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Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*

紫金礦業集團股份有限公司

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

(Stock code: 2899)

ANNUAL RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

For the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group realised operating income of RMB225.102 billion, representing an increase of 31.25% compared with the same period last year (2020: RMB171.501 billion).

For the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group realised profit before tax of RMB24.794 billion, representing an increase of 128.60% compared with the same period last year (2020: RMB10.846 billion).

For the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group realised net profit attributable to owners of the listed company of RMB15.673 billion, representing an increase of 140.80% compared with the same period last year (2020: RMB6.509 billion).

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's total assets was RMB208.595 billion, representing an increase of 14.42% compared with the beginning of the year (beginning of the year: RMB182.313 billion).

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's net assets attributable to owners of the listed company was RMB71.034 billion, representing an increase of 25.64% compared with the beginning of the year (beginning of the year: RMB56.539 billion).

The Board of Directors proposed the profit distribution plan for the year ended 31 December 2021: a final cash dividend of RMB2 per 10 shares (tax included). The profit distribution proposal for the year ended 31 December 2021 is subject to the approval at the shareholders' general meeting.

The Board of Directors of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* is pleased to announce the audited consolidated annual results of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) for the year ended 31 December 2021. (China Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (“CAS”) and the related laws and regulations were adopted for the preparation of the financial statements)

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2021
RMB

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>Note</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		14,221,780,252	11,955,339,296
Held for trading financial assets		2,935,224,582	1,930,142,166
<i>Including: derivative financial assets</i>		<i>152,644,244</i>	<i>346,548,180</i>
Trade receivables	14	2,445,223,101	1,141,449,611
Receivables financing		1,958,255,180	1,584,054,139
Prepayments		1,782,420,666	1,410,054,078
Other receivables		1,385,716,898	1,195,047,565
Inventories		19,308,800,678	18,064,160,420
Current portion of non-current assets		8,923,967	40,255,087
Other current assets		3,017,948,117	1,941,901,571
Total current assets		47,064,293,441	39,262,403,933
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Debt investments		468,136,162	255,811,321
Long-term equity investments		9,628,231,895	7,099,654,913
Other equity instrument investments		9,415,646,061	6,482,326,358
Other non-current financial assets		62,500,000	37,500,000
Investment properties		117,472,940	124,070,873
Fixed assets		55,597,154,905	48,545,670,954
Construction in progress		18,548,053,400	15,236,029,582
Right-of-use assets		217,034,588	238,255,309
Intangible assets		47,531,349,824	46,760,243,982
Goodwill		314,149,588	314,149,588
Long-term deferred assets		1,724,516,259	1,301,906,634
Deferred tax assets		1,325,642,796	1,182,983,944
Other non-current assets		16,580,496,264	15,472,243,012
Total non-current assets		161,530,384,682	143,050,846,470
TOTAL ASSETS		208,594,678,123	182,313,250,403

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (continued)
As at 31 December 2021
RMB

<u>LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY</u>	<u>Note</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Short-term borrowings		18,229,100,791	20,719,121,154
Held for trading financial liabilities		156,812,356	647,508,441
<i>Including: Derivative financial liabilities</i>		<i>156,812,356</i>	<i>451,158,441</i>
Bills payable		394,380,588	955,561,056
Trade payables	15	7,442,318,423	5,542,998,831
Contract liabilities		671,955,151	452,695,891
Employee benefits payable		1,604,671,386	1,317,467,162
Taxes payable		4,040,386,486	1,880,291,712
Other payables		7,614,396,670	7,371,403,664
Current portion of non-current liabilities		9,470,350,520	7,975,748,215
Other current liabilities		678,088,310	172,904,917
Total current liabilities		<u>50,302,460,681</u>	<u>47,035,701,043</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long-term borrowings		36,126,816,893	29,082,887,198
Bonds payable		14,247,474,590	16,109,678,619
<i>Including: Preference shares</i>		<i>956,355,139</i>	<i>978,734,705</i>
Lease liabilities		184,195,155	172,704,600
Long-term payables		2,359,167,215	1,946,237,992
Long-term employee benefits payable		79,059,540	57,886,910
Provisions		3,696,917,863	4,078,735,672
Deferred income		397,491,581	456,711,967
Deferred tax liabilities		6,342,164,459	6,543,876,371
Other non-current liabilities		1,961,759,602	2,232,388,555
Total non-current liabilities		<u>65,395,046,898</u>	<u>60,681,107,884</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>115,697,507,579</u>	<u>107,716,808,927</u>

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (continued)
As at 31 December 2021
RMB

<u>LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY</u> <u>(continued)</u>	<u>Note</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
EQUITY			
Share capital		2,633,011,224	2,537,725,995
Other equity instruments		-	5,355,681,209
<i>Including: Renewable corporate bonds</i>		-	4,486,950,000
Capital reserve		25,205,642,523	18,610,084,074
Less: Treasury shares		475,709,598	-
Other comprehensive income	12	2,209,428,323	812,570,699
Special reserve		113,281,545	154,686,505
Surplus reserve		1,367,003,719	1,319,401,104
Retained earnings	16	39,981,710,325	27,748,404,618
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		71,034,368,061	56,538,554,204
Non-controlling interests		21,862,802,483	18,057,887,272
TOTAL EQUITY		92,897,170,544	74,596,441,476
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		208,594,678,123	182,313,250,403

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
For the year ended 31 December 2021
RMB

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
OPERATING INCOME	2	225,102,488,592	171,501,338,490
Less: Operating costs	2	190,351,121,555	151,070,863,441
Taxes and surcharges	3	3,459,679,898	2,499,195,383
Selling expenses		412,272,620	427,684,618
Administrative expenses		5,308,536,279	3,845,610,597
Research and development expenses		770,661,326	582,514,953
Financial expenses	4	1,496,475,674	1,784,243,603
Including: Interest expenses		2,111,953,38	2,056,543,584
Interest income		761,083,060	620,767,659
Add: Other income		350,771,492	342,312,056
Investment income/(losses)	5	1,691,601,136	(522,067,721)
Including: Share of profits of associates and joint ventures		1,627,111,396	209,744,927
(Losses)/Gains on changes in fair value	6	(231,864,044)	342,356,736
Reversal of credit impairment losses	7	578,093,599	130,622,540
Impairment losses on assets	8	(598,022,432)	(357,114,009)
(Losses)/Gains on disposal of non-current assets		(7,815,800)	12,407,033
		<hr/>	<hr/>
OPERATING PROFIT		25,086,505,191	11,239,742,530
Add: Non-operating income	9	178,088,257	138,757,205
Less: Non-operating expenses	10	470,782,956	532,472,561
		<hr/>	<hr/>
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		24,793,810,492	10,846,027,174
Less: Income tax expenses		5,194,172,140	2,387,988,221
		<hr/>	<hr/>
NET PROFIT		<u>19,599,638,352</u>	<u>8,458,038,953</u>
Classification according to the continuity of operation			
Net profit from continuing operations		19,599,638,352	8,458,038,953
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		15,672,870,591	6,508,553,913
Non-controlling interests		3,926,767,761	1,949,485,040

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021
RMB

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
NET OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AFTER TAX			
Net other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent		1,396,857,624	1,316,604,088
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments		2,891,407,259	2,183,173,385
Changes arising from remeasurement of defined benefit plan		(34,585,795)	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss under the equity method		9,685,755	-
Changes in fair value of receivables financing		(19,668,721)	-
Hedging costs - forward elements		(21,942,636)	5,617,436
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies		(1,428,038,238)	(872,186,733)
Other comprehensive loss attributable to non-controlling interests		(454,731,066)	(541,960,459)
Sub-total of net other comprehensive income after tax		942,126,558	774,643,629
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		20,541,764,910	9,232,682,582
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		17,069,728,215	7,825,158,001
Non-controlling shareholders		3,472,036,695	1,407,524,581
Earnings per share	11		
Basic earnings per share		0.60	0.25
Diluted earnings per share		0.60	0.25

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021
RMB

1. Taxes

1. Major taxes and tax rates

Value-added tax (“VAT”) For the Company and the Company’s subsidiaries incorporated and operating in the PRC: Sales of final gold products and gold-carrying minerals are exempted from VAT. The output VAT rate for the mining and processing of ferrous metals such as iron ore and non-ferrous metals such as copper concentrates, zinc concentrates, and the sales and processing of copper cathodes, zinc bullion, silver bullion and materials was 13%. The taxpayer is required to remit the VAT it collects to the tax authority, but may deduct the VAT it has paid on eligible purchases. The output VAT rate for transportation service was 9%, and that for trademark royalty income and technical service income is 6%. The taxpayer is required to remit the VAT it collects to the tax authority, but may deduct the VAT it has paid on eligible purchases.

For the Company’s subsidiaries incorporated and operating abroad: The output VAT rate of 10%-20% is applicable to subsidiaries in different countries and regions according to local VAT or goods services tax (“GST”) law.

City construction and maintenance tax Levied on actual payment of turnover tax at rates ranging from 1% to 7%.

Resource tax For the Company and the Company’s subsidiaries incorporated and operating in the PRC: resource tax is calculated with the price-based method. The basis for taxation is the sales amount of original ore concentrates (or processed products from original ore), primary products or gold bullion. Since 1 July 2016, the tax rates were 1% to 4% for gold resources; 2% to 7% for copper resources; 1% to 6% for iron resources; and 2% to 6% for zinc-lead resources. Pursuant to the Resource Tax Law of the People’s Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the “Resource Tax Law”) coming into force as of 1 September 2020, the tax rates are 2% to 6% for gold resources; 2% to 10% for copper resources; 1% to 9% for iron resources; and 2% to 10% for zinc-lead resources.

For the Company’s subsidiaries incorporated and operating abroad: In accordance with the relevant provisions of local resource tax, utilisation fee of mine or mining tax of mineral resources, subsidiaries in different countries and regions abroad apply different tax rates. The tax rates are 2.5% to 8% for precious metals such as gold and silver resources and 2.5% to 7% for other bulk metals such as copper and zinc resources.

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021
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1. Taxes (continued)

1. Major taxes and tax rates (continued)

Corporate income tax	Countries or regions where the subsidiaries and joint operation are situated	Tax rate
	Mainland China	25%
	Hong Kong	16.5%
	Australia and Papua New Guinea	30%
	The DR Congo	30%
	The Republic of Serbia	15%
	The Republic of Tajikistan	13%
	Russian Federation	20%
	Eritrea	38%
	Colombia	31%
	Guyana	25%
	The Kyrgyz Republic (Note 1)	

Note 1: For the Company's subsidiaries incorporated in the Kyrgyz Republic, according to the local tax laws, the income tax is calculated and paid according to a certain proportion of the sales income from gold ore, gold concentrates, alloy gold and refined gold (ranging at the rate from 1% to 20% depending on the range of gold price), and the sales profits from other ores are subject to a corporate income tax rate of 10%.

Some subsidiaries of the Company enjoy preferential tax treatment. Please refer to Note 1.2 for details of the major subsidiaries of the Company which enjoy preferential tax treatment.

2. Tax incentives

Pursuant to the Notice of the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the General Administration of Customs on the Issues of Preferential Taxation Policies for Further Implementing the Western Development Strategy (Cai Shui [2011] No. 58) and the Notice of the Continuation of the Corporate Income Tax Policies under Western Development Strategy issued by the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the National Development and Reform Commission on 23 April 2020 (the Ministry of Finance Notice No. 23), from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030, the enterprises in the western region, which are engaged in encouraged industries can enjoy a reduced corporate income tax ("CIT") rate of 15%. According to the Notice Concerning Issuance and Amendment of "Handling Methods of Preferential Corporate Income Tax Policies" issued by the State Taxation Administration (State Taxation Administration Announcement 2018 No. 23), the handling methods of "self-determination, reporting the entitlement and retaining the relevant information for inspection" shall be adopted by the enterprises enjoying the tax concessions.

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021
RMB

1. Taxes (continued)

2. Tax incentives (continued)

The following subsidiaries of the Group fulfilled the conditions for enjoying tax concessions and were entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15%:

- (1) Xinjiang Ashele Copper Co., Ltd. (“Ashele Copper”) fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a tax concession at a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2021.
- (2) Xinjiang Zijin Zinc Co., Ltd. (“Xinjiang Zijin Zinc”) fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a tax concession at a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2021.
- (3) Xinjiang Jinbao Mining Co., Ltd. (“Xinjiang Jinbao”) fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a tax concession at a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2021.
- (4) Hunchun Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. (“Hunchun Zijin”) fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a tax concession at a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2021.
- (5) Urad Rear Banner Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. (“Urad Rear Banner Zijin”) fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a tax concession at a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2021.
- (6) Longnan Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., (“Longnan Zijin”) fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a tax concession at a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2021.

Pursuant to the Notice of the People’s Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region on the Provision of Preferential Policies for Investment Promotion of the Tibet Autonomous Region” (Zang Zheng Fa [2021] No. 9), Tibet Julong Copper Co., Ltd. (“Julong Copper”), a subsidiary of the Group, fulfilled the conditions for enjoying tax concessions and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2021.

Pursuant to the Notice of Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on the Revision and Issuance of the Administrative Measures for the Recognition of High and New Technology Enterprises (Guo Ke Fa Huo [2016] No. 32) and the Notice of Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on the Revision and Issuance of the Administration Guidelines for the Recognition of High and New Technology Enterprises (Guo Ke Fa Huo [2016] No. 195), the Company obtained the certificate of High and New Technology Enterprise jointly issued by authorities including the Science and Technology Department of Fujian Province, the Finance Department of Fujian Province, the State Tax Bureau of Fujian Province, the Local Tax Bureau of Fujian Province, etc. on 23 October 2017 (reference number: GR201735000251). The validity period of the certificate is from 23 October 2017 to 23 October 2020. After the expiration of the above certificate, the Company obtained the certificate of High and New Technology Enterprise jointly issued by the authorities including the Science and Technology Department of Fujian Province, the Finance Department of Fujian Province, Fujian Provincial Tax Bureau of State Taxation Administration, etc. on 1 December 2020 (reference number: GR202035000605). The validity period of the certificate is from 1 December 2020 to 30 November 2023. The Company fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the High and New Technology Enterprises and was entitled to a tax concession at a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2021.

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021
RMB

1. Taxes (continued)

2. Tax incentives (continued)

Pursuant to the Notice of Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on the Revision and Issuance of the Administrative Measures for the Recognition of High and New Technology Enterprises (Guo Ke Fa Huo [2016] No. 32) and the Notice of Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on the Revision and Issuance of the Administration Guidelines for the Recognition of High and New Technology Enterprises (Guo Ke Fa Huo [2016] No. 195), Fujian Zijin Copper Co., Ltd. (“Fujian Zijin Copper”), a subsidiary of the Group, obtained the certificate of High and New Technology Enterprise jointly issued by authorities including the Science and Technology Department of Fujian Province, the Finance Department of Fujian Province, the State Tax Bureau of Fujian Province, the Local Tax Bureau of Fujian Province, etc. on 2 December 2019 (reference number: GR201935000447). The validity period of the certificate is from 2 December 2019 to 2 December 2022. Fujian Zijin Copper fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the High and New Technology Enterprises and was entitled to a tax concession at a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2021.

According to the Departmental Interpretation and Practice Notes No. 52 issued by the Inland Revenue Department of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Zijin International Capital Company Limited fulfilled the conditions for being identified as a qualified corporate treasury center, and the income tax was reduced by 50%, i.e., income tax was levied at 8.25% in 2021.

The Company’s subsidiaries incorporated in the Russian Federation met the prescribed conditions of local tax laws, the applicable income tax rate from 2020 to 2024 is 10%.

	2021	2020
Current income tax expenses	5,423,183,430	2,462,295,011
Deferred tax expenses	(229,011,290)	(74,306,790)
	5,194,172,140	2,387,988,221

Reconciliation of income tax expenses to profit before tax is as follows:

	2021	2020
Profit before tax	24,793,810,492	10,846,027,174
Tax at the statutory tax rate (Note 1)	6,198,452,623	2,711,506,794
Effect of different tax rates applicable to certain subsidiaries (Note 1)	(791,562,289)	(345,745,474)
Adjustments in respect of current tax of previous periods	17,318,334	(19,586,289)
Income not subject to tax (Note 2)	(462,966,854)	(56,888,316)
Expenses not deductible for tax	43,454,778	35,450,575
Tax losses utilised from previous periods	(43,678,814)	(163,927,682)
Effect of unrecognised deductible temporary differences and deductible tax losses	233,154,362	227,178,613
	5,194,172,140	2,387,988,221
Tax charge at the Group’s effective tax rate		

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021
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1. Taxes (continued)

Note 1: Provision for the PRC corporate income tax expenses has been made at the applicable tax rates based on the estimated taxable profits. Provision for Hong Kong profits tax expenses has been made at the applicable tax rate based on assessable profits for the year. Taxes on profits assessable elsewhere have been calculated at the prevailing tax rates and in accordance with current laws, interpretations and customs in the countries/jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

Note 2: In 2021, income not subject to tax mainly included investment income from long-term equity investments under the equity method of RMB1,627,111,396 (2020: investment income of RMB209,744,927) and sales revenue from certain products of the Group that met the national industrial policy and enjoyed tax exemption totalling RMB68,047,622 (2020: RMB12,455,269).

2. OPERATING INCOME AND OPERATING COSTS

	2021		2020	
	Operating income	Operating costs	Operating income	Operating costs
Principal operations	222,018,103,063	187,492,406,204	169,596,341,917	149,442,326,493
Other operations	<u>3,084,385,529</u>	<u>2,858,715,351</u>	<u>1,904,996,573</u>	<u>1,628,536,948</u>
	<u><u>225,102,488,592</u></u>	<u><u>190,351,121,555</u></u>	<u><u>171,501,338,490</u></u>	<u><u>151,070,863,441</u></u>

3. TAXES AND SURCHARGES

	2021	2020
Resource tax	2,469,192,663	1,704,574,753
Mine-produced gold income tax (Note 1)	185,635,977	185,701,604
Property tax	79,980,239	86,270,397
Road tax (Note 2)	57,032,960	82,749,149
Customs tax (Note 3)	70,175,970	78,171,706
Stamp duty	110,608,022	74,626,274
Educational surcharges	116,074,663	72,081,060
City construction and maintenance tax	87,205,395	54,364,005
Mineral concentrates tax (Note 3)	38,953,616	37,258,363
Local development fund	33,120,189	33,721,272
Land use tax	23,956,944	23,404,174
Environmental protection tax	14,845,338	9,848,234
Vehicle and vessel use tax	1,334,072	1,499,086
Others	<u>171,563,850</u>	<u>54,925,306</u>
	<u><u>3,459,679,898</u></u>	<u><u>2,499,195,383</u></u>

Note 1: Mine-produced gold income tax was the tax payable by the Group's overseas subsidiary, Altynken Limited Liability Company ("Altynken"), for the mining and sales of gold mineral products, the tax is imposed on the sales income of gold mineral products ranging at the rate from 1% to 20% depending on the range of gold price.

Note 2: Road tax was the tax payable by the Group's overseas subsidiaries, Zeravshan and COMMUS, for the purchase or sale of mineral products.

Note 3: Customs tax and mineral concentrates tax were the taxes payable by the Group's overseas subsidiary, COMMUS, for the purchase or sales of mineral products.

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021
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4. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	2021	2020
Interest expenses	2,403,674,022	2,308,639,492
<i>Including: Bank borrowings</i>	1,783,288,136	1,720,092,057
<i>Bonds payable</i>	601,106,982	537,668,050
<i>Ultra short-term financing bonds</i>	19,278,904	50,879,385
Less: Interest income	754,646,824	613,771,145
Less: Capitalised interest expenses	481,515,130	387,886,106
Exchange differences	17,184,054	235,105,796
Bank charges	128,421,291	113,361,882
Amortisation of unrecognised finance expenses (Note 1)	189,794,497	135,790,198
Unrealised finance income (Note 2)	<u>(6,436,236)</u>	<u>(6,996,514)</u>
	<u>1,496,475,674</u>	<u>1,784,243,603</u>

Note 1: The amount consisted of amortisation of unrecognised finance expenses of provisions of RMB104,886,471 (2020: RMB90,907,658), amortisation of interest expenses of lease liabilities of RMB22,262,956 (2020: RMB32,458,050) and amortisation of unrecognised interest expenses of other non-current liabilities of RMB62,645,070 (2020: RMB12,424,490).

Note 2: Unrealised finance income was the amortisation of unrecognised finance income from long-term receivables.

Capitalised interest expenses in 2021 were included in construction in progress. None of the above interest income was generated from impaired financial assets in 2021 and 2020.

5. INVESTMENT INCOME/(LOSSES)

	2021	2020
Investment income from long-term equity investments under the equity method	1,627,111,396	209,744,927
Investment (losses)/income from disposal of long-term equity investments	(3,558,514)	1,093,075
Dividend income from other equity instrument investments during holding period	30,754,600	17,331,900
Investment income/(losses) from disposal of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 1)	11,806,943	(759,112,419)
Others	<u>25,486,711</u>	<u>8,874,796</u>
	<u>1,691,601,136</u>	<u>(522,067,721)</u>

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021
RMB

5. INVESTMENT INCOME/(LOSSES) (Continued)

Note 1: Investment income/(losses) from disposal of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are as follows:

	2021	2020
1. Held for trading equity instrument investments - Investment income arising from stock investments	87,066,096	36,164,138
2. Investment losses arising from gold leasing at fair value	(4,586,010)	(18,866,014)
3. Investment losses arising from derivative instruments without designated hedging relationship	(122,944,187)	(832,345,240)
(3-1) Foreign currency forward contracts	337,324,546	11,679,600
(3-2) Commodity hedging contracts	(469,010,630)	(844,024,840)
(3-3) Stock swap contracts	8,741,897	-
4. Investment losses from derivative instruments with designated hedging relationship	-	(9,466,655)
5. Others	52,271,044	65,401,352
	<u>11,806,943</u>	<u>(759,112,419)</u>

6. (LOSSES)/GAINS ON CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE

	2021	2020
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(62,659,110)	50,054,085
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(169,204,934)	292,302,651
	<u>(231,864,044)</u>	<u>342,356,736</u>

(Losses)/Gains on changes in fair value are as follows:

	2021	2020
1. Held for trading equity instrument investments - Gains arising from changes in fair value of stock investments	46,000,724	92,549,811
2. Gains/(Losses) arising from changes in fair value of gold leasing at fair value	19,487,550	(20,665,227)
3. Hedging instruments - Gains arising from changes in fair value of ineffectively hedged derivative instruments	89,568	8,392,933
4. (Losses)/Gains arising from changes in fair value of derivative instruments without designated hedging relationship	(213,350,807)	304,349,345
(4-1) Foreign currency forward contracts	(193,369,852)	290,477,392
(4-2) Commodity hedging contracts	5,737,181	13,871,953
(4-3) Stock swap contracts	(25,718,136)	-
5. Others	(84,091,079)	(42,270,126)
	<u>(231,864,044)</u>	<u>342,356,736</u>

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
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7.	REVERSAL OF CREDIT IMPAIRMENT LOSSES		
		2021	2020
	Bad debt provision for trade receivables	(11,800,073)	(229,275)
	Bad debt provision for other receivables	1,154,829	(4,679,153)
	Bad debt provision for receivables financing	-	(2,090,794)
	Reversal of expected credit impairment losses for financial guarantee contracts	588,878,419	138,440,817
	Bad debt provision for other non-current assets	<u>(139,576)</u>	<u>(819,055)</u>
		<u>578,093,599</u>	<u>130,622,540</u>
8.	IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON ASSETS		
		2021	2020
	Impairment provision for fixed assets	(350,369,323)	(268,734,744)
	Impairment provision for construction in progress	(178,190,933)	-
	Provision for decline in value of inventories	(58,979,085)	(70,166,124)
	Impairment provision for intangible assets	-	(10,316,081)
	Impairment provision for long-term equity investments	-	(5,224,244)
	Impairment provision for prepayments	(10,483,091)	(1,143,020)
	Impairment provision for other non-current assets	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,529,796)</u>
		<u>(598,022,432)</u>	<u>(357,114,009)</u>
9.	NON-OPERATING INCOME		
		2021	2020
			Non-recurring profits or losses in 2021
	Penalty income	26,961,548	15,480,764
	Compensations and default penalty	1,249,601	10,480,959
	Waiver of debts	-	34,992,852
	Others	<u>149,877,108</u>	<u>77,802,630</u>
		<u>178,088,257</u>	<u>149,877,108</u>
		<u>178,088,257</u>	<u>138,757,205</u>
10.	NON-OPERATING EXPENSES		
		2021	2020
			Non-recurring profits or losses in 2021
	Losses arising from obsolescence of non-current assets	111,742,803	207,485,152
	Donations	268,242,826	166,275,845
	Penalties, compensations and overdue charges	47,225,720	101,708,817
	Losses on stocktaking	-	114,868
	Others	<u>43,571,607</u>	<u>56,887,879</u>
		<u>470,782,956</u>	<u>43,571,607</u>
		<u>470,782,956</u>	<u>532,472,561</u>

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11. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2021 RMB/Share	2020 RMB/Share
Basic earnings per share		
Continuing operations	<u>0.60</u>	<u>0.25</u>
Diluted earnings per share		
Continuing operations	<u>0.60</u>	<u>0.25</u>

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the consolidated net profit for the current year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

Pursuant to the “Reply of Approval for the Public Issuance of A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*” (Zhengjian Xuke [2020] No. 2613) issued by the CSRC, on 3 November 2020, the Company issued 60,000,000 A Share convertible corporate bonds with a nominal value of RMB100 each.

As at 31 December 2020, the total nominal value of the unconverted A Share convertible corporate bonds of the Company was RMB6,000,000,000. When calculating diluted earnings per share, it is assumed that all of the A Share convertible corporate bonds were converted at the price of RMB7.01 per A Share, hence there were 855,920,114 diluted shares.

As at 25 June 2021, the conversion of the Company’s A Share convertible corporate bonds was completed. The total number of shares converted was 854,361,694.

Pursuant to the approvals of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of Longyan City and the Company’s shareholders’ general meeting, the Company issued restricted A Shares on 13 January 2021 and 15 November 2021, respectively. According to the unlocking conditions of the restricted A Shares and the Company’s operating results for the year 2021, in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, the weighted average number of ordinary shares was adjusted and increased by 7,688,167 ordinary shares correspondingly.

Basic earnings per share is calculated as follows:

	2021	2020
Earnings		
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		
Continuing operations	<u>15,672,870,591</u>	<u>6,508,553,913</u>
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company after adjustments	<u>15,428,798,919</u>	<u>6,250,053,913</u>
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		
Continuing operations	<u>15,428,798,919</u>	<u>6,250,053,913</u>
Shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	<u>25,811,336,889</u>	<u>25,377,259,946</u>

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11. EARNINGS PER SHARE (Continued)

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as follows:

	2021	2020
Earnings		
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		
Continuing operations	<u>15,672,870,591</u>	<u>6,508,553,913</u>
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company after adjustments	<u>15,440,220,591</u>	<u>6,285,934,057</u>
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		
Continuing operations	<u>15,440,220,591</u>	<u>6,285,934,057</u>
Shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	25,811,336,889	25,377,259,946
Dilutive effect - weighted average number of ordinary shares		
Restricted A Shares	7,688,167	-
Convertible corporate bonds	<u>-</u>	<u>71,326,676</u>
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	<u>25,819,025,056</u>	<u>25,448,586,622</u>

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12. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The accumulated balance of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated statement of financial position is as follows:

	Opening balance	Movements		Closing balance	
		Amount before tax	Income tax		Amount after tax
2021					
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments and other investments (Note 1)	2,264,341,706	2,899,138,869	(7,731,610)	2,891,407,259	5,155,748,965
Changes arising from remeasurement of defined benefit plan	-	(34,585,795)	-	(34,585,795)	(34,585,795)
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss under the equity method	-	9,685,755	-	9,685,755	9,685,755
Changes in fair value of receivables financing	(15,782,854)	(19,668,721)	-	(19,668,721)	(35,451,575)
Hedging costs - forward elements	1,777,642	(21,942,636)	-	(21,942,636)	(20,164,994)
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	(1,437,765,795)	(1,428,038,238)	-	(1,428,038,238)	(2,865,804,033)
	<u>812,570,699</u>	<u>1,404,589,234</u>	<u>(7,731,610)</u>	<u>1,396,857,624</u>	<u>2,209,428,323</u>
2020					
	Opening balance	Movements		Closing balance	
		Amount before tax	Income tax	Amount after tax	
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments and other investments (Note 1)	112,826,473	2,275,856,108	(124,340,875)	2,151,515,233	2,264,341,706
Changes in fair value of receivables financing	(17,336,826)	1,553,972	-	1,553,972	(15,782,854)
Hedging costs - forward elements	(3,839,794)	5,617,436	-	5,617,436	1,777,642
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	(565,579,062)	(872,186,733)	-	(872,186,733)	(1,437,765,795)
	<u>(473,929,209)</u>	<u>1,410,840,783</u>	<u>(124,340,875)</u>	<u>1,286,499,908</u>	<u>812,570,699</u>

Note 1: Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments were mainly due to the fair value change of the stocks of Ivanhoe.

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
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12. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)

Total amount of other comprehensive income recognised in the statement of profit or loss during the year:

2021	Amount before tax	Less: Amount of other comprehensive income recognised in previous periods transferred into profit or loss during the current period	Less: Amount of other comprehensive income recognised in previous periods transferred into retained earnings during the current period	Less: income tax	Attributable to the parent	Attributable to non-controlling interests
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods						
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments and others	2,897,179,094	-	-	8,370,771	2,891,407,259	(2,598,936)
Changes arising from remeasurement of defined benefit plan	(54,898,087)	-	-	-	(34,585,795)	(20,312,292)
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods						
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss under the equity method	9,685,755	-	-	-	9,685,755	-
Changes in fair value of receivables financing	(19,668,721)	-	-	-	(19,668,721)	-
Hedging costs - forward elements	(66,489,312)	(54,312,040)	-	-	(21,942,636)	9,765,364
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	(1,869,623,440)	-	-	-	(1,428,038,238)	(441,585,202)
	<u>896,185,289</u>	<u>(54,312,040)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,370,771</u>	<u>1,396,857,624</u>	<u>(454,731,066)</u>
2020						
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods						
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments and others	2,366,654,053	-	30,104,180	73,503,539	2,181,619,413	81,426,921
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods						
Changes in fair value of receivables financing	1,553,972	-	-	-	1,553,972	-
Hedging costs - forward elements	16,333,278	9,998,199	-	-	5,617,436	717,643
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	(1,496,291,756)	-	-	-	(872,186,733)	(624,105,023)
	<u>888,249,547</u>	<u>9,998,199</u>	<u>30,104,180</u>	<u>73,503,539</u>	<u>1,316,604,088</u>	<u>(541,960,459)</u>

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13. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on its products and services and has nine reportable operating segments as follows:

- (1) the gold bullion segment engages in the production of gold bullion through the Group's integrated processes, i.e., mining, processing and refining;
- (2) the processed, refined and trading gold segment engages in the production of gold bullion by processing gold concentrates produced by the Group or purchased from external suppliers and gold bullion in the business of physical gold trading;
- (3) the gold concentrates segment engages in the production of gold concentrates that are up to smelting standard by processing gold ore produced by the Group;
- (4) the electrolytic copper and electrodeposited copper segment engages in the production of copper cathodes through the Group's integrated processes, i.e., mining, processing and refining;
- (5) the refined copper segment engages in the production of copper cathodes by processing copper concentrates produced by the Group or purchased from external suppliers;
- (6) the copper concentrates segment engages in the production of copper concentrates that are up to smelting standard by processing copper ore produced by the Group;
- (7) the other concentrates segment comprises, principally, the production of zinc concentrates, tungsten concentrates, lead concentrates and iron concentrates;
- (8) the zinc bullion segment engages in the production of zinc bullion; and
- (9) segment of "others" comprises, principally, sales income from sulphuric acid, copperplate, silver, iron, etc. and trading income from copper cathodes.

The management monitors the results of the Group's operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on reportable segment profit, which is a measure of adjusted operating profit before tax. The adjusted operating profit before tax is measured consistently with the Group's operating profit before tax except that interest income, finance costs, dividend income, gains or losses from changes in fair value of the Group's financial instruments as well as head office and corporate expenses are excluded from this measurement.

Segment assets exclude cash and cash equivalents, deferred tax assets, equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, derivative financial instruments and other unallocated head office and corporate assets as these assets are managed on a group basis.

Segment liabilities exclude financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, derivative financial instruments, bank and other borrowings, deferred tax liabilities, taxes payable, bonds payable and other unallocated head office and corporate liabilities as these liabilities are managed on a group basis.

Intersegment sales and transfers are transacted with reference to the selling prices used for sales made to third parties.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
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13. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

2021

Item	Gold bullion	Processed, refined and trading gold	Gold concentrates	Electrolytic copper and electrodeposited copper	Refined copper	Copper concentrates	Other concentrates	Zinc bullion	Others	Eliminations	Total
Segment revenue:											
Sales to external customers	9,229,296,270	88,806,324,998	3,550,302,345	7,557,869,687	37,128,824,099	9,967,470,942	8,531,374,648	6,442,051,254	53,888,974,349	-	225,102,488,592
Intersegment sales	607,636,264	11,242,010,253	2,534,502,347	938,623,330	433,500,710	9,864,560,824	1,474,456,761	-	72,320,265,285	(99,415,555,774)	-
Total	9,836,932,534	100,048,335,251	6,084,804,692	8,496,493,017	37,562,324,809	19,832,031,766	10,005,831,409	6,442,051,254	126,209,239,634	(99,415,555,774)	225,102,488,592
Segment profit#	2,561,399,867	11,781,965	2,673,039,608	5,117,013,795	596,760,024	12,502,529,350	2,810,885,164	278,807,162	828,681,773	-	27,380,898,708
Gains/(losses) on disposal of non-current assets	146,340	(386,030)	(324,842)	-	2,799,630	(21,995,723)	282,959	(13,449)	11,675,315	-	(7,815,800)
Interest and dividend income											791,837,660
Unallocated expenses											(1,259,156,687)
Finance costs											(2,111,953,389)
Profit before tax											24,793,810,492
Assets and liabilities											
Segment assets	51,891,020,173	18,836,379,366	18,357,743,785	10,710,946,868	24,215,576,931	41,189,911,086	20,956,215,680	4,056,839,197	179,585,258,127	(190,245,922,486)	179,553,968,727
Unallocated assets											29,040,709,396
Total assets											208,594,678,123
Segment liabilities	25,956,337,507	12,063,569,557	11,300,599,031	5,462,991,496	15,478,929,818	26,107,067,476	13,470,225,809	1,328,332,567	63,831,430,699	(93,124,667,674)	81,874,816,286
Unallocated liabilities											33,822,691,293
Total liabilities											115,697,507,579

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13. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

2021 (continued)

Item	Gold bullion	Processed, refined and trading gold	Gold concentrates	Electrolytic copper and electrodeposited copper	Refined copper	Copper concentrates	Other concentrates	Zinc bullion	Others	Eliminations	Total
Other disclosures											
Share of profits or losses of:											
Associates	-	-	-	693,738,491	-	503,907	537,027,952	-	302,637,512	-	1,533,907,862
Joint ventures	-	11,980,866	-	-	-	98,129,403	-	-	(16,906,735)	-	93,203,534
Impairment losses recognised in the statement of profit or loss	-	129,384	215,939,614	1,566,904	8,460,799	42,985,475	-	1,977,026	339,430,690	-	610,489,892
Impairment losses reversed in the statement of profit or loss	(291,867)	-	(1,500,000)	-	-	(588,730,192)	-	-	(39,000)	-	(590,561,059)
Unallocated non-cash income											(231,864,044)
Depreciation and amortisation	199,426,056	2,853,497,299	81,304,389	88,242,483	1,042,969,303	186,427,530	188,341,484	175,758,960	3,379,319,260	-	8,195,286,764
Investments in associates	-	-	-	1,234,460,766	-	80,510,086	1,541,898,222	-	3,295,949,344	-	6,152,818,418
Investments in joint ventures	-	192,783,490	-	-	-	1,901,077,525	-	-	1,381,552,462	-	3,475,413,477
Capital expenditure	2,432,050,453	244,731,845	3,139,475,369	2,062,035,712	585,508,323	7,116,440,260	2,300,389,144	180,790,523	5,219,024,461	-	23,280,446,090
Unallocated capital expenditure											<u>62,413,222</u>

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
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13. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

2020

Item	Gold bullion	Processed, refined and trading gold	Gold concentrates	Electrolytic copper and electrodeposited copper	Refined copper	Copper concentrates	Other concentrates	Zinc bullion	Others	Eliminations	Total
Segment revenue:											
Sales to external customers	8,529,691,984	95,267,987,458	1,362,037,375	4,663,964,716	24,483,435,995	4,043,721,856	5,217,278,131	3,450,780,736	24,482,440,239	-	171,501,338,490
Intersegment sales	3,308,400,118	13,244,052,434	2,955,324,001	2,053,751,119	3,229,787,503	7,582,973,665	1,502,879,861	103,633,963	19,160,370,957	(53,141,173,621)	-
Total	11,838,092,102	108,512,039,892	4,317,361,376	6,717,715,835	27,713,223,498	11,626,695,521	6,720,157,992	3,554,414,699	43,642,811,196	(53,141,173,621)	171,501,338,490
Segment profit#	4,538,092,251	9,698,522	404,902,912	4,736,982,563	407,934,429	1,550,417,198	1,646,082,158	344,799,595	(28,884,779)	-	13,610,024,849
Gains/(losses) on disposal of non-current assets	(1,782,660)	-	(2,167,910)	9,392,259	88,220	6,685,107	183,442	142,539	(133,964)	-	12,407,033
Interest and dividend income											638,099,559
Unallocated expenses											(1,357,960,683)
Finance costs											(2,056,543,584)
Profit before tax											10,846,027,174
Assets and liabilities											
Segment assets	53,222,367,428	13,820,789,620	13,871,829,705	9,371,396,165	14,239,738,658	30,617,189,470	14,013,758,461	3,658,375,512	188,985,571,193	(181,584,877,530)	160,216,138,682
Unallocated assets											22,097,111,721
Total assets											182,313,250,403
Segment liabilities	27,873,890,430	10,072,418,735	8,339,587,124	4,943,866,977	9,521,629,876	19,663,613,534	9,828,496,860	2,485,226,306	98,152,065,163	(111,936,347,233)	78,944,447,772
Unallocated liabilities											28,772,361,155
Total liabilities											107,716,808,927

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13. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

2020 (continued)

Item	Gold bullion	Processed, refined and trading gold	Gold concentrates	Electrolytic copper and electrodeposited copper	Refined copper	Copper concentrates	Other concentrates	Zinc bullion	Others	Eliminations	Total
Other disclosures											
Share of profits or losses of:											
Associates	-	-	-	83,100,841	-	1,150,112	179,475,129	-	153,498,846	-	417,224,928
Joint ventures	-	12,334,414	-	-	-	(184,978,875)	-	-	(34,835,540)	-	(207,480,001)
Impairment losses recognised in the statement of profit or loss	28,644,124	3,358,595	136,800,327	-	6,796,801	7,825,411	-	11,700,623	185,738,409	-	380,864,290
Impairment losses reversed in the statement of profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	(138,440,817)	-	-	(15,932,004)	-	(154,372,821)
Unallocated non-cash income											342,312,056
Depreciation and amortisation	166,217,937	3,918,943,953	80,081,520	104,870,939	884,305,853	230,529,731	135,424,551	118,583,518	1,866,576,240	-	7,505,534,242
Investments in associates	-	-	-	760,722,275	-	29,533,750	1,168,713,012	-	2,098,648,289	-	4,057,617,326
Investments in joint ventures	-	189,693,648	-	-	-	1,292,391,641	-	-	1,559,952,298	-	3,042,037,587
Capital expenditure	16,808,056,869	289,251,902	5,299,721,610	1,357,495,037	937,897,452	20,588,390,493	4,419,234,332	1,156,216,135	7,197,330,892	-	58,053,594,722
Unallocated capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,486,592

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13. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

#Segment profit/loss, which excluded intersegment transaction revenue/cost, is the operating profit/loss from external customers.

Geographical information

In 2021, over 79% (2020: 84%) of the Group's operating income was derived from customers based in Mainland China, and over 58% (2020: 56%) of the Group's assets were located in Mainland China.

Information about a major customer

In the year 2021, the Group's income from the Shanghai Gold Exchange was RMB83,798,062,684 (2020: RMB91,397,165,531), which was mainly derived from the gold bullion segment, and the processed, refined and trading gold segment.

14. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables are interest-free with a credit period of one to six months in general.

An ageing analysis of the trade receivables is as follows:

	2021	2020
Within 1 year	2,369,052,561	1,120,955,317
Over 1 year but within 2 years	81,368,697	17,600,061
Over 2 years but within 3 years	14,238,006	6,098,932
Over 3 years	10,647,647	15,596,350
	<u>2,475,306,911</u>	<u>1,160,250,660</u>
Less: Bad debt provision for trade receivables	<u>30,083,810</u>	<u>18,801,049</u>
	<u><u>2,445,223,101</u></u>	<u><u>1,141,449,611</u></u>

The ageing of trade receivables is calculated based on the issuing date of the sales invoice.

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14. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

Details of the Group's trade receivables for which bad debt provision has been made are as follows:

	2021				Net book value
	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	14,610,811	0.59	14,610,811	100.00	-
Provision for bad debts based on credit risk characteristics	<u>2,460,696,100</u>	<u>99.41</u>	<u>15,472,999</u>	<u>0.63</u>	<u>2,445,223,101</u>
	<u>2,475,306,911</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>30,083,810</u>	<u>1.22</u>	<u>2,445,223,101</u>
	2020				Net book value
	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	12,378,436	1.07	12,378,436	100.00	-
Provision for bad debts based on credit risk characteristics	<u>1,147,872,224</u>	<u>98.93</u>	<u>6,422,613</u>	<u>0.56</u>	<u>1,141,449,611</u>
	<u>1,160,250,660</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>18,801,049</u>	<u>1.62</u>	<u>1,141,449,611</u>

If the Group has objective evidence that a trade receivable is credit-impaired, the Group provides bad debt to the trade receivable individually and recognises expected credit loss.

The Group's trade receivables with bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics are as follows:

	2021			2020		
	Carrying amount with estimated default	Expected credit losses rate (%)	Entire lifetime expected credit losses	Carrying amount with estimated default	Expected credit losses rate (%)	Entire lifetime expected credit losses
Within 1 year	2,371,436,211	0.30	7,114,309	1,120,954,467	0.30	3,362,863
Over 1 year but within 2 years	67,910,734	6.00	4,074,644	17,500,061	6.00	1,050,004
Over 2 years but within 3 years	14,138,006	15.00	2,120,701	5,437,087	15.00	815,563
Over 3 years	7,211,149	30.00	2,163,345	<u>3,980,609</u>	<u>30.00</u>	<u>1,194,183</u>
	<u>2,460,696,100</u>		<u>15,472,999</u>	<u>1,147,872,224</u>		<u>6,422,613</u>

The movements of bad debt provision for the trade receivables are as follows:

	At 1 January	Additions	Recovery or reversal	Write-off	At 31 December
2021	<u>18,801,049</u>	<u>12,619,074</u>	<u>(819,001)</u>	<u>(517,312)</u>	<u>30,083,810</u>
2020	<u>18,874,685</u>	<u>8,990,504</u>	<u>(8,761,229)</u>	<u>(302,911)</u>	<u>18,801,049</u>

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15. TRADE PAYABLES

	2021	2020
Trade payables	<u>7,442,318,423</u>	<u>5,542,998,831</u>

As at 31 December 2021, an ageing analysis of the trade payables, based on the invoice dates, is as follows:

	2021	2020
Within 1 year	6,674,598,654	4,951,011,177
Over 1 year but within 2 years	490,935,570	302,794,376
Over 2 years but within 3 years	126,208,310	149,500,189
Over 3 years	<u>150,575,889</u>	<u>139,693,089</u>
	<u>7,442,318,423</u>	<u>5,542,998,831</u>

16. RETAINED EARNINGS

	2021	2020
At 1 January	27,748,404,618	24,005,972,520
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent	15,672,870,591	6,508,553,913
Other comprehensive income transferred to retained earnings	-	30,104,180
Less: Interest payable on renewable corporate bonds	232,650,000	258,500,000
Surplus reserve utilised	47,602,615	-
Dividends payable in cash for ordinary shareholders	<u>3,159,312,269</u>	<u>2,537,725,995</u>
At 31 December	<u>39,981,710,325</u>	<u>27,748,404,618</u>

Pursuant to the resolution of the shareholders' general meeting on 28 May 2021, the Company distributed a cash dividend of RMB0.12 per share (2020: RMB0.10 per share) to all shareholders, calculated on the basis of 26,327,602,240 issued shares (2020: 25,377,259,946 shares), with an aggregate amount of RMB3,159,312,269 (2020: RMB2,537,725,995).

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17. NET CURRENT LIABILITIES

	2021	2020
Current assets	47,064,293,441	39,262,403,933
Less: Current liabilities	<u>50,302,460,681</u>	<u>47,035,701,043</u>
Net current liabilities	<u>(3,238,167,240)</u>	<u>(7,773,297,110)</u>

18. TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES

	2021	2020
Total assets	208,594,678,123	182,313,250,403
Less: Current liabilities	<u>50,302,460,681</u>	<u>47,035,701,043</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	<u>158,292,217,442</u>	<u>135,277,549,360</u>

19. PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION

	2021	2020
Depreciation of fixed assets	5,551,944,176	5,490,946,254
Depreciation and amortisation of investment properties	<u>6,448,039</u>	<u>6,471,837</u>

20. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Adjustment to the application scope of the COVID-19-related rent concession

As a lessee, the Group chose the practical expedient for the accounting treatment of the COVID-19-related rent concession under “Regulations on Accounting Treatment of the COVID-19-related Rent Concession” in 2020. Pursuant to the “Notice on Adjustment to the Application Scope of the ‘Regulations on Accounting Treatment of the COVID-19-related Rent Concession’” issued in May 2021, the applicable period for the COVID-19-related rent concession was adjusted to “reduction in lease payments affecting only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022”. As a lessee, the Group adopts the practical expedient to all similar lease contracts which meet the conditions before and after the adjustment to the application scope of the “Regulations on Accounting Treatment of the COVID-19-related Rent Concession”.

Accounting treatment on contract amendments due to interest rate benchmark reform

Pursuant to the “Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises Interpretation No. 14”, only if there is a change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of financial assets and liabilities which are accounted for using the effective interest method as a direct consequence of the interest rate benchmark reform and the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis, the Group revised the effective interest rate according to the amount of the contractual cash flows after the change, and used it as a basis for subsequent measurement.

Disclosure in relation to centralised fund management

On 31 December 2021, the Ministry of Finance of the PRC issued the “Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises Interpretation No. 15” (Cai Kuai [2021] No. 35, “Interpretation No. 15”), which was implemented since the issuance date. Interpretation No. 15 regulates the disclosure of internal settlement centres, finance companies and parent companies and their member units which are under centralised fund management. The Company has adopted Interpretation No. 15 from 31 December 2021. The implementation of Interpretation No. 15 did not have any significant impact on the financial statements of the comparable period.

CHAIRMAN’S STATEMENT

The great era has given us broad space and great opportunities. As an important participant in the global mining market, despite multiple difficulties and challenges, Zijin Mining will be able to achieve leaping growth and break new records, continue to develop and make new contributions, keep improving its global competitiveness and become a green, high-tech, leading global mining company as soon as possible!

To every investor and friend who care about and have been following on Zijin Mining:

First of all, I wish to express my gratitude to you on behalf of Zijin Mining for your advice, support and care!

Mining is the basic pillar industry of the national economy. The world is made by materials, and mineral resources are the most important material basis. As an important participant in the global mining market, Zijin Mining insists on providing high-quality mineral raw materials to support the world economic growth. In 2021, the world faced unprecedented changes and the pandemic of the century. Zijin people around the world responded calmly with their unswerving confidence, upheld the general work directive of “deepening reform, achieving leaping growth and sustainable development” to seize on opportunities from the strong upticks in the metal market, thus realised increases in both the sales volumes and selling prices of major mineral products, achieved growth in performance indicators. Achievements in production and operations and major projects construction are beyond expectation. The Company has set off with a “good start” to catch up with and surpass the world’s top metal mining companies within a decade.

Mining is a tough industry. Chinese people have a long history of their excellent character to endure hardship and are capable of hard work. Thus, mining is one of the most suitable industries for Chinese enterprises and Chinese people. In the past year, the pandemic continued to spread overseas, bringing serious impact on normal production and operation. However, the Zijin warriors overcame multiple challenges in the people flow and logistics, and a number of major world-class flagship projects successively completed construction and commenced production one after another, which were ahead of expectations, “Zijin Power” and “Zijin Speed” were vividly illustrated! The accelerated formation of a copper mine “growth cluster”, which is comprised mainly of three major copper mines, namely the Kamo-Kakula Copper Mine in the DR Congo, the Ćukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine in Serbia and the Julong Copper Mine in Tibet, has accelerated. Copper production is set to experience an explosive growth in every aspect. Our global mining competitiveness characterised by innovation continues to strengthen. Major overseas mineral resources, output and profit contribution have surpassed domestic volume or amount in an all-round way.

Mining is a meritorious industry that can make achievements and contributions. The new energy revolution triggered by the control of greenhouse gas emissions is changing our world. Mining is still a critical industry promoting the transition from old energy to new energy and the continuous progress of human society. Strategic minerals will play an important role in the new energy transition. We firmly founded the cornerstone of Zijin Mining’s green and sustainable development, formulated the Outline of Five-Year (2+3) Plan and Development Goals for 2030, and re-positioned the main strategic goal of the Company to “becoming a green, high-tech, leading global mining company”, marking that green, low-carbon and high-tech will become the main goals pursued by the Company. We fully understand that as a latecomer in the global mining industry, there is still a big gap between the Company and the world’s top-tier mining companies. Zijin Mining must learn from these pioneers humbly. Strategically, it has to form a system that is highly adaptable to the global market and the reality of the corporate. A unique skill in management and technology shall be developed. The Company always regards innovation as a powerful driving force for the Company’s development, and continues to build its global competitiveness, striving to create more Zijin models and Zijin miracles.

Looking back, we allocated our resources globally and achieved remarkable results in the mergers and acquisitions of resources and development. We are the major global copper enterprise with the fastest growth rate and highest growth in production volume. The Company’s gold output also has an obvious growth. Meanwhile, we have fully entered the field of new energy and new materials, and proposed that attention should be paid to the development of new energy minerals such as lithium, cobalt, and nickel. The Company’s successful completion of the acquisition and the commencement of construction of the world-class high-grade 3Q lithium brine project in Argentina marks a key step of us in new energy minerals.

In the future, we will continue to develop globally and seek opportunities to acquire high-quality medium and large mining assets which have great strategic significance. Meanwhile, we will further leverage on our traditional advantages in geological exploration, and continuously build up reserves of important mineral resources and new energy minerals. This is also coupled with increased investment in new energy and new material industries such as photovoltaics, wind power and hydrogen energy to significantly raise the proportion of clean energy utilised in Company's production, making due contributions to the goal of global carbon neutrality. We adhere to the vision of "mining for a better society" and the value of "create wealth in harmony, balance development of the corporation, the employees and the society", so that more people will benefit from the presence of Zijin Mining. We follow international standards to build an "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)" system with Zijin characteristics, return shareholders and society with exceptional execution and excellent performance indicators, demonstrating Zijin's image and Zijin's value.

In the face of many severe difficulties, challenges and uncertainties, we will attach great importance to risk prevention. We are full of confidence for the future. There is still a growing demand for mineral products in the world and in China. The flood of currency and concerns over supply have given mining companies important development opportunities. We will continue to deepen reforms, establish a globalised operation and management system that is featured by "streamlining, compliance and efficiency" and high adaptability. Through the comprehensive development of the existing mineral resources, the resource advantage will be transformed into economic benefit advantages to achieve leaping growth for the Company. By building the global competitiveness of the enterprise in an all-round way and realising the sustainable development of the enterprise, we will achieve the glorious goal of "becoming a green, high-tech, leading global mining company" as soon as possible!

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

OVERVIEW OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATION

1. Discussion and analysis of operating conditions

In 2021, Zijin Mining blew the clarion call to build a world-class leading metal mining company with a “three-step process” in a decade. In the face of multiple challenges such as the global pandemic, the Company upheld “deepening reform, achieving leaping growth and sustainable development” as the general work directive, comprehensively strengthened pandemic prevention and control, vaccination and humanistic care. Zijin people all over the world maintained in their positions with braveness and perseverance and battled against hard-work. As a result, the growth of operating results, production and operation and all construction of major projects exceeded expectations. Both the sales volumes and selling prices of major mineral products increased, and the key economic indicators hit a record high. The Company ranked top of the list among the industry in China and the top ten in the world, the global competitiveness was significantly enhanced. The Company deeply adhered to the goals of “carbon peak and carbon neutrality”, seized the significant strategic opportunities from global transition and upgrade to clean energy, and re-positioned its main strategic goal to “becoming a green, high-tech, leading global mining company”, opening a new chapter of development!

The Company's main economic indicators hit a new record high again

During the reporting period, the Group realised an operating income of RMB225.102 billion, representing an increase of 31.25% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB171.501 billion); profit before tax was RMB24.794 billion, representing an increase of 128.60% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB10.846 billion); net profit attributable to owners of the listed company was RMB15.673 billion, representing an increase of 140.80% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB6.509 billion). As at the end of the reporting period, the Group's total assets amounted to RMB208.595 billion, representing an increase of 14.42% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB182.313 billion). Resources and reserves as well as output of major mineral products continued to be the top in the Chinese metal mining industry. In 2021, the output of mine-produced copper was 584,000 tonnes, representing an increase of 28.83% compared with the same period last year. Mined-produced gold was 47.5 tonnes, representing an increase of 17.16% compared with the same period last year; mine-produced zinc (lead) was 434,000 tonnes, representing an increase of 14.86% compared with the same period last year; mine-produced silver was 309 tonnes, representing an increase of 3.38% compared with the same period last year., iron ore was 4.25 million tonnes, representing an increase of 9.82% compared with the same period last year. The resources included 62.77 million tonnes of copper, 2,373 tonnes of gold, 9.62 million tonnes of zinc and the newly added 7.63 million tonnes of lithium carbonate.

Industry status of the Company has been greatly improved. In Forbes' Global 2000 of 2021, the Company ranked 398th among the global listed companies, 3rd among global gold corporations and 9th among global metal corporations. It also ranked 486th in Fortune Global 500 list of companies in 2021 and 67th in Fortune China 500 in the same year.

Formed a “growth-cluster” with economic of scale to face the global development

A batch of important flagship projects completed construction and commenced production, which were ahead of expectation. The commencement of production of the three world-class copper mines, namely the Kamo-a-Kakula Copper Mine in the DR Congo, the Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine in Serbia and the Julong Copper Mine in Tibet were ahead of expectation, providing support to the Company to become the major global copper enterprise with the fastest growth rate and highest growth in production volume, and it entered into the top tier in the global metal mining industry. Phase 2 construction of the Kamo-a-Kakula Copper Mine in the DR Congo has the chance to commission earlier than expected in April 2022. Construction of the copper smelter of Kamo-a Copper, which has a nameplate capacity of 500,000 tonnes a year, has been accelerated. Upon the completion of construction, the smelter will become the largest copper smelter in Africa. The ten million tonne technological upgrade project of the MS Mine of Serbia Zijin Copper completed construction and commenced production successfully; the VK Mine, which has completed technological upgrades to add 40,000 t/d capacity to its processing plant, Serbia Zijin Copper will commence production in the second quarter; the heap leaching projects of the Binduli Gold Mine of Norton in Australia, the hot-pressurised oxidation project of Zeravshan's gold mine in Tajikistan and other projects are advancing in an orderly manner.

The Company's autonomous construction capacity has been further enhanced. It has become the core force for the construction of major domestic and overseas projects such as the Julong Copper Mine in Tibet and the Kamo-Kakula Copper Mine Project in the DR Congo. The mining engineering management model of "integrating five ore treatment processes into one" has been further promoted and applied, the efficiencies of self-operated production, operation, construction and management were significantly improved. The research and application of large-scale caving methods for mining at underground mines such as the JM Copper Mine and the Lower Zone of the Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine in Serbia, the Tongshan Copper Mine in Heilongjiang and the Zijinshan Luoboling Copper Mine in Fujian have made new progress.

Became a globalised enterprise in the metal mining industry

The internationalised development of the Company entered a new turning point. The Company has projects in 13 countries around the world, with 21,695 overseas employees. Its 2021 transnationality index reached 51.06%. Overseas copper and gold mineral resources, reserves, production and profit contribution have already fully overtaken the domestic amount. Among which, the overseas copper and gold resources accounted for 76% and 74%, respectively. Overseas copper and gold production accounted for 53% and 60%, respectively; and overseas production and operation profit contribution reached 51%. The divisional management system was strengthened, the authority and responsibilities of the "small groups" were brought into full play. As the center of overseas operation and management, the Overseas Operations Department significantly enhanced its management and control capabilities of overseas projects in terms of corporate governance, production and operation, project construction, etc. Internationalised talents gained practical experience in overseas projects.

Development of the new energy and new material industries

The Company has entered into the fields of new energy and new materials. Development in copper, lithium, cobalt, nickel and other metallic minerals are prioritised. The Company completed the acquisition of high-grade 3Q lithium brine project in Argentina and commenced the project construction. Meanwhile, the Company also started the exploration and partnership to develop hard rock lithium in the DR Congo. A new energy and material research institute was established to accelerate the implementation of new material research projects such as lithium iron phosphate, electrolytic copper foil and high-performance alloy materials. The industrialisation of ammonia-hydrogen energy, which is a cooperation with Fuzhou University and others, was fully launched. Clean energy projects which are mainly composed of photovoltaic power generation, hydropower and wind power are being implemented in an orderly manner from local to domestic and overseas projects. The Company was the first company in the Chinese precious metal industry and the first state-owned enterprises in Fujian Province to issue "carbon neutral" bonds, all of the proceeds raised would be used for the construction of green and low-carbon industries.

Development of the global operation management system obtained initial achievements

The Company comprehensively promoted deepening reform and internationalisation characterised by the principle of "streamlining, compliance and efficiency", and actively promoted the realisation of the goal of the first stage of the globalised operation and management system. The Company insisted to follow international standards and guidelines, the authorisation system and organisational structure were further optimised, the professional service capabilities of the divisional system and functional departments were effectively enhanced. A digitalised and informationalised platform was effectively built and continuously integrated with the business. The standardisation level of operation management and business development efficiency were further improved, bringing continuous improvement on the process organisation. During the reporting period, the Company had made a strategic investment in Jiayou International Logistics Co., Ltd., which could support the development of global logistics system. The development of the internationalised talent system has been accelerated, and a diversified talent structure has been gradually formed. A specialised talent training mechanism for senior reserves, outstanding youths and outstanding craftsmen has been continuously consolidated and developed.

The co-development and green and sustainable development concepts were promoted around the world

Following the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, the Company's environmental, social and governance (ESG) system development level was significantly improved. Safety, environmental protection and occupational health remained vigilant, and pandemic prevention and control were stable and in an orderly manner. The development of green ecological mines became a brilliant business card for global

development, “energy consumption and carbon emission” indicator per unit of production value continued to decline. Adhering to the co-development concept of “mining for a better society”, the Company continuously contributed to the social and economic development of the local communities and host countries of which its projects are located. The ability of cross-cultural exchange and mutual learning was further enhanced. The Company’s image as a responsible large-scale multinational enterprise was further improved. The Company’s ESG rating scored A- in the Hang Seng (China A) Corporate Sustainability Benchmark Index.

Recognition and influence on the capital market significantly improved

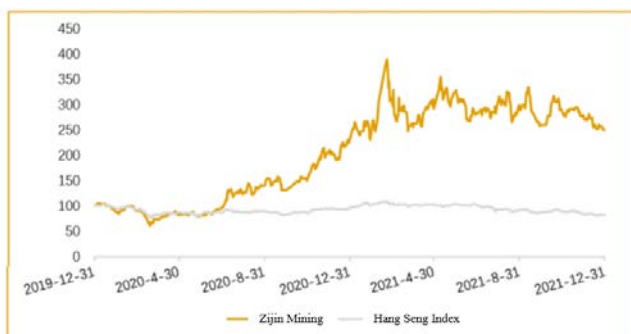
The Company’s A Shares are included in the FTSE China A50 Index and the SSE 50 Index. Market capitalisation of the Company increased by 8.2% compared with the end of 2020, with the highest record of RMB358.4 billion. At the end of 2021, the Company’s market value ranked 9th among global metal mining companies. Basic earnings per share of the Company reached RMB0.60 per share, representing an increase of 140% compared with the same period last year. During the reporting period, the Company completed the conversion of RMB6 billion Zijin Convertible Bonds into shares and implemented the restricted A Share incentive scheme. The Company attaches great importance to investor relations. Its results briefing was selected as the best practice case for the 2020 annual report briefing of listed companies and awarded the titles “New Fortune Top 50 Best Listed Companies 2021”, “2020 Golden Bull Most Investment Value Award, Best Social Responsibility Award”, “China Listed Company Summit Forum Top 100 Enterprise Award and High Growth Enterprise Award”, “Xue Qiu Valued Listed Company to be Focused”, etc.



Trend of Zijin Mining A Shares and comparable index (fixed base)
2019.12.31-2021.12.31

2021:
Opening price : RMB9.42
Highest price : RMB15
Lowest price : RMB9.3
Closing price : RMB 9.7

Note: Baseline reset to 100



Trend of Zijin Mining H Shares and comparable index (fixed base)
2019.12.31-2021.12.31

2021:
Opening price : HKD8.77
Highest price : HKD16.24
Lowest price : HKD8.47
Closing price : HKD9.28

Note: Baseline reset to 100

II. Information on the conditions of the industry to which the Company belongs during the reporting period

During the reporting period, the COVID-19 pandemic situation remained volatile, the global economic recovery advanced in twists and turns. Supply chain disruptions became the norm, and the Federal Reserve of the United States released a signal of monetary tightening, despite a rather cautious tone. Against the backdrop of the impact of the energy crisis, the rise of resource nationalism and the surge in demand for new energy, the mismatch of supply and demand was on-going. The prices of major mineral products of the non-ferrous metal industry were rising in general. Among the main mineral products of the Company’s operation, except the gold price slightly dropped by 3%, copper price and zinc price increased by 24% and 27%, respectively.

During the reporting period, mining policies around the world changed drastically. Governments of some

resource-rich countries in South America such as Peru and Chile changed, raising the concerns over the nationalisation of mining projects. Developed countries in Europe and America, such as the United States and Canada, revised and issued the new version of lists of critical minerals, drawing more attention to the safe supply of key minerals. Other countries such as the Philippines and Uzbekistan have newly introduced mining-friendly policies to promote the development of certain mining projects. During the reporting period, mergers and acquisitions in the global mining sector rebounded significantly. S&P data showed that the transaction amount of mergers and acquisitions of major fixed mineral assets reached USD51.1 billion, representing an increase of 43% compared with 2020. Merger and acquisition transactions for gold, copper, and zinc were robust and had not reached its peak. For strategic emerging minerals (lithium, cobalt, nickel), merger and acquisition transactions were unprecedented. Global capital market was paying more attention to mining companies.

<p>Purchase of gold by global central banks</p> <p>+82%</p> <p>compared with the same period last year</p>	<p>China's raw material gold production</p> <p>-9.95%</p> <p>compared with the same period last year</p>	<p>During the reporting period, due to the shrinkage of Fed's balance sheet and expectation of raising interest rates, international gold price fell slightly. The highest gold spot price in the London market reached USD1,959/ounce, while the lowest price hit USD1,676/ounce. According to data from the World Gold Council, global gold demand in 2021 rebounded 10% to 4,021 tonnes. During 2021, central banks from different countries purchased 463 tonnes of gold in total, or 82% higher than 2020, pushing the gold reserves of global central banks to its highest level in almost 30 years. Markets of mergers and acquisition in gold were robust and did not reach its peak. Data of S&P Global Market Intelligence showed that merger and acquisition transactions of global major precious metals in 2021 were USD27.54 billion, representing an increase of 41.7% compared with the same period last year and exceeding the level in 2019 before the pandemic. However, the number of mergers and acquisitions of gold mine decreased, while large-scale mergers and acquisitions increased.</p>
<p>Global gold demand</p> <p>+10%</p> <p>compared with the same period last year</p>	<p>Global merger and acquisition transaction amount of major precious metals (gold, silver and palladium)</p> <p>+41.7%</p> <p>compared with the same period last year</p>	

<p>Copper prices hit an all-time high</p> <p>USD4.89/pound</p>	<p>The number of days available for consumption corresponding to the observable global copper inventories as at the end of 2021</p> <p>5 days</p>	<p>During the reporting period, affected by the global economic recovery and limited resume of supply, international copper price hit an all-time record of US4.89/pound (USD10,745/tonne). Woodmac data showed that in 2021, the supply of mine-produced copper only increased by 2.5% compared with the same period of last year. The supply and demand of refined copper increased by 2.7% and 4.1% compared with the same period last year, respectively. As at the end of 2021, the observable global copper inventories (three major exchanges + domestic bonded areas) were only about 340,000 tonnes, which was a historically extreme low level. The demand for copper used in new energy grew rapidly. According to Citibank's report, copper demand from the decarbonisation field (new energy vehicles, charging piles, photovoltaics and wind power generation) was expected to reach 1.8 million tonnes in 2021, representing an increase of 19% compared with the same period last year and accounted for 7% of the total copper demand.</p>
<p>Global demand of refined copper</p> <p>+4.1%</p> <p>compared with the same period last year</p>	<p>Proportion of demand from the decarbonisation sector</p> <p>7%</p>	

<p>Supply shortage in the global zinc market</p> <p>192,000 tonnes</p>	<p>Global zinc supply</p> <p>+4.5%</p> <p>compared with the same period last year</p>	<p>During the reporting period, affected by the global economic recovery and the disturbance in supply induced by energy crisis, international zinc price hit a record high since September 2008. According to the data from International Lead and Zinc Research Group (ILZG), in 2021, the global mine-produced zinc supply, refined zinc supply and refined zinc demand increased by 4.5%, 0.6% and 5.8% compared with the same period last year, respectively. There was a shortage of 192,000 tonnes of zinc for the whole year of 2021. In the fourth quarter of 2021, Trafigura and Glencore both announced plans to halt the production from smelters in Europe, pushing up zinc price. According to statistics, the current zinc smelting capacity in Europe is about 2.3 million tonnes, accounting for about 18% of the total global capacity. The energy crisis and geopolitics in Europe had affected the supply of refined zinc in Europe, which had a relatively large impact on the global supply of refined zinc.</p>
<p>Announced zinc smelting capacity to be reduced in Europe due to the energy crisis</p> <p>450,000 tonnes</p>	<p>Global refined zinc demand</p> <p>+5.8%</p> <p>compared with the same period last year</p>	

III. Information about the businesses the Company engaged in during the reporting period

The Company dedicates to exploration and development of copper, gold, zinc and other base metal mineral resources and new energy mineral resources globally, and covers refining, processing, trading, financing and other businesses to an optimal extent. It has a relatively complete industrial chain.

The Company upholds innovations in system and mechanism, technology management and mining engineering, and has established a model with Zijin characteristics in the aspects of resource exploration, engineering design, autonomous construction, production, operation, green and sustainable development, etc. The strategic value, social value, investment value and brand value of the Company are highly acknowledged within the industry.

1. Ecosystem of Zijin

Core businesses				Auxiliary businesses
Mine development and operation	Comprehensively enhance the construction and operational capacity in the businesses of copper, gold and other major metallic mineral resources	Have regard to zinc, silver, iron and other high-growth metals and energy mineral resources	Enter into lithium, cobalt, nickel and other new energy and new materials related metal resources	Optimal extension of the industrial chains
	Apply the self-initiated mining engineering management model of “integrating five ore treatment processes into one” to coordinate the five segments of geological prospecting, mining, processing, metallurgy and environmental protection to enable the maximisation of economic and social benefits			
	Strong capability of self-operated system on mining engineering research, design and implementation, building a mining engineering system in which industry, academia and research can deeply integrate with informatisation			
Supporting businesses				
Geological prospecting, exploration and acquisition	Insist on giving equal weight to prospecting, exploration and resources acquisition, and cultivate its mineral resource advantages with low costs and high efficiency in a global context. In reliance on the industry-leading technology and capacity in geological exploration, the Company draws plans for prospecting breakthroughs in crucial metallogenic belts. In reliance on system engineering, mining economic thinking and professional analysis and decision making ability, the Company timely implements the mergers and acquisitions of high-quality large and super-large mining assets.			In reliance on the main businesses of mines development, the Company extends optimally into the auxiliary industries in smelting, refining and processing, generating synergies between the upstream and downstream in industrial chains to obtain value-added income
Clean energy and ecological environment protection	Install clean energy generation facilities such as solar energy, wind energy, and hydropower at mining and refining enterprises; invest in the industries and materials related to clean energy storage such as “hydrogen energy”; strengthen the ecological and environmental protection business capabilities of mining and refining enterprises; attach importance to the construction of ecological projects such as the closures of mines and tailings storage facilities in order to comprehensively improve the sustainable development capacity.			
Mining-related trading and logistics	Explore trading and logistics businesses relating to mine development, focuses on the building of a responsible global supply chain, and has set up a batch of product sales, logistics management and value enhancement platforms at the key operating regions.			
Mining-related finance and capital	Propel the coordinated development of mining and finance and capital industries; establish a batch of global supporting platforms for mining-related financial services as well as capital investment and financing, which can provide systemic and comprehensive assistance for the development and operation of the investment and financing of the core mining business, forming a high-quality value-added chain.			

2. Core businesses review

Copper business

-A world-class enterprise, the enterprise with the largest mine-produced copper production in China, and the enterprise with the largest copper resources/reserves in China

- Highlights: During the reporting period, the three world-class super-large copper mines, namely the Kamao-Kakula Copper Mine in the DR Congo, the Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine in Serbia and the Julong Copper Mine in Tibet (the largest porphyry copper mine in China), completed construction and commenced production, which were ahead of expectations.

According to the China Mineral Resources Report 2021 disclosed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the national copper reserves was 27.0130 million tonnes, while the copper reserves of the Company was 20.3283 million tonnes, representing approximately 75.25% of the total volume in China. In accordance with the statistics disclosed by China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association, the national mine-produced copper production volume in 2021 was 1.8547 million tonnes, while the Company's mine-produced copper production volume was 584 thousand tonnes, representing approximately 31.49% of the total volume in China.

- Resources: Copper resources continued to grow, amounted to 62.7705 million tonnes, copper reserves amounted to 20.3283 million tonnes.
- Production volume: The Group produced 1,205,499 tonnes of copper, representing an increase of 17.14% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 1,029,090 tonnes). Among which: 584,165 tonnes of mine-produced copper were produced, representing an increase of 28.83% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 453,447 tonnes). 621,334 tonnes of refined copper were produced, representing an increase of 7.94% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 575,643 tonnes).
- Costs: The costs of mine-produced copper had a comparative advantage. During the reporting period, the unit cost of sales of mine-produced copper was RMB18,194/tonne, representing a decrease of 9.46% compared with the same period last year (same period last year RMB20,095/tonne).
- Contribution: Sales income from the copper business represented 24.28% (after elimination) of the total operating income during the reporting period. Gross profit of the copper business represented 52.63% of the gross profit of the Group.
- Growth potential: The Company is the world's fastest growing major copper mining company in terms of speed and volume. A batch of world-class major projects had completed construction, commenced productions and reached designated production capacity. Rich resources have become the direct driving force for the high growth of copper business. In reliance on the subsequent mergers and acquisitions and self-initiated exploration, resources/reserves are expected to further increase.

Cu Major mines or enterprises	Name	Interest held by the Group	Mine-produced copper (tonne)	Mine-produced copper on equity basis (tonne)	Note
	Kolwezi Copper Mine in the DR Congo	72%	121,072	87,172	Including: 59,928 tonnes of electrodeposited copper
	Duobaoshan Copper Industry in Heilongjiang	100%	109,490	109,490	
	Zijinshan Gold and Copper Mine in Fujian	100%	85,061	85,061	Including: 21,592 tonnes of electrodeposited copper
	Serbia Zijin Copper	63%	66,031	41,599	Including: 58,344 tonnes of electrolytic copper
	Serbia Zijin Mining	100%	55,119	55,119	
	Kamoa Copper (on equity basis)	39.6%	41,930	41,930	The Company also holds 13.7% equity interest in Ivanhoe. The Company's aggregate copper production on equity basis is 47,662 tonnes
	Ashele Copper in Xinjiang	51%	45,124	23,013	
	Bisha in Eritrea	55%	20,224	11,123	
	Hunchun Zijin in Jilin	100%	13,338	13,338	
Julong Copper	50.1%	15,690	7,861		
Total of other mines		11,086	9,037		
Total			584,165	484,743	

Cu Major refineries	Name	Interest held by the Group	Refined copper (tonne)	Refined copper on equity basis (tonne)
	Zijin Copper	100%	345,284	345,284
	Jilin Zijin Copper	100%	110,767	110,767
	Heilongjiang Zijin Copper	100%	155,005	155,005
	Serbia Zijin Copper	63%	7,317	4,609
	Total refined copper from other refineries		2,961	2,388
Total			621,334	618,053

Gold business

-An important player in the global gold market, the largest listed mine-produced gold company in China

- Highlights: During the reporting period, construction of the Company's projects such as the Binduli Gold Mine of Norton in Australia, the Buriticá Gold Mine in Colombia, Shanxi Zijin, Guizhou Zijin and the technological upgrade and expansion project of Zeravshan in Tajikistan progressed in an orderly manner, laying the foundation for the growth in 2022.

According to the China Mineral Resources Report 2021 disclosed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the national gold reserves was 1,927.37 tonnes, while the gold reserves of the Company were 792.15 tonnes, representing approximately 41.10% of the total volume in China. According to the statistics disclosed by the China Gold Association, the national mine-produced gold production volume in 2021 was 258.09 tonnes, while the Company's mine-produced gold production volume was 47.5 tonnes, representing approximately 18.40% of the total volume in China.

- Resources: Gold resources and reserves were 2,372.90 tonnes and 792.15 tonnes, respectively.
- Production volume: The Group produced 319,348kg (10,267,275 ounces) of gold, representing an increase of 1.35% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 315,084kg). Among which: 47,459kg (1,525,827 ounces) was mine-produced gold, representing an increase of 17.16% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 40,509kg); 271,890kg (8,741,448 ounces) of refined, processed and trading gold was produced, representing a decrease of 0.98% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 274,576kg).
- Costs: The costs of gold mines were relatively low in general. During the reporting period, the unit cost of sales of mine-produced gold was RMB176.22/gramme, representing a decrease of 0.66% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB177.38/gramme).
- Contribution: Gold business is an important source of revenue and profit contribution of the Company. Sales income generated from the gold business represented 45.12% (after elimination) of the operating income during the reporting period, and the gross profit of the gold business represented 21.31% of the gross profit of the Group. (1 troy ounce = 31.1035 grammes).
- Growth potential: The Company has accelerated the technological upgrade and expansion for gold incremental projects. In reliance on subsequent mergers and acquisitions and self-initiated exploration, resources/reserves are expected to increase.

Au Major mines or enterprises	Name	Interest held by the Group	Mine-produced gold (kg)	Mine-produced gold on equity basis (kg)
	Zeravshan in Tajikistan	70%	6,588	4,612
	Buriticá Gold Mine in Colombia	69.28%	6,106	4,230
	Longnan Zijin	84.22%	4,936	4,157
	Norton in Australia	100%	4,374	4,374
	Altynken in Kyrgyzstan	60%	4,319	2,591
	Serbia Zijin Mining	100%	3,138	3,138
	Hunchun Zijin in Jilin	100%	2,524	2,524
	Guizhou Zijin	56%	2,401	1,344
	Duobaoshan Copper Industry in Heilongjiang	100%	2,346	2,346
	Zijinshan Gold and Copper Mine in Fujian	100%	2,112	2,112
	Luoyang Kunyu	70%	1,576	1,103
	Serbia Zijin Copper	63%	1,656	1,043
	Aurora in Guyana	100%	1,393	1,393
	Total of other mines		3,990	3,070
Total		47,459	38,037	

Au Major refineries	Name	Interest held by the Group	Refined gold (kg)	Refined gold on equity basis (kg)
	Gold Refinery Co.	100%	139,600	139,600
	Zijin Yinhui	70%	53,415	37,390
	Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park	61%	46,000	28,060
	Total of other refineries		32,875	29,791
Total		271,890	234,841	

Zinc (Lead) business

-The largest mine-produced zinc (lead) producer in China

- Highlights: During the reporting period, the fourth phase of Zijin Zinc's flotation processing system had commenced commissioning and trial production. Bayannur Zijin's 50,000 tonnes per year zinc alloy technological upgrade project had been completed.

According to the China Mineral Resources Report 2021 disclosed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the national zinc reserves was 30.9483 million tonnes, while the zinc reserves of the Company were 4.5540 million tonnes, representing approximately 14.71% of the total volume in China. According to the statistics disclosed by China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association, the national mine-produced zinc production volume in 2021 was 3.1595 million tonnes, while the Company's mine-produced zinc production volume was 396 thousand tonnes, representing approximately 12.53% of the total volume in China.

- Resources: Zinc resources and reserves were 9.6182 million tonnes and 4.5540 million tonnes, respectively; lead resources and reserves were 1.2640 million tonnes and 696.5 thousand tonnes, respectively.
- Production volume: The Group produced 718,883 tonnes of zinc, representing an increase of 28.15% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 560,964 tonnes). Among which, the Group produced 396,443 tonnes of mine-produced zinc in concentrate form, representing an increase of 15.87% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 342,131 tonnes);

322,440 tonnes of zinc bullion were produced from refineries, representing an increase of 47.34% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 218,834 tonnes).

37,942 tonnes of lead in concentrate form were produced, representing an increase of 5.18% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 36,072 tonnes).

- Costs: Profitability from the development of low-grade resources is a clear edge of the zinc (lead) business. The main economic indicators outperformed other domestic zinc enterprises. During the reporting period, the unit cost of sales of mine-produced zinc was RMB7,369/tonne, representing an increase of 12.16% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB6,570/tonne).
- Contribution: Sales income generated from the zinc (lead) business represented 5.01% (after elimination) of the operating income during the reporting period, and the gross profit from the zinc (lead) business represented 8.37% of the gross profit of the Group.

Zn/Pb Major mines or enterprises	Name	Interest held by the Group	Mine-produced zinc (tonne)	Mine-produced lead (tonne)	Total of mine-produced zinc + mine-produced lead (tonne)	Total of mine-produced zinc + mine-produced lead on equity basis (tonne)
	Bisha in Eritrea	55%	129,641	-	129,641	71,303
	Zijin Zinc in Xinjiang	100%	142,084	20,188	162,272	162,272
	Urad Rear Banner Zijin	95%	50,432	10,662	61,094	58,040
	Longxing in Russia	70%	62,183	4,398	66,581	46,607
	Ashele Copper in Xinjiang	51%	11,397	-	11,397	5,812
	Total of other mines		706	2,694	3,400	3,105
Total			396,443	37,942	434,385	347,139

Zn/Pb Major refineries	Name	Interest held by the Group	Zinc bullion (tonne)	Zinc bullion on equity basis (tonne)
	Bayannur Zijin	87.2%	230,009	200,568
	Xinjiang Zijin Non-ferrous	100%	92,431	92,431
Total			322,440	292,999

Silver, iron, cobalt, sulphuric acid and other businesses

-The largest mine-produced silver producer in China

- Silver resources were 11,535.76 tonnes (including associated resources), which was in the top rank in China.
Iron business has significant growth potential, with iron ore resource of 179 million tonnes.

- Production volume: The Group produced 911,649kg of silver, representing an increase of 13.74% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 801,503kg).

Among which, 602,842kg of silver was produced from refineries as by-product, representing an increase of 19.90% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 502,787kg); 308,806kg of mine-produced silver was produced, representing an increase of 3.38% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 298,715kg).

4.25 million tonnes of iron ore were produced, representing an increase of 9.82% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 3.87 million tonnes).

1,607 tonnes of mine-produced cobalt metal were produced, representing an increase of 12.91% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 1,423 tonnes).

Certain copper, zinc and gold refineries produced 2,952,731 tonnes of sulphuric acid as by-product, representing an increase of 12.73% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 2,619,205 tonnes).




- Costs: During the reporting period, the unit cost of sales of mine-produced silver was RMB1.57/gramme, representing an increase of 8.11% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB1.45/gramme). The unit cost of sales of iron ore was RMB209.08/tonne, representing an increase of 19.53% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB174.91/tonne).
- Contribution: Sales income from silver, iron mine and other products represented 25.59% (after elimination) of total operating income during the reporting period, the gross profit of which represented 17.69% of the gross profit of the Group.

Ag Major mines or enterprises	Name	Interest held by the Group	Mine-produced silver (kg)	Mine-produced silver on equity basis (kg)
	Bisha in Eritrea	55%	68,624	37,743
	Duobaoshan Copper Industry in Heilongjiang	100%	39,101	39,101
	Luoyang Kunyu	70%	34,537	24,176
	Ashele Copper in Xinjiang	51%	33,593	17,132
	Zijinshan Gold and Copper Mine in Fujian	100%	30,990	30,990
	Longxing in Russia	70%	21,449	15,015
	Shanxi Zijin	100%	18,571	18,571
	Julong Copper in Tibet	50.1%	13,981	7,004
	Total of other mines		47,960	34,941
Total			308,806	224,673



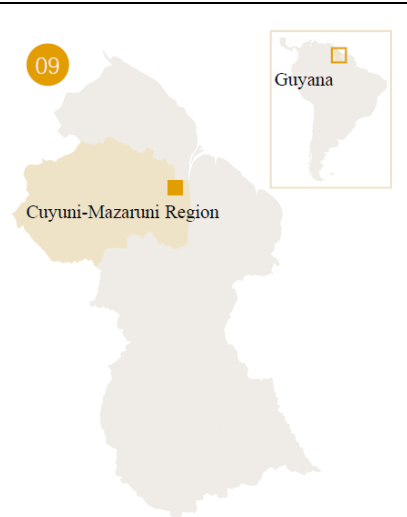
Fe Major mines or enterprises	Name	Interest held by the Group	Iron ore (million tonnes)	Iron ore on equity basis (million tonnes)
	Xinjiang Jinbao	56%	3.18	1.78
	Makeng Mining	41.5%	0.91 (on equity basis)	0.91 (on equity basis)
	Total of other mines		0.16	0.09
Total			4.25	2.78


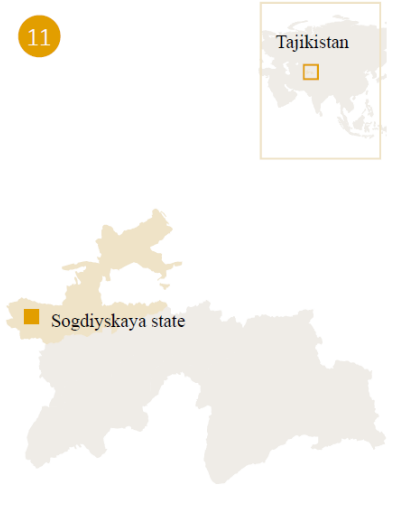
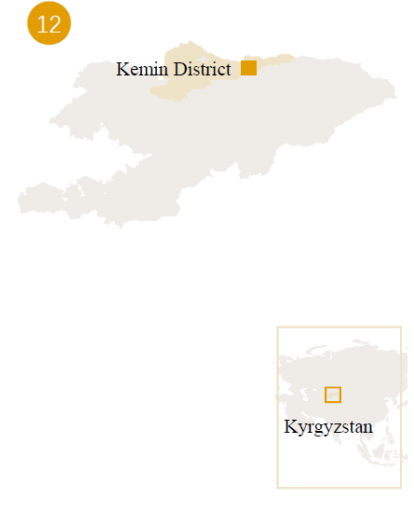
H₂SO₄ Sulphuric acid	Name	Interest held by the Group	Sulphuric acid (tonne)	Sulphuric acid on equity basis (tonne)
	Zijin Copper	100%	1,024,611	1,024,611
	Heilongjiang Zijin Copper	100%	601,752	601,752
	Jilin Zijin Copper	100%	359,300	359,300
	Bayannur Zijin	87.2%	386,410	336,950
	Serbia Zijin Copper	63%	339,194	213,692
	Xinjiang Zijin Non-ferrous	100%	172,770	172,770
	Luoning Zijin	70%	68,694	48,086
Total			2,952,731	2,757,160

Overview of the key mines

	01	02	03
			
Project name	Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine in Serbia	Bor Copper Mine	Kamao-Kakula Copper Mine
Types of minerals	Copper, gold	Copper, gold	Copper
Geographical location	Bor District, Serbia	Bor District, Serbia	Lualaba Province, the DR Congo
Shareholding proportion	100%	63%	45% (held through Ivanhoe)
Project status	Upper Zone: in production Lower Zone: under construction	In production + technological upgrade and expansion	In production + technological upgrade and expansion
Deposit type	High-sulphidation epithermal + porphyry	High-sulphidation epithermal + porphyry	Sedimento-metamorphic and transformation
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Upper Zone: 1.54 million tonnes of copper @2.45%, and 86 tonnes of gold @1.37 grammes/tonne ● Lower Zone: 14.28 million tonnes of copper @0.83%, and 295 tonnes of gold @0.17 gramme/tonne 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 10.44 million tonnes of copper @0.43% ● 389 tonnes of gold @0.16 gramme/tonne 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 43.59 million tonnes of copper @2.53%
Mining and processing method	Underground mining + flotation processing	Open-pit mining, underground mining + flotation processing	Underground mining + flotation processing
Production volume in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 55,000 tonnes of copper ● 3.14 tonnes of gold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 66,000 tonnes of copper ● 1.66 tonnes of gold 	42,000 tonnes of copper (on equity basis)
Production plan in 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 103,000 tonnes of copper ● 5.3 tonnes of gold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 111,000 tonnes of copper ● 2.36 tonnes of gold 	290,000-340,000 tonnes of copper (on 100% equity interest)
Technological upgrade and production expansion of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Upper Zone commenced production in October 2021. There is super-high grade ore at the Upper Zone. ● The caving method will be used in the large-scale development of the Lower Zone. At present, pre-feasibility study and design had been completed. Preliminary land acquisition, vertical shaft construction survey, and mine shaft and drift engineering are being promoted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ten million tonne technological upgrade project of the MS Mine completed construction and commenced production in October 2021. ● The construction of the main body and facilities of the processing plant under the technological upgrade of the VK Mine, which can add an additional 40,000t/d capacity, was completed in the end of December 2021. It is expected that the production will commence in the second quarter of 2022. ● The JM Mine was changed from the filling method to the caving method, striving to complete construction and commence production by the end of 2024. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase 1 began producing copper concentrates in May 2021; hot commissioning of the Phase 2 concentrator plant is on track for April 2022. By one year of technological upgrade, the annual copper output will exceed 450,000 tonnes, positioning Kamao-Kakula as the world's fourth largest copper producer. ● Phase 3 expansion and the early works on a smelter with a nameplate capacity of 500,000 tonnes a year is progressing quickly. Phase 3 is expected to be commissioned in the fourth quarter of 2024. ● When the project's production capacity increases to 19 million-tonne-per-annum (Mtpa), it will become the world's second-largest copper mining complex, with peak annual copper production of more than 800,000 tonnes.

Project name	Kolwezi Copper and Cobalt Mine	Julong Copper Mine	Duobaoshan Copper Mine
Types of minerals	Copper, cobalt	Copper	Copper, gold
Geographical location	Lualaba Province, the DR Congo	Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region	Nenjiang County, Heihe City, Heilongjiang Province
Shareholding proportion	72%	50.10%	100%
Project status	In production + technological upgrade and expansion	In production + expansion	In production
Deposit type	Sedimento-metamorphic and transformation	Porphyry + skarn	Porphyry
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1.69 million tonnes of copper @2.88% ● 48,000 tonnes of cobalt @0.08% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 13.77 million tonnes of copper @0.38% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2.28 million tonnes of copper @0.41% ● 70 tonnes of gold @0.12gramme/tonne
Mining and processing method	Open-pit mining + flotation processing, hydrometallurgy	Open-pit mining + flotation processing	Open-pit mining, underground mining + flotation processing
Production volume in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 120,000 tonnes of copper ● 1,607 tonnes of cobalt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 16,000 tonnes of copper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 109,000 tonnes of copper ● 2.3 tonnes of gold
Production plan in 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 127,000 tonnes of copper ● 1,973 tonnes of cobalt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 127,000 tonnes of copper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 110,000 tonnes of copper ● 2.3 tonnes of gold
Technological upgrade and production expansion of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The first phase of the low-grade ore comprehensive utilisation project successfully commenced trial production in December 2021, which can increase the ore processing capacity by 2,500 tonnes/day, and the additional annual new cathode copper output is expected to exceed 10,000 tonnes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The first phase of the project completed construction and commenced production in December 2021. ● It is planned to implement the second and third phases in stages, and it is expected to achieve a final annual mining and processing volume of about 200 million tonnes of ore and annual output of 600,000 tonnes of copper. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Applied the Tongshan Copper Mine caving method. Production is planned to commence in 2024.

			
Project name	Zijinshan Copper and Gold Mine	Buriticá Gold Mine	Aurora Gold Mine
Types of minerals	Copper, gold	Gold, silver	Gold
Geographical location	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Municipality of Buriticá, Colombia	Cuyuni-Mazaruni Region, Guyana
Shareholding proportion	100%	69.28%	100%
Project status	In production	In production + expansion	In production
Deposit type	Porphyry	Epithermal	Ductile shear and porphyry
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1,250,000 tonnes of copper @0.43% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 320 tonnes of gold @6.93 grammes/tonne 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 191 tonnes of gold @2.53 grammes/tonne
Mining and processing method	Open-pit mining, underground mining + floating procession, hydrometallurgy	Underground mining + gravity concentration processing, flotation processing, cyanide leaching	Open-pit mining + gravity concentration processing, cyanide leaching
Production volume in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 85,000 tonnes of copper ● 2.1 tonnes of gold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6.1 tonnes of gold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1.4 tonnes of gold
Production plan in 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 85,000 tonnes of copper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 7.6 tonnes of gold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3.3 tonnes of gold
Technological upgrade and production expansion of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Research on caving method at the periphery of the Luoboling Copper Mine is being carried out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Technological upgrade of the 4,000 tonnes/day processing plant was completed and commenced production in December 2021. The development of engineering excavation is accelerating under mining technological upgrade, striving to achieve a mining capacity of 4,000 tonnes/day in the first half of 2022. The project will achieve an annual gold production of 9.1 tonnes when it reaches designated production capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Technological upgrade and optimisation of the project are in full swing. After reaching designated production capacity, the project will produce over 4 tonnes of gold per annum.

			
Project name	Norton Gold Fields	Zeravshan	Altynken
Types of minerals	Gold	Gold	Gold
Geographical location	Western Australia, Australia	Sogdiyskaya state, Tajikistan	Kemin District, Kyrgyzstan
Shareholding proportion	100%	70%	60%
Project status	In production + technological upgrade and expansion	In production + technological upgrade and expansion	In production
Deposit type	Greenstone belt orogenic gold deposit	Porphyry-skarn	Tectonic altered rock
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 364 tonnes of gold @0.91 gramme/tonne 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 108 tonnes of gold @1.89 grammes/tonnes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 55 tonnes of gold @4.39 grammes/tonnes
Mining and processing method	Open-pit mining, underground mining + cyanide leaching	Open-pit mining + flotation processing, cyanide leaching	Underground mining + flotation processing, cyanide leaching
Production volume in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4.4 tonnes of gold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6.6 tonnes of gold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4.3 tonnes of gold
Production plan in 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6.0 tonnes of gold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6.0 tonnes of gold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3.9 tonnes of gold
Technological upgrade and production expansion of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construction of the 5 million tonnes/year low-grade gold mine heap leaching project is expected to be completed and commence production by the end of June 2022. After reaching designated production capacity, the extra gold metal production will be approximately 2.5 tonnes. ● In December 2021, the construction of the refractory gold mine had started, and it is expected that the construction will complete and the production will commence by the end of December 2022, which can extend the service life of the Paddington processing plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construction of the 500 tonnes/day pressurised oxidation project, which had been started in December 2021 is underway, and strives to complete construction and commence production by the end of 2023. 	

Project name	Longnan Zijin	Shanxi Zijin	Guizhou Zijin
Types of minerals	Gold	Gold	Gold
Geographical location	Luoba Town, Li County, Gansu Province	Shahe Town, Fanshi County, Shanxi Province	Zhenfeng County, Guizhou Province
Shareholding proportion	84.22%	100%	56%
Project status	In production	In production + expansion	In production + technological upgrade and expansion
Deposit type	Para-Carlin	Hosted hydrothermal + porphyry	Carlin
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 153 tonnes of gold @2.07 grammes/tonne 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 118 tonnes of gold @1.82 grammes/tonne 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 190 tonnes of gold @5.15 grammes/tonne
Mining and processing method	Open-pit mining + flotation processing	Underground mining + gravity concentration processing, flotation processing	Underground mining + flotation processing, pressurised pre-oxidation - cyanide process
Production volume in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4.9 tonnes of gold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 0.9 tonnes of gold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2.4 tonnes of gold
Production plan in 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5.2 tonnes of gold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3.9 tonnes of gold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2.5 tonnes of gold
Technological upgrade and production expansion of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Application of the mining right permit of Jinshan Gold Mine and the preparatory work for the construction of the 2,000 tonnes/day mining and processing project are undergoing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The new 6,000 tonnes/day mine intellectualised mining and processing upgrade and expansion construction is expected to be completed and commenced production in second quarter of 2022, with an additional annual production of 3 to 4 tonnes of gold after reaching designated production capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The technological upgrade and capacity expansion of the Shuiyindong Gold Mine and Bojitian Gold Mine is accelerating.


Project name	Bisha	Zijin Zinc	Xinjiang Jinbao
Types of minerals	Zinc, copper	Zinc, lead	Iron
Geographical location	Gash-Barka Region, Eritrea	Wuqia County, Xinjiang	Fuyun County, Xinjiang
Shareholding proportion	55%	100%	56%
Project status	In production	In production	In production
Deposit type	VMS Volcanogenic massive sulphide ore deposit	Sedimentary exhalative epithermal Pb-Zn Deposit	Submarine volcanic exhalative sedimentary - magmatic hydrothermal superimposed metamorphic transformation
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3.13 million tonnes of zinc @3.82% ● 820,000 tonnes of copper @0.96% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4.74 million tonnes of zinc @1.67% ● 830,000 tonnes of lead @0.29% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 58.76 million tonnes of iron ore
Mining and processing method	Open-pit mining + flotation processing	Open-pit mining + floatation processing	Open-pit mining, underground mining + magnetic separation
Production volume in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 130,000 tonnes of zinc ● 20,000 tonnes of copper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 142,000 tonnes of zinc ● 20,000 tonnes of lead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3.18 million tonnes of iron concentrate
Production plan in 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 118,000 tonnes of zinc ● 20,000 tonnes of copper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 147,000 tonnes of zinc ● 25,000 tonnes of lead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2.29 million tonnes of iron concentrate
Technological upgrade and production expansion of the project		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In October 2021, the new 7,000t/d flotation processing system of the fourth phase of technological upgrade successfully commenced commissioning and trial production. 	

Note: In light of the complexity and volatility in market environment, the production plans in 2022 of the above key mines are the Company's guiding indicators to such mines, which are uncertain and do not constitute any commitment. The Company may adjust the plans based on changes in actual circumstances. Investors are advised to pay attention to the relevant risks.

New energy mineral products and new materials business

The fields of new energy and new materials are the strategic development direction of the Company to expand the incremental space. During the reporting period, the Company completed the acquisition of the world-class high-grade 3Q lithium brine project in Argentina, and at the same time, the Company owns the PE12453 and PE13427 greenfield exploration and mining rights at the periphery of the Manono Lithium Mine project in the DR Congo.

The Company further leveraged on the important role of the institute of new energy materials, accelerated the projects of lithium iron phosphate, electrolytic copper foil, and high-performance alloy materials. The progress of the industrialisation of ammonia-hydrogen energy in cooperation with Fuzhou University and other companies was delighted.

	Project name	3Q lithium brine
	Types of minerals	Lithium
	Geographical location	Catamarca Province, Argentina
	Shareholding proportion	100%
	Project status	Under construction
	Deposit type	Brine
	Resources	Approximately 7.63 million tonnes of LCE (cut-off of lithium ion concentration at 400 mg/L).
	Mining and processing method	Precipitation method
Designed capacity	Phase 1 of the project, with an annual output of 20,000 tonnes of battery-grade lithium carbonate, is planned to complete construction and commence production by the end of 2023.	
Project highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Located in the renowned “Lithium Triangle” in South America. It is one of the largest and highest-grade projects of its kind. ● Total area of the mining claims of the project is 353 square kilometres, covering the entire salar surface and brine lake. It is rich in resources, relatively high-grade, low-impurity, and has favourable development conditions. It has a good exploration prospect and relatively large potential for production expansion. 	

Clean energy business

The Company has made efforts to develop the auxiliary clean energy business in domestic and overseas projects, vigorously replaces the use of diesel with electricity, significantly increases the level of electrification, and continuously raises the proportion of the use of clean energy. Substantial reduction in carbon emissions and energy consumption per unit of production value has become an action guideline of the enterprise. The Company has fully utilised the idle lands and the factories' roof of existing mines and refining enterprises to promote the development of clean energy projects such as photovoltaics and wind power, while promoting the use of hydropower energy in the project areas which met the relevant conditions.

During the reporting period, the total installed capacity of the photovoltaic projects which the Company has commenced the construction was 32 MW, and capacity of 20 MW had been connected to the grid. There are 9 domestic hydropower stations with an installed hydropower capacity of 97.32 MW. During the reporting period, power generated from clean energy of the Company was 136.55 million watts; among which, the total power generated from clean energy on equity basis was 113.26 million watts, equivalent to a reduction of 116,300 tonnes of carbon dioxide emission, or the outcome of planting 63,442 trees. During the reporting period, the adoption of clean energy in the Company's overseas projects was also accelerated. The Inga hydropower plant of the Kamo-Kakula Copper Mine in the DR Congo was successfully connected to the local electrical grid, which will significantly increase the proportion of clean energy supplied to the mine.

Self-initiated geological exploration business

Self-initiated geological exploration is a business of the Company with competitiveness within the industry and traditional advantage.

During the reporting period, the Company continued to strengthen the efforts in mines' geological exploration and prospecting. The amount involved in geological exploration amounted to RMB213 million (on equity basis). Inferred, indicated and measured resources (on equity basis and estimated based on metal volume) added by exploration: 71 tonnes of gold, 2.43 million tonnes of copper, 50,000 tonnes of lead and zinc, 25,000 tonnes of tungsten, 2,500 tonnes of molybdenum, and 600 tonnes of silver (on equity basis, certain items are not verified).

Total newly added resources of major mineral products from self-initiated exploration by the Company over the years			
Type of mineral	Copper/million tonnes	Gold/tonne	Zinc (lead)/million tonnes
Resources obtained from self-initiated exploration	31.16	1,295	8.19

Mineral resources/reserves classified and modified according to the new national standards

In March 2020, China issued a new national standard, Classifications for mineral resources and mineral reserves (GB/T 17766-2020). This standard is consistent with the classification standards of resources/reserves of the Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards (CRIRSCO), which is similar to the internationally accepted standards including NI 43-101 of Canada and JORC of Australia.

In order to promote the standardisation and internationalisation of the Company's mineral resource and reserve management and enhance the independence and objectivity of resources and reserves information disclosure, the Company entrusted the Beijing China Mining Association Consulting Center under the China Mining Association to organise industry authoritative experts to conduct revision and review on the mineral resources/reserves of the Company's key mines at home and abroad. The Company also classified and revised its resources/reserves reports in accordance with the new national standard and prepared separate resources/reserves report for each mine, which were internally reviewed by the China Mining Association.

According to the statistics, as at 31 December 2021, the retained inferred, indicated and measured resources of the Company consisted of: 62.7705 million tonnes of copper, 2,372.90 tonnes of gold, 10.8822 million tonnes of zinc (lead), 11,535.76 tonnes of silver, and 7.63 million tonnes of lithium resources (lithium carbonate) newly obtained from the acquisition (which was completed in January 2022). Retained probable and proved reserves of the Company consisted of: 20.3283 million tonnes of copper, 792.15 tonnes of gold,

5.2505 million tonnes of zinc (lead), 1,630.31 tonnes of silver, and 1.6719 million tonnes of lithium reserves (lithium carbonate) newly obtained from the acquisition.

The Company will engage industry authoritative institutions and experts to verify and announce the updated resources and reserves data every year according to the new national standard, which is basically in line with the resource and reserve estimation standards used by the international mining industry.

Please refer to tables 1 and 2 for the summary table of retained resources and reserves of the Company's mines and each major mine, and the relevant explanation.

Table 1: Summary table of retained resources and reserves of the Company's mines (on equity basis)

Mineral	Unit	Reserves			Resources (including reserves)					Proportion of reserves to resources	Retained resources in 2020	Percentage change
		Proved	Probable	Total	Measured	Indicated	Measured + Indicated	Inferred	Total			
Gold	t (metal)	206.17	585.98	792.15	397.31	1,010.68	1,407.99	964.91	2,372.90	33%	2,333.64	1.68%
Independent gold	t (metal)	137.07	551.48	688.55	283.95	895.39	1,179.33	835.03	2,014.36	34%	1,958.70	2.84%
Gold associated with other metals	t (metal)	69.10	34.50	103.60	113.36	115.29	228.65	129.89	358.54	29%	374.93	-4.37%
Copper	Mt (metal)	7.7756	12.5527	20.3283	10.8180	32.3029	43.1208	19.6497	62.7705	32%	62.0558	1.15%
Zinc	Mt (metal)	2.0254	2.5286	4.5540	2.2716	4.0230	6.2946	3.3236	9.6182	47%	10.3270	-6.86%
Lithium carbonate	LCE Mt	1.0843	0.5876	1.6719	1.8970	3.4720	5.3690	2.2610	7.6300	22%	-	Not applicable
Silver (including associated)	t (metal)	696.61	933.70	1,630.31	4,059.03	3,595.58	7,654.61	3,881.15	11,535.76	14%	2,923.55	294.58%
Molybdenum (including associated)	Mt (metal)	0.2976	0.1758	0.4733	0.3666	0.3128	0.6794	0.2359	0.9153	52%	0.6490	41.04%
Lead	Mt (metal)	0.3508	0.3457	0.6965	0.4070	0.5342	0.9412	0.3228	1.2640	55%	1.5353	-17.67%
Tungsten	WO ₃ thousand tonnes	0.00	12.8	12.8	0.00	16.8	16.8	42.4	59.2	22%	67.7	-12.62%
Iron	Mt (ore)	16	95	111	17	108	126	53	179	62%	180	-0.53%
Coal	Mt	0.00	0.00	0.00	39	48	87	157	244	0%	69	253.20%
Platinum	t (metal)	0.00	21.56	21.56	113.92	233.43	347.35	293.52	640.88	3%	527.84	21.41%
Palladium	t (metal)	0.00	22.11	22.11	94.02	154.34	248.36	241.99	490.35	5%	378.14	29.67%

Notes: 1. Retained resources/reserves of the year are calculated based on equity method; all projects/mines are accounted for according to the Company's actual shareholding ratio; resources include reserves.

2. The Company completed the acquisition of the 3Q lithium brine project in January 2022 and obtained lithium resources (lithium carbonate).

Table 2: Classification and verification of the retained resources/reserves of the Company's major mines and relevant explanation

Mine name	Major element	Resources (metal volume)				Reserves (metal volume)				Remaining life of mine (year)	Valid period of exploration licence/mining permit	Criteria on resources/reserves estimation	Risks	Note
		Measured + Indicated	Inferred	Total	Grade	Proved	Probable	Total	Grade					
Porgera Gold Mine	Gold	255,331	75,294	330,625	4.02	16,041	138,031	154,072	4.77	Open-pit mining: 9 Underground mining: 11	Mining permit (17 August 2019)	Cut-off grade of resources: gold price of USD1,500/ounce Open-pit mining: Au0.98g/t Underground mining: Au3.03g/t Cut-off grade of reserves: gold price of USD1,200/ounce Estimated by software	Mining permit expired and is currently under negotiation	
Paddington Operations	Gold	239,267	124,445	363,712	0.91	0	152,241	152,241	0.75	10	168 mining permits and 10 exploration licences (all within effective period)	Cut-off grades Open-pit mining: 0.3-0.8g/t Underground mining: 1.5-3.0g/t Estimated by software		
Taldybulak Levoberezhny Gold Mine	Gold	44,515	10,031	54,546	4.39	25,843	14,952	40,795	4.23	12	Mining permit (5 January 2026)	Cut-off grade : 0.5g/t Industrial grade: 2g/t Estimated by software		Including unusable gold of 6 tonnes
Jilau, Taror Gold mines	Gold	82,106	25,870	107,976	1.89	19,729	32,498	52,227	2.06	3 (Jilau), 17 (Taror)	1 mining permit (27 January 2021), 2 mining permits (25 February 2023)	Jilau: Cut-off grade: 0.5g/t Industrial grade: 0.8g/t Taror: Cut-off grade: 1g/t Industrial grade: 2.5g/t Estimated by software	Mining permit expired and is currently under application for extension	Including associate silver of 294.5 tonnes and unusable gold of 21.55 tonnes
Buriticá Gold Mine	Gold	209,200	110,600	319,800	6.93	37,000	83,000	120,000	6.98	14	Mining permit (19 March 2043)	Assumed market price of gold is USD1,700/ounce, gold equivalent (Aue) = Au+Ag÷80; Industrial grade: Au3.0g/t Estimated by Datamine software		Including associated silver of 1,113.8 tonnes

Aurora Gold Mine	Gold	127,070	63,610	190,680	2.53	8,010	78,490	86,500	2.36	Open-pit mining: 7 Underground mining: 17	Mining permit (18 November 2031)	Cut-off grade: gold price of USD1,800/ounce Oxide ore in open-pit mining: 0.46g/t Primary ore: 0.63g/t Main orebody: 1.03g/t Others: 1.52g/t Reserves: gold price of USD1,600/ounce Estimated by Leapfrog and Datamine softwares		
Guizhou Zijin	Gold	102,685	86,941	189,626	5.15	2,960	1,507	4,466	4.84	Bojitian 25 Shuiyindong 10 Taipingdong 16	2 mining permits (13 December 2032) (April 2034) 2 exploration licences (3 May 2026) (30 December 2021)	Shuiyindong Cut-off grade: 1.0g/t Industrial grade: 2.5g/t Bojitian Gold Mine No. 1 and 2 Cut-off grade: 1.0g/t Industrial grade: 2.5g/t Estimated by geometrical method		
Longnan Zijin	Gold	61,707	90,864	152,571	2.07	19,285	23,849	43,134	2.01	Liba 25 Dujiagou 3	2 mining permits (17 February 2047) (20 October 2047) 4 exploration licences (3 November 2021) (27 December 2025) (25 March 2022) (7 January 2021)	Liba Open-pit mining: Cut-off grade: 0.5g/t Industrial grade: 1g/t Underground mining: Cut-off grade: 1.0g/t Industrial grade: 1.5g/t Dujiagou Open-pit mining: Cut-off grade: 0.5g/t; Industrial grade: 1g/t Underground mining: Cut-off grade: 1.0g/t Estimated by software		

Shanxi Zijin	Gold	61,244	56,812	118,056	1.82	15,193	40,184	55,377	2.00	20	2 mining permits (28 October 2033) (14 November 2024) 1 exploration licence (14 April 2026)	Quartz vein gold deposit Cut-off grade: 1.0g/t Industrial grade: 3.0g/t Porphyry gold deposit Cut-off grade: 0.5g/t Industrial grade: 2.0g/t Estimated by software		
Shuguang Gold and Copper mine	Gold	15,039	3,596	18,635	0.29	8,086	615	8,702	0.30	4	Mining permit (August 2025) Mining permit (May 2023)	Pursuant to the prevailing market price and actual production costs, the lowest industrial grade is adjusted to gold equivalent $\geq 0.33\text{g/t}$ Gold and copper equivalent coefficient adjusted to 1:1.8 Estimated by software		Including unusable gold and copper of 7.91 tonnes and 50.5 thousand tonnes, respectively
	Copper	83,742	15,541	99,283	0.16	39,977	3,045	43,022	0.15					
Zijinshan Gold and Copper Mine	Gold	498	551	1,050	0.37	205	210	414	0.32	20	Mining permit (13 June 2043)	Cut-off grade within open-pit mining boundary: $\text{Au} \geq 0.15\text{g/t}$ Cut-off grade outside open-pit mining boundary: cut-off grade $\text{Au} \geq 1.0\text{g/t}$ Cut-off grade within open-pit mining boundary: $\text{Cu} \geq 0.15\%$ Outside open-pit mining boundary: cut-off grade $\text{Cu} \geq 0.5\%$ Cut-off grade of underground mining of copper within designed circular mining lane: $\text{Cu} \geq 0.5\%$ Estimated by software		Including unusable gold and copper of 5.96 tonnes and 186.3 thousand tonnes, respectively
	Copper	1,044,115	210,740	1,254,855	0.43	272,749	645,518	918,268	0.35					

Ashele Copper Mine	Copper	578,273	24,772	603,045	1.98	273,640	79,278	352,918	1.91	13	Mining permit (3 February 2031)	Cut-off grade: 0.3% Industrial grade: 0.5% Estimated by software		Including associated silver of 412.4 tonnes and unusable copper of 11.5 thousand tonnes
Duobaoshan - Tongshan Copper Mine	Copper	1,652,749	631,219	2,283,967	0.41	746,809	483,829	1,230,638	0.38	19	Mining permit (10 April 2026) Mining permit (26 February 2029) Mining permit (6 January 2039)	Cut-off grade within boundary: Cu \geq 0.2% Cut-off grade outside boundary: Cu \geq 0.4% Estimated by software		Including associated silver of 1,050.2 tonnes and unusable copper of 488.7 thousand tonnes
Qulong Copper Mine + Zhibula Copper Mine	Copper	13,028,726	744,224	13,772,950	0.38	7,708,946	2,650,161	10,359,108	0.34	Qulong: 46 Zhibula: Open-pit mining: 8 Underground mining: 15	Mining permit (29 September 2037) Exploration licence (29 September 2037) Mining permit (6 January 2041)	Qulong Copper Mine: Cut-off grade within open-pit mining boundary: Cu0.2% Cut-off grade outside open-pit mining boundary: Cu0.4% Zhibula: Cut-off grade within open-pit mining boundary: Cu0.3% Cut-off grade outside open-pit mining boundary: Cu0.5% Estimated by software		Qulong Copper Mine has associated silver of 9,123.1 tonnes and unusable copper of 11.5735 million tonnes
Kolwezi Copper Mine	Copper	850,220	836,040	1,686,260	2.88	30,231	643,282	673,513	2.90	14	2 mining permits (4 March 2024)	Cu ore cut-off grade: 1% Co ore cut-off grade: 0.1% Estimated by software		

Bor Copper Mine in Serbia	Copper	8,769,224	1,665,829	10,435,052	0.43	2,848,656	1,084,693	3,933,348	0.39	Southern pit of MS: 18 Northern pit of MS: 21 VK: 18 NC: 20 JM: 18	3 mining permits (effective indefinitely with no fixed period)	JM Copper Mine: Cut-off grade Cu 0.3%, T3 copper cut-off grade 0.5%		Including associated silver of 2,820 tonnes
	Gold	335,172	53,491	388,663	0.16	104,941	44,479	149,420	0.15			MS Mine: Cut-off grade within open-pit mining boundary of Cu0.15%		
Kamoa Copper Mine	Copper	37,900,000	5,690,000	43,590,000	2.53	0	10,387,000	10,387,000	4.46	36	Mining permit (19 August 2042)	Cut-off grade: 1%		
Upper Zone of the Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine	Copper	1,189,361	346,002	1,535,363	2.45	241,132	647,263	888,395	3.22	15	Mining permit (7 June 2033)	Industrial indicator: DCu \geq 0.7%		
	Gold	68,547	17,199	85,747	1.37	17,827	38,247	56,074	2.04			Industrial indicator: Cu \geq 0.3%		
Lower Zone of the Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine	Copper	3,400,200	10,885,762	14,285,962	0.83	0	3,138,649	3,138,649	0.80	37				
	Gold	51,090	243,912	295,002	0.17	0	46,923	46,923	0.12					

Bisha Copper and Zinc Mine	Zinc	1,381,500	1,752,300	3,133,800	3.82	128,000	508,000	636,000	4.24	6	Mining permit (25 May 2028) Mining permit (4 July 2022) Exploration licence (25 July 2026) Exploration licence (24 July 2026)	NSR is the value of ore per tonne after deduction of refining costs, mining areas with different resources based on USD31/tonne, USD32/tonne, USD33/tonne, USD34/tonne, USD100/tonne; Mining areas with different reserves based on USD42.24/tonne, USD42.56/tonne, USD42.92/tonne, USD43.22/tonne, USD44.32/tonne, USD44.63/tonne	The application process for extension of the mining permit that will expire soon has commenced	Including associated silver of 1,920 tonnes
	Copper	465,500	352,800	818,300	0.96	24,000	107,000	131,000	0.87					
Kyzyl-Tash Turk Zinc Polymetallic Mine	Zinc	699,985	204,270	904,255	7.02	268,755	284,315	553,070	5.98	13	Mining permit (1 January 2025)	Industrial grade: DZn>5% (DZn=Zn+0.47×Pb+1.19×Cu+Au+0.01×Ag) Estimated by software		Including associated silver of 483.2 tonnes
Miaogou-Sanguikou Lead and Zinc Mine	Zinc	1,525,731	465,618	1,991,349	2.32	368,584	792,776	1,161,360	2.28	Sanguikou: 20 Miaogou: 42	Mining permit (6 June 2042) Mining permit (10 October 2033) Exploration licence (7 December 2021)	Cut-off grade: 0.5% Industrial grade: 1.6% Estimated by software	The application process for extension of the mining permit expired has commenced	Including associated silver of 350.7 tonnes
Wulagen Lead and Zinc Mine	Zinc	3,058,974	1,679,826	4,738,800	1.67	1,239,189	1,050,193	2,289,382	1.87	22	Mining permit (22 November 2036) Exploration licence (30 March 2022)	Cut-off grade of resources: Open-pit mining: Pb+Zn≥0.6% Underground mining: Pb 0.7%, Zn 1% Cut-off grade of reserves: Open-pit mining: Pb+Zn≥0.6% Underground mining: Pb 1%, Zn 2%	The application process for extension of the mining permit that will be expired soon has commenced	Including unusable zinc and lead of 1.901 million tonnes and 43.5 tonnes, respectively

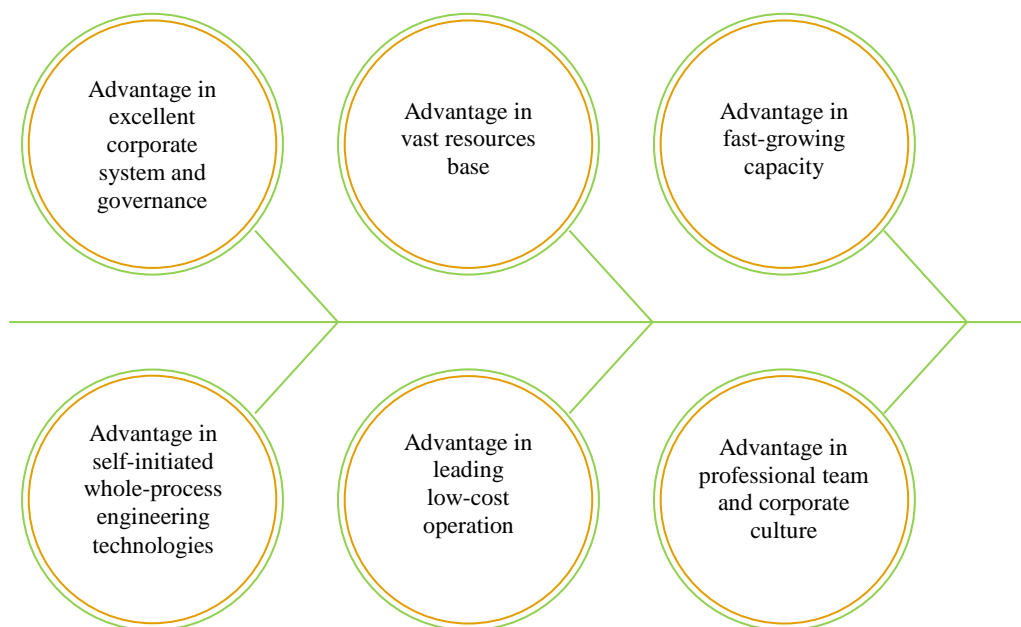
3Q Lithium Mine	Lithium carbonate	5,369,000	2,261,000	7,630,000	574.00	1,084,300	587,600	1,671,900	786.00	50	1 exploration licence and 12 mining permits (all within valid period)	Cut-off grade of lithium ion concentration: 400mg/L		
Fuyun Jinshan-Jinbao Iron Mines	Iron	2,654	3,222	5,876	33.18	0	2,502	2,502	34.40	Jinshan 19 Jinbao 4.6	2 mining permits (12 July 2023) (23 August 2023) 3 exploration licences (30 September 2023) (21 January 2023) (13 December 2026)	Jinbao Cut-off grade (%):mFe≥10% Lowest industrial grade (%): mFe≥15% Jinshan Cut-off grade (%):mFe≥15% Lowest industrial grade: mFe≥20%		

Explanations:

1. Unit of gold metal: kg; unit of copper, zinc and lithium carbonate: tonne; unit of iron ore: 10,000 tonnes; unit of grade of gold: g/t; unit of grade of copper, zinc, mFe: %; unit of grade of lithium: lithium ion concentration mg/L.
2. Classification and conversion work of all projects were completed based on Classifications for mineral resources/reserves (GB/T 17766-2020), the new national standard for classifying mineral resources and reserves.
3. Retained resources/reserves are the total volume before accounting for equity interest.

IV. Analysis of the core competitiveness during the reporting period

The Company regards innovation, especially scientific and technological innovation, as its core competitiveness, and has formed a realistic and distinctive innovative development concept: Innovation is the fine combination of general scientific theory and objective reality. Innovation is the process of persistent self-denial. The most suitable innovation is the best innovation, and innovation in the new era must form autonomous global competitiveness.



Advantage in excellent corporate system and governance

The Company is one of the first Chinese mining companies that underwent mixed-ownership reform and completed the most successful corporate governance system reform. The Company operates under a separation of ownership and management, with high efficiency in decision-making and flexible operation mechanism. The Company's Party Committee, Board of Directors, Supervisory Committee and senior management are well-organised, with clear duties and responsibilities, integration and coordination. With clarity in strategic goal and orientation, the Company operates in a consistent and firm manner. The Company's management team has a reasonable composition, in which the majority of the management personnel are industry experts who can view from a higher perspective with wider horizon. They have strong senses of responsibility and mission and are dedicated, professional and loyal. The Company continued to deepen reforms and optimise the operation management and governance systems which are highly adaptable.

Advantage in vast resources base

The Company's resources owned include 62.77 million tonnes of copper, 2,373 tonnes of gold, 9.62 million tonnes of zinc (lead) and 7.63 million tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent, in which the copper resource volume represents around 75% of the total volume in China. The Company possesses a batch of world-class, high-quality mineral resources around the world. For example, the Kamoia Copper Mine in the DR Congo, with a copper resources of 43.59 million tonnes, is the world's fourth largest high-grade copper mine; the Qulong Copper Mine in Tibet is the largest porphyry copper deposit that has ever been discovered in China, with prospective resources of over 20 million tonnes; the Čukaru Peki Copper (Gold) Mine in Serbia has copper resources of about 16 million tonnes; and the Buriticá Gold Mine in Colombia has gold resources of about 320 tonnes grading 6.93 grammes/tonne in average, which is much higher than the average grade of primary gold ores in the world. The 3Q lithium brine project in Argentina is one of the highest quality lithium salt lake resources in the world.

Advantage in fast-growing capacity

The Company operated around 30 major mining projects and a batch of world-class volume increment projects across the globe, which are primarily designed, constructed, operated and managed by itself. A highly efficient, highly profitable and low-cost "Zijin Model" is hereby created. There is an explosive growth momentum in the Company's copper production capacity. The gold production capacity is continuously

raising, the mine-produced zinc and mine-produced silver segments possess a leading advantage in the domestic market, while the production capacity of iron ore and other minerals are growing. The constructions of the new energy and new material projects fully commence, the production capacity of battery-grade lithium carbonate may be formed within a comparatively short time. The Company's diversified product portfolio comprising gold, copper, zinc and the lithium carbonate in the new energy segment offers effective protection against fluctuations of metal prices in different cycles and enhances the Company's risk-proof capability and profitability.

Advantage in the self-initiated whole-process engineering technologies

The Company pioneers and continuously deepens the application of the mining engineering management model of "integrating five ore treatment processes into one", which follows ore treatment process and realises coordinated research on five procedures of geological prospecting, mining, processing, metallurgy and environmental protection as well as full process control, enabling maximisation of economic and social benefits. The Company possesses abundant practical experience and industry-leading technology in geological prospecting, hydrometallurgy, comprehensive recovery and utilisation of low-grade refractory resources, large-scale engineering development and so on. The Company founded the only State Key Laboratory of Comprehensive Utilisation of Low-grade Refractory Gold Ores in the domestic gold industry, and established institutions for system technology, engineering research, design and application, including a batch of design and construction entities with grade-A qualifications. These created a supporting system in which industry, academia and research integrate deeply with informatisation.

Advantage in leading low-cost operation

The Company generally obtains mineral resources at a relatively low cost. On one hand, relying on industry-leading geological exploration technology and capability, the Company steps up self-initiated exploration and prospecting globally and laid out geological prospecting breakthroughs in important metallogenic belts, as a result of which around 50% of the Company's resources are obtained from self-initiated exploration; on the other hand, with systematic engineering, mining economic concept and professional analysis and decision-making ability, the Company promotes timely implementation of high-quality medium and large-scale mining assets mergers and acquisitions, which has consolidated the Company's mineral resources advantages in a low-cost and high-efficiency way. Relying on the self-developed technology as well as research, construction and development capacity in mining engineering which have been developed using the Company's own platform, the Company has optimised the development plans of a host of crucial construction projects, reduced investment costs, shortened construction cycles and realised favourable overall efficacy. The Company has formulated a development strategy of "one policy for one entity" to effectively push for comprehensive utilisation of low-grade, refractory resources, which further increases its competitiveness in production and operational costs. Furthermore, the Company has relatively low financing costs and sufficient lines of credit.

Advantage in professional team and corporate culture

The Company has a highly loyal and responsible team of professional management and technical personnel. From their years of practice, the Zijin spirit of "founding business by overcoming hardships with exploratory and innovative spirits" has been developed, providing a powerful driver for and support to the Company's leaping development. The Company actively ushers in the principles of global operation and management, continuously promotes cross-cultural integration, upholds the value of "create wealth in harmony, balance development of the corporation, the employees and the society" and the co-development concept of "mining for a better society", upholds green, high-quality and sustainable development as the guiding spirits and standards of action for the enterprise.

V. Status of main businesses during the reporting period

During the reporting period, the Company realised an operating income of RMB225.102 billion, representing an increase of 31.25% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB171.501 billion).

(I) Analysis on main businesses

1. Operating results

The table below sets out the sales by product during January to December 2021 and 2020:

Item	2021 (January - December)					2020 (January - December)					Increase/ Decrease in unit price
	Unit price (tax excluded)		Sales volume		Amount (RMB million)	Unit price (tax excluded)		Sales volume		Amount (RMB million)	
Mine-produced gold (Note 1)	348.69	RMB/g	45,662	kg	15,921.74	364.98	RMB/g	38,213	kg	13,661.41	-4.46%
Including: Gold bullion	371.10	RMB/g	26,507	kg	9,836.93	379.23	RMB/g	25,421	kg	9,344.05	-2.14%
Gold concentrate	317.66	RMB/g	19,155	kg	6,084.81	337.51	RMB/g	12,792	kg	4,317.36	-5.88%
Mine-produced copper	53,583	RMB/t	528,686	t	28,328.52	37,316	RMB/t	449,943	t	16,790.26	43.59%
Including: Copper concentrate (excluding Kamoa)	51,002	RMB/t	388,851	t	19,832.03	35,691	RMB/t	325,758	t	11,626.70	42.90%
Electrodeposited copper	60,327	RMB/t	81,491	t	4,916.07	40,984	RMB/t	77,248	t	3,165.93	47.20%
Electrolytic copper	61,368	RMB/t	58,344	t	3,580.42	42,560	RMB/t	46,937	t	1,997.63	44.19%
Mine-produced zinc	14,136	RMB/t	399,261	t	5,643.76	9,621	RMB/t	347,604	t	3,344.24	46.93%
Mine-produced silver (Note 1)	3.43	RMB/g	305,763	kg	1,048.99	3.17	RMB/g	286,943	kg	905.19	8.20%
Iron ore (excluding non-subsidiaries of the Company)	822	RMB/t	3,333	Mt	2,738.65	624	RMB/t	3,048	Mt	1,901.76	31.73%
Refined and processed gold	368.00	RMB/g	271,873	kg	100,048.34	387.37	RMB/g	274,317	kg	106,263.45	-4.86%
Refined copper	60,514	RMB/t	620,721	t	37,562.32	42,984	RMB/t	576,367	t	24,774.42	40.78%
Refined zinc	19,966	RMB/t	322,647	t	6,442.05	16,295	RMB/t	218,133	t	3,554.41	22.53%
					Trading income					26,246.85	
					Others (Note 2)					27,200.52	
					Less: Internal elimination					-53,141.17	
					Total					171,501.34	

Other sales income mainly included: RMB2.784 billion from refined silver, RMB955 million from copper pipe, RMB1.486 billion from copperplate, RMB428 million from lead concentrate, RMB358 million from molybdenum concentrate, RMB381 million from cobalt concentrate, RMB2.919 billion from gold products etc., and RMB32.929 billion from other products, intermediate services and other services.

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

Due to the year-on-year increase in the sales volume of mineral products, the gross profit increased by RMB6.451 billion, accounted for 44.49% of the increase in the gross profit of mine-produced products; due to the year-on-year increase in the sales price of mine-produced products, the gross profit increased by RMB9.068 billion, accounted for 62.54% of the increase in gross profit of the mine-produced products; however, due to the increase in the costs of raw materials caused by the rise in commodity prices and the increase in transportation distance, the costs of mineral products increased, and the gross profit decreased by RMB1.020 billion, accounted for -7.03%.

2. Analysis on costs and gross profit margin

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

The table below sets out the details of the unit cost of sales and gross profit margin by product during January to December 2021 and 2020 (Note 1).

Item	Unit cost of sales				Gross profit margin (%)	
	2021	2020	Unit	Compared with the same period last year (%)	2021	2020
Mine-produced gold	176.22	177.38	RMB/g	-0.66	49.46	51.4
Including: Gold bullion	196.85	181.86	RMB/g	8.25	46.95	52.05
Gold concentrate	147.67	168.77	RMB/g	-12.50	53.51	50.00
Mine-produced copper	18,194	20,095	RMB/t	-9.46	66.05	46.15
Including: Copper concentrate	16,789	19,077	RMB/t	-11.99	67.08	46.55
Electrodeposited copper	18,517	19,194	RMB/t	-3.53	69.31	53.17
Electrolytic copper	27,102	28,642	RMB/t	-5.38	55.84	32.7
Mine-produced zinc	7,369	6,570	RMB/t	12.16	47.87	31.71
Mine-produced silver	1.57	1.45	RMB/g	8.11	54.30	54.19
Iron ore (excluding non-subsidiaries of the Company)	209.08	174.91	RMB/t	19.53	74.55	71.97
Refined and processed gold	367.55	385.05	RMB/g	-4.55	0.12	0.6
Refined copper	58,841	41,360	RMB/t	42.26	2.77	3.78
Refined zinc	19,076	14,655	RMB/t	30.17	4.46	10.06
Overall gross profit margin (Note 2)					15.44	11.91
Overall gross profit margin (excluding refining and processing enterprises)					58.98	47.71

Note 1: The gross profit margins by product were calculated based on the figures before eliminating internal sales, and the overall gross profit margins were calculated after eliminating internal sales.

Note 2: The Group's overall gross profit margin was 15.44%, representing an increase of 3.53 percentage points compared with the same period last year. The overall gross profit margin of mine-produced products (excluding refined and processed products) was 58.98%, representing an increase of 11.27 percentage points compared with the same period last year, which was mainly owing to the increase in the prices of mine-produced products (except mine-produced gold).

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

Unit: RMB

Items	Amount for the current period	Amount for the same period last year	Change (%)
Operating income	225,102,488,592	171,501,338,490	31.25
Operating costs	190,351,121,555	151,070,863,441	26.00
Taxes and surcharges	3,459,679,898	2,499,195,383	38.43
Selling expenses	412,272,620	427,684,618	-3.60
Administrative expenses	5,308,536,279	3,845,610,597	38.04
Research and development expenses	770,661,326	582,514,953	32.30
Financial expenses	1,496,475,674	1,784,243,603	-16.13
Investment income/(losses)	1,691,601,136	-522,067,721	Not applicable
(Losses)/Gains on changes in fair value	-231,864,044	342,356,736	Not applicable
Reversal of credit impairment losses	578,093,599	130,622,540	342.57
Impairment losses on assets	-598,022,432	-357,114,009	Not applicable
(Losses)/Gains on disposal of non-current assets	-7,815,800	12,407,033	Not applicable
Income tax expenses	5,194,172,140	2,387,988,221	117.51
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interests	3,926,767,761	1,949,485,040	101.43
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments	2,891,407,259	2,183,173,385	32.44
Hedging costs - forward elements	-21,942,636	5,617,436	Not applicable
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	-1,428,038,238	-872,186,733	Not applicable
Net cash flows from operating activities	26,072,237,601	14,268,403,423	82.73
Net cash flows used in investing activities	-23,764,951,478	-29,174,439,163	Not applicable
Net cash flows from financing activities	23,320,387	20,928,195,130	-99.89

Reasons for changes:

Operating income: Please refer to the previous analysis;

Operating costs: Please refer to the previous analysis;

Taxes and surcharges: Mainly due to the increase in income from mineral products which affected the amount of resource tax;

Selling expenses: Please refer to the analysis in "Expenses";

Administrative expenses: Please refer to the analysis in "Expenses";

Financial expenses: Please refer to the analysis in "Expenses";

Research and development expenses: Please refer to the analysis in "Expenses";

Investment income/(losses): Please refer to the analysis in "Expenses";

(Losses)/Gains on changes in fair value: Please refer to the analysis in "Expenses";

Reversal of credit impairment losses: Please refer to the analysis in "Expenses";

Impairment losses on assets: Please refer to the analysis in "Expenses";

(Losses)/Gains on disposal of non-current assets: Mainly due to the losses on disposal of fixed assets during the reporting period, while there were gains on disposal of fixed assets during the same period last year;

Income tax expenses: Mainly due to the increase in corporate income tax as a result of increase in profit.

Net profit attributable to non-controlling interests: Mainly due to the increase in profitability of certain non-wholly owned subsidiaries;

Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments: Mainly due to the unrealised gains on the stocks at fair value through other comprehensive income during the reporting period;

Hedging costs - forward elements: Due to the implementation of fair value hedge accounting, forward elements were initially recognised in other comprehensive income, and was subsequently amortised and

transferred into profit or loss for the period in which hedging relationship affects the profit or loss;
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies: Due to the fluctuation of exchange rate of Renminbi to foreign currencies;
Net cash flows from operating activities: Please refer to the analysis in “Cash Flows”;
Net cash flows used in investing activities: Please refer to the analysis in “Cash Flows”;
Net cash flows from financing activities: Please refer to the analysis in “Cash Flows”.

4. Analysis on sales and costs

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

Status of the main businesses by industry, product and region

Unit: RMB million

Status of main businesses by product						
By product	Operating income	Operating costs	Gross profit margin (%)	Changes in operating income compared with last year (%)	Changes in operating costs compared with last year (%)	Changes in gross profit margin compared with last year (percentage point)
Mine-produced gold	15,921.74	8,046.64	49.46	16.55	21.19	Decreased by 1.94 percentage points
Mine-produced copper concentrate	19,832.03	6,528.50	67.08	70.57	5.05	Increased by 20.53 percentage points
Mine-produced electrodeposited copper	4,916.07	1,508.93	69.31	55.28	1.77	Increased by 16.14 percentage points
Mine-produced electrolytic copper	3,580.43	1,581.23	55.84	79.23	17.62	Increased by 23.14 percentage points
Mine-produced zinc	5,643.76	2,942.12	47.87	68.76	28.83	Increased by 16.16 percentage points
Mine-produced silver	1,048.99	479.40	54.30	15.89	15.60	Increased by 0.11 percentage point
Iron ore	2,738.65	696.90	74.55	44.01	30.72	Increased by 2.58 percentage points
Refined, processed and trading gold	100,048.34	99,926.50	0.12	-5.85	-5.40	Decreased by 0.48 percentage point
Refined copper	37,562.32	36,523.70	2.77	51.62	53.21	Decreased by 1.01 percentage points
Refined zinc	6,442.05	6,154.90	4.46	81.24	92.54	Decreased by 5.60 percentage points
Others	126,783.67	122,609.01	3.29	137.21	141.34	Decreased by 1.64 percentage points
Less: Internal elimination	-99,415.56	-96,646.71				
Total	225,102.49	190,351.12	15.44	31.25	26.00	Increased by 3.53 percentage points

Status of main businesses by region						
By region	Operating income	Operating costs	Gross profit margin (%)	Changes in operating income compared with last year (%)	Changes in operating costs compared with last year (%)	Changes in gross profit margin compared with last year (percentage point)
Mainland China	257,102.15	236,503.59	8.01	35.07	33.95	Increased by 0.77 percentage point
Outside Mainland China	67,415.90	50,494.24	25.10	96.61	95.60	Increased by 0.38 percentage point
Less: Internal elimination	-99,415.56	-96,646.71				
Total	225,102.49	190,351.12	15.44	31.25	26.00	Increased by 3.53 percentage points

Explanations on status of the main businesses by industry, product and region:

Approximately 79% of the Company's operating income was generated from customers in Mainland China, among which 36.47% was from the Shanghai Gold Exchange. Therefore, the Company was unable to sort customers in Mainland China by region.

Explanations on the main business by sales model:

The Company's main products are gold, copper, zinc and other related products, among which: gold products mainly include gold concentrates and standard gold bullion; copper products mainly include copper concentrates, blister copper and cathode copper; zinc products mainly include zinc concentrates and electrolytic zinc.

The "ZIJIN" brand gold bullion is a registered delivery brand of Shanghai Gold Exchange and Shanghai Futures Exchange. Zijin Mining Group Gold Smelting Co., Ltd. is a qualified gold deliverer of the London Bullion Market Association, and Zijin Copper is a qualified silver deliverer of the London Bullion Market Association.

The "ZIJIN" brand electrolytic copper and zinc bullion are registered brands of Shanghai Futures Exchange and London Metal Exchange.

During the reporting period, the standard gold bullion sales business has established two sets of sales support systems for domestic and overseas sales. For domestic sales, it mainly involves direct sale to the Shanghai Gold Exchange under the Group's comprehensive membership qualification at the Shanghai Gold Exchange. For overseas sales, it mainly conducts sales in overseas gold markets through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Gold Mountains (H.K.), realising the overall management of trading channels and trading positions.

Sales of gold, copper, zinc concentrates, blister copper, copper cathode, zinc bullion and other products are mainly organised by Zijin International Trading or its subsidiaries to realise the integration of the Group's sales resources to obtain better sales benefits.

Table of analysis on production and sales volumes

Major product	Unit	Production volume	Sales volume	Inventory volume	Changes in production volume compared with last year (%)	Changes in sales volume compared with last year (%)	Changes in inventory volume compared with last year (%)
Mine-produced gold	kg	47,459	45,662	8,070	17.16	19.49	28.63
Mine-produced copper (including Kamo a on equity basis)	t	584,165	567,157	26,991	28.83	26.05	169.77
Mine-produced zinc	t	396,443	399,262	4,781	15.87	14.86	-37.09
Mine-produced silver	kg	308,806	305,763	27,671	3.38	6.56	12.36
Iron ore (excluding non-subsidiaries of the Company)	Mt	3.3395	3.3332	0.02	9.20	9.36	50.44
Refined, processed and trading gold	kg	271,890	271,873	319	-0.98	-0.89	5.63
Refined copper	t	621,334	620,721	1,279	7.94	7.70	50.39
Refined zinc	t	322,440	322,647	927	47.34	47.91	-18.27

Explanations on production and sales volumes

The production and sales volumes of mine-produced copper, mine-produced gold, mine-produced zinc and iron ore increased by different extents compared with the same period last year. It was mainly attributable to the additional output and efficiency from projects newly acquired by the Company and production commencement of existing projects that had completed technological upgrade during the reporting period.

The production and sales volumes of refined zinc increased compared with the same period last year mainly because Xinjiang Zijin Nonferrous reached the designated production capacity; inventory volume of mine-produced copper concentrate increased mainly because Zeravshan could not sell as many as it had produced as the formalities before the sales had not been completed.

Table of cost analysis

Unit: RMB million

Status by product							
Product	Cost structure	Amount for the current period	Proportion to total costs during the current period (%)	Amount for the same period last year	Proportion to total costs during the same period last year (%)	Changes in amount for the current period compared with the same period last year (%)	Explanations
Mine-produced gold	Raw materials	3,426.83	42.58	2,588.07	38.98	32.41	
	Salary	843.25	10.48	1,030.62	15.52	-18.18	
	Depreciation	1,973.56	24.53	1,485.10	22.37	32.89	
	Energy consumption	795.48	9.89	618.21	9.31	28.67	

	Others	1,007.52	12.52	917.65	13.82	9.79	
Mine-produced silver	Raw materials	197.87	41.28	174.52	42.08	13.38	
	Salary	57.66	12.03	46.83	11.29	23.13	
	Depreciation	116.77	24.36	100.74	24.29	15.91	
	Energy consumption	52.01	10.85	44.68	10.77	16.41	
	Others	55.09	11.48	47.93	11.57	14.94	
Mine-produced copper	Raw materials	4,662.31	48.47	3,834.03	42.40	21.60	
	Salary	1,259.23	13.09	1,122.49	12.41	12.18	
	Depreciation	1,652.37	17.18	1,710.18	18.91	-3.38	
	Energy consumption	1,102.86	11.47	1,279.94	14.16	-13.84	
	Others	941.89	9.80	1,094.98	12.12	-13.98	
Mine-produced zinc	Raw materials	1,174.84	39.93	897.94	39.32	30.84	
	Salary	245.33	8.34	181.68	7.96	35.03	
	Depreciation	835.94	28.41	640.35	28.04	30.54	
	Energy consumption	343.04	11.66	288.95	12.65	18.72	
	Others	342.97	11.66	274.74	12.03	24.83	
Iron ore	Raw materials	180.09	25.84	258.05	48.40	-30.21	
	Salary	64.30	9.23	58.23	10.92	10.42	
	Depreciation	83.07	11.92	58.46	10.97	42.10	
	Energy consumption	40.53	5.82	48.64	9.12	-16.67	
	Others	328.91	47.21	109.74	20.59	199.72	
Refined copper	Raw materials	35,258.11	96.53	22,619.60	94.89	55.87	
	Salary	209.40	0.57	219.13	0.92	-4.44	
	Depreciation	396.12	1.08	375.71	1.58	5.43	
	Energy consumption	381.93	1.05	384.73	1.61	-0.73	
	Others	278.14	0.76	239.66	1.00	16.06	
Refined zinc	Raw materials	5,161.02	83.85	2,537.92	79.39	103.36	
	Salary	248.19	4.03	155.71	4.87	59.39	
	Depreciation	192.85	3.13	110.31	3.45	74.83	
	Energy consumption	499.09	8.11	344.12	10.76	45.03	
	Others	53.75	0.86	48.68	1.53	10.39	

Other explanations on the analysis of costs:

- 1) In the cost structure, raw materials included the costs of purchasing raw and auxiliary materials and outsourcing, and energy consumption mainly included coal, electricity and petroleum.
- 2) The Group's mining enterprises mostly adopted outsourcing of work. Such outsourcing costs were included in raw materials.

Information of major customers and suppliers:

A. Information of major customers of the Company

The sales income from the top five customers amounted to RMB110.804 billion, representing 49.22% of the total sales income of the year, in which the sales income from connected persons among the top five customers was RMB0, representing 0% of the total sales income of the year.

The top 5 customers of the Company are mainly Shanghai Gold Exchange and downstream refining and processing enterprises of copper and zinc. Due to the characteristics of the industry, there is no market sales risk of relying on a small number of customers.

B. Information of major suppliers of the Company

The procurement amount from the top five suppliers amounted to RMB49.475 billion, representing 25.99%

of the total procurement amount of the year; in which the procurement amount from connected persons among the top five suppliers was RMB0, representing 0% of the total procurement amount of the year.

In addition to purchasing raw materials from the Group's mines, the Group's refining and processing enterprises also purchase raw materials from the Shanghai Gold Exchange and other mineral production or trading enterprises. Due to the characteristics of the industry, there is no market risk of relying on a small number of suppliers for procurement.

Other information

The Group's major customers included Shanghai Gold Exchange, Fujian Shanghang Taiyang Copper Company Limited, China Merchants Commodities Co., Ltd., etc.; the Group's major suppliers included Shanghai Gold Exchange, Shanghai Zengfu Metal Material Co., Ltd., etc.

5. Expenses

Selling expenses

During the reporting period, the Group's selling expenses amounted to RMB412.27 million, representing a decrease of 3.60% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB427.68 million). It was mainly due to the decrease in selling service fees.

Administrative expenses (research and development expenses included)

During the reporting period, the Group's administrative expenses amounted to RMB6.07920 billion, representing an increase of 37.29% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB4.42813 billion). It was mainly due to the increase in salaries and employee benefits, enterprise annuity and amortisation of the costs of share payments.

Financial expenses

During the reporting period, the Group's financial expenses was RMB1.49648 billion, representing a decrease of 16.13% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB1.78424 billion). It was mainly due to the decrease in exchange differences compared with the same period last year.

Impairment losses on assets/Credit impairment losses

During the reporting period, the Group's provided net impairment losses on assets/credit impairment losses of RMB19.93 million (same period last year: net impairment losses of RMB226.49 million). The details of the provision for impairment in 2021 are as follows: net reversal of credit impairment losses of RMB578.09 million, impairment provision for prepayments of RMB10.48 million, provision for decline in value of inventories of RMB58.98 million, impairment provision for fixed assets of RMB350.37 million and impairment provision for construction in progress of RMB178.19 million.

Investment income

During the reporting period, the investment income of the Group was RMB1.69160 billion, representing an increase of RMB2.21367 billion compared with the same period last year (same period last year: -RMB522.07 million). It was mainly due to the increase in profitability of certain associates during the reporting period compared with the same period last year.

(Losses)/ Gains on changes in fair value

During the reporting period, the Group's unrealised losses from stocks, funds, foreign currency forward contracts, etc. was RMB231.86 million (same period last year: unrealised gains of RMB342.36 million). It was mainly because the Group used foreign currency derivatives to hedge the risks caused by foreign exchange rate fluctuation. During the reporting period, the settlement of foreign currency forward contracts resulted in realised loss in fair value, while there was a realised investment income, there was an overall gains after offsetting the two items.

6. Research and development expenditure
Table of research and development expenditure

	Unit: RMB
Expensed research and development expenditure of the reporting period	770,661,326
Capitalised research and development expenditure of the reporting period	24,259,040
Total research and development expenditure	794,920,366
Percentage of total research and development expenditure to operating income (%)	0.35
Percentage of capitalised research and development expenditure (%)	3.05

Information table on staff engaged in research and development

Number of staff engaged in research and development of the Company	4,474
Number of staff engaged in research and development to total number of staff of the Company (%)	10.25
Education level of staff engaged in research and development	
Education level	Number of staff
Doctoral degree	42
Master's degree	420
Bachelor's degree	1,968
Other tertiary education	1,634
Secondary school or below	410
Age structure of research and development	
Age structure	Number of staff
Below 30 (excluding 30)	1,173
30-40 (including 30, excluding 40)	1,959
40-50 (including 40, excluding 50)	829
50-60 (including 50, excluding 60)	493
60 and above	20

Explanation

The Company regards innovation, especially scientific and technological innovation, as its core competitiveness. The Company possesses rich practical experience and strong technology in geological prospecting, hydrometallurgy, comprehensive recovery and utilisation of low-grade refractory resources, large-scale engineering development and so on. The Company pioneers the mining engineering management model of “integrating five ore treatment processes into one”, vigorously promotes the empowerment of digitalisation, informatisation and intelligentisation to empower its systems. The Company also establishes a complete structure of exploration, mining, processing, metallurgy, environmental protection, science and technology, forming autonomous technology and engineering capabilities in all sections and building global competitiveness of Chinese mining enterprises.

Research and information platform

The Company founded the only State Key Laboratory of Comprehensive Utilisation of Low-grade Refractory Gold Ores in the domestic gold industry. It owns enterprise technology centre at national level, workstation for fellows and experts, workstation for post-doctor research, Zijin Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration Xiamen General Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration, Sino-Zijin Resources (Beijing) Ltd., Zijin Mining and Metallurgy Research and Design Institute, Xiamen Zijin Mining and Metallurgy Technology Co., Ltd., Fujian Zijin Mining and Metallurgy Testing Technology Co., Ltd. and other R&D innovation platforms and entities. A total of 16 units of the Company are recognised as high and new technology enterprise (including the parent company of the Group).

During the reporting period, the Company has newly established the Zijin (Changsha) Engineering Technology Co., Ltd. and Zijin (Xiamen) Engineering Design Company Limited Changsha Branch to comprehensively improve the level of mining technology research and development and technological

innovation. The establishment of Zijin New Energy and New Material Design Institute and Xiamen Zijin New Energy New Material Technology Co., Ltd. can accelerate the cultivation of self-operated technical capabilities in the new energy and new materials industries. Besides, the establishment of Zijin Zhixin (Xiamen) Technology Co., Ltd. and Zijin Zhikong (Xiamen) Technology Co., Ltd. can accelerate the transformation and upgrading of key mines and plants to the direction of automation, intelligentisation and informatisation.

Research team and personnel

The Company's management team is mainly comprised of experts in specific industries. At the same time, the Company has also introduced a group of high-end technical talents who have global perspectives and cultivated a large number of young technical personnel, whose expertise cover exploration, mining, processing, metallurgy, environmental protection, design and information technology and so on. During the reporting period, the core technical team of the Company is generally stable. There is no change in personnel which may substantially affect the Company's core competitiveness. Meanwhile, in order to accelerate the seizing of opportunities in the new energy and new material industries, the Company has comprehensively increased the introduction and cultivation of key technical talents in the related fields.

The Company continuously increases its commitment to the funding for scientific research to ensure the sense of gain of scientific and technological personnel. In 2021, the parent company invested RMB339 million in scientific research funds, accounting for about 4.98% of the parent company's annual sales revenue.

Scientific research achievements and scientific and technology awards

As at the end of 2021, the Company had 161 scientific research achievements with independent intellectual property rights, 83 scientific and technological awards at provincial level or above, and 107 invention patents.

During the reporting period, the Company carried out 145 scientific research projects, including 2 new national and 1 new provincial scientific and technological projects, respectively. The Company obtained 7 scientific and technology awards at provincial level, applied 32 new patents, obtained 26 authorised invention patents and was granted 6 utility model patents; presided over or participated in the completion of 37 standard revisions, including 11 national standards and 26 industry standards; conducted 9 transformations of major scientific and technological achievements, which contributed more than RMB230 million to production benefits. The Company also organised 8 scientific research projects and carried out achievement evaluation through the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association, among which 3 projects have been awarded the evaluation of international leading level, and 5 projects have been awarded the evaluation of international advanced level.

Informatisation and intelligentisation of mine construction

The Company steadily promotes the development of digitalisation and informatisation to establish safe, efficient, economical and green intelligent mines and intelligent plants.

During the reporting period, the mineral processing system of Julong Copper in Tibet successfully achieved 90% automation for processing operations. The development of various projects, including the business and financial integrated dynamic management and control platform of Zijinshan Gold and Copper Mine, autonomous vehicle project of Julong Copper in Tibet, underground mechanisation transformation and upgrade of Shanxi Zijin and Guizhou Zijin, were progressed in an orderly manner. The three-dimensional geological system was adopted and promoted at 16 domestic and overseas geological exploration project teams.

During the reporting period, the Company obtained 31 software copyrights, 3 national projects, and 1 key scientific and technological innovation project at provincial level. The information security construction pilot construction plan of Zijinshan Gold and Copper Mine was awarded the title of "winner of application plan" in the China Industrial Internet Network Security Competition, and was designated as a pilot unit of the "pilot management of the categorisation and classification of industrial internet and enterprise cybersecurity of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology". The intelligent factory production information system of Heilongjiang Zijin Copper was awarded first prize for outstanding achievement in computer

software in the national metallurgical industry.

Progress update of major scientific research projects

During the reporting period, the Company newly commenced 142 scientific and technology projects. These included the Application Demonstration of Online Intelligent Inspection, Monitoring and Guarantee System for Quality in Processing and Metallurgy Production Process and the Remote Service Cloud Platform for the Intelligence Optimisation in Processing and Metallurgy Process at national level; the Research and Industrial Application of the Pressurised Oxidation of Refractory Gold Mines with High Copper and Arsenic Level, which is a scientific research project at provincial level; and established and approved scientific research projects such as the Key Mining Technology Research and Engineering Practice of Natural Caving at Super-Large Scale Hard Rock Deposits, and the Research on the Construction and Application of the Safety Management System with Zijin Characteristics at the company level.

7. Cash flows

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's cash and cash equivalents amounted to RMB13.631 billion, representing an increase of RMB1.845 billion or 15.65% compared with the same period last year.

During the reporting period, the net cash inflows generated from the Group's operating activities amounted to RMB26.072 billion, representing an increase in inflows of RMB11.804 billion compared with the same period last year, among which, the cash inflows generated from operating activities was RMB237.007 billion, representing an increase of RMB58.096 billion compared with the same period last year; cash outflows used in operating activities was RMB210.935 billion, representing an increase of RMB46.292 billion compared with the same period last year. The increase in net cash flows from operating activities was mainly attributable to the increase in gross profit due to the increase in both sales volume and sale price of major mineral projects.

During the reporting period, net cash outflows used in the Group's investing activities amounted to RMB23.765 billion, representing a decrease of outflows of RMB5.409 billion compared with the same period last year. The main investment expenditures in 2021 included: (1) RMB20.149 billion of cash payment for purchase and construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets; and (2) RMB4.528 billion of cash payment for investments.

During the reporting period, net cash inflows generated from the Group's financing activities amounted to RMB23 million, while the net cash inflows during the same period last year was RMB20.928 billion. It was mainly due to significant decrease in financing scale compared with the same period last year.

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's total borrowings amounted to RMB76.995 billion (31 December 2020: RMB73.003 billion). Among which, the amount repayable within one year was approximately RMB22.949 billion, the amount repayable within one to two years was approximately RMB9.157 billion, the amount repayable within two to five years was approximately RMB32.618 billion, and the amount repayable in more than five years was approximately RMB12.271 billion. The interest rates of all the abovementioned borrowings ranged from 0.2% to 5.282% per annum.

The Group's daily capital requirements and capital expenditures for maintenance can be financed from its internal cash flows. The Group also has loan facilities with no use restriction of approximately RMB193.808 billion provided by banks.

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's total amount of monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies was equivalent to RMB21.758 billion in total, representing an increase of RMB8.322 billion compared with the same period last year; the total amount of monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies was equivalent to RMB34.580 billion, representing an increase of RMB5.915 billion compared with the same period last year.

The Company's strong ability to obtain cash from operations can help the Company maintain a strong solvency, sufficient external lines of credit and a variety of smooth financing channels provide strong support for the improvement of the Company's overall solvency. From 2020 to 2021, the Company's overall debt-to-asset ratio dropped from 59.08% to 55.47%, net current liabilities dropped from RMB7.8 billion to

RMB3.2 billion, EBITDA to total debts increased from 0.19 to 0.30, and cash interest coverage ratio increased from 8.25 to 13.14. EBITDA to interest coverage ratio increased from 8.78 to 13.53. The Company's current ratio increased from 83.47% to 93.56%, and the quick ratio increased from 45.07% to 55.18%. At the same time, because the Company's inventories are mainly precious metals or non-ferrous metals such as gold and copper which have a good short-term liquidity, the Company's substantial quick ratio (about 90%) is much higher than the statement ratio.

The Company is a headquarter-level key customer of many large state-owned banks, policy banks and joint-stock banks with a total of over RMB190 billion comprehensive bank credit. With sufficient and good credit, the Company has smooth financing channels in domestic and overseas capital markets. The Company has registered RMB10 billion shelf corporate bonds on the exchange, and has registered DFI financing products in the inter-bank market. At the same time, the Company uses various financing tools including direct and indirect financing, such as long-term and short-term corporate bonds, trade financing, working capital loans, project loans, M&A loans, gold lease financing, domestic and overseas syndicated loans, etc., together with appropriate mix of periodic structure and varieties to control the costs and risks. From 2020 to 2021, the proportion of the Company's interest-bearing short-term liabilities dropped from 35.26% to 29.74%.

Gearing ratio

Gearing ratio is defined as the ratio of consolidated total liabilities to consolidated total equity. As at 31 December 2021, the Group's consolidated total liabilities was RMB115,697,507,579 (RMB107,716,808,927 as at 31 December 2020), and the Group's consolidated total equity was RMB92,897,170,544 (RMB74,596,441,476 as at 31 December 2020). As at 31 December 2021, the Group's gearing ratio was 1.245 (1.444 as at 31 December 2020).

Key quarterly financial data for the year 2021

Unit: RMB

	First quarter (Jan-Mar)	Second quarter (Apr-Jun)	Third quarter (Jul-Sep)	Fourth quarter (Oct-Dec)
Operating income	47,502,179,195	62,361,182,499	59,112,176,250	56,126,950,648
Profit before tax	4,350,754,739	7,118,853,098	6,971,050,083	6,353,152,572
Net profit	3,416,647,580	5,493,853,626	5,622,429,644	5,066,707,502
Net profit attributable to owners of the listed company	2,510,984,311	4,138,044,087	4,653,389,976	4,370,452,217
Net profit attributable to owners of the listed company after non-recurring profit or loss	2,476,535,355	3,636,064,915	4,376,718,184	4,191,215,729
Net cash flows from operating activities	5,248,175,316	6,776,880,037	5,789,488,905	8,257,693,343

Non-recurring profit or loss items and their amounts

Unit: RMB

Non-recurring profit or loss items	Amount in 2021	Amount in 2020
Losses on disposal of non-current assets	-119,558,603	-195,078,118
Government grants recognised in the statement of profit or loss for the current period, except for government grants which are closely related to the Company's normal business operations, and in line with the country's policies, calculated according to certain standards or continuously granted in fixed amount	354,291,492	345,880,945
Capital utilisation fee received from non-financial enterprises recognised in profit or loss for the current period	687,511,134	501,149,355
Gains or losses on changes in fair value arising from held for trading financial assets, derivative financial assets, held for trading financial liabilities and derivative financial liabilities, and investment income or losses on disposal of held for trading financial assets, derivative financial assets, held for trading	-59,836,500	-569,805,362

financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities and other debt investments except for the effective hedging business relating to the Company's normal business operations		
Non-operating income and expenses other than the aforesaid items	-180,951,896	-193,367,982
Other profit or loss items which meet the definition of non-recurring profit or loss	585,319,905	139,533,892
Less: Impact on income tax	23,933,491	-185,199,782
Impact on the non-controlling interests (after tax)	250,505,633	26,925,027
Total	992,336,408	186,587,485

Items measured at fair value

Unit: RMB

Item	Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	Balance at the end of the reporting period	Changes during the current period	Impact on the profit for the current period
Held for trading financial assets (excluding derivative financial assets)	1,583,593,986	2,782,580,338	1,198,986,352	126,733,496
Derivative financial assets	346,548,180	152,644,244	-193,903,936	321,497,688
Held for trading financial liabilities (excluding derivative financial liabilities)	-196,350,000	-	196,350,000	14,901,540
Derivative financial liabilities	-451,158,441	-156,812,356	294,346,085	-657,703,114
Total	1,282,633,725	2,778,412,226	1,495,778,501	-194,570,390

Analysis on assets and liabilities

1. Status on assets and liabilities

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount at the end of 2021	Proportion to total assets as at the end of 2021 (%)	Amount at the end of 2020	Proportion to total assets as at the end of 2020 (%)	Percentage change in the amount at the end of 2021 compared with the amount at the end of 2020 (%)	Explanation
Held for trading financial assets	2,935,224,582	1.41	1,930,142,166	1.06	52.07	Mainly due to the increase in equity instrument investments
Trade receivables	2,445,223,101	1.17	1,141,449,611	0.63	114.22	Mainly due to the increase in operating income which increased trade receivables
Current portion of non-current assets	8,923,967	0.00	40,255,087	0.02	-77.83	Mainly due to the settlement of long-term receivables due within one year during the period
Other current assets	3,017,948,117	1.45	1,941,901,571	1.07	55.41	Mainly due to the increase in input VAT of infrastructure projects
Debt investments	468,136,162	0.22	255,811,321	0.14	83.00	Mainly due to the increase in bank

							deposits with maturity over one year
Long-term equity investments	9,628,231,895	4.62	7,099,654,913	3.89	35.62		Mainly due to the year-on-year increase in the profitability of certain associates
Other equity instrument investments	9,415,646,061	4.51	6,482,326,358	3.56	45.25		Mainly due to unrealised gains on the stocks at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Group during the reporting period
Other non-current financial assets	62,500,000	0.03	37,500,000	0.02	66.67		Mainly due to the increase in trust guarantee fund
Long-term deferred assets	1,724,516,259	0.83	1,301,906,634	0.71	32.46		Mainly due to the increase in compensations relating to projects
Held for trading financial liabilities	156,812,356	0.08	647,508,441	0.36	-75.78		Mainly due to changes in hedging instruments
Bills payable	394,380,588	0.19	955,561,056	0.52	-58.73		Mainly due to the expiry of bills and decrease in procurements of goods to be settled by bills
Trade payables	7,442,318,423	3.57	5,542,998,831	3.04	34.27		Mainly due to the increase in payables for procurements of goods due to growth of enterprise scale
Contract liabilities	671,955,151	0.32	452,695,891	0.25	48.43		Mainly due to the increase in advances from sales of goods
Taxes payable	4,040,386,486	1.94	1,880,291,712	1.03	114.88		Mainly due to the increase in profit which resulted in more corporate income tax
Other current liabilities	678,088,310	0.33	172,904,917	0.09	292.17		Mainly due to the increase in issuance of ultra short-term financing bonds during the reporting period
Long-term employee benefits payable	79,059,540	0.04	57,886,910	0.03	36.58		Mainly due to the increase in defined benefit plans
Other equity instruments	0	-	5,355,681,209	2.94	Not applicable		Mainly due to the settlement at the maturity of the renewable corporate bonds
Capital reserve	25,205,642,523	12.08	18,610,084,074	10.21	35.44		Mainly due to the conversion of A Share convertible corporate bonds publicly issued

						by the Company into shares
Treasury shares	475,709,598	0.23	-	-	Not applicable	Mainly due to the recognition of the repurchase obligation for restricted shares
Other comprehensive income	2,209,428,323	1.06	812,570,699	0.45	171.91	Mainly due to unrealised gains on the stocks at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Group during the reporting period

2. Information of overseas assets

(1) Scale of assets

Among which, overseas assets amounted to RMB100.005 billion, representing 47.94% of the consolidated total assets.

(2) Relevant explanations on the relatively high proportion of overseas assets

Unit: RMB million

Name of overseas assets	Reason	Operation mode	Operating income for the reporting period	Net profit for the reporting period
Jilau, Taror Gold Mines	Acquisition	Self-operated	1,880.05	752.87
Paddington Operations	Acquisition	Self-operated	1,639.02	123.93
Taldybulak Levoberezhny Gold Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	1,661.92	629.64
Porgera Gold Mine	Acquisition	Jointly operated	-3.26	-464.31
Kolwezi Copper Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	7,221.37	2,843.76
Bor Copper Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	7,789.82	1,871.24
Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	3,357.75	2,372.04
Bisha Copper and Zinc Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	3,488.15	640.88
Tuva Zinc and Polymetallic Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	1,240.30	332.87

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

1) The Company acquired 50.10% equity interest in Julong Copper in Tibet in 2020. In March 2021, Julong Copper in Tibet used the mining rights of the Qulong Copper and Polymetallic Mine and the Zhibula Copper and Polymetallic Mine, the exploration right of Rongmucuola, and certain machinery, equipment and other movable properties as collaterals for a secured syndicated loan from a syndicate formed by seven financial institutions (including the Bank of China Tibet Autonomous Region Branch, Agricultural Bank of China Tibet Autonomous Region Branch, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Tibet Autonomous Region Branch, China Construction Bank Tibet Autonomous Region Branch, Bank of Tibet Co., Ltd., Industrial Bank Lhasa Branch and Zijin Mining Group Finance Co., Ltd.) in place of the pre-acquisition secured syndicated loan obtained in 2017. As at 31 December 2021, the outstanding balance of the abovementioned secured loan was RMB9.067 billion, and the total assessed value of the assets provided as collaterals was RMB10.123 billion (including fixed assets of RMB607 million and intangible assets of RMB9.516 billion).

2) Gold Mountains (H.K.) International Mining Company Limited (“Gold Mountains (H.K.)”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, pledged the equity interest in Zijin (America) Gold Mining Company Limited (“Zijin America”) as a security for a syndicated loan amounted to USD568 million (equivalent to approximately RMB3.621 billion) from China CITIC Bank Fuzhou Branch, China Minsheng Bank Fuzhou Branch, Bank of China Hungarian Branch and China Merchants Bank Hong Kong Branch. As at 31 December 2021, the outstanding balance of the abovementioned pledged loan was RMB3.6 billion. The major asset of Zijin America is the Buriticá Gold Mine in Colombia.

Analysis on the operating information of the industry

1. Material changes in industrial policies during the reporting period

On 18 January 2021, the “Catalogue of Encouraged Industries in the Western Region (2020 Version)” (Order No. 40 of the National Development and Reform Commission) was considered and approved at the 11th executive meeting of the National Development and Reform Commission on convened on 5 November 2020. With the approval for issuance of the State Council, it has become effective since 1 March 2021. The “Catalogue of Encouraged Industries in the Western Region” issued by the National Development and Reform Commission in 2014 (Order No. 15 [2014] of the National Development and Reform Commission) shall be repealed at the same time.

On 2 July 2021, the third revision of “Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China” (Order No. 743 of the State Council) was promulgated, and it has become effective since 1 September 2021. In the implementation regulations, the procedures for land expropriation are detailed, the rules for collectively-owned commercial construction land entering the market are clarified, the approval process for construction land is optimised, and the management of temporary land use is improved.

On 4 November 2021, the Ministry of Natural Resources issued the “Notice on Regulating the Management of Temporary Land Use” (Zi Ran Zi Gui [2021] No. 2). The “Notice” put forward specific requirements for the use of temporary land and detailed the establishment of construction projects and the specific scope of use of temporary land for geological exploration; and clarified the site selection requirements and use period of temporary land; standardised the approval of temporary land use; implemented the responsibility for restoration of temporary land use; and strictly supervised temporary land use.

On 30 November 2021, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the Ministry of Natural Resources and the China Development Bank issued the “14th Five-Year Quality Development Implementation Plan on the Support of Old Industrial Cities and Resource-based Cities’ Industrial Transformation and Upgrading”. This document plays a guiding role in the follow-up and long-term development of mining enterprises in the layout of old industrial cities and resource-based cities.

2. Material changes in tax policies during the reporting period

There were no significant tax policy changes in 2021.

3. Resource tax and environmental protection tax

In 2021, the total amount of resource tax and environmental protection tax payable by the Group’s domestic and overseas enterprises and the payment status are as follows: environmental protection tax payable amounted to RMB36.22 million, and RMB36.63 million was paid; resource tax payable amounted to RMB2.57321 billion, and RMB2.33814 billion was paid.

4. Resource tax rates and tax incentives

(1) Within the PRC

During the reporting period, the resource tax rates for various metals of the Company differed among domestic provinces. The tax rate applicable to copper metal of domestic mining enterprises was 3%-7%, and the tax rate applicable to gold metal products was 3%-5%, the tax rate applicable to silver metal was 2%-5%; the tax rate applicable to lead and zinc metal was 5%-6%; and the tax rate applicable to iron metal was 2%-5%.

During the reporting period, the main resource tax incentives of the subsidiaries are as follows: Hunchun Zijin enjoyed the preferential resource tax policy for low-grade ore in 2021, and was exempted from resource tax.

During the reporting period, the main corporate income tax incentives for subsidiaries are as follows: Xinjiang Zijin Nonferrous was entitled to preferential policies for industrial enterprises in poverty-stricken areas in Xinjiang, and was exempted from corporate income tax in 2021; Zijin International Holdings was entitled to a tax concession of Hainan Free Trade Port's encouraged industrial enterprises at a reduced corporate income tax rate of 15% in 2021; Xiamen Engineering Technology Co., Ltd. was entitled to a tax concession of technologically advanced service enterprises at a reduced corporate income tax rate of 15% in 2021; Julong Copper in Tibet, Xinjiang Ashele, Xinjiang Zijin Zinc, Xinjiang Jinbao, Hunchun Zijin, Urad Rear Banner Zijin, West Copper and Longnan Zijin were entitled to a tax concession of Western Development preferential tax policy at a reduced corporate income tax rate of 15% in 2021. The Company, Zijin Mining & Metallurgy Technology, Guizhou Zijin, Zijin Jiabo, Fujian Zijin Copper and Chemicals Co. were entitled to a tax concession of high and new technology enterprises at a reduced corporate income tax rate of 15% in 2021.

(2) Outside the PRC

During the reporting period, resource tax rates for gold of major overseas enterprises: 2.5% for Norton (Australia), 4% for Continental Gold (Colombia), 5% for Altynken (Kyrgyzstan), 6% for Zeravshan (Tajikistan) and 8% for Aurora (Guyana).

During the reporting period, resource tax rates for copper of major overseas enterprises: 3.5% for COMMUS (the DR Congo) and 5% for Serbia Zijin Copper and Serbia Zijin Mining (Serbia).

During the reporting period, the main tax incentives for overseas subsidiaries' corporate income tax are as follows: Serbia Zijin Copper and Serbia Zijin Mining fulfilled the conditions for tax concession of corporate income tax for fixed asset investment, and were entitled to enjoy partial corporate income tax exemption and tax concession of corporate income tax for fixed asset investment under the local preferential policies in 2021; Longxing in Russia was entitled to the preferential policies for local regional investment projects at a reduced corporate income tax rate of 10% in 2021.

5. Situation of external market

(1) Affected by market factors, the market prices of commodities such as pyrotechnics, diesel fuel, steel balls, and mineral processing chemicals required for mining and processing of the Company's mines rose, resulting in an increase in the material cost of mineral products.

The Company has reduced the impact of rising raw materials price on product costs through measures such as increasing production volume and carrying out full-process cost control continuously. During the reporting period, the costs of mine-produced gold and mine-produced copper decreased by 0.66% and 9% compared with the same period last year, respectively.

(2) As the global supply chain was disrupted by the pandemic, the Company mobilised various resources and channels and made every effort to ensure the supply of materials and product sales required for the production and construction of each enterprise. However, there were still some cases where the logistics of some overseas projects were restricted, such as the Kamo copper concentrates under off-take agreement with the Company, which failed to achieve all normal sales at the end of the reporting period and affected the Company's realised net profit due to the shortage of inland transportation and shipping in Africa.

In accordance with its international development strategy, the Company accelerated the construction of a global logistics management information system to improve the management capabilities of global purchase and sales operations; actively sought out large domestic and overseas logistics groups for channel cooperation to explore logistics resources. The Company invested in Jiayou International, a listed logistics company to generate synergy between the two companies in terms of business layout and industry advantages, which will help improve the Company's logistics efficiency, establish a more flexible and agile supply chain, and provide strong global logistics service guarantee capabilities.

(3) Upon continuous communication and negotiation with the Tajikistan government, concentrates retained by Zeravshan (containing approximately 6.6 tonnes of gold and approximately 10,000 tonnes of copper) obtained export sales approval in November 2021, and began to realise external sales.

(4) In 2021, the global copper concentrates were generally in a tight balance. The Group rationally coordinated the purchase and sale of mineral resources. When copper refining subsidiaries purchase raw materials, they will give priority to the self-produced copper concentrates under the same conditions. At the same time, the Company actively expanded external procurement channels, focusing on the mines newly put into production or about to be put into production to increase the supply source of raw materials.

Analysis on operating information of non-ferrous metal industry

1. Costs of ore raw materials

Unit: RMB billion

Type and source of ore raw materials	Total costs of raw materials	Proportion (%)	Increase or decrease in total costs of raw materials compared with the same period last year (%)
Self-owned mines	14.73778	31.79	58.64
Domestic procurement	14.91541	32.18	44.91
Overseas procurement	16.69938	36.03	37.86
Total	46.35257	100.00	46.24

Note: The figures represent the procurement of ore raw materials of the Group's refining subsidiaries.

2. Basic information of self-owned mines (if any)

Please refer to "2. Core businesses review in Information about the businesses the Company engaged in during the reporting period".

Analysis on investments

Overall analysis of external equity investments

During the reporting period, the Company entered the fields of new energy and new materials, efficiently completed the acquisition of the high-grade 3Q lithium brine project in Argentina and accelerated the materialisation of the research projects on new materials such as electrolytic copper foil. Meanwhile, the Company had acquired the shares of TF Futures Co., Ltd. and Jiayou International Logistics Co., Ltd., which can generate synergy with the Company's existing business.

1. Key equity investments

(1) The Company entered into an arrangement agreement with Neo Lithium on 8 October 2021, time in Toronto, Canada. The Company, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Neo Lithium for consideration of CAD6.5 per share in cash. The consideration for the transaction was approximately CAD960 million.

The acquisition completed on 25 January 2022, time in Toronto, Canada. After the completion of the transaction, the Company holds 100% equity interest in Neo Lithium. Neo Lithium was delisted from the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The successful acquisition of the project is consistent with the Company's new energy strategic priorities and favourable to building a foundation for the new energy industry.

(2) The Company invested no more than RMB351.54 million through capital increase and share expansion and other ways to hold 44.0503% equity interest in TF Futures Co., Ltd. ("TF Futures"). Zijin Mining Zifeng (Xiamen) Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership) ("Zifeng Investment"), a private equity investment fund initiated by the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, invested RMB13.86 million to hold 2.0976% equity interest in TF Futures through capital increase and share expansion. Subsequent to completion of the transaction, the Company and Zifeng Investment hold an aggregate of 46.1479% equity interest in TF Futures.

The board of directors of TF Futures consists of 7 directors. The Company can nominate 2 non-independent directors and 1 independent director. According to the articles of association of TF Futures, board resolutions

can only be passed when approved by more than half of the directors. Based on the shareholding proportion of the Company and other shareholders of TF Futures as well as the number of directors in the board of directors of TF Futures, the Company has only significant influence on TF Futures but not controlling power. The investment in TF Futures is accounted for as long-term equity investment using equity method.

The Company's investment in TF Futures is beneficial to realise the integration of production and financing. It also enhances the Company's investment, research and trading capacities in bulk commodities and supports the building of internationalised talents and teams of the Company.

(3) Zijin International Trading, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, acquired the shares of Jiayou International Logistics Co., Ltd. ("Jiayou International") through the method of agreement of transfer at a consideration of RMB18.873 per share (tax inclusive). The total amount of the investment was RMB850,228,650, and the total number of Jiayou International's shares subscribed was 45,050,000.

Zijin Mining Equity Investment Management (Xiamen) Co., Ltd. ("Zijin Investment"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, had previously acquired 1,249,900 shares of Jiayou International in the secondary market; Zijin Mining Ziniu (Xiamen) Industry Investment Fund Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership) (the Company holds 92.3318% interest in the partnership enterprise) and Zijin Mining Zibao (Xiamen) Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership) (the Company holds 100% interest in the partnership enterprise) invested RMB387,830,043 to participate in the non-public issuance of shares in 2021 of Jiayou International at a consideration of RMB18.49 per share and acquired 20,975,124 shares.

The Company holds a total of 67,275,024 shares of Jiayou International, representing approximately 21.23% of the total share capital of Jiayou International. Jiayou International's business layout and the Company's overseas projects will have a relatively strong synergy. The investment in the shares of Jiayou International allows the Company to leverage Jiayou International's strengths within the industry, which is beneficial for enhancing the efficiency of the Company's logistics system and reducing the Company's transportation costs.

(4) On 15 November 2021, the Company established Fujian Zijin Liyuan Material Technology Co., Ltd. ("Liyuan Material Co.") in Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province. The registered capital is RMB200 million. Zijin Mining Group South Investment Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, owns 100% of its equity interest. Its business scope includes new material technology promotion services and research and development, manufacturing and sales of specialised electronic materials. Liyuan Material Co. has planned a new lithium iron phosphate anode material project with annual production of 20,000 tonnes. The construction of the project has commenced, and the levelling of the ground has been completed.

2. Key non-equity investments

Project name	Project amount	Progress of project	Investment during the reporting period (RMB billion)	Actual accumulated investment (RMB billion)	Project return status
Serbia Zijin Copper technological upgrade (mine + smelter plant)	USD1.778 billion (USD484 million capital increment included)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MS Mine technological upgrade project was completed and commenced production in October 2021. Technological upgrade of the main body and facilities of VK Mine's processing plant was completed in the end of December. It is expected that the production will commence in the second quarter of 2022. JM Mine was changed from the filling method to the caving method. Ramps and shaft constructions were launched. Striving to complete construction and commence production by the end of 2024. The expansion and technological upgrade project of the smelter is expected to be completed and to commence production in the second half of 2022. 	3.306	7.784	After the completion of technological upgrade and expansion as well as reaching designated production capacity, the mine is expected to produce 150,000 to 160,000 tonnes of copper metal annually, and the smelter plant is expected to produce 180 thousand tonnes of refined copper metal (with rooms to increase to 200 thousand tonnes).
Binduli low-grade ore leaching project of Norton	AUD462 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application for permits and licences of the Binduli North project had completed, project construction had been fully started. It is expected the project will complete construction and commence production in the second half of 2022. The Binduli South project had completed the general study. It is now and is further upgrading the resource reserves and optimising the construction plan. 	0.592	0.757	After completion of all the construction work and upon reaching designated production capacity, approximately 7 tonnes of gold can be produced in peak years.
Refractory gold mine project of Norton	AUD92.56 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimisation of the project construction plan, the signing of the EPC contract and long-term 	0.139	0.155	Extended service life at Paddington processing plant

		equipment procurement were completed. Construction of the earthwork project has started, and strives to complete construction and commence production by the end of 2022.			
Additional 1,000 tonnes/day mining, processing and metallurgy technological upgrade project of Buriticá, Continental Gold	USD107 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technological upgrade and construction were completed, and linkage test with the old system was realised. 	0.337	0.372	After completion of technological upgrade and expansion, the annual production volume of gold will be raised from 7.8 tonnes to 9.1 tonnes.
500t/d pressurised oxidation project of the Taror Gold Mine of Zeravshan	USD117 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary design was completed. Tender for medium and long-term equipment procurement was basically completed. Construction has started in December 2021, striving to complete construction and commence production by the end of 2023. 	0.101	0.110	The processing scale of the project is 165,000 tonnes per year. After the project is completed, the annual output of gold, copper and silver will be 2.3 tonnes, 7,600 tonnes, and 11.48 tonnes, respectively.
Technological upgrade and expansion project for Shanxi Zijin's mine intellectualised mining and processing	RMB1.442 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For shaft and lane development, 75% of the ramps had been completed, the crushed ore slipping system was basically formed, and equipment installation conditions were met; for surface facilities, the main process line of the processing plant was 90% completed, the filling system was 80% completed, the tailings storage facility was 85% completed, and the electricity facility was fully completed. It is expected that the commencement of production will begin by the end of April 2022. 	1.04	1.23	After construction is completed and designated production capacity is reached, an extra 3 to 4 tonnes of gold metal can be produced annually.
Julong Copper	RMB16.79 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall appearance work of Qulong project's infrastructure was completed. Production was officially commenced on 27 December 2021. 	5.576	15.2	After construction of phase 1 of Qulong project is completed and the designated production capacity is reached, an average of approximately 160 thousand tonnes of copper can be produced annually.

Description of overseas projects: the exchange rate is based on USD1: RMB6.6 and AUD1: RMB4.77 (guiding foreign exchange rates for compilation of the Company's 2021 mining and excavation plan).

3. Financial assets measured at fair value

	Abbreviation of stock	Initial investment cost (RMB)	Number of shares held (share)	Book value at the end of the reporting period (RMB)	Changes in owners' equity during the reporting period (RMB)
IVN	Ivanhoe Mines	2,126,011,600	165,412,636	8,543,144,486	2,737,264,129
GAU	Galiano Gold (formerly known as Asanko Gold)	82,528,581	15,300,000	69,649,422	-42,261,095
Jiayou International	Jiayou International	408,404,093	22,225,024	462,280,499	53,876,406

Analysis on major subsidiaries and associates

Unit: RMB million

Gold segment						
Company name	Mine	Interest held by the Group	Total assets	Net assets	Operating income	Net profit
Joint Venture Zeravshan Limited Liability Company	Jilau, Taror Gold Mines	70%	2,708.84	328.34	1,880.05	752.87
Norton Gold Fields Pty Limited	Paddington Operations	100%	3,811.32	1,859.35	1,639.02	123.93
Altynken Limited Liability Company	Taldybulak Levoberezhny Gold Mine	60%	1,733.42	1,172.89	1,661.92	629.64
Hunchun Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Shuguang Gold Mine	100%	1,158.70	826.60	1,536.34	571.58
Barrick (Niugini) Limited (Note)	Porgera Gold Mine	50%	2,464.54	999.84	-3.26	-464.31
Copper segment						
Company name	Mine	Interest held by the Group	Total assets	Net assets	Operating income	Net profit
Zijin Musonoie Mining Société par Actions Simplifiée	Kolwezi Copper Mine	72%	5,875.81	3,634.22	7,221.37	2,843.76
Heilongjiang Duobaoshan Copper Industry Inc.	Duobaoshan Copper Mine	100%	9,178.72	2,907.96	6,785.19	2,616.62
Serbia Zijin Copper Doo Bor	MS/VK/NC/JM	63%	13,072.77	5,338.38	7,789.82	1,871.24
Serbia Zijin Mining Doo Bor	The Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine	100%	4,528.51	1,950.99	3,357.75	2,372.04
Xinjiang Ashele Copper Co., Ltd.	Ashele Copper Mine	51%	3,586.13	2,303.55	2,788.77	1,341.14
Zinc segment						
Company name	Mine	Interest held by the Group	Total assets	Net assets	Operating income	Net profit
Bisha Mining Share Company	Bisha Copper and Zinc Mine	55%	3,977.46	2,961.79	3,488.15	640.88
Xinjiang Zijin Zinc Co., Ltd.	Wulagen Lead and Zinc Mine	100%	4,769.26	2,858.91	2,104.72	784.72
Urad Rear Banner Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Miaogou-Sanguikou Lead and Zinc Mine	95%	2,274.99	1,178.88	904.06	87.44

Longxing Limited Liability Company in Russia	Tuva Zinc and Polymetallic Mine	70%	2,979.63	1,563.31	1,240.30	332.87
Refining segment						
Company name	Mine	Interest held by the Group	Total assets	Net assets	Operating income	Net profit
Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Refined copper	100%	10,377.24	3,777.63	28,262.59	441.18
Bayannur Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	Zinc bullion	87.20%	2,722.16	1,509.76	4,960.62	253.59
Jilin Zijin Copper Co., Ltd	Refined copper	100%	3,268.28	1,283.50	9,505.50	39.00
Heilongjiang Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Refined copper	100%	3,720.73	1,681.94	10,871.46	241.94
Other segments						
Company name	Mine	Interest held by the Group	Total assets	Net assets	Operating income	Net profit
Xinjiang Jinbao Mining Co., Ltd.	Iron ore	56%	2,549.47	1,540.04	2,645.64	1,391.24
Fujian Makeng Mining Co., Ltd	Iron ore	41.50%	4,550.50	2,123.25	2,610.50	996.21

Notes: The data of Barrick (Niugini) Limited is on equity basis, and data contained in the financial statements is based on 50% interest.

VI. Discussion and analysis on the Company's future development

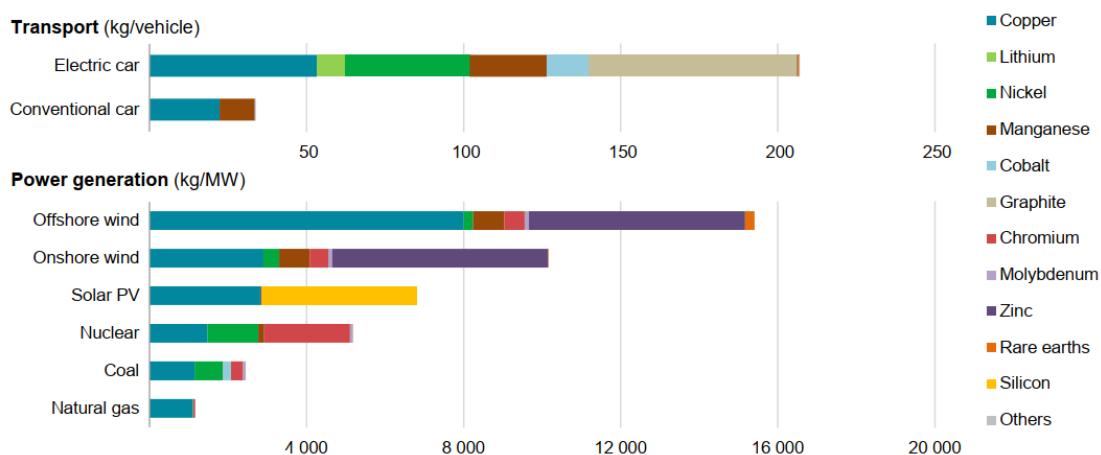
(I) Landscape and development trend in the industry

Since the outbreak of the pandemic, the prices of non-ferrous metal products have generally risen. The main reasons are as follows: firstly, the monetary policy of the global central banks represented by the United States Federal Reserve has been easing in a large extent; secondly, mismatch in post-pandemic economic recovery between resource-supplying and resource-demanding countries resulted in the mismatch in supply and demand of resources; thirdly, the continually emerging energy crisis, geopolitical wars and resource nationalism have intensified the supply disturbance frequency. Although these factors will be gradually relieved on the surface due to fading of the pandemic, mid- to long-term structural changes in the global economy are emerging. The energy revolution is the central theme of this long-term change and will profoundly affect the non-ferrous metal mining industry.

1. The accelerated development of new energy opens up broad demand space for key metals such as copper

The transition from fuel-intensive to material-intensive is the underlying logic for the growth of key metal demand in the energy transition era. The enrichment, extraction and storage of renewable energy require a large amount of metal materials. Data from the International Energy Agency shows that the demand for metallic mineral resources in photovoltaic and wind power generation units in the power generation field is 3 to 6 times that of traditional coal power generation; in the field of transportation, the demand for mineral resources of a single electric vehicle is about six times that of a traditional-fueled vehicle. In particular, the demand for key metals such as copper and lithium will experience a rapid growth. Lithium is considered as the fastest growing and most certain energy metal in the future. Minmetals Securities predicts that the global demand for lithium carbonate will reach 3.92 million tonnes in 2030, approximately 10 times that of 2020. Copper is praised by some industry insiders as “the metal of the future” and “new oil”. Citibank predicts that the copper demand in the decarbonisation field (new energy power generation + new energy vehicles) will reach 6.35 million tonnes in 2030, 4 times that of 2020, the increase in copper demand in the decarbonisation field will account for more than 60% of the increase in copper demand in the next decade.

Mineral resource usage volume required in the clean energy industry



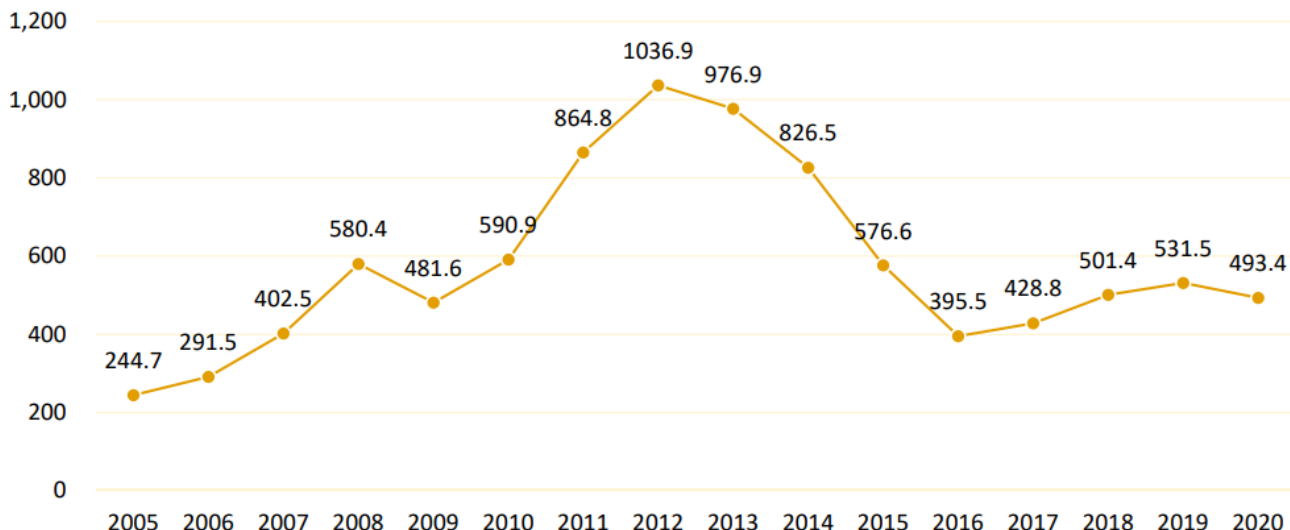
Source of data: International Energy Agency

2. Energy transition may exacerbate the rigid resources supply and increase supply costs

Mining industry, as a pillar industry of the national economy, is being re-recognised, and the global supply and demand pattern of mineral resources is being reshaped. During the last ten years, the newly discovered metal resources in the world become scarcer, there was a rise of resource nationalism, mining development conditions became worse, and rigidity characters of resources supply restricted the growth potential of medium to long-term supply. Energy crises happened frequently. Certain analysts considered that the European energy crisis is a pain during the new energy transition, and the world ignored the stableness of energy structure during the transition of energy structure. It may further intensify the rigidity of supply of non-ferrous metals. Under the current technology conditions, the problem of discontinuity and unstableness of electricity generated by renewable energy cannot be solved within a short time. In addition, the shrink of traditional energies may raise the costs of energy supply, exerting pressure on the costs of non-ferrous metal industry which heavily relies on energy. The requirements of eco-friendliness, environmental protection and

low carbon emissions become more and more stringent. Mining enterprises need to bear heavier environmental protection expenses and costs of generating electricity by environmental-friendly means. The state juxtaposes mineral security and energy security, and for the first time incorporates mineral security into the national security system. At the same time, the state proposed to “enhance the country’s resource production and security capabilities, require the acceleration of exploration and development of oil, gas, minerals and other resources, improve strategic material reserves system and guarantee the supply of primary products”.

Total capex of global representative copper companies (USD100 million)



Source of data: Bloomberg

3. Mining enterprises will inevitably face more sophisticated competitive pressure

The transition from old energy to new energy is accompanied by the changes in the competition landscape and profit redistribution among industries or even countries. The developed countries have been promoting a quick energy transition, and attach greater importance to the safety of the local supply of relevant key metals. There is a rising trend of resource nationalism in the resource-rich underdeveloped and developing countries. The above factors make international acquisition and multinational operation of mining enterprises more difficult. The pursuit of green and low-carbon of the capital market constrains the financing rate and valuation of mining enterprises. Listed mining enterprises need to optimise their own mine composition to enhance the accessibility to financing. The realisation of the goal of “Double Carbon” will be an essential path for the development of mining enterprises. A balanced relationship between growth and “Double Carbon” is indispensable for outstanding mining enterprises. Mining enterprises will face more sophisticated competitive pressure.

Projections for the trends of key metal products:

Metal	Gold	Copper	Zinc	Lithium
Demand structure				
Projection	The pace of global monetary easing has become slower. However, under the energy crisis and rise in labour costs, the	There is a release of new supply from copper mines. However, there is a rise in resource nationalism again, which has an increasing	The European energy crisis has become a core factor affecting the zinc market for a medium-to-long term. It still needs time for	There is an erupting growth momentum in the demand of lithium electricity, and the actual demand is further magnified due to the

	inflation in Europe and the United States keeps increasing, and the economic recovery lacks momentum. Geopolitics raises risk aversion sentiment, providing support to the gold price to stay at the higher ranges.	disturbance on the supply. The new energy field has opened up a new space for the rise of demand, which will worsen the problem of lack of supply of copper mine projects in the medium-to-long terms. A higher copper price is needed to solve the problem.	the energy price to drop. There is no need to be too pessimistic for the medium-term under the tone of maintaining steady growth in the PRC. The zinc market will maintain a tight balance situation.	need of reserving stocks along the industry chain. The long development period of lithium ore mine projects and salt lake projects makes the medium-term supply fail to cope with the rapid growth in demand. It is expected that lithium price will maintain at a high range.
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Development strategies of the Company

The Company has established the Outline of Five-Year (2+3) Plan and Development Goals for 2030, pursuant to which the Company shall coordinate the domestic and overseas markets comprehensively, continue to thoroughly implement the general work directive of “reform, growth, development”, fully establish an advanced, globalised operation and management system; accelerate the conversion of resource advantage to economic and social benefits, ensure rapid growth in the Company’s operating results; in terms of resources, capital, costs, talents, technology, engineering, culture, etc., the Company shall strive to enhance substantially its global core competitiveness and sustainability, work towards the goal of becoming a leader in the global metal mining industry, and make even greater contributions to the development of the mining industry in China and the world.

During the reporting period, the Company re-positioned its overall strategic development goal as “green, high-tech, leading global mining company”, further affirmed that the Company’s development shall be in a green, high-quality and sustainable manner; the Company shall enter the new energy mining sector, set the sustainable development path of using high-quality metallic mineral raw materials to help the world achieve “carbon emission peak and carbon neutrality” and realise the economic goal. The Company clarified the leading path of developing Zijin by using technology, and high technology shall be the priority. A development momentum characterised by self-initiated whole-process system research, design and implementation by the Company had been formed. The Company insists on mining as its main business, participates in global development and determines to develop itself to be a leading global mining company.

Business plan

1. The planned production volumes of the Company’s key mineral products for 2022

2022 marks an important year for the Company to complete the first stage (2021-2022) of the 10-year strategic development plan. The Company expects that in 2022, it will produce 860 thousand tonnes of mine-produced copper, 60 tonnes of mine-produced gold, 480 thousand tonnes of mine-produced zinc (lead), 310 tonnes of mine-produced silver and 3.20 million tonnes of iron ore; investment expenditure for project construction (including technological upgrade) is expected to be RMB20.0 billion. The relevant capital expenditure will be financed by way of the Company’s internal funding, bank loans, issuance of bonds and notes, and other feasible means of financing.

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

2. Key work measures for 2022

Deepen reform

-Preliminarily complete a globalised operation and management system with Zijin characteristics

- Follow the requirements of “streamlining, compliance and efficiency” to realise the preliminary transition of the domestic operation and management system to the globalised operation and management system.
- Complete a comparatively prefect matrix management organisational structure, promote the transformation of the achievements in system development to operation and management effectiveness.
- Insist on value orientation and face the challenge of marketisation, promote more in-depth marketised

reform.

- Set up globalised information platforms, transform and upgrade the production and management system through digitalisation and intelligentisation to raise capacity.

-Proactively promote the new energy and new material industries which are created by the “Double Carbon” policy

- Issue Zijin’s goals for energy consumption and carbon emission control, formulate the development plan for new material and new energy segments.
- Prioritise the acquisition and development of metallic mineral resources related to new energy and new materials, and consider lithium, cobalt and nickel as the breakthroughs to expand the new space for development. Strive to become a representative of the industry with Zijin characteristics.
- Expand the natural carbon sink, speed up the replacement of oil-powered equipment to electricity-powered equipment, add install suitable clean energy generation system powered by solar energy, wind energy, hydropower, green hydrogen, etc.
- Take the lead to promote the Zijinshan Copper and Gold Mine in Fujian and Zijin Copper as a “carbon neutral” demonstration mine and enterprise.

-Speed up the development of the highly-adaptable internationalised ESG governance system

- Enhance key performances including environmental and ecological protection, occupational health and safety, monitoring and management of tailings dams, protection of human rights, anti-corruption and supervision, responsible supply chain, social responsibility and contribution, etc.
- Develop international level green mines, carry out water circulation and utilisation at the mines and production systems, and establish online monitoring system at the downstream waterbodies in an all-round manner.
- Follow the concepts of “green mountains and clear water are as good as mountains of gold and silver” and “life comes first, give priority to safety”, endeavour to achieve the development of internationally advanced safety and environmental protection management system and performance.
- Uphold compliance with laws and regulations, proactively speed up the establishment of global legal system.

Leaping growth

-Strive to realise “beyond expectation” production and operation indicators

- Seize the favourable opportunities of high key metal prices, adopt firm and effective measures to maintain the Company’s eruptive growth momentum.
- Give full play to the leading position of the copper mine projects, ensure that the well-established mines can maintain stable and high production volume, and the mines recently commenced production shall meet the designated production volume and indicators as soon as possible.
- Promote gold projects to become the new growth drivers, accelerate the key domestic and overseas transformation and expansion projects to achieve production commencement and reaching the designated capacity beyond expectation.
- The zinc segment shall strive to outperform the production plan and indicators amid the market backdrop of high zinc price.
- Stimulate the competitiveness of industry chain extension, segments including refining, procession, construction, technology, finance and trading shall join force.

-Vigorously promote the fast transition of resource advantage into economic and social benefits

- A batch of key newly constructed copper mine and gold mine projects shall strive to achieve “beyond expectation” construction, and achieve the quality and effectiveness enhancement of a batch of mining projects under transition and expansion.
- The construction of the 3Q lithium brine project in Argentina, which is an important project, shall accelerate and achieve breakthroughs. Investment projects in electrolytic copper foil, lithium iron phosphate and hydrogen energy shall contribute themselves by increasing the production volume and generate synergies.
- Continuously promote the application of the self-initiated “integrating five ore treatment processes into one” mining engineering management model which can generate high synergy, speed up the substantial engineering breakthroughs in the adoption of large-scale underground caving method.
- Strengthen the technology development, explore the cooperation with units having technological

advantages and the possibility of undergoing industrialisation. Achieve breakthroughs in new energy, new materials, mine informatisation technology and industrialisation, raise the quality and efficiency in production and operation.

Sustainable development

-Foster the resource base for globalised development

- Join global resources allocation, seek acquisition opportunities of strategic significance.
- Focus on minerals with tight supply like copper and gold, minerals with high potential like zinc, and acquisition of new energy minerals like lithium, cobalt and nickel.
- Increase the input in mineral exploration at current mines, green areas and preliminary prospecting. Start the new round of mineral exploration at Zijinshan and other key mines to strive for breakthroughs.
- Pay attention to the recycle and reuse of mineral resources from the huge “urban mine”, explore new ways to obtain resources.

-Establish high-level capital, financing and trading systems for the mining industry

- Regulate information disclosure, protect the interests of investors, respect the stakeholders and share with them the benefits of development.
- Attach high importance to the use of capital market and the concern of investors, make good use of the international and domestic markets, strive to achieve new breakthroughs in key projects, significant resource increment and capital operation.
- Strengthen the highly-effective integration of “mining + financing and trading” with mining as the main business, build up the location advantage of domestic and overseas platforms including Shanghai Capital Company, Hainan International Operation Centre and Singapore International Capital Company.

-Nurture the internationalised high-quality talent team

- Enhance the introduction, nurture and use of talents who are innovative, practical and have high technology skills, especially foreign talents. Nurture and reserve talents for overseas development.
- Formulate localised talent strategies, strengthen training, nurture and use of local employees.
- Strengthen the introduction and nurture of young internationalised talents, enhance the nurture of talent teams which can practically solve the technical problems.
- Speed up the optimisation of employee structure, fully promote the realisation of the “Double 50s” goal of internationalised management and technical talents.

-Raise the soft power for Zijin’s globalised competition

- Insist to treat the co-development concept of “mining for a better society” as the basic logic for the Company’s globalised development, further improve the characterised development model of mutual sharing between employees and enterprise, enterprise and communities, and enterprise and the localities.
- Inherit and promote the excellent Zijin culture, continuously carry out cross-cultural integration, timely commence upgrade work to enrich Zijin’s culture.
- Strengthen the supervision and anti-corruption tasks, build an interdependent and co-existent “close and clean” ecology with related parties. Strengthen internal control and management, and improve the ability to prevent and resolve various kinds of risks.

Possible risks

Risk management mechanism of the Company

The Company perfects the risk governance system and risk management mechanism to meet global development standards, establishes a top-down risk management and control system which consist of the Board and its specialised committees, the Supervisory Committee, management to the subsidiaries, possesses risk intelligence collection, risk identification, risk assessment, risk handling and risk review methods that are in line with the Company’s own characteristics, and sets up special risk management and control institutions in key areas such as accounting, finance, market, information disclosure and environmental, social and governance (ESG), playing an important role in protecting the rights and interests of shareholders and investors, improving capital utilisation rate, supporting management decision-making, and creating management value.

Possible risks in 2022

The Company maintains high-level dynamic management and control on risk identification. Currently, the

basis of overall economic recovery is not stable. The Russo-Ukrainian Conflict exerts certain pressure on the Company's projects in Central Asia. The bottlenecks in supply chain aggravates the inflation pressure, and pandemic keeps mutating and spreading globally. The supply and demand landscape of mineral resources is re-shaping, and the supply of key minerals with strategical importance are receiving high attention from major countries, which may become the subject of geopolitical competition, and increases the uncertainties in the development of relevant mineral resources.

Risk identification	Risk assessments	Countermeasures
Metal prices	Copper, gold and other metal products, which are the Company's main businesses, are the major sources of the Company's profit. There is a relatively strong correlation between the stability of mineral product prices and the Company's operating results. If the prices of relevant mineral products fluctuate significantly, the Company's production and operation may be under greater pressure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Optimise asset quality, enhance possession of mineral resources and the development and utilisation efficiency, give full play to the low-cost advantages of operation and self-initiated technological advantages, seize significant market opportunities, substantially increase the production capacity and efficiency of major metal products. ● Enhance market tracking study, implement specific stress testing beforehand, optimise product portfolio, use financial derivatives in a scientific, rational and prudent manner, and respond to and prevent price fluctuation risks.
COVID-19 pandemic	The pandemic continues spreading worldwide, challenging the safety and health protection of the Company's employees (especially employees in overseas projects), tight supply chain, travel restrictions, etc. Different countries are subject to different level of pandemic. In some regions, economic and social crisis have intensified due to the pandemic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The pandemic prevention and control ability and response capacity of the Company and overseas subsidiaries shall be fully raised. Daily testing shall be strengthened, anti-epidemic supplies shall be abundant and emergency response measures shall be formulated in order to lower the adverse effects on production and operation brought by the pandemic. ● Great importance shall be attached to the research on the pandemic policies of the countries and regions where the projects are located. The Company shall actively provide assistance to the pandemic prevention and control work at the localities.
Geopolitics	The Company's overseas projects have a wide geographic presence. The Russo-Ukrainian Conflict intensifies, certain countries or regions where the overseas projects located have unstable politics and social structure. At the same time, the potential impact of resource nationalism is being intensified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Uphold operation compliance to laws and regulations. Follow the laws, ethics, social, economic and human right standards of the host countries and regions, ensure the assets are under safe and reliable operation. ● Proactively maintain constructive relationship with the governments, supervisory institutions and other stakeholders in the localities of the projects and the overseas organisations of the PRC to ensure that the production and operation can be carried out orderly. ● Purchase master insurance policy for the overseas projects to provide security at a certain extent.
International rules and standards	The Company actively participates in the global mining market competition, and carries out production and operation in accordance with international rules and standards. If there are major changes in the relevant rules and standards, the Company's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish a highly adaptable globalised operation and management system, conduct in-depth research on international laws, rules, standards, practices and political environment; optimise the global legal system. ● As the management centre for overseas production and operation, the Overseas Operations Department

	production and operations may be under certain pressure.	shall continuously enhance the management and control for the overseas projects. The compliance risks of overseas projects shall be guided by the Company's Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee and managed and controlled by the Overseas Operations Department, while the relevant operation departments and Legal Department shall provide coordination management.
Cross-cultural management and stakeholders	The Company has a variety of overseas investment projects, and the level of political, economic, social and cultural development varies greatly from country to country. Some countries or regions may have certain geopolitical risks, policy and law adjustment risks, and community risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adhere to the concept of "mutual development", enhance multi- and cross-cultural governance ability; establish closely connected multicultural groups, and build a business ecosystem of co-dependence, co-existence and co-development, so that the countries where the projects are located, communities, employees, investors and other stakeholders can benefit from the existence of the Company. ● Promote cross-cultural exchanges and mutual learning, maintain close communication with governments and communities, strengthen policy research of overseas project locations, strengthen the mechanism and ability of alarm and precaution against safety risks, establish a sound legal risk prevention and resolution mechanism, and form a set of emergency response strategies and management systems for politics, public security, environmental protection, community, public opinion, etc.
Safety, environmental protection and climate change initiatives	As a mining enterprise, certain safety and environmental incidents may occur in the production process. Besides, certain safety and environmental protection risks exist if acute natural disasters such as rainstorms due to climate change, mudslides, earthquakes, etc. occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adhere to the concept of high-quality, eco-friendly and sustainable development, follow international standards and norms, establish and optimise governance system for safety, occupational health, ecology and environment, and vigorously implement the development of an international brand for safety, environmental protection and ecology. ● Make every effort to improve the level of intrinsic safety, formulate measures to address climate change challenges, effectively reduce carbon emissions, raise water use efficiency, strengthen biodiversity conservation and develop environmental protection business in order.
Financial market	The Company carries out investing and operating activities globally, and holds certain amount of marketable securities and assets denominated in foreign currencies. If relevant interest rates, exchange rates, stock prices, etc. fluctuate significantly, the Company's production and operation may be under certain pressure.	<p>Improve and perfect the financial management system, establish a finance committee to coordinate and manage, continue to take full advantage of domestic and foreign financial investment platforms, strengthen relevant identification, prediction and response capabilities, and improve the pertinence, foresightedness and depth of management and control.</p> <p>Optimise asset and liability structure, use functional currency-denominated settlement mechanism properly, and use relevant capital and financial instruments appropriately and in a timely manner to hedge against relevant risks.</p>

Others

The special mining lease of the Porgera Gold Mine, which is a joint operation between the Company and Barrick Gold Corporation (“Barrick”) in Papua New Guinea, expired in August 2019. As the PNG Government announced that it did not approve the extension application, production of the Porgera Gold Mine has been suspended since April 2020.

On 9 April 2021, Barrick (Niugini) Limited (“BNL”) and the PNG Government entered into a binding framework agreement for the future ownership and operation of the Porgera Gold Mine. On 15 October 2021, BNL and the PNG Government entered into a more detailed Porgera project commencement agreement (the “Commencement Agreement”). The Commencement Agreement came into force on 3 February 2022 after being signed by Mineral Resources Enga Limited (“MRE”), which holds the remaining 5% interest in the Porgera Joint Venture. According to the stipulation in the Commencement Agreement, 51% ownership of the Porgera Gold Mine will be held by PNG stakeholders (PNG Government, Kumul Minerals and MRE), while BNL will hold the remaining 49%. BNL remains the operator of the Porgera Gold Mine. PNG stakeholders and BNL will share the economic benefits generated over the life of mine on a 53/47% basis. The PNG Government will retain the right to acquire the remaining 49% of the mine from BNL at fair market value after 10 years.

The Commencement Agreement is subject to certain specific conditions, including: the signing of the shareholders agreement of the new Porgera Joint Venture, the signing of the Porgera Gold Mine operatorship agreement, etc.

BNL and PNG stakeholders are actively advancing the negotiation process in order to work towards the signing of definitive agreements as soon as possible. The Porgera Gold Mine is expected to resume operations this year.

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

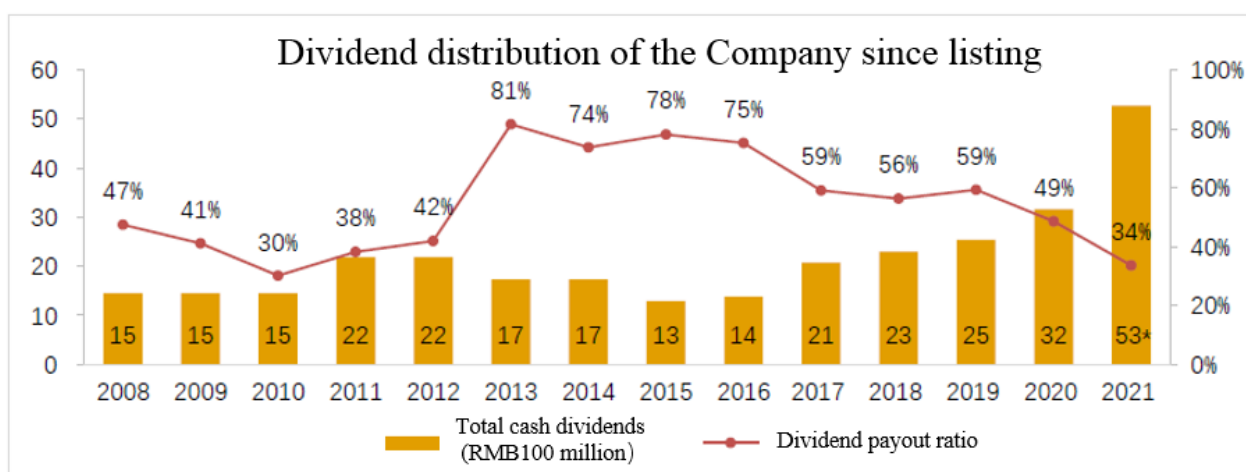
(I) Formulation, execution or adjustment of cash dividend distribution policy

According to the “Notice in relation to Further Implementing Cash Dividend Distribution of Listed Companies” (Zheng Jian Fa [2012] No. 37) and “Regulatory Guidelines of Listed Companies No. 3 - Cash Dividends of Listed Companies” (Zheng Jian Fa [2013] No. 43) issued by the CSRC and the requirements of other laws, regulations and regulatory documents and the articles of association of the Company, in order to improve the decision making on the Company’s profit distribution and supervisory mechanism, while taking into consideration of the Company’s production, operation and sustainable development and maintaining a reasonable return to investors of the Company, the Profit Distribution and Return Plan for Years 2020-2022 was considered and approved at the Company’s second extraordinary general meeting in 2020.

The new profit distribution and return plan stipulates that unless there is a special circumstance, the Company’s cumulative profit distribution by way of cash for the last three years shall not be less than 90% of the average annual distributable profits realised for the last 3 years. In principle, the Company’s annual distribution of cash dividends shall not be less than 30% of the realised distributable profits for the year (excluding the undistributed profits of last year).

As audited by Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP, the Group’s net profit attributable to owners of the parent for the year ended 31 December 2021 prepared in accordance with CAS was RMB15,672,870,591. The Board proposed the profit distribution plan for the year ended 31 December 2021 as follows: the Company proposes to pay a final cash dividend of RMB2 per 10 shares (tax included) to its shareholders on the record date (as the date specified in the profit distribution implementation announcement for the year ended 31 December 2021) who are qualified for participating in profit distribution. The actual amount of cash dividend to be distributed will be determined according to the number of shares on the record date. There will be no conversion of capital reserve into share capital for the year ended 31 December 2021. The profit distribution proposal for the year ended 31 December 2021 is subject to the approval at the shareholders’ general meeting.

Independent Directors of the Company considered that the proposed profit distribution is in line with the relevant provisions of the articles of association of the Company and protects the legitimate rights and interests of minority investors. They agreed with the profit distribution plan.



*Note: The profit distribution plan is subject to the approval at the 2021 annual general meeting.

(II) Special explanation of cash dividend distribution policy

Whether it complies with the provisions of the Company's articles of association or the requirements of the resolution of the shareholders' general meeting	√Yes □No
Whether the dividend distribution standard and proportion are clear	√Yes □No
Whether the relevant decision-making procedures and mechanisms are complete	√Yes □No
Whether the independent directors perform their duties and play their due role	√Yes □No
Whether minority investors have the opportunity to fully express their opinions and demands, and whether their legitimate rights and interests have been fully protected	√Yes □No

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

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

Summary of event	Index for details
<p>The Company completed the registration of shares under the first grant and the reserved grant of the restricted A Share incentive scheme at China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch on 28 January 2021 and 8 December 2021, respectively. The total number of restricted A Shares granted under the first grant was 95,980,600 and the number of participants who were granted the restricted A Shares under the first grant was 686. The grant price was RMB4.95 per A Share. The total number of restricted A Shares granted under the reserved grant was 2,510,000 and the number of participants who were granted the restricted A Shares under the first grant was 39. The grant price was RMB4.83 per A Share.</p> <p>As certain participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfy the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant, on 16 November 2021, the Company decided to conduct repurchase and cancellation of the restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the abovementioned participants. The repurchase and cancellation of shares were completed at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch on 17 January 2022. The number of A Shares repurchased was 800,000 and the repurchase price was RMB4.83 per A</p>	<p>(1) For details about the grant, please refer to the Company's announcements disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk) dated 11 January 2021, 13 January 2021, 1 February 2021, 15 November 2021 and 9 December 2021.</p> <p>(2) For details about the repurchase, please refer to the Company's announcements disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk) dated 15 November 2021 and 12 January 2022.</p>

Share.	
The lock-up period of the A Shares held by phase 1 of the employee stock ownership scheme of the Company (the “Employee Stock Ownership Scheme”) expired, and those A Shares were listed and became tradable on 8 June 2020. At the second meeting of holders of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme and the ninth extraordinary meeting in 2020 of the seventh term of the Board, it was considered and approved that the duration of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme will be extended from 48 months to 72 months, i.e., to be extended to 6 June 2023.	For details, please refer to the Company’s announcements disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk) dated 8 June 2017 and 28 May 2020.

Performance of undertakings

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

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

Significant litigation and arbitration matters

The Company had no significant litigation and arbitration matters during the year.

Other information:

In January 2019, Guyana Goldfields Inc. (“Guyana Goldfields”) and Maxit Capital LP (“Maxit”) entered into a financial advisor agreement for the sale of Guyana Goldfields, which was terminated in July 2019 with the trailing clause: if Guyana Goldfields completes the transaction within 1 year after the termination of the agreement, Maxit can still receive the full financial advisory fee, which includes the basic fee and bonus.

The Company signed an agreement with Guyana Goldfields on 11 June 2020 to acquire 100% of its equity interest in cash, and the transaction was completed on 25 August 2020. Maxit required Guyana Goldfields to settle a consultancy fee and sued Guyana Goldfield in July 2020 due to a dispute over the financial advisory

fee. Since the lawsuit occurred before the acquisition date, Guyana Goldfields accrued an estimated liability of RMB65.16 million for the expected litigation compensation amount pursuant to the advice from the legal advisor on the acquisition date, which was reflected in the acquired net assets of Guyana Goldfields at the time of acquisition.

The lawsuit was concluded in June 2021 with an actual compensation amount of CAD10.35 million. Guyana Goldfields had settled the amount.

Material connected transactions

Connected transactions related to daily business operation

Matters which have been published in provisional announcements and without further progress or changes in subsequent implementation

Summary of event	Index for details
<p>The Company's subsidiary, Ashele Copper, entered into a copper concentrates supply contract with Xinjiang Wuxin Copper Co., Ltd. ("Wuxin Copper"), a subsidiary of Ashele Copper's substantial shareholder, Xinjiang Nonferrous Metal Industry (Group) Co., Ltd. ("Xinjiang Nonferrous"), on 29 January 2021. Wuxin Copper's controlling shareholder is Xinjiang Nonferrous and its ultimate beneficial owner is Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission. Sales of copper concentrates is one of Ashele Copper's ordinary businesses and the contract was entered into under normal commercial terms and in line with the principles of fairness and reasonableness. During the reporting period, the total amount of the transaction was RMB1.45 billion (tax excluded).</p>	<p>For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk) dated 29 January 2021.</p>

The copper concentrates supply contract for the year 2021 in relation to the continuing connected transaction between Xinjiang Ashele and Wuxin Copper expired on 31 December 2021. On 28 February 2022, Xinjiang Ashele, as the seller, entered into a copper concentrates supply contract (the "Copper Concentrates Supply Contract") with Wuxin Copper, as the buyer, for a term effective from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. Pursuant to the terms of the Copper Concentrates Supply Contract, Xinjiang Ashele agreed to sell copper concentrates to Wuxin Copper. The maximum amount of the Copper Concentrates Supply Contract for the year ending 31 December 2022 is RMB2.1 billion. Xinjiang Nonferrous, the controlling shareholder of Wuxin Copper, is a state-owned company.

Other connected transaction

On 15 November 2021, Zijin Mining Group South Investment Co., Ltd. ("South Investment", a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) and Minxi Xinghang, the substantial shareholder of the Company, jointly established Fujian Zijin Copper Foil Technology Co., Ltd. in Shanghang County, Longyan City, which is responsible for the construction and operation of the 20,000 tonnes high-performance electrolytic copper foil project. In which, South Investment invested RMB140 million in cash to hold 70% equity interest, and Minxi Xinghang invested RMB60 million in cash to hold 30% equity interest. The transaction constitutes a fully exempt de minimis connected transaction under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

Changes in share capital
Table on changes in the number of shares

Unit: Share

	Before the changes		Changes (+ or -)				After the changes		
	Number of shares	Proportion (%)	Issuance of new shares	Bonus shares	Conversion of capital reserve into share capital	Others	Subtotal	Number of shares	Proportion (%)
I. Shares subject to trading moratorium	0	0	+98,490,600	0	0	0	+98,490,600	98,490,600	0.37
1. Shares held by other domestic shareholders	0	0	+98,490,600	0	0	0	+98,490,600	98,490,600	0.37
Including: Shares held by domestic non-state owned legal persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shares held by domestic natural persons	0	0	+98,490,600	0	0	0	+98,490,600	98,490,600	0.37
II. Shares not subject to trading moratorium	25,377,259,946	100	0	0	0	+854,361,694	+854,361,694	26,231,621,640	99.63
1. Renminbi-denominated ordinary shares	19,640,319,946	77.39	0	0	0	+854,361,694	+854,361,694	20,494,681,640	77.84
2. Overseas-listed foreign invested shares	5,736,940,000	22.61	0	0	0	0	0	5,736,940,000	21.79
III. Total number of shares	25,377,259,946	100	+98,490,600	0	0	+854,361,694	+952,852,294	26,330,112,240	100

Information on changes in shares

(1) The Company implemented the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 and issued a total of 98.4906 million restricted A Shares to specific participants. Registration of shares at China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch was completed on 28 January 2021 and 8 December 2021, respectively. For details, please refer to the Company's announcements disclosed on HKEXnews website (<http://www.hkexnews.hk>) dated 1 February 2021 and 9 December 2021.

(2) The Company publicly issued RMB6 billion of A Share convertible corporate bonds (the "A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds") on 3 November 2020, and the A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds became convertible beginning from 10 May 2021. As the terms of redemption of the A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds had been triggered, the Company implemented early redemption and the A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds had been delisted from the Shanghai Stock Exchange starting from 28 June 2021. The cumulative number of A Shares converted was 854,361,694. For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (<http://www.hkexnews.hk>) dated 28 June 2021.

Changes of shares subject to trading moratorium

Unit: Share

Name of shareholder	Number of shares subject to trading moratorium as at the beginning of the year	Number of shares unlocked during the year	Increase in number of shares subject to trading moratorium during the year	Number of shares subject to trading moratorium as at the end of the year	Reason of trading moratorium	Date of unlocking
Participants of restricted A Share incentive scheme under the first grant	0	0	95,980,600	95,980,600	Restricted A Share incentive scheme	Please refer to the note
Participants of restricted A Share incentive scheme under the reserved grant	0	0	2,510,000	2,510,000	Restricted A Share incentive scheme	Please refer to the note
Total	0	0	98,490,600	98,490,600	/	/

Note: Registrations for the first grant and the reserved grant of the restricted A Shares held by the participants were completed on 28 January 2021 and 8 December 2021, respectively (the “Registration Dates”). Provided that conditions for unlocking the restricted A Shares are satisfied, the restricted A Shares granted may be unlocked according to the following schedule:

1. The first unlocking period commences from the first trading day after the expiry of the 24-month period from the Registration Dates and ends on the last trading day of the 36-month period from the Registration Dates. The percentage of restricted A Shares to be unlocked is 33%;
2. The second unlocking period commences from the first trading day after the expiry of the 36-month period from the Registration Dates and ends on the last trading day of the 48-month period from the Registration Dates. The percentage of restricted A Shares to be unlocked is 33%;
3. The third unlocking period commences from the first trading day after the expiry of the 48-month period from the Registration Dates and ends on the last trading day of the 60-month period from the Registration Dates. The percentage of restricted A Shares to be unlocked is 34%.

For details regarding the lock-up periods, unlocking periods and conditions for unlocking the restricted A Shares, please refer to the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for 2020 (Revised Draft) and Announcement on Summary of the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for 2020 (Revised Draft) dated 11 December 2020 disclosed by the Company on HKEXnews website.

Issuance and listing of securities during the reporting period

Issuance of securities during the reporting period

Unit: Share Unit: RMB

Type of shares and their derivatives	Date of issuance	Issue price (or interest rate)	Quantity issued	Date of listing	Quantity approved to be listed for trading	Expiration date
Ordinary shares						
A Share convertible corporate bonds	28 January 2021	RMB4.95 /share	95,980,600	/	/	/
A Share convertible corporate bonds	8 December 2021	RMB4.83 /share	2,510,000	/	/	/
Bonds (including enterprise bonds, corporate bonds, and non-financial corporate debt financing						

instruments)						
Corporate bond (21 Zijin 01)	3 June 2021	3.46%	15,000,000	8 June 2021	15,000,000	3 June 2024
Corporate bond (21 Zijin 02)	3 June 2021	3.87%	5,000,000	8 June 2021	5,000,000	3 June 2026
Corporate bond (21 Zijin 03)	3 August 2021	3.10%	20,000,000	6 August 2021	20,000,000	3 August 2026

Basic information of corporate bonds

Unit: RMB billion

Name of bond	Abbreviation	Code	Date of issuance	Date of value	Date of maturity	Outstanding balance	Interest rate (%)	Payment of principal and interest	Listing place	Investor suitability arrangements (if any)	Transaction mechanism	Whether there is a risk of termination of listing and trading
2021 Corporate Bonds (the First Tranche) (Type One) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* publicly issued to professional investors	21 Zijin 01	188161	3 June 2021	3 June 2021	3 June 2024	1.5	3.46	Interest to be paid annually, principal to be repaid in full at maturity	Shanghai Stock Exchange	Professional investor	Publicly traded	No
2021 Corporate Bonds (the First Tranche) (Type Two) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* publicly issued to professional investors	21 Zijin 02	188162	3 June 2021	3 June 2021	3 June 2026	0.5	3.87	Interest to be paid annually, principal to be repaid in full at maturity	Shanghai Stock Exchange	Professional investor	Publicly traded	No
2021 Corporate Bonds (the Second Tranche) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* publicly issued to professional investors	21 Zijin 03	188495	3 August 2021	3 August 2021	3 August 2026	2.0	3.10	Interest to be paid annually, principal to be repaid in full at maturity	Shanghai Stock Exchange	Professional investor	Publicly traded	No

Settlement of bonds during reporting period

Name of bond	Explanations on the settlement of interests and principals
2016 Corporate Bonds (the First Tranche) (Type One) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*	Matured on 18 March 2021, the interest and principal were paid on schedule
2016 Corporate Bonds (the First Tranche) (Type Two) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*	Matured on 18 March 2021, the interest and principal were paid on schedule
2016 Corporate Bonds (the Second Tranche) (Type One) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*	Matured on 15 July 2021, the interest and principal were paid on schedule

2016 Corporate Bonds (the Second Tranche) (Type Two) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*	Matured on 15 July 2021, the interest and principal were paid on schedule
2018 Renewable Corporate Bonds (the First Tranche) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* (publicly issued)	The renewal option has not been exercised on 17 October 2021, and the interest and principal were been paid on schedule

Details of convertible corporate bonds

Details of issuance of convertible bonds

Pursuant to the approval of the CSRC (Zhengjian Xuke [2020] No. 2613), on 3 November 2020, the Company publicly issued 60,000,000 A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds with a nominal value of RMB100 each. The total issuance amount was RMB6 billion. Pursuant to the approval of Shanghai Stock Exchange Self-discipline Supervision Decision [2020] No. 379, the A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds issued by the Company had been listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange since 27 November 2020 with the bond abbreviation of “Zijin Convertible Bonds” and the bond code of “113041”.

“Zijin Convertible Bonds” could be converted into the Company’s ordinary A Shares beginning from 10 May 2021. The conversion price was RMB7.00 per A Share. The conversion period was from 10 May 2021 to 2 November 2025.

From 10 May 2021 to 28 May 2021, the closing prices of the Company’s A Shares had been no less than 130% of the prevailing conversion price of “Zijin Convertible Bonds” for 15 consecutive trading days (i.e., RMB9.10 per A Share). Pursuant to the terms set out in the Offering Document for Public Issuance of A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds in 2020 of the Company, the terms of redemption of the A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds had been triggered. At the third extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the Board held on 28 May 2021, it was determined that the early redemption right of the A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds would be exercised to redeem all outstanding “Zijin Convertible Bonds” which appeared on the register of bonds on the record date for redemption (25 June 2021).

As at the record date for redemption after market closed, “Zijin Convertible Bonds” with a cumulative amount of RMB5,980,568,000 had been converted into the Company’s A Shares, accounting for 99.68% of the total issuance amount of “Zijin Convertible Bonds”; the cumulative number of shares converted was 854,361,694 A Shares; the outstanding balance of “Zijin Convertible Bonds” redeemed by the Company was RMB19,432,000, accounting for 0.32% of the total issuance amount of RMB6 billion of “Zijin Convertible Bonds”. Starting from 28 June 2021, “Zijin Convertible Bonds” (bond code: 113041) had been delisted from the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Changes in convertible corporate bonds during the reporting period

Unit: RMB

Name of convertible corporate bond	Before the changes	Current changes			After the changes
		Converted into shares	Redeemed	Sold back	
Zijin Convertible Bonds	6,000,000,000	5,980,568,000	19,432,000	0	0

Cumulative conversion of convertible corporate bonds during the reporting period

Name of convertible corporate bond	Zijin Convertible Bonds
Amount converted into shares during the reporting period (RMB)	5,980,568,000
Number of shares converted during the reporting period (share)	854,361,694
Cumulative number of shares converted (share)	854,361,694
Proportion of cumulative number of shares converted to total number of issued shares of the Company before conversion (%)	3.35
Outstanding balance of unconverted bonds (RMB)	19,432,000
Proportion of outstanding balance of unconverted bonds to total issuance amount (%)	0.32

Historical adjustments to the conversion price

Unit: RMB

Name of convertible corporate bond		Zijin Convertible Bonds		
Conversion price adjustment date	Conversion price after adjustment	Time of disclosure	Media of disclosure	Details regarding conversion price adjustment
3 February 2021	7.00	2 February 2021	Shanghai Securities News, Securities Times	Completion of registration of the restricted A Shares under the first grant of the restricted A Share incentive scheme.
Latest conversion price as at the end of the reporting period		Not applicable		

Accounting data and financial indicators of the Company as at the end of the reporting period for the recent 2 years

Unit: RMB

Major indicators	2021	2020	Changes of the reporting period as compared with the same reporting period last year (%)	Reasons for the changes
Net profit after deducting non-recurring gains and losses	14,680,534,183	6,321,966,428	132.21	Enhancement in profitability
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation	35,101,050,645	20,272,314,802	73.15	Adjustment of debt structure
Current ratio	93.56%	83.47%	Increased by 10.09 percentage points	Adjustment of debt structure
Quick ratio	55.18%	45.07%	Increased by 10.11 percentage points	Adjustment of debt structure
Debt-to-asset ratio (%)	55.47	59.08	Decreased by 3.61 percentage points	Adjustment of debt structure
EBITDA to total debts	0.30	0.19	61.20	Enhancement in profitability
Interest coverage ratio	10.37	5.53	87.60	Enhancement in profitability
Cash interest coverage ratio	13.14	8.25	59.38	Enhancement in profitability and increase in net operating cash flows
EBITDA to interest coverage ratio	13.53	8.78	54.13	Enhancement in profitability
Loan repayment rate (%)	100.00	100.00		
Interest repayment ratio (%)	100.00	100.00		

Details of the shareholders' general meetings

Session of meeting	Convening date	Index of the designated website publishing the resolutions	Date of publishing the resolutions	Resolutions of the meetings
The third H Shareholders' class meeting in 2020	11 January 2021	www.hkexnews.hk	11 January 2021	For details, please refer to the Resolutions Passed at the Third H Shareholders' Class Meeting in 2020 of the Company disclosed on the HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk) dated 11 January 2021
2020 annual general meeting	28 May 2021	www.hkexnews.hk	28 May 2021	For details, please refer to the Resolutions Passed at the 2020 Annual General Meeting of the Company disclosed on the HKEXnews website (http://www.hkexnews.hk) dated 28 May 2021

Purchase, sale or redemption of listed securities of the Company

The Board confirmed that saved as disclosed in this announcement, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold, redeemed or wrote off any of the Company's listed securities for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Corporate Governance

As required by provision A.1.8 of Appendix 14 Corporate Governance Code and Corporate Governance Report to the Listing Rules effective in 2021 (version up to 31 December 2021) (the "CG Code"), an issuer should arrange appropriate insurance cover in respect of potential legal action against its directors. The Board currently considers that the Company and the Board have adopted sufficient measures to prevent the Directors from committing errors and minimise the risk in claims against the Directors. Therefore, the Company had not made any relevant insurance arrangement before July 2021. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, to further enhance corporate governance, the Board had completed arrangement for the relevant insurance cover in July 2021. As required by provision F.1.3 of the CG Code, an issuer's company secretary should report to the board chairman and/or the chief executive. The Board considers that the company secretary in Hong Kong reporting to the secretary to the Board is more suitable to meet the management needs of the Group and it enables a unified management of all listing-related matters in Hong Kong and Mainland China. As required by provision A.6.7 of the CG Code, generally independent non-executive directors should attend general meetings. Mr. Mao Jingwen, an independent non-executive Director, was unable to attend the Company's 2020 annual general meeting on 28 May 2021 due to his other work appointment.

Saved as disclosed above, the Board confirmed that in the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group has adopted and complied with the provisions of the CG Code and has followed most of its recommended best practices with no deviation (for details, please refer to the Company's 2021 annual report).

Independent Non-executive Directors

The Company has complied with rules 3.10(1) and 3.10(2) of the Listing Rules, which provide that the Company should appoint a sufficient number of independent non-executive Directors and that at least one of them must have appropriate professional qualifications or accounting or related financial management expertise. The Company has appointed six independent non-executive Directors and one of them possesses accounting and related financial management expertise. For brief biography of the independent non-executive Directors, please refer to the Company's 2021 annual report.

Securities transactions by the Directors and the Supervisors

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the “Model Code”) as set out in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules as the model code for the trading of securities by the Directors and the Supervisors of the Company. The effective date was 23 December 2003. Having made specific enquiries with all Directors and Supervisors of the Company, the Company confirmed that all Directors and Supervisors have complied with the provisions of the Model Code for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Shareholdings of the Directors and Supervisors in the Company

As at 31 December 2021, Mr. Chen Jinghe, an executive Director and the chairman of the Board, held 63,100,000 A Shares and 20,000,000 H Shares; Mr. Lan Fusheng, an executive Director and vice-chairman, held 8,480,510 A Shares; Mr. Zou Laichang, an executive Director and president, held 2,723,050 A Shares; Mr. Lin Hongfu, an executive Director, held 1,728,938 A Shares; Ms. Lin Hongying, an executive Director, held 977,000 A Shares; Mr. Xie Xionghui, an executive Director, held 905,571 A Shares; Mr. Lin Shuiqing, a Supervisor, held 300,000 A Shares; Mr. Liu Wenhong, a Supervisor, held 26,450 A shares and 10,000 H Shares; and Mr. Cao Sanxing, a Supervisor, held 124,000 A Shares.

Audit and internal control committee

The audit and internal control committee of the Board has reviewed the Group’s annual results and financial report for the year ended 31 December 2021 and further discussed the auditing, internal control and financial reporting matters. The audit and internal control committee considers that the Group’s annual results and financial report for the year ended 31 December 2021 is compliant with the applicable accounting standards and relevant laws and regulations and has made sufficient disclosure.

Auditor’s agreement on the annual results for the year ended 31 December 2021

The financial information in the 2021 Annual Results Announcement had been agreed by the Group’s external auditor, Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP, to the amounts set out in the audited financial statements.

Appointment and dismissal of auditors

Unit: RMB million

	Currently appointed
Auditors in Mainland China	Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP
Remuneration for auditors in Mainland China this year	12.20
Appointment term of the auditors in Mainland China	Renew once a year

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

Important events after reporting period

- On 8 October 2021, the Group entered into an arrangement agreement with Neo Lithium Corp. It proposed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Neo Lithium for a consideration of CAD6.5 per share in cash. The total consideration would be approximately CAD959,964,335, equivalent to RMB4,871,051,029. As at 14 January 2022, all approvals or filing formalities of domestic and overseas regulatory authorities required for the acquisition of the equity interest in Neo Lithium were completed, and the approval of environmental impact assessment required for the exploitation stage was obtained. On 21 January 2022, the Group paid the consideration of CAD959,964,335 in cash, equivalent to RMB4,871,051,029. The equity interest acquisition was completed on 25 January 2022. The Group holds 100% equity interest in Neo Lithium after completion of the transaction. After completion of the acquisition, Neo Lithium was delisted from the TSX Venture Exchange, and its common shares ceased to be quoted for trading on the OTCQX over-the-counter market in the United States as well as the Frankfurt Stock Exchange in Germany.
- The Group signed a strategic cooperation agreement and conditional share subscription agreement with Fujian Longking Co., Ltd. (“Fujian Longking”) on 25 February 2022. The Group proposed to subscribe 118,785,931 non-publicly issued A shares of Fujian Longking in cash. The subscription price will be RMB6.93 per share. The total amount of the subscription will be approximately RMB823,180,000. The Group expected that it will hold 10% of Fujian Longking’s shares, and it has the right to nominate one non-independent director to Fujian Longking.

Saved as disclosed above, there was no important event affecting the Group which has occurred during the period after the reporting period and up to the date of this announcement.

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

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

Investors and shareholders are advised by the Board to exercise caution when dealing in the securities of the Company.

Definition

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

A Share(s)	The domestic share(s) issued by the Company to domestic investors with a nominal value of RMB0.10 each, which are listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange
Altynken	Altynken Limited Liability Company, a subsidiary of the Company
Ashele Copper	Xinjiang Habahe Ashele Copper Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
AUD	Australian dollar, the lawful currency of the Commonwealth of Australia
Aurora	AGM Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Bayannur Zijin	Bayannur Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Bisha	Bisha Mining Share Company, a subsidiary of the Company
Board, Board of Directors	The board of Directors of the Company
CAD	Canadian dollar, the lawful currency of Canada
Chemicals Co.	Fujian Zijin Mineral Processing Chemicals Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
COMMUS	Zijin Musonoie Mining Société par Actions Simplifiée (formerly known as La Compagnie Minière de Musonoie Global Société par Actions Simplifiée), a subsidiary of the Company
Company, Group, Zijin, Zijin Mining	Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Continental Gold	Continental Gold Limited Sucursal Colombia, a subsidiary of the Company
Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park	Xiamen Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
CSRC	China Securities Regulatory Commission
Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine	The project held by Serbia Zijin Mining Doo (formerly known as the Timok project), divided into the Upper Zone and the Lower Zone
Director(s)	The director(s) of the Company
DR Congo	The Democratic Republic of the Congo
Duobaoshan Copper Industry	Heilongjiang Duobaoshan Copper Industry Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company

Ernst and Young	Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP
Fujian Zijin Copper	Fujian Zijin Copper Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Gold Mountains (H.K.)	Gold Mountains (H.K.) International Mining Company Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Gold Refinery Co.	Zijin Mining Group Gold Smelting Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Guizhou Zijin	Guizhou Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
H Share(s)	The overseas-listed foreign invested share(s) in the Company's share capital, with a nominal value of RMB0.10 each, which are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange
Heilongjiang Zijin Copper	Heilongjiang Zijin Copper Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
HKD	Hong Kong dollar, the lawful currency of Hong Kong
Hong Kong	the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China
Hong Kong Stock Exchange	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
Hunchun Zijin	Hunchun Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Ivanhoe	Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.
Julong Copper	Tibet Julong Copper Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Kamoa Copper, Kamoa	Kamoa Copper SA
Listing Rules	The Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange Limited
Longnan Zijin	Longnan Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Longxing	Longxing Limited Liability Company, a subsidiary of the Company
Luoyang Kunyu	Luoyang Kunyu Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Makeng Mining	Fujian Makeng Mining Co., Ltd., an associate of the Company
Minxi Xinghang	Minxi Xinghang State-owned Assets Investment Company Limited, a substantial shareholder of the Company
Neo Lithium	Neo Lithium Corp.
Norton	Norton Gold Fields Pty Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Papua New Guinea, PNG	Independent State of Papua New Guinea
PRC or China	The People's Republic of China but for the purpose of this announcement, excludes Hong Kong SAR, Macau SAR and Taiwan
RMB	Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC
Serbia Zijin Copper	Serbia Zijin Copper Doo, a subsidiary of the Company
Serbia Zijin Mining	Serbia Zijin Mining Doo, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Shanghai Stock Exchange	Shanghai Stock Exchange
Shanxi Zijin	Shanxi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Supervisor(s)	The supervisor(s) of the Company
Supervisory Committee	The supervisory committee of the Company
Urad Rear Banner Zijin	Urad Rear Banner Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
USD	United States dollar, the lawful currency of the United States of America
West Copper	Qinghai West Copper Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Xinjiang Jinbao	Xinjiang Jinbao Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Xinjiang Zijin Non-ferrous	Xinjiang Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Zeravshan	Joint Venture Zeravshan Limited Liability Company, a subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Copper	Zijin Copper Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Zijin International Holdings	Zijin International Holdings Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of

	the Company
Zijin International Trading	Zijin International Trading Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Jiabo	Shanghang Zijin Jiabo Electronics New Material Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Yinhui	Luoyang Zijin Yinhui Gold Refinery Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Zinc	Xinjiang Zijin Zinc Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company

As at the date of this announcement, the Board of Directors of the Company comprises Messrs. Chen Jinghe (Chairman), Lan Fusheng, Zou Laichang, Lin Hongfu, Ms. Lin Hongying and Mister Xie Xionghui as executive directors, Mister Li Jian as non-executive director, and Messrs. Zhu Guang, Mao Jingwen, Li Changqing, He Fulong, Suen Man Tak and Bo Shao Chuan as independent non-executive directors.

By Order of the Board of Directors
Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Chen Jinghe
Chairman

18 March 2022, Fujian, the PRC

**The Company's English name is for identification purpose only*