb (lb'000)	Zn (lb'000)
	(Million)										
Indicated.	10.3	2.3	1.9	14.1	0.1	0.5	752.0	619.0	4,659.0	12,538	117,215
Inferred	29.3	2.4	2.0	13.4	0.1	0.6	2,254.0	1,833.0	12,588.0	36,821	367,039

Notes:

- (1) Mineral Resources are reported within a MSO shape for Camp and Los Cuyes with no additional cut off value applied. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. The Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% basis, and not the portion attributable to SVM.
- (2) The resource statement does not include mineralization in the Halo domain of the Los Cuyes, and its economic potential remains to be further investigated in future studies. Optimisations are undertaken using a gold price of USD/oz 3,000, silver price of USD/oz 40, zinc price of USD/lb 1.47 and lead price of USD/lb 1.05.
- (3) 1 troy ounce = 31.1034768 metric grams.
- (4) 1 metric tonne = 2204.62 lb

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Summary of Open Pit Mineral Resources

Category	Tonnes (Million)	Average Grades					Contained Metal				
		AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (koz)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Pb (lb'000)	Zn (lb'000)
Indicated.	4.7	1.1	1.0	6.9	0.1	0.5	158.9	147.0	1025.0	4,672	55,679
Inferred	20.0	0.7	0.7	6.0	0.0	0.5	468.0	422.0	3841.0	16,592	202,792

Notes:

- (1) Mineral resources are reported in relation to a conceptual pit shell for Soledad and Enma. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. The Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% basis, and not the portion attributable to SVM.
- (2) Open pit Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t AuEq for Enma and 0.4 g/t AuEq for Soledad. Open pit optimizations have been determined using a gold price of USD/oz 3,00, silver price of USD/oz 40, zinc price of USD/lb 1.47 and lead price of USD/lb 1.05.
- (3) 1 troy ounce = 31.1034768 metric grams.
- (4) 1 metric tonne = 2204.62 lb

As at the Latest Practicable Date, no mineral reserves had been declared for the Condor Project.

Development Plan

We plan to first obtain the environmental permit for small-scale mining in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2027, which permits the development of two 1,500 metre long underground tunnels totalling 3,000 metres that will provide access to main ore bodies, and to carry out underground drilling to upgrade mineral resource categories into measured and indicated. We also plan to pool with two other permitted property owners and the local community to build a mill, a TSF starter dam and associated infrastructure.

Pursuant to the Condor Report, the proposed mine will be accessed via a main portal located at approximately 1,100.0 m elevation, providing access to both the Camp and Los Cuyes deposits through ramps and production levels.

Chaarat Gold Project

Introduction



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According to the Chaarat Gold Project Report, the Chaarat Gold Project is a gold mining project located in the Tian Shan area of the Kyrgyz Republic, approximately 300 km southwest of the national capital, Bishkek, and near the international border with Uzbekistan.

We entered into a share purchase agreement with Chaarat on November 11, 2025 (as amended on December 24, 2025) and a cooperation agreement and a share purchase and shareholders’ agreement with the National Investment Agency under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic on January 16, 2026 in respect of the acquisition and restructuring of Chaart ZAAV. The acquisition of the 100% equity interest in Chaarat ZAAV from Chaarat for a cash consideration USD92 million was completed on January 23, 2026. On April 28, 2026, we transferred 30% equity interest in Chaarat ZAAV to Kyrgyzaltyn, a state-owned entity of Kyrgyz Republic pursuant to the agreements with the National Investment Agency. As a result, Chaart ZAAV has become our 70% owned subsidiary. On May 13, 2026, the consideration of USD60 million (minus the offset bonus payment under applicable Kyrgyz laws) had been fully paid to the NIA after the Kyrgyz government extended the validity period of Chaarat ZAAV’s mining licence from 2032 to 2062. For details, see “History and Corporate Structure — Material Acquisitions Completed After the Track Record Period — Acquisition of Chaarat ZAAV”. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held a 70.0% interest in the Chaarat Gold Project.

The Kyrgyz Republic is not a member of IOSCO or a signatory to IOSCO MMOU, which may present certain difficulties for the Hong Kong regulators to seek regulatory assistance and information from the statutory securities regulator in the Kyrgyz Republic on a readily available basis. We would spare no effort in taking actions in order to mitigate such enforcement risk so that Hong Kong regulators can obtain information as to our operations in the Kyrgyz Republic as and when necessary and in a timely manner. Please see “Risk Factors — We face risks associated with our acquisition of Chaarat ZAAV, and failure to successfully integrate its operations could adversely affect our post-acquisition performance and business aspects.”

Mineral Resources

According to the Chaarat Gold Project Report, the mineral resources of the Chaarat Gold Project as at December 31, 2025 were as follows:

Summary of Mineral Resources

Category	Tonnes	Average Grades		Contained Metal	
	(Million)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (Koz)	Ag (Koz)
Measured	—	—	—	—	—
Indicated.	51.6	1.5	3.6	2,556.0	5,954.0
Measured + Indicated. . .	51.6	1.5	3.6	2,556.0	5,954.0
Inferred.	70.6	1.8	5.6	4,014.0	12,618.0

Notes:

- (1) Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability.
- (2) OP Mineral Resources are constrained in a conceptual pit shell.
- (3) All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. All composites have been capped where appropriate.
- (4) Mineral Resource are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au for OP and 1.0 g/t Au for UG.
- (5) Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves that have been converted from Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources.

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Summary of Mineral Reserves

Category	Mineral Reserve	Average Grades		Contained Metal	
		Au	Ag	Au	Ag
	(Mt)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(Koz)	(Moz)
Proved	—	—	—	—	—
Probable	16.2	0.8	0.7	430	0.4
Proved+ Probable	16.2	0.8	0.7	430	0.4

Notes:

- (1) Any differences between totals and sum of components are due to rounding.
- (2) The marginal cut-off grade of 0.14 g/t gold is based on forecast prices of 2,600 USD/oz for gold and 31.25 USD/oz for silver. A raised cut-off grade of 0.20 g/t gold and a maximum sulphur limit of 0.5% are applied for reporting these Mineral Reserves.

Development Plan and Planned Production Schedule

As at the Latest Practicable Date, a two-phase development plan was envisaged for the Chaarat Gold Project. Phase 1 (2026–2028) focuses on the construction of an open-pit mine and heap-leach operation for oxidized gold ore from the Tlkubash field. Phase 2 (2028–2031) involves the development of the Kyzyltash sulfide deposit in to a 3 to 4 million tonnes per year open-pit and underground mining operation, supported by flotation, bacterial oxidation and carbon-leach processing facilities.

According to the Chaarat Gold Project Report, the project’s LoM is 6 years with 1-year construction period commencing in June 2026, followed by a 2-year ramp up production phase from 2026 to 2027. For the detailed planned production schedule of the Chaarat Gold Project over its projected LoM, see “Appendix III — Technical Report on Chaarat Project in Kyrgyzstan — Table 16.6 Annual Mine Production Schedule”.

Status Update Regarding the Issue Concerning the Western Tien-Shan UNESCO Natural Heritage Site

The Shandalash area covered by the production and exploration licences of the Chaarat Gold Project falls within the protected area of the Western Tien-Shan UNESCO Natural Heritage Site because the Kyrgyzstan government historically having submitted an outdated and erroneous map to UNESCO for inscribing the Western Tien-Shan Site. According to Kyrgyzstan Legal Adviser, despite this designation, we are legally permitted to conduct mining and exploration activities within the affected area, and there are no resulting statutory penalties, fines or risks of licence revocation under the Kyrgyzstan laws because the UNESCO directive does not bind private parties. However, our reputation could be harmed if we continue mining and exploration in the affected area. For details, see “Risk Factors — Part of the Chaarat Gold Project is included in the protected area of the Western Tien-Shan UNESCO Natural Heritage Site, and if we continue our exploration and mining activities while the area remains part of a protected UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site, our reputation could be harmed.” in this Document.

As confirmed by the Kyrgyzstan Legal Adviser, a clear legal and operational framework for resolving this issue has been established and the National Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic for UNESCO has initiated the formal process of clarifying and updating the boundary maps with the relevant ministries. Pursuant to the Cooperation Agreements, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic is obliged to taking all necessary actions, in coordination with the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, including conducting a specific environmental impact assessment for

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the mining operations in the Shandalash Area to meet the technical requirements outlined in the UNESCO mission report and submit to UNESCO in time, and to formally remove the Shandalash Area out of the Western Tien-Shan UNESCO Natural Heritage Site. To legally protect the investor’s interests during this process, the transaction documents incorporate two major safeguards:

- The resolution of the UNESCO Issue to the reasonable satisfaction of Silvercorp is a strict condition precedent to the payment of the USD10,000,000 by the investor to the State under the Cooperation Agreements.
- Licensing safeguard: Licensing Agreement No. 5 to the Mining Licence 3117AE expressly provides that any failure or delay in meeting the USD150,000,000 investment commitment caused by the process of removing the Shandalash Area from the Western Tien-Shan UNESCO reserve shall not trigger the Licensor’s right to reduce the 30-year extension term of the Mining Licence.

We have been recently advised by the government’s counsel that the historical cartographic mapping issue is now settled at the governmental level, and the corrected boundary map has been received. As advised by the Kyrgyzstan Legal Adviser, the matter will be submitted for formal consideration at the planned UNESCO session in June 2026.

Given the above, our Directors is of the view that this issue would not have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operation.

BYP Project

The BYP Project is an underground gold-lead-zinc deposit located in Hunan Province, the PRC, approximately 23 km northwest of Shaoyang, Hunan Province, and 220 km southwest of Changsha, Hunan Province. The BYP Project covers an area of 3.2 km². As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held a 70.0% equity interest in the BYP Project.

The BYP Project has been on care and maintenance since August 2014 due to required capital upgrades to sustain its ongoing production and prevailing market conditions. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we were in the process of applying for a new gold-focused mining licence. In the first quarter of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, we engaged an independent firm to conduct studies, including an updated mineral resources estimate update in accordance with the regulations in China, which was completed. In September 2025, an updated mineral resources development and utilization plan was submitted to the Department of Natural Resources, Hunan Province, for review and approval.

Early Exploration and Evaluation Projects

As at the Latest Practicable Date, in addition to the Major Mining Assets, we held majority interests in Adventus Early Exploration and Evaluation Projects and the La Yesca Project (together, the “**Early Exploration and Evaluation Projects**”).

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Set out below is the list of Adventus Early Exploration and Evaluation Projects in Ecuador as at the Latest Practicable Date.

Project	Concessions	Ecuadorian Holding entity	Interest	Total Size (ha)	Status	Province of Ecuador
Pegasus A, Luz Project . . .	Pegasus 1–7 and Luz	Central Ecuador EC-CT S.A.	100%	17,232	Active	Cotopaxi
Orquídeas Project	Orquídeas	Southern Ecuador SN-EC S.A.	100%	4,219	Active	Zamora Chinchipe
Tres Picachos Project	Tres Picachos	Proyectmin S.A.	100%	3,674	Active	Zamora Chinchipe
Cascas Project.	Cascas 1 Cascas 2	Proyectmin S.A.	100%	9,998	Active	Zamora Chinchipe
La Canela Project	La Canela	Proyectmin S.A.	100%	2,783	Active	Zamora Chinchipe
Chalapo Project	Chalapo Chalapo 1	Proyectmin S.A.	100%	8,087	Active	Loja

Notes:

1. As for the Pegasus A, Luz Project, Pegasus 1–7 and Luz, all in Cotopaxi province, Pangua canton, held under 25-year titles dating from December 2016.
2. The Orquídeas Project is located in Nangaritza canton. It was held by us under a 25-year title from February 2017.
3. The Tres Picachos Project (Code 50000481) is located in Palanda canton, San Francisco del Vergel parish. Its title was registered on February 17, 2017.
4. The Cascas Project has two contiguous concessions, Cascas 1 and Cascas 2 which are located in Nangaritza canton, Zurmi parish, and held under 25-year titles dating from February 2017.
5. The La Canela Project (Code 50000483) is located in Palanda canton, San Francisco del Vergel parish. Its 25-year title was registered on February 17, 2017.
6. The Chalapo Project contains two contiguous concessions which are located in Loja canton, Quinara parish, and held under 25-year titles dating from July 2017 and December 2017.

The La Yesca Project is a silver-polymetallic epithermal project located in Nayarit State, Mexico, approximately 100 km northwest of Guadalajara, the second-largest city in Mexico. The Project covers an area of approximately 47.7 km². As at the Latest Practicable Date, we held a 46.2% equity interest in New Infini, and New Infini held 100% equity interest of the La Yesca project indirectly. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we did not plan to undertake further significant work at the La Yesca Project and had fully impaired it, although the project remained in a holding and risk-mitigation phase from a legal and operational standpoint.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, all of the Early Exploration and Evaluation Projects were either at the early exploration and evaluation stage (in the case of the Adventus Early Exploration and Evaluation Projects) or had been fully impaired (in the case of the La Yesca Project), and there was therefore no sufficient information available for a Competent Person to conduct NI 43-101 Code-compliant geological and exploration review of these projects.

Overview

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graph TD
    subgraph Planning [Medium- and Long-term Mine Planning]
        direction TB
        EC[Exploration and construction] --> DC[Drilling construction]
        EC --> PE[Pit excavation]
        EC --> SSR[Shaft sinking/Ramp development]
        DC --> TAD[Target area determination]
        DC --> BD[Borehole design]
        DC --> BC[Borehole construction]
        PE --> TAD
        PE --> EPD[Exploratory pit design]
        PE --> PC[Prospecting construction]
        SSR --> SHDE[Sublevel haulage drift excavation]
        SSR --> CRE[Connecting roadway excavation]
        SSR --> BSRS[Building safety and refuge systems]
        SHDE --> SLP[Sublevel preparation]
        SHDE --> OPC[Ore preparation cutting]
        SHDE --> SMC[Stope mining construction]
        SLP --> SLP
        OPC --> SMC
        SMC --> SS[Stope support]
        SMC --> DB[Drilling and blasting]
        DB --> SM[Stope mucking]
        SM --> TH[Transportation and hoisting]
        TH --> OBS[Ore bin stacking]
        OBS --> MSO[Manual sorting of ores]
    end

    subgraph Transportation [Ore transportation]
        direction TB
        GSLM[Gold-Silver-Lead mines] --> TSC[Three-stage crushing]
        TSC --> BM[Ball milling]
        BM --> GSK[Gravity separation Knelson]
        GSK --> LF1[Lead flotation]
        LF1 --> FCD[Flotation concentrate dewatering]
        FCD --> GSGC[Gold-silver-lead concentrate, gravity concentrate]
        LF1 --> TT1[Tailings treatment]
        OT[Ore transportation] --> SLZM[Silver-lead-zinc mines]
        SLZM --> IWD1[Intelligent waste disposal]
        IWD1 --> TSC2[Three-stage crushing]
        TSC2 --> BMC1[Ball mill classification]
        BMC1 --> LF2[Lead flotation]
        LF2 --> FCD2[Flotation concentrate dewatering]
        FCD2 --> SLZC[Silver-lead concentrate]
        LF2 --> ZF[Zinc flotation]
        ZF --> FCD3[Flotation concentrate dewatering]
        FCD3 --> ZC[Zinc concentrate]
        LF2 --> TT2[Tailings treatment]
        SLM[Silver-lead mines] --> IWD2[Intelligent waste disposal]
        IWD2 --> TSC3[Three-stage crushing]
        TSC3 --> BMC2[Ball mill classification]
        BMC2 --> LF3[Lead flotation]
        LF3 --> FCD4[Flotation concentrate dewatering]
        FCD4 --> SLZC2[Silver-lead concentrate]
        LF3 --> TT3[Tailings treatment]
    end

    subgraph Processing [Ore processing]
        direction TB
        FCD --> GSGC
        FCD --> TT1
        GSGC --> SLZC
        SLZC --> ZF
        ZF --> FCD3
        FCD3 --> ZC
        FCD3 --> TT2
        SLZC2 --> TT3
    end

    MSO --> OT
    OT --> GSGC
    OT --> SLZM
    OT --> SLM

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When we discover and acquire a mineral deposit, it usually takes at least several years from the initial phases of exploration until production is possible to ensure the economic feasibility. Our exploration activities mainly include physical and chemical exploration to look for anomalies in the exploration area, drilling activities to maintain control over those anomalies, and carrying out mining design upon the determination of resources. During the Track Record Period, we designed, planned and monitored our exploring activities and we engaged third-party contractors to carry out drilling and exploration tunneling work according to our design and plan and the applicable production safety requirements. For details, please refer to “— Third-party Contractors” below.

Our mining activities mainly involve mining design, development of engineering construction, trenching and preliminary mining engineering construction and mining excavation, which mainly consist of rock drilling, blasting, ventilation and ore/slag extraction. The mining method adopted at the Ying Project and GC Mine during the Track Record Period was mainly underground mining utilizing shrinkage stoping and resuing stoping. During the Track Record Period, we retained full control over the crucial functions of our mining operations, including determining the mining methods and formulating production-safety programmes, and we engaged third-party contractors to carry out specific

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mine development tunneling, mining preparation tunneling and mining work in accordance with our design and plan and the applicable production-safety requirements. For details, please refer to “—Third-party Contractors” below.

Processing

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we had three processing plants (the “**Processing Plants**”) in operation, comprising (i) two processing plants for the Ying Project (the “**Ying Plant 1**” and “**Ying Plant 2**”); and (ii) one processing plant for the GC Mine (the “**GC Plant**”), each located in close proximity to our mines. Raw ore is transported to our processing plants primarily by truck. The following table sets forth certain information about our processing plants which were in operation during the Track Record Period:

Mine project	Processing plant	Location	Capacity (tonnes per day)	Major products	Year of commencing operation
Ying Project	Ying Plant 1	Less than 15 km paved road from Ying Project	600.0	Silver-containing lead concentrate and gold-containing lead concentrates	2007
	Ying Plant 2	Less than 15 km paved road from Ying Project and 2 km west from Ying Plant 1	3,500.0 (since November 2024)	Silver-containing lead and zinc concentrates	2009
GC Mine	GC Plant	Located within the GC Mine	1,600.0	Silver-containing lead and zinc concentrates	2014

Ying Plant 1

The overall processing process at Ying Plant 1 primarily consists of crushing, grinding, gravity separation, flotation of lead concentrate, and concentrate dewatering circuit operation. In general, the overall processing time for our products from the first step, being the crushing of raw ore, to the last step, being dehydration of metal concentrates, is approximately two days. For the detailed process for our production at Ying Plant 1, please refer to “Appendix III-A — Competent Person’s Report for the Ying Property — Figure 17.4 Flowsheet (Plant 1)”.

Ying Plant 2

The overall processing process at Ying Plant 2 is similar to that of Ying Plant 1, except for the larger capacity equipment. In general, the overall processing time for our products from the first step, being the crushing of raw ore, to the last step, being dehydration of metal concentrates, is approximately two days. For the detailed process for our production at Ying Plant 2, please refer to “Appendix III-A — Competent Person’s Report for the Ying Property — Figure 17.6 Flowsheet for Plant 2”.

GC Plant

The overall processing process at GC Plant primarily consists of crushing-screening, XRT intelligent sorting, grinding-classification, lead preferential flotation, zinc-sulphur mixed flotation and zinc-sulphur separation flotation, tin recovery by gravity separation, concentrate thickening-filtering,

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tailings thickening-filtering, tailings pilling, and discharging. An experimental tin recovery gravity separation circuit is installed on pyrite flotation tails. In general, the overall processing time for our products from the first step, being the crushing of raw ore, to the last step, being dehydration of metal concentrates, is approximately two days. For the detailed process for our production at GC Plant, please refer to “Appendix III-B — Competent Person’s Report for the GC Mine — Figure 17.2: Production Process Flowsheet of GC Processing Plant”.

Production capacity and utilization rate

The table below sets forth the utilization rates of our operating processing plants during the Track Record Period:

Ying Plant 1	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
<i>(in thousand tonnes, except for percentages)</i>				
Designed capacity ⁽¹⁾	200.0	200.0	151.0	151.0
Ore processed.	226.0	228.3	181.0	145.0
Utilization rate ⁽²⁾	113.0%	114.0%	120.2%	96.2%

Notes:

- (1) The designed capacity of Ying Plant 1 is 600.0 tonnes per day (tpd) with designed annual production of 333 days.
- (2) Utilization rate is calculated by dividing the actual volume of ore processed by the designed capacity for the relevant fiscal year. For some of the periods, the utilization rates were over 100%. This is mainly because the original designed capacity is based on conservative assumptions with an additional allowance of approximately 20% and that the plant actually operated for more days than the planned schedule. Our PRC Legal Adviser is of the view that a utilization rate exceeding 100% during the Track Record Period does not constitute a material non-compliance under applicable PRC laws and regulations for the following reasons. First, during the Track Record Period, our actual exploitation scale did not exceed the scale specified in the mining licence. Second, pursuant to the applicable regulations, an increase in production capacity of 30% or more would require renewed environmental impact assessment (“EIA”) approval; in our case, the utilization rate remained below 130% and therefore did not trigger such requirement. Third, our actual exploitation scale during the Track Record Period did not exceed the scope authorized under the work safety licence.

Ying Plant 2	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
<i>(in thousand tonnes, except for percentages)</i>				
Designed capacity ⁽¹⁾	660.0	865.0	580.0	870.0
Ore processed.	591.0	785.3	523.0	732.0
Utilization rate ⁽²⁾	89.5%	90.8%	90.3%	84.1%

Notes:

- (1) The designed capacity of Ying Plant 2 is approximately 3,500.0 tpd (including Phase I of 1,000 tpd, in operation since December 2009, Phase II of 1,000 tpd, in operation since October 2011, and Phase III of 1,500 tpd, in operation since November 2024) with designed annual production of 330 days.
- (2) Utilization rate is calculated by dividing the actual volume of ore processed by the designed capacity for the relevant fiscal year.

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GC Plant	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
<i>(In thousand tonnes, except for percentages)</i>				
Designed capacity ⁽¹⁾	330.0	330.0	249.0	249.0
Ore processed.	290.0	291.0	250.0	232.0
Utilization rate ⁽²⁾	87.9%	88.2%	100.6%	93.2%

Notes:

- (1) The designed capacity of GC Plant is approximately 1,600.0 tpd with designed annual production of 330 days.
- (2) Utilization rate is calculated by dividing the actual volume of ore processed by the designed capacity for the relevant fiscal year. For certain periods, the utilization rates were over 100%, which is mainly because the plant actually operated for more days than the planned schedule.

Major Machinery and Equipment

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the production machinery and equipment used in our operations primarily included equipment for electric power supply, drainage, air supply, ventilation, lifting and rail transportation. During the Track Record Period, our third-party contractor for ore transportation provided our Company with the trackless transportation trucks and our machinery supplier at Ying Project provided our Company with air compressors. Other than those machinery and equipment, we owned the majority of the machinery and equipment necessary for our operations during the Track Record Period. Major machinery and equipment applied in our operations during the Track Record Period are set forth below:

- Equipment for electric power supply, including, among others, distribution cabinets, transformers and dynamos.
- Equipment for drainage, including, among others, water pumps.
- Equipment for air supply, including, among others, air compressors.
- Equipment for ventilation, including, among others, ventilators.
- Equipment for lifting, including, among others, lifting winches and cages.
- Equipment for transportation, including, among others, trackless trucks and transportation electric vehicles.

For depreciation method of our major machinery and equipment, please refer to Note 3 to the Accountants’ Report as set out in Appendix I in this Document.

We carry out inspections and maintenance at our processing plants and mines. Our inspections and maintenance are conducted on a periodic basis, with frequencies determined in accordance with the nature and usage of the different types of equipment. During the Track Record Period, we did not experience any material or prolonged suspensions of operations due to machinery, equipment, or other facility failures.

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THIRD-PARTY CONTRACTORS

As advised by SMM, it is common for mining companies like our Company to engage third-party contractors to carry out the specific exploration and mining work. During the Track Record Period, we primarily outsourced our (i) drilling; (ii) mining and tunneling; and (iii) ore transportation within our mines and ore processing plants to third-party contractors in accordance with our design and plan and the applicable production-safety requirements. We believe that the services provided by our contractors are common in the market and that it would not be difficult to find alternative contractors to provide similar services on terms comparable with those agreed with our existing contractors.

The table below sets forth the number of third-party contractors during the Track Record Period:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,						For the nine months ended December 31,		
	2024			2025			2025		
	Number	Fee Incurred (USD'000)	Fee Incurred (RMB'000)	Number	Fee Incurred (USD'000)	Fee Incurred (RMB'000)	Number	Fee Incurred (USD'000)	Fee Incurred (RMB'000)
Drilling	17	7,570.9	54,255.0	16	6,631.3	47,878.2	19	5,607.2	40,143.1
Mining and tunneling. . .	14	63,406.5	454,390.2	9	80,826.6	583,568.1	10	71,641.8	512,898.1
Ore transportation. . . .	3	2,879.3	20,633.8	2	3,596.6	25,967.7	2	2,301.2	16,475.0
Total.	34	73,856.7	529,279.0	27	91,054.6	657,413.9	31	79,550.3	569,516.2

Salient Terms of the Agreement with Contractors

Our agreements with third-party contractors as at the Latest Practicable Date are summarized below:

Drilling

During the Track Record Period, we engaged contractors in respect of the drilling work. We require these contractors to hold the requisite engineering general contracting qualification. We have implemented strict rules and standards to ensure the quality and safety of our contractors, including but not limited to on-site inspections by our Group. The major terms of the service agreements are summarized below:

- **Scope:** Drilling works in locations with technical requirements specified by us, such as drilling meters and drilling grid.
- **Term:** Depending on the scope of drilling work required.
- **Payment:** Monthly payments made in accordance with our agreed specifications and formula, by either wire transfer or bank acceptance bill, upon acceptance of the drilling work and completion of internal review and payment process.
- **Production safety** The third-party contractors shall ensure and be responsible for the safety of the operating workers in accordance with the applicable production-safety laws and our safety rules and standards. The third-party contractors shall purchase employer liability insurance for all their workers.

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- Sub-contract We do not allow our third-party contractors to further sub-contract their work.

Mining and Tunneling

During the Track Record Period, we had contractors engaging in mining and tunneling work. Tunneling work includes mine development tunneling, exploration tunneling and mining preparation tunneling. We require these contractors to hold the qualifications for Class II or above general contracting of mining engineering construction. In addition, we require the personnel of these contractors to hold relevant qualifications. For instance, we require project managers to have a bachelor’s degree or above in mining, geology or surveying or hold a relevant title certificate (intermediate title or above in engineering or second level constructor or above in mining) and to have more than five years of relevant working experience. We have implemented strict rules and standards to ensure the quality and safety of our contractors, including but not limited to on-site inspections by our Group. The major terms of the service agreements are summarized below:

- Scope: Mining and tunneling works in locations with technical requirements specified by us.
- Term: Usually three years.
- Payment: Payments made in accordance with our agreed specifications and formula.
- Production safety The third-party contractors shall ensure and be responsible for the safety of the operating workers in accordance with the applicable safety production laws and our safety rules and standards. Third-party contractors shall purchase work-related injury insurance, commercial insurance and group accident insurance for the construction workers.
- Construction Three months after the acceptance of the construction.
warranty period

Ore Transportation

During the Track Record Period, we engaged contractors for the ore transportation within our mines and ore processing plants. In general, we require our ore transportation contractors to hold the requisite qualification for transportation business and to have ore transportation included in its business licence. In addition, we require the drivers of these contractors to hold the requisite qualification for driving; and the vehicles of these contractors to comply with emission standards, and to be well licenced and properly insured. We have implemented strict rules and standards to ensure the quality and safety of our contractors, including but not limited to unscheduled spot-checks by our Group. The major terms of the service agreements are summarized below:

- Scope: Transportation of ore to designated destinations within the agreed period of time per our request.
- Term: One year, with option to renew for the subsequent year should no party raises objection.

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- **Payment:** Monthly payments made in accordance with our agreed specifications and formula.
- **Safety requirement** The third-party contractors shall ensure and be responsible for the safety of all of their drivers in accordance with the applicable production-safety laws and our safety rules and standards. Third-party contractors shall purchase employer liability insurance for all of their drivers and vehicles.

We select contractors by considering their skills and experience. All of our contractors must possess the requisite qualifications for undertaking the work for which they are commissioned. We generally retain control over the exploration and design, on-site work monitoring and quality inspection. For details of our selection and management policies of contractors, please refer to “— Supply of Utilities, Materials and Machinery — Our Five Largest Suppliers” below. During the Track Record Period, all of our contractors were independent third parties and we did not encounter any material disputes with them. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024, 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2025 our total sub-contracting fees during our operations amounted to approximately USD73.9 million, USD91.1 million and USD79.6 million, respectively.

SALES AND CUSTOMERS

During the Track Record Period, our principal products were silver-bearing lead and zinc concentrates and we primarily sold our products to smelting companies in the PRC for their further production; and to a lesser extent, we also sold our products to mineral products trading companies in the PRC which resell our products.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we had a sales department consisting of seven personnel, all of whom were located in the PRC. Our sales department is mainly responsible for comparing quotes provided by customers and signing sales contracts, maintaining frequent communication with our customers and handling after-sales complaints.

Pricing Policy

In line with market practice, we price our metal concentrates based on quoted market prices and the grades of our metal concentrates. Our sales price for silver is fixed against the prices quoted on the Shanghai White Platinum & Silver Exchange at www.ex-silver.com; that for lead and zinc is fixed against the prices quoted on the Shanghai Metals Exchange at www.shmet.com; and that for gold is fixed against the prices quoted on the Shanghai Gold Exchange at www.sge.com.cn.

Our Customers

During the Track Record Period, we primarily sold our products to smelting companies for their further production, which typically accounted for around 90% of our revenue; and to a lesser extent, we also sold our products to mineral products trading companies which resell our products. During the Track Record Period, all of our customers were incorporated in the PRC. According to SMM, our sales model is in line with industry norms.

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We usually enter into an annual framework agreement with each of our customers primarily to establish the business relationship and the principal framework for the transactions between the customers and our Company. Such framework agreement typically stipulates our policies on pricing, delivery and inspection, but does not include binding provisions on the purchase amount or the specific price of our products.

Our customers usually negotiate with our Company monthly on the purchase of our products and then enter into sales agreements as supplementary agreements to the annual framework agreement. We set forth below the key terms of the typical sales agreements that we entered into with our customers during the Track Record Period:

<i>Pricing</i>	The selling price is generally determined based on the quoted market prices and the grades of our metal concentrates. For details, please refer to “—Pricing Policy” above.
<i>Product</i>	The contract will stipulate specification of metal products.
<i>Delivery arrangements:</i>	Our customers usually arrange for transportation of our products from our mines or processing plants to their sites and are responsible for the relevant cost and insurance.
<i>Credit term and payment method:</i>	We usually require our customers to make full payment as deposits prior to the shipment of our metal concentrates, and our customers also have rights to demand repayment of any unused deposits paid. For details of our deposits paid during the Track Record Period, please refer to “Financial Information — Description of Key Statements of Our Current Assets and Current Liabilities — Deposits Received” in this Document.
<i>Inspection:</i>	At the time of loading our products at our mines or processing plants, we are responsible for sampling under our customer’s supervision. Five samples will be produced, one of which will be kept by our customer. We will keep four samples, including the umpire sample, which will be sealed jointly by our Company and our customer. Our assay results will be used as the basis for settlement. If a customer disagrees with our assay results, it may apply for arbitration and then both parties will send the umpire sample to an agreed umpire laboratory for retesting. The umpire’s testing result will be the final basis of settlement.
<i>Product return:</i>	We usually do not allow our customers to return products.

We typically apply the same terms and conditions to all of our customers, including smelting companies and mineral trading companies. Our Directors are of the view that our sales to mineral trading companies, which resell our products, are not subject to material risk of channel stuffing, having considered: (i) that our relationship with mineral trading companies is a seller-buyer relationship and we generally require payment before delivery; and (ii) we generally do not allow mineral trading companies to return or rotate their stock to us.

Our five largest customers

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2025, sales to our largest customer amounted to approximately RMB432.5 million, RMB549.4 million and RMB454.7 million, respectively, accounting for 28.0%, 25.5% and 21.8% of our revenue

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for the same years/periods, respectively, and sales to our five largest customers amounted to approximately RMB1,420.5 million, RMB1,857.8 million and RMB1,704.4 million, respectively, representing 92.1%, 86.1% and 81.9% of our revenue for the same years/periods, respectively.

The table below sets forth the details of our five largest customers during the Track Record Period:

Customer	Background	Type of products provided	Transaction amounts (USD'000)	Transaction amounts (RMB'000)	Percentage of total revenue (%)	Year of commencement of business relationship with us	Credit term
<i>For the nine months ended December 31, 2025</i>							
Customer A . . .	A company registered in 2001 in Henan Province, the PRC, which is primarily engaged in smelting and trading of non-ferrous metal.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	63,518.6	454,742.5	21.8%	2006	Full advance payment
Customer B . . .	The companies belong to the same group, each registered in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of precious metal and trading of chemical products. One of the group companies is listed on Shanghai Stock Exchange.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	54,726.7	391,799.7	18.8%	2008	Full advance payment
Customer C . . .	A company registered in 2003 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of non-ferrous metal and new material technology research.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	50,320.6	360,255.3	17.3%	2005	Full advance payment
Customer D . . .	A company registered in 1999 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of precious metal and new material technology research.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	40,129.2	287,293.3	13.8%	2014	Full advance payment
Customer E . . .	A company registered in 2005 in Henan Province, the PRC, which is primarily engaged in smelting and trading of non-ferrous metal.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	29,375.6	210,305.6	10.1%	2008	Full advance payment
<i>For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025</i>							
Customer C . . .	A company registered in 2003 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of non-ferrous metal and new material technology research.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	76,094.3	549,400.9	25.5%	2005	Full advance payment
Customer A . . .	A company registered in 2001 in Henan Province, the PRC, which is primarily engaged in smelting and trading of non-ferrous metal.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	70,803.7	511,209.8	23.7%	2006	Full advance payment

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Customer	Background	Type of products provided	Transaction amounts (USD'000)	Transaction amounts (RMB'000)	Percentage of total revenue (%)	Year of commencement of business relationship with us	Credit term
Customer B	The companies belong to the same group, each registered in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of precious metal and trading of chemical products. One of the group companies is listed on Shanghai Stock Exchange.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	48,327.9	348,927.1	16.2%	2014	Full advance payment
Customer D	A company registered in 1999 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of precious metal and new material technology research.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	43,808.4	316,289.1	14.7%	2008	Full advance payment
Customer F	A company registered in 2007 in Jiangxi Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in the smelting of non-ferrous metal.	Lead and silver	18,283.7	132,008.4	6.1%	2023	Full advance payment
<i>For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024</i>							
Customer B	A company registered in 1999 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of precious metal and new material technology research.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	60,359.1	432,551.6	28.0%	2006	Full advance payment
Customer A	A company registered in 2001 in Henan Province, the PRC, which is primarily engaged in smelting and trading of non-ferrous metal.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	56,001.0	401,320.2	26.0%	2008	Full advance payment
Customer C	A company registered in 2003 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of non-ferrous metal and new material technology research.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	39,770.3	285,006.0	18.5%	2005	Full advance payment
Customer D	A company registered in 1999 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in smelting of precious metal and new material technology research.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	23,905.4	171,313.5	11.1%	2014	Full advance payment
Customer E	A company registered in 2005 in Henan Province, the PRC, which is primarily engaged in smelting and trading of non-ferrous metal.	Silver, lead, copper and gold	18,181.6	130,295.1	8.4%	2008	Full advance payment

In line with industry norms, smelting companies usually strategically choose to transact with suppliers close to them to reduce transportation costs, which they typically bear. Because our Ying Project is located near big smelting companies in Henan Province, the PRC, we recorded a significant portion of our revenue from sales to those companies during the Track Record Period. As advised by

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SMM, it is an industry norm for mining companies like our Company to sell metal concentrates to a limited number of customers. We believe our existing business relationship with our customers, together with the quality and potential of our reserves, have demonstrated to potential customers our ability to provide a steady supply to our target customers. Should any of the top five customers terminate their business relationship with us, we are of the view that we would be able to identify alternative customers on time and enter into sale and purchase agreements with them on commercially reasonable terms without significantly affecting our business operations. For details on associated risks, please refer to “Risk Factors — We derive a substantial portion of our sales from a small number of customers.” in this Document.

During the Track Record Period, none of our five largest customers in each fiscal year/period was a Connected Person of our Group. During the Track Record Period, to the knowledge of our Directors, none of our Directors or their respective close associates or any Shareholder (whom, to the knowledge of our Directors, owns more than 5% of the issued Shares) had any interest in any of our five largest customers. During the Track Record Period and as at the Latest Practicable Date, we did not have material disputes with our customers, nor did we receive any customer payment from a third party.

SUPPLY OF UTILITIES, MATERIALS AND MACHINERY

Overview

During the Track Record Period, our suppliers mainly comprised: (i) third-party contractors carrying out mine development, production, ore transportation and exploration operations for us; (ii) utilities suppliers; (iii) materials suppliers; (iv) infrastructure constructors; and (v) machinery providers. During the Track Record Period, substantially all of our suppliers were located in the PRC. During the Track Record Period, we did not have any material disputes with our suppliers.

We continued to improve our supplier management during the Track Record Period, bolstered by policies such as the Supplier Evaluation Management Regulations, the Supplier Evaluation Workflow, the Approval Procedure for New Suppliers, and the Qualified Supplier Directory, aiming to build a highly efficient, transparent, and supplier-friendly system. We managed our suppliers in a dynamic manner, including both supplier selection and responsible procurement, the major procedures of which are set out below:

- *preliminary research*: we identify potential suppliers by collecting information on qualified suppliers online, market visits, and supplier directories. We then conduct on-site visits to evaluate whether their products meet our needs and ensure their compliance with management specifications;
- *credit review*: we require suppliers to submit bids and provide relevant qualification documents on environmental, quality, and occupational health and safety management. We authenticate and evaluate the suppliers’ credit history during the year-end supplier evaluation; and
- *performance evaluation*: we evaluate suppliers once a year against six criteria, including product qualification rate, timeliness rate, accuracy rate, return rate, breach of contract, and product defects. Unqualified suppliers will be placed on the “Restricted Procurement” or “No Procurement” list.

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Utilities

Our operations require a stable and sufficient supply of utilities, primarily electricity. We obtain electricity supply from regional power grid by entering into purchase agreements.

During the Track Record Period, we usually entered into one-year agreements, which were automatically renewed if neither party raised written objections with our electricity suppliers and the fees we paid for electricity were charged at market rates. During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, our utility supply was stable and sufficient, and we had not experienced any material shortage of power or disruption in our utility supply that caused a material adverse impact on our operations. Our Directors are of the view that our utility supply will continue to be stable and sufficient.

Materials

Our operations mainly require two types of materials: (i) consumables, primarily including initiating explosive devices used in our mining and tunneling activities; and (ii) raw materials, primarily including chemical reagents used in our processing operations. During the Track Record Period, prices of our materials did not experience material fluctuations. We did not experience any quality issues with our materials during the Track Record Period that materially affected our operations.

During the Track Record Period, we generally entered into procurement contracts with our materials providers on a contract-by-contract basis. Each purchase contract set out details such as the specifications and quality standards of the materials, price, quantity, payment obligations, delivery method and termination clauses. The key terms of the typical procurement agreements we entered into with our materials providers during the Track Record Period are set forth below:

<i>Pricing:</i>	The prices of materials are determined by the required product specifications and prevailing market conditions and are in line with market practice.
<i>Delivery arrangements:</i>	Materials are delivered to our mine sites or designated delivery sites, with transportation costs and relevant insurance borne by our suppliers.
<i>Credit term and payment method:</i>	We usually make a prepayment of a certain portion after contract signing and make the remaining amount after the inspection. We settle payments to material suppliers primarily by wire transfer.
<i>Inspection and product return:</i>	We conduct random materials sampling at our delivery sites, and should the inspection fail, we are entitled to require the suppliers to re-deliver the materials within ten working days.
<i>Warranty and after-sale services:</i>	We usually require a warranty period commensurate with the materials supplied. Our material suppliers are required to respond within a short period of time after we make a complaint and shall be responsible for repair and maintenance within the warranty period.

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Infrastructure

Our mining assets require various infrastructure construction, such as processing plants and TSFs. During the Track Record Period, we typically entered into construction agreements with our infrastructure constructors for the infrastructure specified by our Company. The key terms of the typical construction agreements we entered into with our infrastructure constructors during the Track Record Period are set forth below:

<i>Scope of works</i>	The specific scope of construction work is determined in accordance with our construction plan.
<i>Term:</i>	The term is typically agreed and fixed in the contract depending on the scope, scale and complexity of the construction project.
<i>Pricing and payment:</i>	We usually adopt the lump sum mode for construction projects and we make payments in installments upon acceptance of each stage of construction.
<i>Safety of construction:</i>	We require our constructors to fully comply with all applicable laws and regulations during construction. We require our constructors to be responsible for any liabilities relating to their employees and to maintain adequate insurance coverage for them.
<i>Inspection:</i>	We usually conduct monthly on-site inspections as well as a final inspection upon completion of construction.
<i>Defect and after-sale services:</i>	The defect liability period and after-sale service period are usually 24 months from the date of acceptance of the construction project. Constructors are required to reach the site within 48 hours of our request for repair. We usually require 5% of the contract price as a warranty deposit and return the full amount to the constructors upon expiry of the defect liability period.
<i>Sub-contracting:</i>	We generally do not allow our infrastructure constructors to sub-contract their construction work without our explicit consent.

Machinery

Our operations require various types of machinery and equipment, including crushing, screening and milling facilities, as well as flotation machines. For details, please refer to “— Our Operations — Major Machinery and Equipment” in this Document. During the Track Record Period, all our machinery and equipment for mining were sourced from third-party suppliers in the PRC.

We generally entered into procurement contracts with our machinery providers during the Track Record Period on a contract-by-contract basis. Each procurement contract set out details such as the specifications of the machinery and equipment, quantity, payment obligations, delivery method and termination clauses. The key terms of the typical procurement agreements we entered into with our machinery providers during the Track Record Period are set forth below:

<i>Pricing:</i>	The machinery prices are determined by the required machinery specifications and prevailing market conditions and are in line with market practice.
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<i>Delivery arrangements:</i>	Machinery is delivered to our ore processing plants or designated delivery sites, with the transportation costs and relevant insurance borne by our suppliers.
<i>Credit term and payment method:</i>	We usually make a prepayment of a certain portion after contract signing and pay the remaining amount after inspection. We settle payments to machinery suppliers primarily by wire transfer.
<i>Inspection:</i>	We conduct inspections: (i) during the production process of the machinery; and (ii) at the delivery sites, on the quality, specification and quantity of the machinery.
<i>Installation:</i>	Our suppliers shall arrange personnel for the on-site installation and commissioning of the machinery at the delivery sites.
<i>Warranty period and after-sale services:</i>	We usually require a warranty period commensurate with the machinery supplied. Our machinery suppliers are required to respond within a short period of time after we make a complaint and shall be responsible for repair and maintenance within the warranty period.

Our five largest suppliers

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2025, purchases from our largest supplier amounted to approximately RMB254.3 million, RMB336.4 million and RMB277.6 million, respectively, accounting for 28.6%, 27.7% and 20.6% of our total purchase amounts for the same years/periods, respectively; and purchases from our five largest suppliers for the same years/periods amounted to approximately RMB533.1 million, RMB702.5 million and RMB600.9 million, respectively, representing 59.9%, 58.0% and 44.7% of our total purchase amounts for the same years/periods, respectively.

The table below sets forth the details of our five largest suppliers during the Track Record Period:

Supplier	Background	Type of products/service purchased	Purchase amounts (USD'000)	Total purchase amounts (RMB'000)	Percentage of total purchase amounts	Year of commencement of business relationship with us	Credit term
For the nine months ended December 31, 2025							
Supplier A	A company established in 2008 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in civil engineering.	Construction services (mining, tunneling)	38,768.5	277,551.3	20.6%	2013	20 days
Supplier B	A company established in 2021 in Shaanxi Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in construction.	Construction services (mining, tunneling)	19,064.5	136,486.4	10.2%	2023	20 days
Supplier C	A company established in 2017 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in producing and providing electricity and heat.	Electricity	11,060.9	79,187.2	5.9%	2009	30 days

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Supplier	Background	Type of products/service purchased	Purchase amounts (USD'000)	Total purchase amounts (RMB'000)	Percentage of total purchase amounts	Year of commencement of business relationship with us	Credit term
Supplier D	A company established in 2012 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in mining-related construction.	Mining construction services	7,760.0	55,555.7	4.1%	2015	20 days
Supplier E	The companies belong to the same group, each registered in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in producing and selling explosives.	Explosives	7,284.5	52,151.5	3.9%	2025	30 days
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025							
Supplier A	A company established in 2008 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in civil engineering.	Construction services (mining, tunneling)	46,591.8	336,392.9	27.7%	2013	20 days
Supplier B	A company established in 2021 in Shaanxi Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in construction.	Construction services (mining, tunneling)	20,620.8	148,881.9	12.3%	2023	20 days
Supplier C	A company established in 2017 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in producing and providing electricity and heat.	Electricity	12,706.4	91,740.5	7.6%	2009	30 days
Supplier D	A company established in 2012 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in mining-related construction.	Mining construction services	9,161.4	66,145.4	5.5%	2015	20 days
Supplier F	A company established in 2003 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in producing and selling explosives.	Explosives	8,222.4	59,365.6	4.9%	2009	30 days
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024							
Supplier A	A company established in 2008 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in civil engineering.	Construction services (mining, tunneling)	35,481.8	254,273.2	28.6%	2013	20 days
Supplier C	A company established in 2017 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in producing and providing electricity and heat.	Electricity	11,153.0	79,926.1	9.0%	2009	30 days
Supplier B	A company established in 2021 in Shaanxi Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in construction.	Construction services (mining, tunneling)	9,942.3	71,249.6	8.0%	2023	20 days
Supplier D	A company established in 2012 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in mining-related construction.	Mining construction services	9,237.3	66,197.5	7.4%	2015	20 days
Supplier F	A company established in 2003 in Henan Province, the PRC, primarily engaged in producing and selling explosives.	Explosives	8,578.1	61,473.4	6.9%	2009	30 days

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During the Track Record Period, none of our five largest suppliers in each fiscal year/period was a Connected Person of our Group. During the Track Record Period, we selected suppliers (including contractors) primarily based on the location of our mining operations. While we had a concentration of suppliers during the Track Record Period, we believe there are sufficient local suppliers of consumables and services offering comparable prices and terms. As confirmed by SMM, it is not uncommon for mining companies to have a concentration of suppliers. For details on associated risks, please refer to “Risk Factors — We had a concentration of suppliers during the Track Record Period.” in this Document.

During the Track Record Period, none of our Directors or their respective close associates or any Shareholder (whom, to the knowledge of our Directors, owns more than 5% of the issued Shares) had any interest in any of our five largest suppliers.

QUALITY CONTROL

As a precious metal mining company producing silver, gold, lead, zinc, and other metals, quality control is crucial to our operations. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, both Henan Found and Guangdong Found successfully passed the annual evaluations of Quality Management the Occupational Health and Safety Management System Certification, the Environmental Management System Certification, and the Energy Management System Certification.

During the Track Record Period, our products complied with the ISO14001 Environmental Management System Certification and the ISO45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System Certification. We managed our production operations in strict accordance with the ISO9001, ISO14001, and ISO45001 management systems, ensuring comprehensive and systematic management of product quality, environmental protection, occupational health and safety, and related matters. We also strictly abided by various local laws and regulations and conduct self-inspections to ensure compliance and prevent violations from occurring. During the Track Record Period, we did not receive any material complaints due to quality issues of our products and did not experience any major product recall, return or liability claim.

With respect to mining and processing, we implemented a comprehensive quality control system during the Track Record Period to monitor the quality at each key stage of mining and processing. We maintained specific guidelines for the size of ore mined and the mining process to manage the quality of the ore. During the Track Record Period, ore mined from each of our mining assets was sample-tested at our laboratories to monitor the grade of the ore.

We used third-party contractors for certain parts of our operation during the Track Record Period. For details, please refer to “— Operating Process of Our Metal Production — Third-Party Contractors” in this Document. We required all these third-party contractors to possess the requisite qualifications for undertaking their respective work. We also routinely supervised their work and conducted periodic inspections to ensure that their work was carried out in accordance with our quality standards.

INVENTORIES

Our inventories mainly consist of concentrate inventories, direct smelting ore, stockpile ore and operating materials and supplies. We have established inventory management policies to manage inventory levels pursuant to our production plan and the prevailing market conditions. All our inventory warehouses are subject to strict security check, and we have real-time video camera, alarm system, and security guards in place to prevent security issues.

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During the Track Record Period, we managed our inventories by monitoring and dynamically adjusting the inventory levels to align with our developing and mining activities. We undertook routine checks for our concentrate inventories by the end of each month. By the end of each year, we arranged a thorough inventory review and check on a more detailed and in-depth basis. For details on our inventory turnover days, please refer to “Financial Information — Description of Key Statements of Our Current Assets and Current Liabilities — Inventories” in this Document. For risks associated with our management of inventories, please see “Risk Factors — Failure to maintain appropriate inventory levels could cause us to lose sales or face excessive inventory risks and holding costs which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.”

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (“R&D”)

During the Track Record Period, we had in place a series of innovation incentive policies and established a comprehensive incentive management system for innovation. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, following its recognition as a National High and New Technology Enterprise and a Provincial Specialized and Sophisticated SME, Henan Found was designated as a Henan Provincial Enterprise Technology Center. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, Guangdong Found was awarded the title of Green Intelligent Lead-Zinc Mine Construction Engineering Technology Research Center in Yunfu, Guangdong Province, the PRC. As at December 31, 2025, we had 228 R&D personnel.

Cooperation with Research Institutes

During the Track Record Period, we entered into legally binding cooperation agreements and cooperated with several well-known universities and research institutes, such as China University of Geosciences Beijing, for the purpose of R&D regarding our exploration operations.

Under a typical cooperative R&D agreement we entered into during the Track Record Period: (i) we undertook all or part of the costs for the collaborative research and development activities; and (ii) our cooperative parties and our Company would jointly own the R&D results and the relevant intellectual property rights.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

We rely primarily on a combination of our patents, trade secrets, trademarks as well as confidentiality agreements to protect our intellectual property rights. As at the Latest Practicable Date, in the PRC, we owned 156 patents. We also possessed know-how and proprietary knowledge related to our products and technologies, which were crucial to our business operations. For details of our intellectual property portfolio, please refer to “Appendix V — Statutory and General Information — B. Further Information About the Business — 2. Intellectual Property Rights” in this Document.

In addition, during the Track Record Period, some of our R&D personnel entered into confidentiality and proprietary information agreements with our Company. These agreements addressed intellectual property protection matters and required our employees to assign to our Company all of the inventions, designs and technologies developed by them during their employment with our Company.

During the Track Record Period, we were not involved in any threatened or pending disputes or legal proceedings regarding intellectual property rights that may have a material and adverse effect on our business.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

We believe that advanced technologies are essential to maintaining our competitive position and support our strategic objectives. We are dedicated to the digitalization of our mining operations. Through our Management Center in Beijing, we manage multiple production exploration and mineral exploration projects in several countries. Internet-connected cloud services are used to improve the transmission efficiency of front-line mining information, enabling rapid, accurate, complete, and standardized information transmission across all aspects of the mining process.

The ERP system is critical to our operations. During the Track Record Period, we utilized the ERP system to retrieve and analyze our operational data to support faster decision-making and enhance productivity. The ERP system provided comprehensive industrial solutions covering various aspects of our operations, including production and sales, financial accounting, enterprise performance management, production equipment management, quality management, procurement and inventory management and human capital management.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

During the course of our business, we have identified various risks including public health risk, environmental protection risk, permit and licence risk, human resource risk, cybersecurity risk, and climate change risk. Please refer to the section headed “Risk Factors” in this Document for more information on such risks. In response to such risks, we have implemented corresponding internal control policies, procedures and measures, including:

- establishing an audit committee to review our financial reporting policies, risk management and internal control system. The audit committee consists of three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Kenneth Graham Robertson, who serves as chairman of the committee, Ms. Cai Hongyu and Mr. Stephen Paul Simpson. For the qualifications and experience of these committee members, please refer to “Directors and Senior Management” in this Document;
- establishing anti-corruption policies to identify, prevent and punish unethical and illegal conducts, as well as whistle-blowing procedures to encourage our employees to bring those conducts to the attention of our senior management and Board of Directors and ensure the protection of the whistle-blower. For details, please refer to “— Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) — Corporate Governance — Compliance management system” below;
- for human resource risk, taking measures including (i) establishing the whistle blower policy that specified the ways to report illegal and improper employee behavior, (ii) actively engaging in training programmes, (iii) promoting the application of the Eblog App and using high-tech device to achieve automated and intelligent mining. For details, please refer to “— Information Technology” above.
- for cybersecurity risk, taking measures including establishing the Confidentiality and Cybersecurity Policy that clearly defines the classification standards for data, as well as procedures for data collection, use, and storage, handling as data privacy complaints, prevention of data security incidents, etc.;
- implementing various policies to ensure our compliance with the Listing Rules, including but not limited to policies in respect of risk management, connected transactions and information disclosure;

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- engaging accounting firms to provide professional advice and consultations with respect to our risk management;
- arranging for the Directors and senior management to attend training seminars on the Listing Rules’ requirements and responsibilities of a director of a [REDACTED] company; and

During the Track Record Period, our Company also implemented and enforced appropriate internal control measures to ensure ongoing compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. When considered necessary and appropriate, we will seek professional advice and assistance from independent internal control consultants, external legal advisers and/or other suitable independent professional advisers in respect of matters relating to our internal controls and legal compliance.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, our Directors were of the view that our current internal control measures are adequate and effective after due consideration.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (“ESG”)

Our core objectives are to operate safely, sustainably, and responsibly with the environment and collaboratively with local communities. Our long-term strategy is focused on expanding our mineral reserves, streamlining our mine production management, achieving sustainable development, and seeking mutually beneficial opportunities globally. We strive to build a strong corporate culture centered around our key values of respect, equality, and responsibility.

Our ESG Approach

As a responsible mining company, we are committed to integrating ESG factors into our business strategy and generating impactful changes in the communities in which we work and live, sustainably. A significant portion of our ESG strategy is rooted in the development of innovative ways to integrate new technology into our systems and management to optimize our operations, making more impactful and lasting change in our communities and environment.

We recognize that our business and operations have significant impacts on the local communities and environments and that it is our duty to drive progress and growth in both of these areas. As a result, over the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, we continued to align our sustainability strategy with the United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”). The 17 SDGs serve as a blueprint for achieving a more sustainable future by addressing global challenges such as poverty and climate change, in accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We also implement land reclamation and ecological restoration throughout the project lifecycle in line with the principle of “simultaneous production and reclamation”.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, we were awarded the title of “Outstanding Company in ESG Environmental Friendliness” by Gelonghui and “Best Energy and Resources Company” by Zhitong Finance.

ESG Management

During the Track Record Period, we maintained a three-tier ESG management structure. At the decision-making level, our Board of Directors established a Sustainability Committee, chaired by Ms. Marina Anna Katusa, one of our independent non-executive Directors. At the management level, we set up an ESG Management Center at our Beijing head office, which included members from the Vancouver Investor Relations team and was led by Mr. Peng Lichang, President of Silvercorp Beijing as

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at the Latest Practicable Date. At the implementation level, the general managers of our subsidiaries acted as directors of ESG-related matters, ensuring the frontline implementation of ESG initiatives. The diagram below illustrates our ESG management structure.



Corporate Governance

We understand that strong corporate governance requires good leadership to ensure that all practices are up to date and meet applicable standards, and to integrate our vision and values into all areas of our business. Our Board and executive team are guided by local, national, and international legislation and governance standards, stock exchange rules and regulations, industry best practices, and our charter. We regularly review these standards and processes to maintain compliance and continue to generate sustainable value for our stakeholders. We are committed to operating transparently and ethically in all aspects of our business.

Further, we value sound and effective corporate governance and promote board diversity to enhance decision making and foster innovation within our management. Our Board currently comprises a diverse and international membership, including two female Directors.

Compliance management system

Compliance culture

We continuously optimize our compliance management system, implementing our internal management with the highest standards of corporate governance, and promoting our value chain partners to make joint efforts to improve business ethics. We require all employees to review and sign the employee handbook (the “**Employee Handbook**”) and the relevant compliance and business ethics regulations are passed down to the working level and followed through. We actively promote the integration of anti-corruption and anti-bribery considerations into business practices, conduct employee compliance awareness training and improve the whistleblowing mechanism, which also applies to our contractors, to build a robust compliance management framework.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, we conducted comprehensive compliance training focusing on seven topics, including contract management requirements, contract review, seal and licence management regulations, project and contract approval processes, equipment procurement

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contract application, anti-bribery, and protection of women’s and children’s rights. A total of 86 compliance training sessions were held with 1,272 attendances in total. In the nine months ended December 31, 2025, we held 88 compliance training sessions, with 1,510 attendances in total.

Business ethics

We are well aware that strong business ethics within an enterprise and among its employees are the foundation for successful corporate development. We strive to optimize our business ethics system internally, and actively encourage our suppliers and other value chain partners to strengthen their own business ethics externally.

We have formulated and released a code of business conduct and ethics (the “**Code of Business Conduct and Ethics**”) and a code of ethical business conduct for financial managers (the “**Code of Ethical Business Conduct for Financial Managers**”). All employees are required to review and sign the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and uphold high standards of professional and ethical conduct. We strictly prohibit any employee from obtaining any gain from violating laws or regulations or conducting any unethical dealings to ensure that our business practices are aligned with the economic and social priorities where we operate. Some of the key topics under the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics include: compliance with laws and regulations, insider information and securities trading, conflict of interest, prohibition of using corporate opportunities for profit, confidentiality, protection and proper use of company assets, fair dealing, discrimination and harassment, safety and health, financial statements and record keeping.

Our financial staff are required to review and sign the Code of Ethical Business Conduct for Financial Managers. Given their vital role in corporate governance, we are committed to ensuring the financial managers use their capabilities and authorities in a compliant and correct manner to properly balance, protect, and safeguard our interests and our Shareholders as well as other stakeholders.

Integrity and anti-corruption

We are committed to conducting our business in an honest and ethical manner. Our anti-corruption policies are outlined in our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and employee handbook, including relevant disciplinary actions for violations. We also formulated an anti-corruption policy (the “**Anti-Corruption Policy**”) that applies to employees, representatives, and contractors alike and is implemented, monitored, and enforced by the general counsel/secretary of the Board. The general counsel/secretary of the Board is also responsible for making regular reports on the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Policy to the Board, which then performs annual evaluations and reviews to ensure compliance with relevant anti-corruption laws.

Whistleblowing mechanism and whistleblower protection

We value a sound whistleblower mechanism and continuously work to improve our whistleblower protection system. Our whistleblower policy was established in accordance with Canadian securities regulatory requirements to encourage employees, external consultants, and other external stakeholders to report illegal and improper conducts within our Company, including accounting matters, violations of our Employee Handbook or the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics by employees, contractors, or managers, and safety, environmental and community-related matters. Whistleblowers may report these actions directly to our management, or by email or phone, either personally or anonymously or using their real name.

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Environment

Organizational structure of environmental management

We attach great importance to the sustainable development of the mining industry and society. We have focused on environmental protection since our inception with continuous investments in green development. In recent years, we have continuously optimized our green development management capabilities and performance, reduced our environmental impact, and constantly explored new pathways for green development to promote the high-quality and green transformation of us.

We have established a sound environmental management system and incorporated environmental protection into Board-level supervision. At the Board level, we established the Sustainability Committee, chaired by Ms. Marina Anna Katusa, an independent non-executive Director, responsible for overseeing the management and supervision of the key environmental issues, including carbon reduction, climate change response, water resource management, waste management, tailings management, land reclamation, mine closure, and biodiversity conservation. The Committee sets the company-level environmental protection goals and the direction for environmental management. At the management level, we established the Environmental Protection Committee, chaired by the President of Silvercorp Beijing, Mr. Lichang Peng, providing guidance and monitoring the management of environmental issues, with the Environmental Protection Department of Processing Operations serving as the implementation unit and supported by other departments at the Management Center in Beijing. At the operational level, all our subsidiaries have set up an Ecological Environmental Protection Committee, with the Environmental Protection Department as the implementation unit, to ensure the implementation of specific tasks, with the support of the Safety and Environmental Protection Division at the level of mine sites and processing plants. Both Henan Found and Guangdong Found first passed the ISO14001 environmental management system certification in 2021. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, all operating mines in China have successfully passed the annual ISO 4001 review.

Systems and policies

We are committed to complying with the environmental protection laws and regulations of government authorities and continuously advancing our institutionalized and standardized environmental efforts. During the Track Record Period, we issued the Environmental Protection Policy and established a series of internal regulations, including the Environmental Protection Responsibility System, the Environmental Protection Management System and Penalty Standards, to ensure standardized environmental systems and clearly assigned environmental responsibilities.

During the Track Record Period, we also compiled the Silvercorp Environmental Protection Refined Management and Digital Transformation Handbook (the “**Handbook**”), which provides comprehensive guidelines for standardized workflows such as environmental indicator monitoring and pollution prevention. We also continuously enhanced our ESG performance evaluation system by incorporating environmental indicators, such as GHG emissions intensity, waste utilization rate, and water consumption intensity, into management performance assessments.

Targets and Metrics

Water resources

Our water sources are freshwater, including the reuse of mine water inflow and the withdrawal of new water. We strive to optimize our water consumption structure by replacing new water withdrawal with mine water inflow and recycled wastewater from processing plants to effectively improve water

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efficiency. The water recycling and utilization rates for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2024 and 2025 were 84.7%, 83.8%, 84.7% and 82.4%, respectively.

Our water resource management targets included: (i) treating domestic sewage and mine water inflow to meet charge standards for reuse and discharge, (ii) reusing treated mine water inflow in mining production operations as needed, (iii) no direct wastewater discharged from processing plants. We are targeting an 8% increase in water recycling and utilization rate from the 2020 baseline by 2030 and a 10% reduction in freshwater withdrawal intensity from the 2020 baseline by 2030.

Waste management

The waste generated in mining operations includes both hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste. The hazardous waste generated by our Company mainly includes waste engine oil and waste batteries, which are 100% transferred to and disposed of by qualified third parties contracted by us. The non-hazardous waste generated in our operations mainly includes tailings and waste rock. In accordance with the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste (中華人民共和國固體廢物污染環境防治法), the National Hazardous Waste List (國家危險廢物名錄), and the Pollution Control Standards for General Industrial Solid Waste Storage and Landfill (一般工業固體廢物儲存和填埋污染控制標準) (GB18599-2020), we have formulated the Solid Waste Management Policy to manage our solid waste based on the principle of “maximizing comprehensive utilization”.

Regarding waste rock management, waste rock that is not recycled or used as backfill is disposed of by contracted third parties. For instance, Guangdong Found contracted a local company for the transportation and disposal of waste rock from the mining shafts, which is also processed into construction materials to further increase the utilization rate of waste rock. Regarding tailings management, we have built tailings management facilities, tailings dry storage yards, and backfill stations to store dry tailings generated in ore processing, part of which is backfilled into mining tunnels to improve the comprehensive utilization rate of tailings. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, our utilization rates of tailings as backfill were 12.9%, 12.5%, 14.5% and 9.8%, respectively.

Air quality management

We actively carry out flue gas control and strive to reduce the amount of flue gas generated in our production and operation activities. We have decommissioned all coal-fired boilers and replaced them with electric boilers, thus eliminating the emission of sulfur oxides.

We manage our air pollutant emissions in accordance with the requirements of the Comprehensive Standards for Emission of Atmospheric Pollutants (大氣污染物綜合排放標準) (GB16297-1996). We require all mines to monitor both unorganized and organized waste gas generated in the mining production process at least quarterly and has formulated a Waste Gas Monitoring List with different alert levels set for mines in different geographical locations. We also specify the relevant standards and responsibilities regarding air pollutants in the Handbook.

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Energy consumption and greenhouse gas emission management

We continuously strive to optimize our energy structure through a focus on energy efficiency and the circular utilization of resources, seeking to lower energy consumption and emissions and reduce production and operation costs. In addition to phasing out the use of coal, we actively explore and carry out pilot projects on new energy utilization, adopt new energy equipment in lighting, transportation, heating, and cooling to improve energy efficiency.

PROPERTIES

We occupy certain properties in the PRC, Ecuador, the Kyrgyz Republic and Canada in connection with our business operations. These properties are used for non-property activities as defined under Rule 5.01(2) of the Listing Rules. We mainly used these properties as premises for our production facilities/warehouses/offices/dormitories, etc..

According to section 6(2) of the Companies (Exemption of Companies and Prospectuses from Compliance with Provisions) Notice, this Document is exempted from compliance with the requirements of section 342(1)(b) of the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance in relation to paragraph 34(2) of the Third Schedule to the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance which require a valuation report with respect to all our interests in land or buildings, for the reason that, as at December 31, 2025, none of our properties had a carrying amount of 15% or more of our consolidated total assets.

Owned Land and Buildings

As at the Latest Practicable Date, in the PRC, we (i) occupied 11 parcels of land with a total site area of 367,758.2 sq.m., mainly used for mining operations and dormitories for on-site workers; and (ii) owned 10 buildings with a total gross floor area of 11,875.3 sq.m., mainly used for our offices and warehouses.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, in Kyrgyz Republic, we held the right of temporary use of land of 899.0 hectares.

Leased Land and Buildings

As at the Latest Practicable Date, in the PRC, we leased (i) 191 parcels of rural land collectively owned by villagers with a total site area exceeding 20,059,164.06 sq.m. mainly used for mining operations and dormitories for on-site workers our production and (ii) two buildings with a total gross floor area of approximately 1,260.5 sq.m., mainly used for office.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, in Canada, we leased one office building with a total site area of 9,160.0 square feet, used as the corporate headquarter.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, in Ecuador, we leased a total of 1,747.60 m² across 9 properties in Las Naves canton, Bolívar province, where the El Domo project is located, with the purpose of providing accommodation for the company’s administrative staff and warehouse facilities.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, in Kyrgyz Republic, we leased (i) a parcel of land in the Kanysh-Kyya rural district with a total area of 529.2 hectares, (ii) a parcel of land from local forestry agency with a total area of 2.8 hectares, (iii) an office in Bishkek of 276 sq.m., and a warehouse in the village of Malovodnoye of 5,109.0 sq.m..

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As at the Latest Practicable Date, save as disclosed above, our Directors confirmed that we had obtained all relevant properties title certificates and other relevant land use rights certificates.

COMPETITION

According to SMM, silver concentrate production worldwide and in the PRC is highly concentrated. The PRC, the world’s second-largest silver producing country, contributes nearly 15% of the global market supply. The top five PRC producers accounted for 31.8% of the national market supply in 2025. Among these top five PRC producers, we rank third, with a market share of 6.3%.

According to SMM, the lead and zinc concentrate markets in the PRC are relatively fragmented, with the majority of enterprises maintaining relatively low market shares. In 2025, we were one of the top 10 lead concentrate producers and among the top 50 zinc concentrate producers in the PRC.

According to SMM, the key barriers to entry in the nonferrous industry include, among others, large capital investment requirement, mandatory qualifications, strict environmental protection requirements, and stable access to ore resources. For details, please refer to “Industry Overview — Entry Barriers of the Industry” in this Document. We primarily compete with PRC-based nonferrous metal production companies based on our ability to obtain ore resources and reserves, provide high-quality products and manage our production costs. For details on our competitive strengths, please refer to “— Strengths” above.

EMPLOYEES

We believe that listening to and acting on employee input to be the most direct and effective way to enhance the internal management of an enterprise. We have also established a robust employee grievance mechanism that regularly investigates and reports relevant matters to ensure sound, two-way communication between employees and management to achieve further growth of our Group. We generally recruit our employees through internal referrals, open recruitment, campus recruitment and rehiring retired experts. We also provide job opportunities for family members of local employees to increase their family income. Our employee compensation system adheres to local legal standards and we give employees competitive remuneration with prompt adjustments based on local market changes.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, we had 2,125 employees, the majority of whom were based in the PRC. The following table sets forth the number of our employees by function and by geographic region as at the Latest Practicable Date:

	Number of Employees			
	PRC	Canada	Ecuador	Kyrgyz Republic
Mining engineers and technician	354	3	24	1
Safety and environment (including security)	326	1	173	23
Administrative	185	14	64	17
Geologists and surveyors.	248	7	31	4
Processing	216	—	—	—
Electrotechnical	154	1	5	—
Assays	76	—	2	—
Quality Control	35	—	—	—
Human resources and information technology	29	2	10	4
Accounting.	58	8	11	3
Sales and purchasing	25	—	9	1
	<u>1,706</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>53</u>
			Total:	<u>2,125</u>

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We provide regular training programmes to our employees, including, among others, new employee orientation, vocational skills training, department training, academic degree advancement and safety training. We have established an internal training team and developed courses for internal training based on their expertise, continuously optimizing the course materials. We also invite external experts and consulting agencies to give lectures to ensure that employees have the necessary knowledge and skills.

There are labor unions for our employees in the PRC. During the Track Record Period, we had no labor union outside the PRC. During the Track Record Period, we did not experience any material labor disputes with our employees.

Social Insurance and Housing Provident Funds

During the Track Record Period, our PRC subsidiaries did not make full contributions to social insurance and housing provident funds for certain employees based on their average monthly salaries, as required under applicable PRC laws and regulations. Under such laws and regulations, employers are obligated to contribute to social insurance schemes and housing provident funds for the benefit of their employees in the PRC.

As advised by our PRC Legal Adviser, subject to no changes in applicable social insurance and housing provident fund laws and regulations and the prevailing local enforcement and supervision requirements, and absent any group complaints or whistleblowing by employees, the risk of our PRC subsidiaries being subject to proactive integrated collection is remote. In the event that our PRC subsidiaries are required by competent authorities to make supplementary contributions for any outstanding amounts in the future, the risk of being subject to administrative penalties is also considered remote. Accordingly, such non-compliance is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our business.

The foregoing conclusions are based on the following grounds:

- (i) Our PRC subsidiaries have not received any rectification notice or been subject to any administrative penalty due to insufficient payment of social insurance contributions and housing provident funds.
- (ii) Based on the documents issued by the relevant authorities, the interviews conducted with the relevant authorities, and appropriate verification performed by our PRC Legal Adviser, our PRC subsidiaries were not subject to any administrative penalties related to social insurance or housing provident fund during the Track Record Period.
- (iii) We will promptly make up any outstanding contributions to social insurance and housing provident funds in accordance with the requirements of the relevant authorities, if so required.

We have proactively maintained communication with local government authorities in relation to the implementation and interpretation of the relevant PRC laws and regulations, and we will continue to seek and follow their guidance in relation to matters regarding social insurance and housing provident funds.

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SEASONALITY

Our Directors considered that our business did not subject to severe seasonal fluctuations. However, our operations could be affected by the Chinese New Year when our plant workers were mostly on vacation.

INSURANCE

We carry insurance covering risks in relation to safety production as well as insurance for our major machinery and equipment. We provide our employees with requisite social insurances and housing funds as required by applicable laws and regulations. We also maintain liability insurance for our directors and officers.

We believe that our insurance coverage is in line with industry practice, including with respect to the terms and coverage of the insurance policies. However, there is no assurance that the insurance policies we maintain are sufficient to cover all of our operational risks. For example, title insurance is generally not available for mineral properties in the PRC and our ability to ensure that we have secure claims to individual mineral properties or mining concessions may be severely constrained. For details, please refer to “Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Industry and Business — Our insurance may not provide adequate coverage in the event of a loss” in this Document.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

We have received numerous awards and recognitions in respect of our market size, production capabilities, technological innovation, and others. The following table sets forth major awards and recognitions we received during the Track Record Period:

Fiscal year grant	Award of recognition	Accrediting/Issuing institution/authority
2025	Guangdong Cleaner Production Enterprise (廣東省清潔生產企業)	Guangdong Cleaner Production Audit Association (廣東省清潔生產協會)
2025	Executive Vice-Council Unit of Guangdong Work Safety Technology (<<廣東安全生產技術>>常務副理事單位)	Guangdong Magazine Publisher of Production Safety (廣東安全生產雜誌社)
2025	Cooperative Partner of Enterprise Green Low-Carbon Innovation Service Platform (企業綠色低碳創新服務平台合作夥伴)	Council of China Environment News (中國環境報理事會)
2024	Guangdong Provincial Engineering Technology Research Center for Green and Intelligent Mining (廣東省綠色智慧礦山工程技術研究中心)	Department of Science and Technology of Guangdong Province (廣東省科學技術廳)
2024	Yunfu Enterprise Technology Center (雲浮市企業技術中心)	Yunfu Municipal Department of Science and Technology (雲浮市科學技術廳)
2024	The First Batch of 2023 Specialized and Sophisticated SMEs in Henan Province (2023年度第一批河南省專精特新中小企業)	Department of Industry and Information Technology of Henan Province (河南省工業和信息化廳)

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Fiscal year grant	Award of recognition	Accrediting/Issuing institution/authority
2024	The First-class Prize of the “2023 Geological Achievement Award” (2023年度地質成果獎一等獎)	Geological Bureau of Henan Province (河南省地質局)
2023	Green Mine Science & Technology Award (綠色礦山科學技術獎)	Zhongguancun Green Mine Industry Alliance (中關村綠色礦山產業聯盟)
2023	ESG Governance Award (ESG治理示範獎)	Value Co-creation Committee (“價值共創”組委會)
2023	Guangdong and Hong Kong Cleaner Production Partner (Manufacturing) (粵港清潔生產夥伴(製造))	Department of Industry and Information Technology of Guangdong Province (廣東省工業和信息化廳), Environment and Ecology Bureau of the Government of Hon Kong

CERTIFICATES, LICENCES AND PERMITS OTHER THAN MINING LICENCES

In addition to the mining licences listed in “Business — Mining Assets and Mineral Resources — Major Mining Licences, Permits and Authorisations” in this Document, we are required to obtain and maintain various certificates, licences and permits to operate our business. For example, our PRC operations require, among others, work safety licence, explosives operation licence, water use licence and fixed pollution emission permit, etc. Our Ecuadorian operations require, among others, environmental licence and construction permit with respect to construction works on public waters, etc. During the Track Record Period, we had lawfully obtained all the requisite certificates, licences, and permits from the relevant regulatory authorities with respect to our operations, and these certificates, licences and permits are expected to remain effective within the approved period of validity.

We will apply for the renewal of the certificates, licences, and permits that are required to be renewed from time to time. We do not expect any material legal impediments in renewing such certificates and permits.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND COMPLIANCE

We may from time to time be involved in legal, arbitration or administrative proceedings in the ordinary course of our business.

Resolved Litigation Relating to the El Domo Project (“Resolved El Domo Case”)

In connection with our acquisition of Adventus, a group of plaintiffs commenced legal proceedings against a government agency of Ecuador challenging the environmental consultation process of the El Domo Project and seeking to void its environmental licence. The local court in Las Naves Canton, Bolívar Province, Ecuador rejected the claim and ruled on July 24, 2024 that the Ecuadorian government had properly fulfilled its environmental consultation obligations prior to issuing the licence.

The plaintiffs filed an appeal to the relevant provincial court, which was heard by the Provincial Court of Bolívar Province, the court dismissed the appeal, finding that the plaintiffs had not demonstrated any violation of fundamental constitutional rights and confirming that the environmental licensing process and related consultations complied with legal requirements.

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Subsequently, the plaintiffs filed a constitutional protection action before the Constitutional Court of Ecuador, the Constitutional Court declined to admit the EPA. The plaintiffs then filed a motion for clarification, which the Constitutional Court unanimously rejected, thereby definitively upholding the validity of the environmental licence for the El Domo Project.

Ongoing Litigation Challenging the Validity of the Mining Rights of the Las Naves Concession

On August 15, 2025, a new constitutional protection action was filed by Gil Villacres Grety Grimaneza and Arteaga Bonilla Elba Delfina, sponsored by Comisión Ecuménica de Derechos Humanos (CEDHU) with the judges of Quito challenging the validity of the environmental licence for Las Naves and the validity of the mining rights. On August 19, 2025, the Quito judge dismissed the case on the grounds of lack of jurisdiction. The plaintiffs appealed said dismissal decision to the Provincial Court of Pichincha. On April 29, 2026, the Provincial Court of Pichincha accepted the appeal and ordered the judge of Quito to hear the case. The judge of Quito has not yet issued its first decree to start the review of the case. Our Ecuadorian Legal Adviser is of the view that this case is likely to be dismissed, primarily on the basis that the major claims raised by the plaintiffs in this case were already rejected by the Constitutional Court of Ecuador in the previous Resolved El Domo Case.

Save as disclosed above, during the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, there were no legal, arbitration or administrative proceedings ongoing, pending or threatened against our Company or any of our Directors, which could have had a material and adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.