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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 2022**

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group realised operating income of RMB270.329 billion, representing an increase of 20.09% compared with the same period last year (2021: RMB225.102 billion).

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group realised profit before tax of RMB29.993 billion, representing an increase of 20.97% compared with the same period last year (2021: RMB24.794 billion).

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group realised net profit attributable to owners of the listed company of RMB20.042 billion, representing an increase of 27.88% compared with the same period last year (2021: RMB15.673 billion).

As at 31 December 2022, the Group's total assets was RMB306.044 billion, representing an increase of 46.72% compared with the beginning of the year (beginning of the year: RMB208.595 billion).

As at 31 December 2022, the Group's net assets attributable to owners of the listed company was RMB88.943 billion, representing an increase of 25.21% compared with the beginning of the year (beginning of the year: RMB71.034 billion).

The Board of Directors proposed the profit distribution plan for the year ended 31 December 2022: a final cash dividend of RMB2 per 10 shares (tax included). The profit distribution proposal for the year ended 31 December 2022 is subject to the consideration and 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 2022. (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 2022  
RMB

<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>	<b><u>Note</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2022</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2021</u></b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents		20,243,737,052	14,221,780,252
Held for trading financial assets		5,093,808,339	2,935,224,582
<i>Including: derivative financial assets</i>		46,793,246	152,644,244
Bills receivable		729,421,153	-
Trade receivables	14	7,916,964,606	2,445,223,101
Receivables financing		2,991,548,914	1,958,255,180
Prepayments		3,795,206,862	1,782,420,666
Other receivables		3,656,110,491	1,385,716,898
Inventories		28,103,963,625	19,308,800,678
Contract assets		1,227,197,810	-
Current portion of non-current assets		693,448,118	8,923,967
Other current assets		5,193,052,562	3,017,948,117
Total current assets		<u>79,644,459,532</u>	<u>47,064,293,441</u>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debt investments		321,929,780	468,136,162
Long-term equity investments		25,066,936,465	9,628,231,895
Other equity instrument investments		10,545,595,648	9,415,646,061
Other non-current financial assets		-	62,500,000
Investment properties		448,776,949	117,472,940
Fixed assets		72,746,422,792	55,597,154,905
Construction in progress		21,866,653,969	18,548,053,400
Right-of-use assets		332,279,217	217,034,588
Intangible assets		68,279,910,055	47,531,349,824
Goodwill		717,723,949	314,149,588
Long-term deferred assets		2,060,315,229	1,724,516,259
Deferred tax assets		1,647,300,510	1,325,642,796
Other non-current assets		22,365,835,375	16,580,496,264
Total non-current assets		<u>226,399,679,938</u>	<u>161,530,384,682</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>306,044,139,470</u></u>	<u><u>208,594,678,123</u></u>

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.\*  
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (continued)  
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<b><u>LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY</u></b>	<b><u>Note</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2022</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2021</u></b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Short-term borrowings		23,666,315,501	18,229,100,791
Held for trading financial liabilities		540,503,475	156,812,356
<i>Including: Derivative financial liabilities</i>		<i>540,503,475</i>	<i>156,812,356</i>
Bills payable		1,735,484,847	394,380,588
Trade payables	15	11,757,464,637	7,442,318,423
Advances from customers		88,648,941	-
Contract liabilities		7,412,075,704	671,955,151
Employee benefits payable		2,251,480,559	1,604,671,386
Taxes payable		3,144,610,780	4,040,386,486
Other payables		9,847,711,138	7,614,396,670
Current portion of non-current liabilities		7,645,305,535	9,470,350,520
Other current liabilities		3,080,302,719	678,088,310
Total current liabilities		<u>71,169,903,836</u>	<u>50,302,460,681</u>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Long-term borrowings		68,819,578,332	36,126,816,893
Bonds payable		23,870,516,058	14,247,474,590
<i>Including: Preference shares</i>		<i>1,044,689,738</i>	<i>956,355,139</i>
Lease liabilities		222,586,249	184,195,155
Long-term payables		3,272,675,848	2,359,167,215
Long-term employee benefits payable		72,193,443	79,059,540
Provisions		3,877,025,144	3,696,917,863
Deferred income		700,660,386	397,491,581
Deferred tax liabilities		7,482,000,554	6,342,164,459
Other non-current liabilities		2,101,554,115	1,961,759,602
Total non-current liabilities		<u>110,418,790,129</u>	<u>65,395,046,898</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<u><u>181,588,693,965</u></u>	<u><u>115,697,507,579</u></u>

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.\*  
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (continued)  
As at 31 December 2022  
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<b><u>LIABILITIES AND OWNERS'</u></b> <b><u>EQUITY (continued)</u></b>	<b><u>Note</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2022</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2021</u></b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital		2,632,931,224	2,633,011,224
Capital reserve		25,551,506,136	25,205,642,523
Less: Treasury shares		488,538,909	475,709,598
Other comprehensive income	12	5,061,350,431	2,209,428,323
Special reserve		60,634,043	113,281,545
Surplus reserve		1,367,003,719	1,367,003,719
Retained earnings	16	54,757,893,854	39,981,710,325
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		88,942,780,498	71,034,368,061
Non-controlling interests		35,512,665,007	21,862,802,483
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>124,455,445,505</b>	<b>92,897,170,544</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS'</b> <b>EQUITY</b>		<b>306,044,139,470</b>	<b>208,594,678,123</b>

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.\*  
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss  
For the year ended 31 December 2022  
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	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
OPERATING INCOME	2	270,328,998,459	225,102,488,592
Less: Operating costs	2	227,784,282,577	190,351,121,555
Taxes and surcharges	3	4,267,630,167	3,459,679,898
Selling expenses		619,893,797	412,272,620
Administrative expenses		6,264,990,220	5,308,536,279
Research and development expenses		1,231,551,616	770,661,326
Finance expenses	4	1,904,994,525	1,496,475,674
Including: Interest expenses		3,444,817,054	2,111,953,389
Interest income		1,353,854,350	761,083,060
Add: Other income		484,638,917	350,771,492
Investment income	5	2,874,143,505	1,691,601,136
Including: Share of profits of associates and joint ventures		3,743,044,810	1,627,111,396
Losses on changes in fair value (Credit impairment losses)/Reversal of credit impairment losses	6	(255,492,467)	(231,864,044)
Impairment losses on assets	7	(329,409,918)	578,093,599
Impairment losses on assets	8	(78,711,813)	(598,022,432)
Losses on disposal of non-current assets		(5,217,763)	(7,815,800)
OPERATING PROFIT		30,945,606,018	25,086,505,191
Add: Non-operating income	9	108,391,606	178,088,257
Less: Non-operating expenses	10	1,061,146,651	470,782,956
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		29,992,850,973	24,793,810,492
Less: Income tax expenses		5,225,640,850	5,194,172,140
NET PROFIT		<u>24,767,210,123</u>	<u>19,599,638,352</u>
Classification according to the continuity of operation			
Net profit from continuing operations		24,767,210,123	19,599,638,352
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		20,042,045,977	15,672,870,591
Non-controlling interests		4,725,164,146	3,926,767,761

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.\*  
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss (continued)  
For the year ended 31 December 2022  
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	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
NET OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AFTER TAX			
Net other comprehensive income after tax attributable to owners of the parent		2,851,922,108	1,396,857,624
Other comprehensive (loss)/income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments		(354,595,573)	2,891,407,259
Changes arising from the re-measurement of defined benefit plan		3,344,740	(34,585,795)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Other comprehensive (loss)/income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods under the equity method		(38,994,447)	9,685,755
Changes in fair value of receivables financing		(1,502,455)	(19,668,721)
Provision for impairment losses on receivables financing		4,921,131	-
Hedging costs - forward elements		17,601,229	(21,942,636)
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies		3,221,147,483	(1,428,038,238)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interests		777,394,246	(454,731,066)
Sub-total of net other comprehensive income after tax		3,629,316,354	942,126,558
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		28,396,526,477	20,541,764,910
Attributable to:			
<i>Owners of the parent</i>		22,893,968,085	17,069,728,215
<i>Non-controlling shareholders</i>		5,502,558,392	3,472,036,695
Earnings per share	11		
Basic earnings per share		0.76	0.60
Diluted earnings per share		0.76	0.60

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.\*  
Notes to Financial Statements  
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1. Taxes

1. Major taxes and tax rates

Value-added tax (“VAT”)	<p>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 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%. VAT payable is the difference between VAT output and the deductible VAT input for the current period. The output VAT rate for transportation service was 9% and that for trademark royalty income and technical service income was 6%. VAT payable is the difference between VAT output and the deductible VAT input for the current period.</p> <p>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 in accordance with the relevant provisions of local VAT or goods services tax (“GST”) law.</p>
City construction and maintenance tax	<p>Levied on actual payment of turnover tax at rates ranging from 1% to 7%.</p>
Resource tax	<p>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 lead-zinc resources. Pursuant to the Resource Tax Law of the People’s Republic of China (the “Resource Tax Law”) with effect from 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 lead-zinc resources.</p> <p>For the Company’s subsidiaries incorporated and operating abroad: According to the relevant provisions of local resource tax, utilisation fee of mine or mining tax of mineral resources, subsidiaries in different countries and regions abroad are subject to 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.</p>

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.\*  
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)  
For the year ended 31 December 2022  
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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	18%
	Russian Federation	20%
	Eritrea	38%
	Colombia	31%
	Guyana	25%
	The Kyrgyz Republic (Note 1)	
	Argentina	25%-35%

Note 1: For the Company's subsidiaries incorporated in the Kyrgyz Republic, according to latest regulations under the local tax laws which were effective on 18 January 2022, corporate income tax rate for mining and sales of gold ores and gold concentrates is 10%, and for alloy and refined gold is 0%. At the same time, the income tax is calculated and paid according to a certain proportion of sales income (ranging at the rate from 1% to 20% depending on the range of gold price).

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 Taxation Policies for Further Implementing the Western Development Strategy (Cai Shui [2011] No. 58) and the Announcement on the Continuation of the Corporate Income Tax Policies under Western Development Strategy issued by the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the National Development and Reform Commission on 23 April 2020 (the Ministry of Finance Announcement 2020 No. 23), from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030, the enterprises in the western region, which are engaged in encouraged industries, could enjoy a reduced 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)  
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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 reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2022.
- (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 reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2022.
- (3) Xinjiang Jinbao Mining Co., Ltd. (“Xinjiang Jinbao”) fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2022.
- (4) Hunchun Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. (“Hunchun Zijin”) fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2022.
- (5) Urad Rear Banner Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. (“Urad Rear Banner Zijin”) fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2022.
- (6) Longnan Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., (“Longnan Zijin”) fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2022.

Pursuant to the Notice of the People’s Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region on the Provision of Certain Preferential Policies for Investment Promotion of the Tibet Autonomous Region” (Zang Zheng Fa [2021] No. 9) and Implementation Method of Corporate Income Tax Policies in the Tibet Autonomous Region (Tentative) (Zang Zheng Fa [2022] No. 11), 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 9% in 2022.

The Company passed the reassessment on the qualification of High and New Technology Enterprise on 23 October 2020 and obtained the certificate of High and New Technology Enterprise (reference number: GR201735000251). The validity period of the certificate is 3 years. The Company was entitled to a CIT rate of 15% in 2022.

Fujian Zijin Copper Co., Ltd. (“Fujian Zijin Copper”), a subsidiary of the Group, passed the reassessment on the qualification of High and New Technology Enterprise on 2 December 2019 and obtained the certificate of High and New Technology Enterprise (reference number: GR201935000447). The validity period of the certificate is 3 years. On 6 January 2023, the Office of the Leading Group for the Administration of Determination of High and New Technology Enterprises of the Whole Country issued the Announcement in relation to Filing of the First Batch of High and New Technology Enterprises Recognised by the Accreditation Institutions in Fujian Province in 2022. Fujian Zijin Copper was included in the list of companies which met the accreditation conditions and was entitled to a CIT rate of 15% in 2022.

Yuanyang Huaxi Gold Co., Ltd. (“Yuanyang Huaxi”), a subsidiary of the Group, passed the reassessment on the qualification of High and New Technology Enterprise on 3 December 2021 and obtained the certificate of High and New Technology Enterprise (reference number: GR202153000647). The validity period of the certificate is 3 years.

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.\*  
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)  
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1. Taxes (continued)

2. Tax incentives (continued)

Pursuant to the Notice of Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration in relation to the Issues on Preferential Policies on Corporate Income Tax for Public Infrastructure Projects and Projects of Environmental Protection, Energy Saving and Water Conservation, Pinghu Lingang Energy Co., Ltd. (“Pinghu Lingang”), Jiangsu Hongde Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. (“Jiangsu Hongde”), Shandong Zhongbin Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. (“Shandong Zhongbin”), Jinan Longking Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. (“Jinan Longking”), Covanta (Shijiazhuang) New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. (“Shijiazhuang Covanta”), Handan Langjing Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. (“Handan Langjing”) and Fujian Zijin New Energy Co., Ltd. (“Zijin New Energy”) were engaged in businesses in the Preferential Corporate Income Tax Catalogue on Environmental Protection, Energy Saving and Water Conservation Projects (2021 version), and were entitled to the “3-year exemption and 3-year half payment” corporate income tax concession for the tax year in which the first amount of operating income is received for such projects.

Pursuant to the Announcement in relation to the Corporate Income Tax Issues on Third-Party Enterprises Engaging in Pollution Prevention and Control issued by the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (2019 Announcement No. 60), third-party enterprises engaging in pollution prevention and control which fulfill the conditions are entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15%. The implementation period of the announcement was from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2021. Pursuant to the Announcement in relation to Extension of the Implementation Period of Certain Preferential Tax Policies issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration (2022 Announcement No. 4), the aforesaid regulation on preferential tax policy is extended, and the implementation period is extended to 31 December 2023. Taizhou Dechang Environmental Protection Co., Ltd. (“Taizhou Dechang”), a subsidiary of the Group, fulfills the conditions for enjoying tax concessions of third-party enterprises engaging in pollution prevention and control and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2022.

According to the Departmental Interpretation and Practice Notes No. 52 issued by the Inland Revenue Department of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Zijin International Capital Company Limited fulfilled the conditions of being identified as a qualifying corporate treasury centre, and was entitled to a reduced profits tax rate of 8.25% in 2022 (representing 50% of the regular tax rate).

The Group’s subsidiaries incorporated in the Russian Federation fulfilled the prescribed requirements of the conditions for enjoying local tax concessions, the applicable preferential income tax rate from 2020 to 2024 is 10%.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)  
For the year ended 31 December 2022  
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1. Taxes (continued)

	2022	2021
Current income tax expenses	5,209,507,100	5,423,183,430
Deferred tax expenses	16,133,750	(229,011,290)
	5,225,640,850	5,194,172,140

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

	2022	2021
Profit before tax	29,992,850,973	24,793,810,492
Tax at the statutory tax rate (Note 1)	7,498,212,743	6,198,452,623
Effect of different tax rates applicable to certain subsidiaries (Note 1)	(2,184,628,926)	(791,562,289)
Adjustments in respect of current tax of previous periods	(25,260,633)	17,318,334
Income not subject to tax (Note 2)	(591,592,293)	(462,966,854)
Expenses not deductible for tax	91,383,103	43,454,778
Tax losses utilised from previous periods	(179,462,954)	(43,678,814)
Effect of unrecognised deductible temporary differences and deductible tax losses	616,989,810	233,154,362
Tax charge at the Group's effective tax rate	5,225,640,850	5,194,172,140

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

Note 2: In 2022, income not subject to tax mainly included investment income from long-term equity investments under the equity method of RMB3,164,231,221 (2021: RMB1,627,111,396) and sales revenue from certain products of the Group that met the national industrial policy and enjoyed tax exemption totalling RMB73,164,349 (2021: RMB68,047,622).

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)  
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2. OPERATING INCOME AND OPERATING COSTS

	2022		2021	
	Operating income	Operating costs	Operating income	Operating costs
Principal operations	268,083,852,868	225,958,518,291	222,018,103,063	187,492,406,204
Other operations	<u>2,245,145,591</u>	<u>1,825,764,286</u>	<u>3,084,385,529</u>	<u>2,858,715,351</u>
	<u>270,328,998,459</u>	<u>227,784,282,577</u>	<u>225,102,488,592</u>	<u>190,351,121,555</u>

3. TAXES AND SURCHARGES

	2022	2021
Resource tax	3,106,232,269	2,469,192,663
Mine-produced gold income tax (Note 1)	174,929,261	185,635,977
Property tax	107,251,977	79,980,239
Road tax (Note 2)	47,000,068	57,032,960
Customs tax (Note 3)	69,146,522	70,175,970
Stamp duty	171,952,555	110,608,022
Educational surcharges	122,560,975	116,074,663
City construction and maintenance tax	99,115,090	87,205,395
Mineral concentrates tax (Note 3)	37,492,937	38,953,616
Local development fund	30,667,712	33,120,189
Land use tax	37,361,069	23,956,944
Environmental protection tax	14,193,851	14,845,338
Vehicle and vessel use tax	2,050,613	1,334,072
Others	247,675,268	171,563,850
	<u>4,267,630,167</u>	<u>3,459,679,898</u>

Note 1: Mine-produced gold income tax was the tax payable by the Group's overseas subsidiary, Altynken, for the mining and sales of gold products. The tax base was related to the sales income of gold products, while the tax rate was related to the gold price. The tax rate was between 1% and 20%.

Note 2: Road tax was the tax payable by the Group's overseas subsidiaries, COMMUS and La Carrière Du Lualaba Société par Actions Simplifiée ("CARRILU"), for the purchase or sales 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.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)  
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4. FINANCE EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Interest expenses	3,700,157,944	2,403,674,022
<i>Including: Bank borrowings</i>	2,926,680,388	1,783,288,136
<i>Bonds payable</i>	743,406,460	601,106,982
<i>Ultra short-term financing bonds</i>	30,071,096	19,278,904
Less: Interest income	1,348,023,216	754,646,824
Less: Capitalised interest expenses	508,162,928	481,515,130
Exchange differences	(333,692,411)	17,184,054
Bank charges	147,724,232	128,421,291
Amortisation of unrecognised finance expenses (Note 1)	252,822,038	189,794,497
Unrealised finance income (Note 2)	(5,831,134)	(6,436,236)
	<u>1,904,994,525</u>	<u>1,496,475,674</u>

Note 1: The amount consisted of amortisation of unrecognised finance expenses of provisions of RMB174,245,055 (2021: RMB104,886,471), amortisation of interest expenses of lease liabilities of RMB21,831,606 (2021: RMB22,262,956) and amortisation of unrecognised finance expenses of other non-current liabilities of RMB56,745,377 (2021: RMB62,645,070).

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

Capitalised interest expenses in 2022 were included in construction in progress. None of the above interest income was generated from impaired financial assets in 2022 and 2021.

5. INVESTMENT INCOME

	2022	2021
Investment income from long-term equity investments under the equity method	3,743,044,810	1,627,111,396
Investment income/(losses) from disposal of long-term equity investments	34,864,096	(3,558,514)
Dividend income from other equity instrument investments during holding period	20,783,503	30,754,600
Investment (losses)/income from disposal of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 1)	(960,447,256)	11,806,943
Others	35,898,352	25,486,711
	<u>2,874,143,505</u>	<u>1,691,601,136</u>

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5. INVESTMENT INCOME (Continued)

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

	2022	2021
1. Held for trading equity instrument investments -		
Investment income arising from stock investments	105,370,395	87,066,096
2. Investment losses arising from gold leasing at fair value	(37,143,362)	(4,586,010)
3. Investment losses arising from derivative instruments without designated hedging relationship	(377,053,459)	(122,944,187)
(3-1) Foreign currency forward contracts	(12,147,351)	337,324,546
(3-2) Commodity hedging contracts	(461,107,881)	(469,010,630)
(3-3) Equity swap contracts	27,955,770	8,741,897
(3-4) Share option contracts	68,246,003	-
4. Settled provisional pricing arrangements	(674,956,128)	-
5. Others	23,335,298	52,271,044
	<u>(960,447,256)</u>	<u>11,806,943</u>

6. LOSSES ON CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE

	2022	2021
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	23,046,703	(62,659,110)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(278,539,170)	(169,204,934)
	<u>(255,492,467)</u>	<u>(231,864,044)</u>

Losses on changes in fair value are as follows:

	2022	2021
1. Held for trading equity instrument investments -		
Gains arising from changes in fair value of stock investments	138,286,332	46,000,724
2. Gains arising from changes in fair value of gold leasing at fair value	-	19,487,550
3. Hedging instruments - (Losses)/Gains arising from changes in fair value of ineffectively hedged derivative instruments	(293,503)	89,568
4. Losses arising from changes in fair value of derivative instruments without designated hedging relationship	(114,304,091)	(213,350,807)
(4-1) Foreign currency forward contracts	(116,752,513)	(193,369,852)
(4-2) Commodity hedging contracts	(25,901,377)	5,737,181
(4-3) Equity swap contracts	34,223,126	(25,718,136)
(4-4) Over-the-counter options	(5,873,327)	-
5. Provisional pricing arrangements	(160,985,668)	-
6. Others	(118,195,537)	(84,091,079)
	<u>(255,492,467)</u>	<u>(231,864,044)</u>

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7. (CREDIT IMPAIRMENT LOSSES)/REVERSAL OF CREDIT IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

	2022	2021
Bad debt provision for trade receivables	(167,022,563)	(11,800,073)
Bad debt provision/(Reversal of bad debt provision) for other receivables	(92,358,170)	1,154,829
Impairment losses on other non-current assets	(61,907,364)	(139,576)
Impairment losses on bills receivable	(3,200,690)	-
Impairment losses on receivables financing	(4,921,131)	-
Reversal of impairment losses on financial guarantee contracts	-	588,878,419
	<u>(329,409,918)</u>	<u>578,093,599</u>

8. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON ASSETS

	2022	2021
Impairment losses on goodwill	(71,099,520)	-
Impairment losses on contract assets	(10,747,830)	-
Impairment losses on fixed assets	(8,447,091)	(350,369,323)
Impairment losses on prepayments	(7,433,805)	(10,483,090)
Impairment losses on other non-current assets	(79,579)	-
Reversal of provision/(Provision) for decline in value of inventories	19,096,012	(58,979,086)
Impairment losses on construction in progress	-	(178,190,933)
	<u>(78,711,813)</u>	<u>(598,022,432)</u>

9. NON-OPERATING INCOME

	2022	2021	Non-recurring profits or losses in 2022
Penalty income	29,419,102	26,961,548	29,419,102
Compensations and default penalty	-	1,249,601	-
Others	78,972,504	149,877,108	78,972,504
	<u>108,391,606</u>	<u>178,088,257</u>	<u>108,391,606</u>

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10. NON-OPERATING EXPENSES

	2022	2021	Non-recurring profits or losses in 2022
Losses arising from obsolescence of non-current assets	169,702,548	111,742,803	169,702,548
Donations	250,666,967	268,242,826	250,666,967
Penalties, compensations and overdue charges (Note)	606,117,996	47,225,720	606,117,996
Others	34,659,140	43,571,607	34,659,140
	<u>1,061,146,651</u>	<u>470,782,956</u>	<u>1,061,146,651</u>

Note: In April 2022, Urad Rear Banner Zijin, a subsidiary of the Group, was reported to be suspected of illegal mining. The Urad Rear Banner Public Security Bureau investigated the case. On 21 December 2022, Urad Rear Banner Zijin was sued by the Urad Rear Banner People's Procuratorate. On 3 January 2023, Urad Rear Banner Zijin received a criminal verdict from the Urad Rear Banner People's Court. It was confirmed that during the period from August 2013 to the year 2020, Urad Rear Banner Zijin, which owned an exploration licence but not a mining permit at the northern mining section of the Sanguikou Mine, excavated mine roadway and mined ores during the exploration process instead of the mining process. The total value of the ores involved amounted to RMB460.8209 million. Urad Rear Banner Zijin was convicted of illegal mining, the income from illegal activity of RMB460.8209 million was confiscated, and an additional penalty of RMB15 million was imposed.

11. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2022 RMB/Share	2021 RMB/Share
Basic earnings per share		
Continuing operations	<u>0.76</u>	<u>0.60</u>
Diluted earnings per share		
Continuing operations	<u>0.76</u>	<u>0.60</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 the 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.



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11. EARNINGS PER SHARE (continued)

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 2022, in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, the weighted average number of ordinary shares was adjusted and increased by 29,527,236 correspondingly (2021: 7,688,167).

Basic earnings per share is calculated as follows:

	2022	2021
Earnings		
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		
Continuing operations	<u>20,042,045,977</u>	<u>15,672,870,591</u>
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company after adjustments	<u>20,022,735,857</u>	<u>15,428,798,919</u>
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		
Continuing operations	<u>20,022,735,857</u>	<u>15,428,798,919</u>
Shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	<u>26,231,621,640</u>	<u>25,811,336,889</u>

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as follows:

	2022	2021
Earnings		
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		
Continuing operations	<u>20,042,045,977</u>	<u>15,672,870,591</u>
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company after adjustments	<u>20,042,045,977</u>	<u>15,440,220,591</u>
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		
Continuing operations	<u>20,042,045,977</u>	<u>15,440,220,591</u>
Shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	26,231,621,640	25,811,336,889
Dilutive effect - weighted average number of ordinary shares		
Restricted A Shares	29,527,236	7,688,167
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	<u>26,261,148,876</u>	<u>25,819,025,056</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:

2022

	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)	5,155,748,965	(356,811,417)	2,215,844	(354,595,573)	4,801,153,392
Changes arising from re-measurement of defined benefit plan	(34,585,795)	3,344,740	-	3,344,740	(31,241,055)
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods under the equity method	9,685,755	(38,994,447)	-	(38,994,447)	(29,308,692)
Changes in fair value of receivables financing	(35,451,575)	(1,502,455)	-	(1,502,455)	(36,954,030)
Provision for impairment losses on receivables financing	-	4,921,131	-	4,921,131	4,921,131
Hedging costs - forward elements	(20,164,994)	17,601,229	-	17,601,229	(2,563,765)
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	(2,865,804,033)	3,221,147,483	-	3,221,147,483	355,343,450
	<u>2,209,428,323</u>	<u>2,849,706,264</u>	<u>2,215,844</u>	<u>2,851,922,108</u>	<u>5,061,350,431</u>

2021

	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)	2,264,341,706	2,899,138,869	(7,731,610)	2,891,407,259	5,155,748,965
Changes arising from re-measurement of defined benefit plan	-	(34,585,795)	-	(34,585,795)	(34,585,795)
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods 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>

Note 1: Such changes in fair value were mainly due to the fair value change of the stocks of Ivanhoe.

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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:

2022

	Amount before tax	Less: Amount of other comprehensive income recognised in previous periods transferred into profit or loss during the current period	Less: Amount of other comprehensive income recognised in previous periods transferred into retained earnings during the current period	Less: income tax	Attributable to the parent	Attributable to non-controlling interests
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods						
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments and others	(357,770,175)	-	-	(1,921,228)	(354,595,573)	(1,253,374)
Changes arising from re-measurement of defined benefit plan	5,309,111	-	-	-	3,344,740	1,964,371
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods						
Other comprehensive loss that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods under the equity method	(38,994,447)	-	-	-	(38,994,447)	-
Changes in fair value of receivables financing	(1,502,455)	-	-	-	(1,502,455)	-
Provision for impairment losses on receivables financing	4,921,131	-	-	-	4,921,131	-
Hedging costs - forward elements	12,533,167	-	-	-	17,601,229	(5,068,062)
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	4,002,898,794	-	-	-	3,221,147,483	781,751,311
	<u>3,627,395,126</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,921,228)</u>	<u>2,851,922,108</u>	<u>777,394,246</u>

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:  
(continued)

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/(loss) 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/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods						
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods under the equity method	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>

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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 eleven 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;
- (9) the environmental protection segment engages in the installation of dust removing and auxiliary equipment, desulphurisation and denitrification construction projects, soil restoration and other types of main products;
- (10) the trading segment engages, principally, the trading income from commodities including copper cathodes; and
- (11) 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 measurement 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 with other third parties.

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

2022

Item	Gold bullion	Processed, refined and trading gold	Gold concentrates	Electrolytic copper and electrodeposited copper	Refined copper	Copper concentrates	Other concentrates	Zinc bullion	Environmental protection	Trading	Others	Eliminations	Total
Segment revenue:													
Sales to external customers	9,459,694,460	85,252,999,476	9,120,861,504	5,780,298,038	40,986,369,938	20,180,657,986	7,725,739,389	7,095,170,141	8,122,277,380	56,011,327,951	20,593,602,196	-	270,328,998,459
Intersegment sales	1,080,305,603	15,327,277,509	2,757,666,504	1,116,258,525	150,076,769	9,176,483,256	1,763,593,640	-	2,276,303,595	64,296,621,262	19,449,926,906	(117,394,513,569)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,540,000,063</b>	<b>100,580,276,985</b>	<b>11,878,528,008</b>	<b>6,896,556,563</b>	<b>41,136,446,707</b>	<b>29,357,141,242</b>	<b>9,489,333,029</b>	<b>7,095,170,141</b>	<b>10,398,580,975</b>	<b>120,307,949,213</b>	<b>40,043,529,102</b>	<b>(117,394,513,569)</b>	<b>270,328,998,459</b>
Segment profit#	1,653,919,946	39,452,159	5,995,874,557	3,400,320,952	793,007,366	16,866,425,003	3,443,014,058	265,596,882	228,011,547	410,781,414	1,113,570,557	-	34,209,974,441
Gains/(losses) on disposal of non-current assets	(2,628,288)	5,251,680	(387,885)	-	(6,170)	(42,712,269)	(378,592)	118,171	777,184	(82,833)	34,831,239	-	(5,217,763)
Interest and dividend income													1,374,637,853
Unallocated expenses													(2,141,726,504)
Finance costs													(3,444,817,054)
<b>Profit before tax</b>													<b>29,992,850,973</b>
Assets and liabilities													
Segment assets	52,790,743,073	18,390,426,946	19,853,558,432	10,741,746,213	25,023,269,863	42,596,905,563	21,101,202,263	4,402,529,124	26,853,795,542	26,255,539,004	227,999,869,622	(209,060,888,735)	266,948,696,910
Unallocated assets													39,095,442,560
<b>Total assets</b>													<b>306,044,139,470</b>
Segment liabilities	25,750,372,936	12,260,645,501	11,087,306,644	5,450,533,594	15,995,993,193	26,674,514,537	13,564,565,445	1,344,473,027	2,848,915,047	4,595,634,250	55,544,197,629	(46,118,637,250)	128,998,514,553
Unallocated liabilities													52,590,179,412
<b>Total liabilities</b>													<b>181,588,693,965</b>

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

2022 (continued)

Item	Gold bullion	Processed, refined and trading gold	Gold concentrates	Electrolytic copper and electrodeposited copper	Refined copper	Copper concentrates	Other concentrates	Zinc bullion	Environmental protection	Trading	Others	Eliminations	Total
Other disclosures													
Share of profits or losses of:													
Associates	-	-	38,413,225	785,336,981	-	(14,499,734)	441,784,610	-	-	-	614,477,116	-	1,865,512,198
Joint ventures	-	20,040,787	-	-	-	1,869,139,033	-	-	-	-	(11,647,208)	-	1,877,532,612
Impairment losses recognised in the statement of profit or loss	-	-	79,897,630	701,642	16,172,956	9,280,809	18,855,673	1,900,728	303,471,946	69,173	84,128,469	-	514,479,026
Impairment losses reversed in the statement of profit or loss	-	-	(157,809)	(51,293,886)	(741,649)	(885,712)	-	-	(17,420,556)	-	(35,857,683)	-	(106,357,295)
Unallocated non-cash income													(255,492,467)
Depreciation and amortisation	221,888,838	3,033,684,890	142,588,037	90,056,210	1,188,573,386	346,427,398	143,379,273	200,595,752	251,810,206	47,309,337	4,502,124,764	-	10,168,438,091
Investments in associates	-	-	8,261,100,440	1,359,797,747	-	9,067,567	1,515,057,832	-	-	-	8,266,806,340	-	19,411,829,926
Investments in joint ventures	-	214,459,229	-	-	-	3,869,078,572	84,519,064	-	40,034,852	-	1,447,014,822	-	5,655,106,539
Capital expenditure	8,037,035,551	(16,719,871)	4,687,352,889	2,194,293,979	298,718,359	11,316,635,241	2,004,041,706	124,668,675	9,240,534,287	44,024,741	13,592,251,721	-	51,522,837,278
Unallocated capital expenditure													48,225,850

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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)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,836,932,534</b>	<b>100,048,335,251</b>	<b>6,084,804,692</b>	<b>8,496,493,017</b>	<b>37,562,324,809</b>	<b>19,832,031,766</b>	<b>10,005,831,409</b>	<b>6,442,051,254</b>	<b>126,209,239,634</b>	<b>(99,415,555,774)</b>	<b>225,102,488,592</b>
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)
<b>Profit before tax</b>											<b>24,793,810,492</b>
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
<b>Total assets</b>											<b>208,594,678,123</b>
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
<b>Total liabilities</b>											<b>115,697,507,579</b>



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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
<b>Other disclosures</b>											
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>

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.\*  
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)  
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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 2022, 75% (2021: 79%) of the Group's operating income was derived from customers of Mainland China, and 62% (2021: 58%) of the Group's assets were located in Mainland China.

Information on a major customer

In the year 2022, the Group's income from the Shanghai Gold Exchange was RMB79,781,396,682 (2021: RMB83,798,062,684), which was mainly derived from the gold bullion segment, and the processed, refined and trading gold segment.

14. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2022	2021
Trade receivables at fair value through profit or loss		
-Trade receivables with provisional pricing terms (Note)	2,271,361,470	-
Trade receivables at amortised cost	5,645,603,136	2,445,223,101
	7,916,964,606	2,445,223,101

Note: Certain product sale contracts of the Group contain provisional pricing terms. Under the new financial instruments standard, the trade receivables derived from product sale contracts with such terms shall not be separated and embedded in derivative instruments and shall be classified as a whole. As the basis of the contractual cash flow characteristics of such kind of trade receivables are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amounts outstanding, the Group classifies such items as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

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:

	2022	2021
Within 1 year	4,231,793,710	2,369,052,561
Over 1 year but within 2 years	797,271,143	81,368,697
Over 2 years but within 3 years	444,070,801	14,238,006
Over 3 years	363,280,185	10,647,647
	5,836,415,839	2,475,306,911
Less: Bad debt provision for trade receivables	190,812,703	30,083,810
	5,645,603,136	2,445,223,101

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

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.\*  
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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:

	2022				Net book value
	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	38,463,716	0.66	38,463,716	100	-
Provision for bad debts based on credit risk characteristics					
Among which: Group of non-ferrous metal segments	2,658,905,691	45.56	11,743,823	0.44	2,647,161,868
Group of environmental protection segments	<u>3,139,046,432</u>	<u>53.78</u>	<u>140,605,164</u>	<u>4.48</u>	<u>2,998,441,268</u>
	<u>5,836,415,839</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>190,812,703</u>	<u>3.27</u>	<u>5,645,603,136</u>
	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					
Among which: Group of non-ferrous metal segments	<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>

If the Group has objective evidence that a trade receivable is credit-impaired, the Group makes provision for bad debt to the trade receivable individually and recognises expected credit losses.

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15. TRADE PAYABLES

	2022	2021
Trade payables	<u>11,757,464,637</u>	<u>7,442,318,423</u>

As at 31 December 2022, an ageing analysis of the trade payables, based on the invoice dates, is as follows:

	2022	2021
Within 1 year	10,855,290,726	6,674,598,654
Over 1 year but within 2 years	525,410,347	490,935,570
Over 2 years but within 3 years	103,194,126	126,208,310
Over 3 years	<u>273,569,438</u>	<u>150,575,889</u>
	<u>11,757,464,637</u>	<u>7,442,318,423</u>

16. RETAINED EARNINGS

	2022	2021
At 1 January	39,981,710,325	27,748,404,618
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent	20,042,045,977	15,672,870,591
Less: Interest payable on renewable corporate bonds	-	232,650,000
Appropriation to surplus reserve	-	47,602,615
Dividends payable in cash for ordinary shareholders	<u>5,265,862,448</u>	<u>3,159,312,269</u>
At 31 December	<u>54,757,893,854</u>	<u>39,981,710,325</u>

Pursuant to the resolution of the shareholders' general meeting on 17 May 2022, the Company distributed a cash dividend of RMB0.20 per share (2021: RMB0.12 per share) to all shareholders, calculated on the basis of 26,329,312,240 issued shares (2021: 26,327,602,240 shares), with an aggregate amount of RMB5,265,862,448 (2021: RMB3,159,312,269).

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17. NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)

	2022	2021
Current assets	79,644,459,532	47,064,293,441
Less: Current liabilities	<u>71,169,903,836</u>	<u>50,302,460,681</u>
Net current assets/(liabilities)	<u>8,474,555,696</u>	<u>(3,238,167,240)</u>

18. TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES

	2022	2021
Total assets	306,044,139,470	208,594,678,123
Less: Current liabilities	<u>71,169,903,836</u>	<u>50,302,460,681</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	<u>234,874,235,634</u>	<u>158,292,217,442</u>

19. PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION

	2022	2021
Depreciation of fixed assets	6,440,626,476	5,551,944,176
Depreciation and amortisation of investment properties	<u>40,681,980</u>	<u>6,448,039</u>

20. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

*Accounting treatment for trial operation sales*

According to Interpretation No. 15 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, starting from 1 January 2022, the Group accounts for the relevant revenue and costs of the products or by-products externally sold which are produced before the fixed assets are in their intended useable conditions (collectively “trial operation sales”) separately, recognises such amounts in the statement of profit or loss during the period occurred (recognised as “operating income” and “operating costs” for those relating to the ordinary business, and as “gains or losses on disposal of assets” for those relating to non-ordinary business), and no longer deducts the net amount of the relevant sales less the relevant costs against the costs of fixed assets. The relevant products or by-products produced from trial operation before external sales are recognised as inventories or other relevant assets if they meet the conditions of recognition of such assets. Since there was no trial operation sales in 2021, the Group did not need to make retrospective adjustments according to Interpretation No. 15 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises.

*Adjustment to the scope of covid-19-related rent concessions*

In prior years, the Group, as a lessee and a lessor, applied the practical expedient to eligible rent concessions occurring for all leases under the Accounting Treatment for covid-19-related rent concessions. According to the Notice on Issues Related to the Application of the Accounting Treatment for Covid-19-related Rent Concessions issued in May 2022, the Group continued to apply the practical expedient to eligible rent concessions occurring for similar leases in the current year.

## CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

To every investor and friend who cares and concerns about Zijin Mining:

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

Mineral resources are important material foundation for social and economic development. As a major player in the global metal mining market, Zijin Mining is committed to becoming “a green, high-tech, leading global mining company”. The goals of the first phase of the “three-step process” in a decade have been successfully achieved. The past three years have been the fastest-growing period for Zijin Mining. Following the general work directive of “deepening reform, achieving leaping growth and sustainable development”, we have overcome multiple difficulties such as the complicated and severe situations in global politics, economy and mining industry. We have completed the construction and commenced production of a batch of world-class major mining projects successively, and fully accomplished and exceeded our work targets and tasks. The Company's overall strength has been significantly enhanced. Resources and reserves of major minerals and major economic indicators repeatedly reached record highs. The Company has a leading position in China and ranks top 10 globally. Overseas mineral resources, output and profit contribution of major mineral products have surpassed those of the domestic ones in an all-round way. The Company has grown into a globalised multinational mining company.

The Company has made significant progress in its green and low-carbon sustainability. Zijin Mining proactively embraces the energy revolution and vigorously enters the new energy and advanced material industry. The rapid formation of “two lakes, one mine” pattern, including the Tres Quebradas Salar in Argentina, the Lakkor Tso Salar in Tibet, China and the Xiangyuan Hard Rock Lithium Polymetallic Mine in Dao County, Hunan, China, is an important engine for the Company's new round of growth and development. The mineral resources and production capacity of the Company's “green metals”, such as copper and lithium, have significantly increased. By the end of 2022, the Company owned 3,100 tonnes of gold resources, more than 73 million tonnes of copper resources and 12 million tonnes of lithium carbonate resources, respectively. The Company's copper output also saw a significant increment, with output of mine-produced copper reaching 880 thousand tonnes. The Company has become the fastest-growing large-scale mining company in the world. Faced with increasingly severe challenges such as global warming and carbon emission control, Zijin Mining published “The Action Programme on Climate Change”, which is the first report to incorporate the international TCFD framework in the Chinese non-ferrous metal industry. We proposed that energy consumption and carbon emissions per unit of industrial added value shall continue to decline. We are striving to achieve carbon neutral by 2050, demonstrating the ambition and responsibility of Zijin Mining as a responsible international enterprise.

2023 marks the first year of the new term of the Company's management, as well as the 30th anniversary of Zijin Mining. Our 30th anniversary is the perfect time to expand our global presence and reach our prime. The clarion call for the time to embark a new journey for Zijin has been sounded. We put our mission in mind and shoulder our responsibilities. The Company has released the Outline of Three-Year (2023-2025) Plan and Development Goals for 2030, which sets out a grand blueprint for medium and long-term development. The Company strives to approach the levels of world's leading metal mining companies in terms of key economic indicators by 2025. This includes the production volumes of mine-produced copper, mine-produced gold, mine-produced zinc and lead and lithium carbonate to reach 1.17 million tonnes, 90 tonnes, 480 thousand tonnes and 120 thousand tonnes, respectively. By 2030, the Company shall rank among the leading global mining companies in terms of resources and reserves controlled, production volume and sales revenue of major products, asset size, profit and other comprehensive indicators. The Company's major economic indicators and production volumes of mine-produced copper and mine-produced gold shall rank among the top 3 to 5 globally, while lithium output shall rank among the top 10 globally.

Major global changes are accelerating, leading to an evolving new global landscape and the accelerated recovery of people flow, logistics and supply chains. The US dollar's interest rate hike is slowing down, while the global new energy transition is accelerating. China is taking a series of strong measures to ensure stable economic growth, supporting the prices of major metals such as gold, copper, zinc and lithium to remain relatively high for some time. Zijin Mining has abundant mineral resources and continuously growing

production capacity, creating good growth and market opportunities for the Company. We must maintain strategic clarity and confidence, seriously implement the master work directive of “improving quality, reducing costs, boosting profitability” as determined by the Board of the Company. We must continually enhance the output and efficiency of the major products, continue to build up resources and reserves of major minerals, and significantly enhance our strength and development quality. We must also effectively control construction investment and operating costs, deepen reform to resolve the “tension between the increasing globalisation and restrictive domestic thinking and management style” that exists at the current stage by deepening reforms, comply with international standards and guidelines, effectively address the bottleneck of internationalised talents, and build an advanced globalised operation and management system as well as an ESG sustainability system. By doing so, we can further enhance our competitiveness in the global mining industry.

Our beliefs are as strong as rocks, our original aspiration is as fiery as a torch. Although we will encounter numerous difficulties and hurdles, and even rough waves on our journey towards our grand goals, as long as we maintain a resolute strategic determination, pay attention to risk prevention, unite as one and respond scientifically, we will overcome any obstacles and reach our expected destination, contributing Zijin power to a beautiful green and low-carbon future for humanity!

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

## OVERVIEW OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATION

### Highlights

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

### 2022 production and 2023-2025 production guidance

#### Major mineral production guidance

	2022	2023	2025	Compound annual growth rate
Mine-produced copper/ million tonnes	0.88*	0.95	1.17	11%
Mine-produced gold/ tonne	56	72	90	17%
Mine-produced zinc (lead)/ thousand tonnes	440	450	480	3%
Mine-produced silver/ tonne	387	390	450	5%
Lithium carbonate / thousand tonnes	-	3	120	/
Mine-produced molybdenum / thousand tonnes	4	6	16	59%

\*The above table includes the corresponding interests held by the Company through the 13.59% equity interest in Ivanhoe.

### Increments

Copper	Lithium	Gold
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing phase 2 of the Julong Copper Mine project in Tibet. Production capacity of 350 thousand tonnes of mine-produced copper per annum will be generally formed by 2025</li> <li>Phase 3, 5 million tonnes per annum concentrator plant of the Kamoakakula Copper Mine in the DR Congo and the smelter with a nameplate capacity of 500 thousand tonnes per annum are expected to complete construction and commence production in October 2024 and increase the annual copper production to 620 thousand tonnes after it reaches the designated production capacity, positioning Kamoakakula as the world's fourth largest copper producer</li> <li>Implementing the technological upgrade and expansion project at the Lower Zone of the Ćukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine in Serbia and Bor Copper Mine. By 2025, the production capacity of mine-produced copper will reach 300 thousand tonnes per annum in general, which is</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 1 of the "two lakes, one mine" lithium projects is planned to complete construction and commence production by the end of 2023. Phase 2 construction has also started. After the construction is completed, the total production capacity of lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) will reach 120 thousand to 150 thousand tonnes</li> <li>After both phase 1 and phase 2 projects of the Lakkor Tso Salar in Tibet have completed construction and reached the designated production capacity, it is expected that the production capacity of lithium hydroxide will reach 40 thousand to 50 thousand tonnes per annum</li> <li>It is expected that the Xiangyuan Hard Rock Lithium Polymetallic Mine in Hunan will have a production capacity of 40 thousand to 50 thousand tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent per annum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After the technological upgrade and expansion of the Rosebel Gold Mine in Suriname have completed construction and reached the designated production capacity, it is expected that the production capacity of mine-produced gold will reach 10 tonnes per annum</li> <li>Technological upgrade and expansion project of the intellectualised mining and processing of Shanxi Zijin is expected to complete construction in the second quarter of 2023. An additional 3 to 4 tonnes of mine-produced gold can be produced per annum</li> <li>The Porgera Gold Mine in Papua New Guinea is expected to resume operation this year</li> <li>After the Haiyu Gold Mine completes construction and reaches the designated production capacity, it is expected that the mine will produce 15 to 20 tonnes of gold per annum. The mine is expected to become the largest gold mine in China. The actual interest in the Haiyu Gold Mine held by the Company is approximately 44% (including 20%</li> </ul>



expected to become the second largest copper producer in Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After both phase 1 and phase 2 projects of the Tres Quebradas Salar in Argentina have completed construction and reached the designated production capacity, it is expected that the production capacity of lithium carbonate will reach 40 thousand to 60 thousand tonnes per year</li> </ul>	equity interest in Zhaojin Mining)
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Note: 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 to the realisation of the production volume. The Company may adjust the plan based on changes in actual circumstances. Investors are advised to pay attention to the relevant risks.

## Reserves and resources

	Copper/ million tonnes	Gold/ tonne	Zinc (lead)/ million tonnes	Lithium carbonate/ million tonnes	Silver/ tonne	Molybdenum/ million tonnes
Reserves	32.09	1,191	4.80	4.29	1,864	1.54
Resources	73.72	3,117	11.18	12.15	14,612	3.02
Reserves on equity basis/ reserves in China	92%	40%	11%	43%	-	-

- Note: 1. According to the China Mineral Resources Report 2022 issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the national reserves of copper, gold, zinc (lead) and lithium oxides in 2021 were 34.9479 million tonnes, 2,964.37 tonnes, 44.2290 million tonnes and 4.0468 million tonnes, respectively.
2. The conversion coefficient of lithium oxide and lithium carbonate is 1:2.47.

Mineral resources are the foundation for the survival and development of mining companies. The Company focuses on green metallic minerals and new energy minerals, with an emphasis on counter-cyclical mergers and acquisitions of large and ultra-large deposits and self-initiated geological exploration to increase reserves, providing a solid resource base for the Company's sustainable development.

As at 31 December 2022, the retained measured, indicated and inferred resources of the Company consisted of: 73.7186 million tonnes of copper, 3,117.39 tonnes of gold, 11.1833 million tonnes of zinc (lead), 14,611.80 tonnes of silver and 12.1521 million tonnes of lithium (lithium carbonate equivalent). Among which, the retained probable and proved reserves of the Company consisted of: 32.0944 million tonnes of copper, representing 43.54% of the total resources; 1,190.99 tonnes of gold, representing 38.20% of the total resources; 4.7993 million tonnes of zinc (lead), representing 42.91% of the total resources; 1,864.18 tonnes of silver, representing 12.76% of the total resources (mainly as associated mineral); and 4.2905 million tonnes of lithium reserves (lithium carbonate equivalent), representing 35.31% of the total resources.

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

announce the updated resources and reserves data every year according to the new national standard. The Company has basically realised the alignment with the resource and reserve standards used in the international mining industry.

**Changes in the Company's major mineral resources (on equity basis) for 2020 to 2022**

<b>Mineral type</b>	<b>By investment or merger and acquisition</b>	<b>Newly added by self-initiated exploration</b>	<b>Total resources at the end of the period</b>
<b>Copper (million tonnes)</b>	6.7621	3.32	73.7186
<b>Gold (tonne)</b>	1,106.70	187	3,117.39
<b>Silver (tonne)</b>	4,165.52	1,880	14,611.80
<b>Lead and zinc (million tonnes)</b>	0.1110	0.86	11.1833
<b>Lithium carbonate equivalent (million tonnes)</b>	12.0387	0.1134	12.1521
<b>Molybdenum (million tonnes)</b>	2.2499	0.04	3.0200

Note: 1. Certain exploration projects have not submitted formal report and such newly added resources have not been included in the Company's retained resources as at the end of 2022 yet.  
2. Gold, silver and molybdenum include associated resources.

**I. Self-initiated geological prospecting and exploration**

The Company's self-initiated geological exploration has a comparative competitive advantage in the industry. With the emphasis of "mineral exploration around current mines", the Company has strengthened its efforts in geological exploration. More than 46% of the gold and copper resources and more than 80% of the zinc and lead resources were obtained from self-initiated exploration.

**Total newly-added resources of major mineral type from self-initiated exploration over the years**

<b>Mineral type</b>	<b>Copper/million tonnes</b>	<b>Gold/tonne</b>	<b>Zinc (lead)/million tonnes</b>
<b>Resources obtained from self-initiated exploration</b>	34.25	1,441	8.96

During the reporting period, the amount invested in geological exploration amounted to RMB461 million. The inferred, indicated and measured resources (on equity basis) added by exploration include: 128.4 tonnes of gold, 2.46 million tonnes of copper, 771,200 tonnes of lead and zinc, 31,800 tonnes of tungsten, 39,200 tonnes of molybdenum and 1,260 tonnes of silver.

The Company's prospecting and exploration costs are much lower than the industry average. The Company has made technological innovation an effective way to support breakthroughs in geological prospecting. The Company has continuously enhanced its study of mineralisation patterns for globally crucial metallogenic belts and its ability in location selection. The exploration results have a relatively good economic recoverability. During the reporting period, the Company made significant progress in the exploration of the projects including the Bor Copper Mine and the Ćukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine in Serbia, the Buriticá Gold Mine in Colombia, the Tres Quebradas Salar in Argentina, the Tongshan Copper Mine, the Julong Copper Mine and the Wulagen Lead and Zinc Mine. The Company also took the lead to complete the "demonstration of a three-dimensional geochemical survey of porphyry copper deposits", the "study of penetrating geochemical survey techniques in Zijinshan" and other national key research and development projects.

The Company's self-initiated geological prospecting and exploration projects matches the layout of existing key projects, forming a number of domestic platforms including the Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration, Sino-Zijin, Zijin Southwest Geological Exploration in China and Balkan Zijin Resources Doo Belgrade in Europe, Jinshan Mining (Tanzania) Limited in Africa and Golden Archaean Resources Pty Ltd. in Australia. The Company has introduced geological exploration talents from around the world, and implemented "reserve contracting", "result sharing" and other market-oriented operation models within the Company.

## **II. Merger and acquisition and investment in mineral resources**

The Company allocates assets globally. Leveraging systemic engineering, economic mining concept and professional analysis and decision-making ability, the Company has successfully acquired a batch of quality mines globally, substantially increasing the volume of world-class mineral resources. In 2022, the Company embraced the opportunities for energy structure transformation and upgrade brought by the global response to climate change. The Company consolidated its gold assets, accelerated the layout of new energy minerals such as lithium, completed the acquisition of the Tres Quebradas Salar in Argentina, successively invested in and acquired two quality lithium mine projects including the Lakkor Tso Salar and the Xiangyuan Lithium Polymetallic Mine in Dao County, the Rosebel Gold Mine in Suriname (the largest gold mine in production in South America), 30% interest in the Haiyu Gold Mine (the largest stand-alone gold mine in China), 20% equity interest in Zhaojin Mining and other significant gold mine assets, 45.7% equity interest in the Kharmagtai Copper-gold Mine in Mongolia. Meanwhile, the Company proposed to acquire 84% interest in the Shapinggou Molybdenum Mine (the largest stand-alone molybdenum deposit in the world in terms of reserves). At present, the Company is actively processing the relevant matters in relation to the completion of the acquisition.

It is expected that the abovementioned projects will provide additional reserves of resources (on equity basis) including 12.15 million tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent, 682 tonnes of gold, 1.34 million tonnes of copper and 1.84 million tonnes of molybdenum to the Company, and the planned production capacities include 120-150 thousand tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent, approximately 22-24 tonnes of gold and 27.2 thousand tonnes of molybdenum.

**Key mineral assets acquired by the Company in 2022**

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Mineral type</b>	<b>Resources</b>	<b>In production/ Under construction</b>	<b>Interest acquired</b>	<b>Resources newly added (on equity basis)</b>	<b>Current output/Planned output</b>
<b>Tres Quebradas Salar, Argentina</b>	Lithium	7.63 million tonnes of LCE	Under construction	100%	7.63 million tonnes of LCE	Planned output for two phases: 40-60 thousand tonnes of lithium carbonate
<b>Lakkor Tso Salar</b>	Lithium	2.16 million tonnes of LCE	Under construction	70%	1.51 million tonnes of LCE	Planned output for two phases: 40-50 thousand tonnes of lithium hydroxide
<b>Xiangyuan Lithium Polymetallic Mine in Dao County</b>	Lithium	840 thousand tonnes of LCE	Under construction	66%	550 thousand tonnes of LCE	Planned output: 40-50 thousand tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent
<b>Manono Lithium Mine</b>	Lithium	16.40 million tonnes of LCE	Proposed to be constructed	15%	2.46 million tonnes of LCE	-
<b>Sawaya'erdun Gold Mine</b>	Gold	60 tonnes of gold (excluding low-grade resources)	Under construction	70%	42 tonnes of gold (excluding low-grade resources)	Planned output: 2.76 tonnes of gold
<b>Haiyu Gold Mine</b>	Gold	562 tonnes of gold	Under construction	44% (including 20% equity interest in Zhaojin Mining)	247 tonnes of gold	6.6-8.8 tonnes of gold on equity basis (based on 44% interest)
<b>Zhaojin Mining</b>	Gold	380 tonnes of gold (excluding the Haiyu Gold Mine)	In production	20%	76 tonnes of gold	4 tonnes of gold (based on 20% interest)
<b>Rosebel Gold Mine, Suriname</b>	Gold	217 tonnes of gold	In production	95%	206 tonnes of gold	8.6 tonnes of gold
<b>Shapinggou Molybdenum Mine</b>	Molybdenum	2.19 million tonnes of molybdenum	Proposed to be constructed	84%	1.84 million tonnes of molybdenum	Planned output: 27.2 thousand tonnes of molybdenum
<b>Kharmagtai Copper-gold Mine, Mongolia</b>	Copper and gold	Approximately 2.93 million tonnes of copper Approximately 242 tonnes of gold	Exploration	45.7%	Approximately 1.34 million tonnes of copper Approximately 111 tonnes of gold	-
<b>Total</b>					<b>682 tonnes of gold 1.34 million tonnes of copper 1.84 million tonnes of molybdenum 12.15 million tonnes of LCE</b>	<b>Approximately 22-24 tonnes of gold 27.2 thousand tonnes of molybdenum 120-150 thousand tonnes of LCE</b>

### III. Summary table of retained resources and reserves of the Company's mines (on equity basis)

Mineral type	Unit	Reserves			Resources (including reserves)					Proportion of reserves to resources	Retained resources in 2021	Percentage change
		Proved	Probable	Total	Measured	Indicated	Measured + Indicated	Inferred	Total			
<b>Copper</b>	Mt (metal)	5.9516	26.1428	<b>32.0944</b>	10.2442	46.6524	56.8966	16.822	<b>73.7186</b>	44%	62.7705	17%
<b>Gold</b>	t (metal)	276.51	914.48	<b>1,190.99</b>	472.11	1,581.99	2,054.10	1,063.29	<b>3,117.39</b>	38%	2,372.90	31%
<b>Independent gold</b>	t (metal)	205.91	690.22	<b>896.13</b>	364.31	1,153.05	1,517.36	869.21	<b>2,386.57</b>	38%	2,014.36	18%
<b>Gold associated with other metals</b>	t (metal)	70.60	224.26	<b>294.86</b>	107.80	428.95	536.74	194.07	<b>730.82</b>	40%	358.54	104%
<b>Zinc</b>	Mt (metal)	1.7828	2.4123	<b>4.1951</b>	2.7146	3.922	6.6366	3.2494	<b>9.8860</b>	42%	9.6182	3%
<b>Lead</b>	Mt (metal)	0.286	0.3182	<b>0.6042</b>	0.4333	0.5093	0.9426	0.3547	<b>1.2973</b>	47%	1.2640	3%
<b>Silver (including associated)</b>	t (metal)	689.50	1,174.68	<b>1,864.18</b>	1,522.66	2,207.96	3,730.62	10,881.18	<b>14,611.80</b>	13%	11,535.76	27%
<b>Lithium carbonate equivalent</b>	LCE Mt	1.573	2.7176	<b>4.2905</b>	2.6124	6.3327	8.9450	3.2071	<b>12.1521</b>	35%	7.6300	59%
<b>Molybdenum (including associated)</b>	Mt (metal)	0.6337	0.9108	<b>1.5445</b>	0.7292	1.0391	1.7683	1.2516	<b>3.02</b>	51%	0.9153	230%
<b>Tungsten</b>	WO <sub>3</sub> thousand tonnes	7	20.4	<b>27.5</b>	4	31.4	35.4	57.5	<b>92.9</b>	30%	59.2	57%
<b>Tin</b>	Thousand tonnes (metal)	9.2	42.3	<b>51.5</b>	13.1	53.3	66.3	83.9	<b>150.2</b>	34%	99.0	52%
<b>Iron</b>	Mt (ore)	27	92	<b>119</b>	39	215	254	223	<b>478</b>	25%	179	167%
<b>Coal</b>	Mt	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	39	48	87	157	<b>244</b>	0%	244	0%
<b>Platinum</b>	t (metal)	0.00	21.56	<b>21.56</b>	113.92	233.33	347.25	293.45	<b>640.70</b>	3%	640.88	0%
<b>Palladium</b>	t (metal)	0.00	22.11	<b>22.11</b>	94.02	154.46	248.48	241.94	<b>490.42</b>	5%	490.35	0%

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

#### IV. Retained resources/reserves of the Company's major mines

Name of mine	Major element	Proportion of interest	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					
<b>Kamoa Copper Mine</b>	Copper	45%	37,910,000	5,210,000	43,120,000	2.54	0	18,623,000	18,623,000	3.94	42	Mining permit (19 August 2042)	Cut-off grade: 1% Estimated by software	/	/
<b>Kolwezi Copper (Molybdenum) Mine</b>	Copper	72%	1,111,000	1,293,669	2,404,669	3.91	276,195	571,757	847,952	3.76	15	2 mining permits (4 March 2024)	Cu ore cut-off grade: 1% Co ore cut-off grade: 0.1% Estimated by software	/	/
<b>Upper Zone of the Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine</b>	Copper	100%	1,003,353	450,585	1,453,938	2.63	398,554	532,336	930,890	2.88	15	Mining permit (7 June 2033)	Industrial grade: DCu≥0.70%	/	/
	Gold	100%	57,948	17,976	75,924	1.37	26,299	27,543	53,841	1.67					
<b>Lower Zone of the Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine</b>	Copper	100%	14,515,156	4,038,580	18,553,737	0.76	0	7,470,584	7,470,584	0.69	37	Mining permit (7 June 2033)	Industrial grade: Cu≥0.3%	/	/
	Gold	100%	299,050	85,909	384,958	0.16	0	142,335	142,335	0.13					
<b>Bor Copper Mine</b>	Copper	63%	9,843,181	942,769	10,785,950	0.45	3,128,248	3,606,845	6,735,093	0.45	Southern pit of MS: 17 Northern pit of MS: 20 VK: 17 NC: 19 JM: 17	3 mining permits (effective indefinitely with no fixed period)	JM: Cut-off grade Cu0.3%, Industrial grade Cu0.5% MS: Cut-off grade within open-pit mining boundary: Cu0.15% NC: Cut-off grade within open-pit mining boundary: Cu0.15% Cut-off grade outside open-pit mining boundary: Cu0.3% VK: Cut-off grade within open-pit mining boundary: Cu0.15% Cut-off grade outside open-pit mining boundary: Cu0.3%	/	Including associated silver of 2,714 tonnes
	Gold	63%	356,940	23,307	380,247	0.16	107,927	123,321	231,247	0.16					

<b>Kharmagtai Copper-gold Mine</b>	Copper	45.7%	1,262,209	1,664,377	2,926,586	0.26					20	Mining permit (27 September 2043)	Cut-off grade of open-pit mining: CuEq 0.2% Cut-off grade of underground mining: CuEq 0.3% Au: USD 1,400/ounce, Cu: USD3.4/pound Estimated by software	/	/
	Gold	45.7%	112,986	128,560	241,546	0.22									
<b>Julong Copper Mine (Qulong Copper Mine + Zhibula Copper Mine)</b>	Copper	50.1%	15,752,368	3,144,012	18,896,380	0.33	3,256,872	11,427,996	14,684,868	0.26	Julong Copper Mine: 44 Zhibula: 16	Mining permit (20 May 2039) Mining permit (30 December 2043)	Qulong Copper Mine: Cut-off grade within open-pit mining boundary: Cu0.15% Cut-off grade outside open-pit mining boundary: Cu0.3% 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 12,344 tonnes and marginal economic copper of 11.2848 million tonnes
<b>Duobaoshan-Tongshan Copper Mine</b>	Copper	100%	1,624,111	866,355	2,490,465	0.43	635,709	464,403	1,100,112	0.38	16	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 307 tonnes and marginal economic copper of 488.7 thousand tonnes
<b>Zijinshan Copper and Gold Mine</b>	Gold	100%	78	66	144	1.04	7	5	13	0.35	Open-pit mining: 10 Underground mining: 5	Mining permit (13 June 2043)	Cut-off grade of gold within open-pit mining boundary: Au $\geq$ 0.15g/t Cut-off grade of gold outside open-pit mining boundary: $\geq$ 1.0g/t Cut-off grade of copper	/	Including marginal economic gold and copper of 5.62 tonnes and 233.2

	Copper	100%	1,067,711	182,909	1,250,620	0.47	302,820	472,705	775,525	0.35			within open-pit mining boundary: Cu $\geq$ 0.15% Cut-off grade of copper outside open-pit mining boundary: Cu $\geq$ 0.5% Cut-off grade of underground mining of copper within designed circular mining lane: Cu $\geq$ 0.5%; outside the designed circular mining lane: Cu $\geq$ 0.5% Estimated by software		thousand tonnes, respectively
<b>Ashele Copper Mine</b>	Copper	51%	530,798	26,900	557,698	1.90	302,044	163,908	465,952	1.75	15	Mining permit (3 February 2031)	Cut-off grade 0.3% Industrial grade: 0.5% Estimated by software	/	Including associated silver of 397.08 tonnes
<b>Río Blanco Copper Mine</b>	Copper	51%	5,224,700	6,094,200	11,318,900	0.47	/	/	/	/	28	Exploration licence (31 December 2038)	Cut-off grade Cu $\geq$ Cu0.2%	Community risk	/
	Molybdenum	51%	193,600	264,400	458,000	0.02	/	/	/	/					
<b>Buritica Gold Mine</b>	Gold	69.28%	197,100	124,400	321,500	6.61	24,000	88,000	112,000	5.89	14	Mining permit (19 March 2043)	Assumed market price of gold metal is USD1,700/ounce, gold equivalent (Aue) = Au+Ag $\div$ 80; Industrial grade: Au3.0g/t Estimated by Datamine software	/	/
<b>Rosebel Gold Mine</b>	Gold	95%	195,827	21,337	217,164	1.11	7,060	112,022	119,082	1.09	19	Mining permit (May 2042)	Cut-off grade: USD1,500/ounce Au Reserve: USD1,300/ounce Au Estimated by software	/	/
<b>Aurora Gold Mine</b>	Gold	100%	123,848	63,322	187,170	2.54	7,096	76,521	83,617	2.37	Open-pit mining: 7 Phase 1 underground mining: 14	Mining permit (18 November 2031)	Cut-off grade: gold price of USD1,800/ounce Oxide ore in open-pit mining: 0.46g/t Primary ore: 0.63g/t Main orebody: 1.03g/t Others: 1.52g/t Reserves: gold price of USD1,600/ounce Estimated by Leapfrog and Datamine software	/	/



<b>Norton</b>	Gold	100%	244,806	120,771	365,576	0.90	5,061	139,649	144,710	0.74	10	168 mining permits, 8 exploration rights, 27 prospecting rights (all of which are within effective period)	Cut-off grades Open-pit mining: 0.3-0.7g/t Underground mining: 1.0-3.0g/t	/	/
<b>Jilau, Taror Gold Mines</b>	Gold	70%	79,962	24,181	104,143	1.86	30,400	34,328	64,728	1.61	4 (Jilau) 13 (Taror)	2 mining permits (31 October 2027), 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	Application for extension of the expired mining permit is agreed by the Tajikistani Government	Including associated silver of 278 tonnes and marginal economic gold of 23.25 tonnes
<b>Taldybulak Levoberezhny Gold Mine</b>	Gold	60%	41,591	9,140	50,731	4.15	26,546	11,459	38,004	3.94	11	Mining permit (5 January 2026)	Cut-off grade: 1.0g/t Industrial grade: 2.0g/t Estimated by software	/	Including marginal economic gold of 3.66 tonnes
<b>Porgera Gold Mine</b>	Gold	47.5%	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 mine: Au0.98g/t Underground mine: Au3.03g/t Cut-off grade of reserves: gold price of USD1,200/ounce Estimated by software	Mining permit expired, under negotiation process	/
<b>Haiyu Gold Mine</b>	Gold	44%	249,659	312,475	562,134	4.18	81,480	130,730	212,210	4.42	Underground mining: 23	Mining permit (21 July 2036)	Cut-off grade 0.8g/t Industrial grade: 2.0g/t Estimated by geological ore block method	/	/
<b>Yixingzhai Gold Mine</b>	Gold	100%	68,976	44,741	113,718	1.86	20,746	41,664	62,410	1.67	18	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: 5.0g/t Porphyry gold deposit: Cut-off grade: 0.5g/t Estimated by software	/	/

<b>Longnan Zijin</b>	Gold	84.22%	56,000	89,259	145,259	2.07	18,649	28,573	47,222	2.04	Liba: 25 Dujiagou: 2 Jinshan: 9	3 mining permits (17 February 2047) (20 October 2024) (15 June 2032) 2 exploration licences (3 November 2026) (27 December 2025)	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	/	/
<b>Shuiyindong Gold Mine</b>	Gold	56%	101,741	85,887	187,628	5.12	7,925	8,699	16,624	5.59	Bojitian: 24 Shuiyindong: 9 Taipingdong: 15	2 mining permits (13 December 2032) (April 2034) 2 exploration licences (3 May 2026) (30 June 2022)	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	Under application for converting the expired exploration licence to mining permit	/
<b>Shuguang Gold Mine</b>	Gold	100%	12,147	3,494	15,641	0.29	5,377	564	5,941	0.29	1	Mining permit (August 2025) Mining permit (May 2023)	Pursuant to the prevailing market price and actual production costs, the industrial grade is adjusted to gold equivalent $\geq 0.33\text{g/t}$ Gold and copper equivalent coefficient is adjusted to 1:1.8 Estimated by software	Unable to extend the mining permit due to the impact of the Leopard and Tiger Park	Including marginal economic gold and copper of 7.91 tonnes and 50.5 thousand tonnes, respectively
	Copper	100%	69,150	15,030	84,179	0.15	26,403	2,713	29,116	0.14					
<b>Bisha Zinc (Copper) Mine</b>	Zinc	55%	1,087,500	2,000,100	3,087,600	3.75	98,000	421,000	519,000	3.89	6	Mining permit (25 May 2028) Mining permit (6 October 2032) Mining permit (24 October 2032) Exploration licence (17 July 2023) Exploration licence (17 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	Exploration licences are normal and maintained by paying annual fee	Including associated silver of 1,920 tonnes
	Copper	55%	397,100	405,040	802,140	0.97	19,000	84,000	103,000	0.77					

<b>Tuva Zinc Polymetallic Mine</b>	Zinc	70%	626,700	154,200	780,900	6.80	323,600	302,800	626,400	7.21	12	Mining permit (1 January 2025)	Cut-off grade: $DZn > 5\%$ ( $DZN = Zn + 0.47 \times Pb + 1.19 \times Cu + Au + 0.01 \times Ag$ ) Estimated by software	/	Including associated silver of 348 tonnes
<b>Wulagen Zinc (Lead) Mine</b>	Zinc	100%	3,694,241	1,487,722	5,181,963	1.96	960,600	1,004,600	1,965,200	1.92	21	Mining permit (22 November 2036) Mining permit (12 May 2024) Exploration licence (14 March 2027) Exploration licence (21 March 2027)	Cut-off grade of resources: Open-pit mining: $Pb + Zn \geq 0.6\%$ Underground mining: Pb 0.7%, Zn 1% Cut-off grade of reserves: Open-pit mining: $Pb + Zn \geq 0.6\%$ Underground mining: Pb 1%, Zn 2%	The application process for extension of the mining permit that will be expired soon has commenced	Including marginal economic zinc and lead of 1.6552 million tonnes and 34.98 tonnes, respectively
<b>Sanguikou Zinc (Lead) Mine</b>	Zinc	95%	1,459,551	491,298	1,950,850	2.28	378,932	748,193	1,127,125	2.26	Sanguikou: 20 Miaogou: 42	Mining permit (13 December 2022) Mining permit (6 June 2042) Mining permit (10 October 2033) Exploration licence (7 December 2021) Exploration licence (28 May 2025)	Cut-off grade: 0.5% Industrial grade: 1.6% Estimated by software	Application for extension of the expired mining permit has been submitted, exploration licence is under the application for retention	Including associated silver of 350.7 tonnes
<b>Tres Quebradas Salar</b>	Lithium carbonate equivalent	100%	5,369,000	2,261,000	7,630,000	641	1,084,300	587,600	1,671,900	786	50	1 exploration licence, 12 mining permits (all within validity period)	LiCl cut-off grade: 400mg/L Coefficient of converting $Li_2O$ to $Li_2CO_3$ : 5.32	/	/
<b>Lakkor Tso Salar</b>	Lithium carbonate equivalent	70%	2,157,322		2,157,322	275			2,092,602	275	81	1 exploration licence (17 June 2024) 1 mining permit (30 April 2030)	LiCl cut-off grade: 150 mg/L Lowest industrial grade: 300 mg/L Coefficient of converting $Li_2O$ to $Li_2CO_3$ : 5.32	/	/

<b>Xiangyuan Hard Rock Lithium Polymetallic Mine</b>	Lithium carbonate equivalent	66%	587,206	248,992	836,198	1.06	139,739	407,128	546,867	1.11	Phase 1: 12	Mining permit (17 April 2025)	Cut-off grade: Open-pit mining: Li <sub>2</sub> O≥0.25% Underground mining: Li <sub>2</sub> O≥0.40% Coefficient of converting Li <sub>2</sub> O to Li <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> :2.47	/	The newly verified resources and reserves
<b>Fuyun Jinshan -Jinbao Iron Mine</b>	Iron	56%	1,794	2,894	4,688	32	60	1,683	1,742	32	Jinshan: 19 Jinbao: 1	2 mining permits (12 July 2023) (23 August 2023) 2 exploration licences (30 September 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%	The application process for extension of the mining permit that will be expired soon is in progress	/
<b>Shapinggou Molybdenum Mine</b>	Molybdenum	84%	1,188,327	1,005,179	2,193,506	0.18	556,972	547,278	1,104,250	0.20	Phase 1: 40	Exploration licence (22 December 2022)	Cut-off grade≥0.03% Industrial grade≥0.06%	Procedure of converting the exploration licence to a mining permit is in progress	/

Explanations:

1. The Company entrusted Beijing CMA Consultancy Center to prepare the Annual Report on Mineral Resources and Reserves of Major Domestic and Overseas Subsidiaries (Year 2022). The main personnel for preparing the report: Tang Xiaoqian, Li Hongpin, Wang Feifei, Xue Jianling and Yan Pengcheng.
2. Unit of gold metal: kg; unit of copper, zinc and lithium carbonate metal: tonne; unit of iron ore: 10,000 tonnes; unit of grade of gold: g/t; unit of grade of copper, zinc, lithium carbonate equivalent and mFe: %; unit of grade of hard rock lithium: %; unit of grade of lithium ion concentration in brine: mg/l.
3. Classification and conversion work of all projects were completed based on Classifications for mineral resources/reserves (GB/T 17766-2020), the new national standard for classifying mineral resources and reserves.
4. Retained resources/reserves are the total volumes before accounting for equity interest.

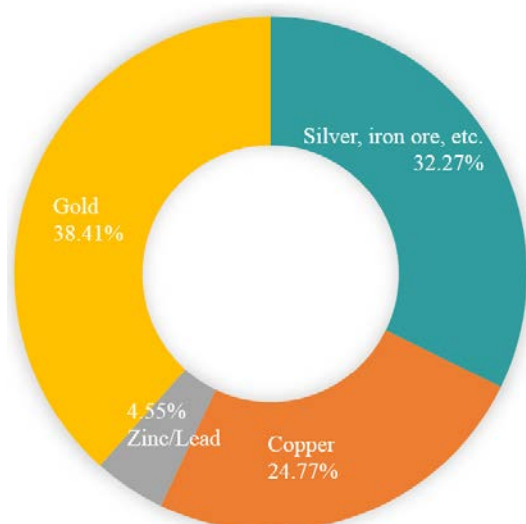
## Operations

The Company is a leading metal mining enterprise in China. The reserves, resources and output of copper, gold, zinc (lead) and other major minerals rank among the top in China and within the top 10 in the globe. Overseas mineral resources, output and profit contribution of major mineral products have surpassed those of the domestic ones in an all-round way. The Company has grown into a globalised mining company. The Company proactively responds to global climate change and the new energy revolution and transition. The Company has increased its investment in new energy and advanced material industry, and is continually increasing its power generation capacity from green energy, including photovoltaic and hydroelectric power.

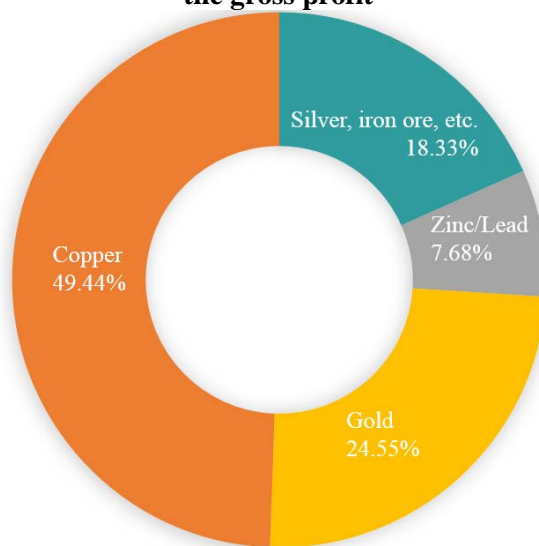
During the reporting report, the situation of the production volume of the Company's major mineral products:

	Mineral type	Production volume	Year-on-year growth	Profit margin
<p><b>The 6th largest copper producer in the world</b></p> <p><b>The 9th largest gold producer in the world</b></p> <p><b>The 4th largest lead (zinc) producer in the world</b></p>	<b>Mine-produced copper (thousand tonnes)</b>	877	48.72%	59.53%
	<b>Mine-produced gold (tonne)</b>	56.4	18.76%	47.97%
	<b>Mine-produced zinc (thousand tonnes)</b>	402	1.48%	48.69%
	<b>Mine-produced silver (tonne)</b>	387.5	25.47%	46.47%
	<p>According to the data of the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association and the China Gold Association, in 2022, the production volume of mine-produced copper, mine-produced gold and mine-produced zinc in China was 1.874 million tonnes, 295.4 tonnes and 3.103 million tonnes, respectively, while the Company produced 877 thousand tonnes of mine-produced copper, 56.4 tonnes of mine-produced gold and 402 thousand tonnes of mine-produced zinc, accounting for 47%, 19% and 13% of the total domestic production volume.</p>			

**Contribution of major mineral products to the operating income**



**Contribution of major mineral products to the gross profit**



## I. Copper business

**Copper is considered as an “electrified metal”. It is the most widely used and difficult-to-replace metallic mineral in clean energy technologies.**

**Highlights:** During the reporting period, the production volume of mine-produced copper of the Company increased by 290 thousand tonnes. Such increment accounted for approximately 40% of the net global increment for the year. Among the major copper producers in the world, the Company has the largest growth in terms of the production volume of mine-produced copper, making it one of the top copper mining companies in the world. Among the top five newly discovered copper mines in the world during this century, the Company owns three world-class mega copper mines, including the Kamoia Copper Mine in the DR Congo, the Čukaru Peki Copper (Gold) Mine in Serbia and the Julong Copper Mine. All of them have entered into the first phase of production within a short period of time, and realised a continuous growth in resources and reserves.

**Production volume:** The Group produced 1,568,166 tonnes of copper, representing an increase of 29.47% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 1,211,230 tonnes, as the interest in Kamoia under the calculation is adjusted to 45%, the output is therefore increased by 5,732 tonnes, and the output in the 2021 announcement has been adjusted).

Among which: 877,317 tonnes of mine-produced copper were produced, representing an increase of 48.72% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 589,897 tonnes).

690,849 tonnes of refined copper were produced, representing an increase of 11.19% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 621,334 tonnes).

**Cost:** During the reporting period, the unit cost of sales of mine-produced copper was RMB19,862/tonne, representing an increase of 9.17% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB18,194/tonne).

**Contribution:** Sales income from the copper business represented 24.77% (after elimination) of the operating income during the reporting period. Gross profit generated from copper products represented 49.44% of the gross profit of the Group.

### Major copper mines or enterprises

Name	Interest held by the Group	Mine-produced copper (tonne)	Mine-produced copper on equity basis (tonne)	Note
Kamoa Copper, the DR Congo (on equity basis)	44.98%	150,013	150,013	Including the interest held indirectly through Ivanhoe, the Company holds 13.59% equity interest in Ivanhoe
Kolwezi Copper Mine, the DR Congo	72%	128,233	92,328	Including: 73,834 tonnes of electrodeposited copper
Julong Copper, Tibet	50.1%	114,977	57,603	
Serbia Zijin Mining	100%	111,021	111,021	
Duobaoshan Copper Industry, Heilongjiang	100%	110,568	110,568	
Serbia Zijin Copper	63%	92,977	58,575	Including: 24,665 tonnes of electrolytic copper
Zijinshan Copper and Gold Mine, Fujian	100%	86,012	86,012	Including: 22,482 tonnes of electrodeposited copper
Ashele Copper Mine	51%	44,136	22,509	
Bisha, Eritrea	55%	17,098	9,404	
Hunchun Zijin, Jilin	100%	12,138	12,138	
Total of other mines		10,144	7,944	
Total		877,317	718,115	

### Major copper refineries

Name	Interest held by the Group	Refined copper (tonne)	Refined copper on equity basis (tonne)
Zijin Copper	100%	386,064	386,064
Heilongjiang Zijin Copper	100%	164,648	164,648
Jilin Zijin Copper	100%	137,033	137,033
Total from other copper refineries		3,104	2,925
Total		690,849	690,670

## II. Gold business

**As global uncertainty continues to increase, the value of gold as a “ballast” for anti-inflation and anti-risk becomes more prominent, making gold an extremely attractive investment.**

**Highlights:** The Company is the largest mine-produced gold producer in China. Gold business is an important contributor to the Company’s operating income and profit. During the reporting period, the Company’s gold business entered a fast growth lane, with a large number of gold projects successfully invested and acquired. As a result, the Company’s gold resources and production capacity have significantly increased. Among which, the newly added gold resources were approximately 682 tonnes, representing approximately 22% of the Company’s total gold resources. The construction of projects such as Shanxi Zijin, Guizhou Zijin, the Binduli Gold Mine of Norton in Australia, the Buriticá Gold Mine in Colombia and the pressurised oxidation project of Zeravshan in Tajikistan progressed in an orderly manner.

**Production volume:** The Group produced 314,910kg (10,124,575 ounces) of gold, representing a decrease of 1.39% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 319,348kg).

Among which: 56,360kg (1,812,021 ounces) was mine-produced gold, representing an increase of 18.76% compared with the same period last year (same period

last year: 47,459kg);

258,550kg (8,312,554 ounces) of refined, processed and trading gold was produced, representing a decrease of 4.91% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 271,890kg).

**Cost:** During the reporting period, the unit cost of sales of mine-produced gold was RMB191.77/gramme, representing an increase of 8.82% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB176.22/gramme).

**Contribution:** Sales income from the gold business represented 38.41% (after elimination) of the operating income during the reporting period. Gross profit generated from gold products represented 24.55% of the gross profit of the Group.  
(1 troy ounce = 31.1035 grammes)

#### Major gold mines or enterprises

Name	Interest held by the Group	Mine-produced gold (kg)	Mine-produced gold on equity basis (kg)
Buriticá Gold Mine, Colombia	69.28%	7,679	5,320
Zeravshan, Tajikistan	70%	6,456	4,519
Longnan Zijin	84.22%	5,525	4,653
Norton, Australia	100%	5,501	5,501
Serbia Zijin Mining	100%	4,730	4,730
Alтынкен, Kyrgyzstan	60%	3,831	2,299
Guizhou Zijin	56%	2,773	1,553
Aurora, Guyana	100%	2,725	2,725
Luoyang Kunyu	70%	2,696	1,887
Duobaoshan Copper Industry, Heilongjiang	100%	2,609	2,609
Serbia Zijin Copper	63%	2,560	1,613
Hunchun Zijin, Jilin	100%	2,219	2,219
Shanxi Zijin	100%	2,062	2,062
Total of other mines		4,995	4,225
Total		56,360	45,915

#### Major gold refineries

Name	Interest held by the Group	Refined gold (kg)	Refined gold on equity basis (kg)
Zijin Gold Smelting	100%	156,470	156,470
Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park	50.3%	45,923	23,122
Zijin Yinhui	100%	25,557	19,200
Total from other gold refineries		30,600	30,600
Total		258,550	229,392



### III. Zinc (Lead) business

**Zinc, as a basic industrial metal, is widely used in automotive manufacturing, battery energy storage, metallurgy, electrical and other fields.**

**Highlights:** The Company is the largest mine-produced zinc producer in China, with significant capacity and profitability in low grade zinc (lead) ore development. During the reporting period, phase 4 of Zijin Zinc's flotation processing system commenced commissioning and trial production.

**Production volume:** The Group produced 720,776 tonnes of zinc, representing an increase of 0.26% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 718,883 tonnes).

Among which: the Group produced 402,321 tonnes of mine-produced zinc in concentrate form, representing an increase of 1.48% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 396,443 tonnes);

318,454 tonnes of zinc bullion were produced from refineries, representing a decrease of 1.24% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 322,440 tonnes).

39,661 tonnes of lead in concentrate form were produced, representing an increase of 4.53% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 37,942 tonnes).

**Cost:** During the reporting period, the unit cost of sales of mine-produced zinc was RMB8,017/tonne, representing an increase of 8.80% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB7,369/tonne).

**Contribution:** Sales income from the zinc (lead) business represented 4.55% (after elimination) of the operating income during the reporting period. Gross profit generated from zinc (lead) products represented 7.68% of the gross profit of the Group.

#### Major zinc (lead) mines or enterprises

Name	Interest held by the Group	Mine-produced zinc (tonne)	Mine-produced lead (tonne)	Total of mine-produced zinc + mine-produced lead (tonne)	Total of mine-produced zinc + mine-produced lead on equity basis (tonne)
Zijin Zinc	100%	140,760	20,225	160,985	160,985
Bisha, Eritrea	55%	120,529	-	120,529	66,291
Longxing, Russia	70%	85,382	6,219	91,601	64,121
Urad Rear Banner Zijin	95%	45,302	9,984	55,286	52,522
Ashele Copper Mine	51%	9,419	-	9,419	4,804
Total of other mines		929	3,233	4,163	3,902
Total		402,321	39,661	441,983	352,625

#### Major zinc (lead) refineries

Name	Interest held by the Group	Zinc bullion (tonne)	Zinc bullion on equity basis (tonne)
Bayannur Zijin	87.2%	213,353	186,044
Xinjiang Zijin Non-ferrous	100%	105,101	105,101
	Total	318,454	291,145

#### IV. Silver, iron, cobalt, sulphuric acid and other businesses

**Highlights:** The Company is a significant silver, iron ore, cobalt and sulphuric acid (as by-product) producer in China. During the reporting period, the Company's silver resources (including associated resources) and reserves increased significantly. The Company's output in mine-produced silver ranks top in China.

**Production volume:** The Group produced 1,088,966kg of silver, representing an increase of 19.45% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 911,649kg).

Among which: 701,508kg of silver was produced from refineries as by-product, representing an increase of 16.37% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 602,842kg);

387,458kg of mine-produced silver was produced, representing an increase of 25.47% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 308,806kg).

3.35 million tonnes of iron ore were produced, representing a decrease of 21.09% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 4.25 million tonnes).

3,643 tonnes of mine-produced tungsten, 4,576 tonnes of mine-produced molybdenum and 2,506 tonnes of mine-produced cobalt were produced; certain copper, zinc and gold refineries produced 3,022,987 tonnes of sulphuric acid as by-product, representing an increase of 2.38% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: 2,952,731 tonnes).

**Cost:** During the reporting period, the unit cost of sales of mine-produced silver was RMB1.63/gramme, representing an increase of 4.22% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB1.57/gramme); the unit cost of sales of iron ore was RMB214.16/tonne, representing an increase of 2.43% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB209.08/tonne).

**Contribution:** Sales income from silver, iron ore and other products represented 32.27% (after elimination) of the operating income during the reporting period, the gross profit of which represented 18.33% of the gross profit of the Group.

### Major silver mines or enterprises

Name	Interest held by the Group	Mine-produced silver (kg)	Mine-produced silver on equity basis (kg)
Bisha, Eritrea	55%	49,855	27,420
Duobaoshan Copper Industry, Heilongjiang	100%	40,902	40,902
Luoyang Kunyu	70%	40,984	28,689
Ashele Copper Mine	51%	29,943	15,271
Zijinshan Copper and Gold Mine, Fujian	100%	29,935	29,935
Longxing in Russia	70%	29,218	20,452
Shanxi Zijin	100%	28,938	28,938
Julong Copper, Tibet	50.1%	66,276	33,204
Total of other mines		71,407	53,584
Total		387,458	278,395

### Major iron mines or enterprises

Name	Interest held by the Group	Iron ore (million tonnes)	Iron ore on equity basis (million tonnes)
Xinjiang Jinbao	56%	2.35	1.32
Makeng Mining	41.5%	0.88 (on equity basis)	0.88
Total of other mines		0.12	0.06
Total		3.35	2.26

### Major sulphuric acid producing enterprises

Name	Interest held by the Group	Sulphuric acid (tonne)	Sulphuric acid on equity basis (tonne)
Zijin Copper	100%	1,059,319	1,059,319
Heilongjiang Zijin Copper	100%	699,011	699,011
Jilin Zijin Copper	100%	500,984	500,984
Bayannur Zijin	87.2%	376,005	327,876
Xinjiang Zijin Non-ferrous	100%	220,148	220,148
Serbia Zijin Copper	63%	94,312	59,417
Luoning Zijin	100%	73,208	55,011
Total		3,022,987	2,921,766

## V. Green energy and advanced material business

Adhere to the strategy of “resources as the main business, processing and metallurgy as the supporting business and material production as a robust business”, strive to develop the new energy and advanced material business as the Company’s new growth driver.

#### Highlight:

During the reporting period, the Company increased the use of photovoltaic and other green power generation. The power accumulatively generated amounted to 360 million kWh, reduced approximately 210 thousand tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emission, which is equivalent to planting 11.67 million trees. The achievement of carbon reduction is remarkable. For hydrogen business, focus was placed on the demonstration scenario of industrial application of ammonia and hydrogen. The Company has made effective progress in securing ammonia sources and developed the first ammonia-powered fuel-cell passenger bus, ammonia-hydrogen power plant and demonstration station with on-site ammonia-to-hydrogen conversion and hydrogen filling in China. The 2 electrolytic copper foil production lines of the Company produced lithium battery copper foil of 4.5-8 micrometres during the trial run. The lithium iron phosphate production line with a capacity of 20 thousand tonnes was put into production. The precursor iron phosphate production line commenced construction. The highly-efficient hot rolling copper alloy

strip production line was put into trial run. The potassium gold cyanide and photovoltaic silver powder projects were developed in an orderly manner.

Item	Unit	Accumulatively generated	Change compared with the same period last year
Power generated from renewable energy	10MWh	25,746	127%
Power generated from hydropower	10MWh	20,143	88%
Power generated from photovoltaics	10MWh	3,149	411%
Power generated from gravitational potential	10MWh	2,454	/
Power generated from waste heat	10MWh	10,814	26%
Total	10MWh	36,560	82%

### Business of Longking (600388.SH)

**Highlight:** During the reporting period, the Company acquired and obtained the controlling interest of Longking. The transition and upgrade of Longking’s environmental protection business was accelerated, the double growth driver strategy of “environmental protection + renewable energy” were implemented, continuously consolidating and strengthening its environmental protection business. Wind power, solar power, power storage and other new energy businesses were developed in full effort. A batch of wind power and solar power projects were launched to support the Company’s mines in Heilongjiang, Tibet, Serbia, Guyana, etc. The battery energy storage project in Shanghang, Longking Beehive Battery Energy Storage PACK and system integration project commenced. Meanwhile, operation and management system reform of the enterprise was accelerated, the restructuring of its board of directors and supervisory committee was completed, and the management team was downsized. Strategic asset allocation was carried out proactively, and certain businesses were strategically downsized. The value of resource allocation was maximised, and there was a more robust momentum of market-oriented operation.

During the reporting period, the major economic indicators of Longking showed continuous improvement. Its image and recognition in the market were significantly improved. Longking realised operating income of RMB11.88 billion during the year, representing an increase of 5% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB11.297 billion). It recorded profit before tax of RMB938 million (same period last year: RMB977 million) and net profit attributable to the parent of RMB804 million (same period last year: RMB860 million), respectively. As at the end of the reporting period, Longking’s total assets amounted to RMB26.418 billion (end of the previous reporting period: RMB26.910 billion). Among which, its net assets amounted to RMB7.577 billion (as at the end of the previous reporting period: RMB7.024 billion). The market capitalisation of Longking doubled since the date of acquisition by the Company.

## VI. Other equity investment business

**Activate synergies among financial, monetary, trading and capital capabilities, and appropriately extend to investments in mining and new energy-related industries to consolidate and strengthen the Company's sustainable growth momentum.**

**Highlights:** The Company has made significant progress in developing a number of upstream and downstream projects in the industry chain through equity investments and investments in associates. During the reporting period, the Company's domestic investments in Longking, Jiayou International and Zhaojin Mining, as well as its overseas investments in Ivanhoe and other listed investees all achieved significant value appreciation. The Company's equity investments in Sichuan Rongda Gold Co., Ltd. ("Sichuan Gold") and Science Environmental Protection Co., Ltd. ("Science") were successfully listed on the Main Board of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and the STAR Market of the Shanghai Stock Exchange. The aforesaid investments have accumulated appreciation of more than RMB10 billion, resulting in a significant appreciation of the Company's equity investments.

Abbreviation	Stock code	Proportion of share-holding owned by the Company	Announcement date for the initial investment	Share price at the time of the first announcement	Acquisition cost (RMB billion)	Share price as at 31 December 2021 (before reinstatement)	Share price as at 30 December 2022	Accumulative appreciation up to the end of 2022 (RMB billion)	Market capitalisation of the investment (RMB billion)	Market capitalisation/ Initial investment
Ivanhoe	IVN	13.59%	23 March 2015	CAD 1.09	2.325	CAD10.32	CAD10.7	6.770	9.095	3.91
Sichuan Gold <sup>1</sup>	001337.SZ	8.95%	August 2006	/	0.075	RMB32.07 (share price as at 21 March 2023)	/	/	1.205	16.06
Science	688480.SH	21.22%	April 2016	/	0.198	RMB 22.12	/	/	0.445	2.25
Jiayou International	603871.SH	17.56%	17 December 2021	RMB15.40	1.175	RMB14.55	RMB22.60	0.403	1.578	1.34
Jiangnan Chemical	002226.SZ	21.81%	28 April 2022	RMB4.93	3.037	RMB5.88	RMB4.9	-0.206	2.831	0.93
Longking <sup>2</sup>	600388.SH	15.86% direct shareholding together with execution of voting rights, representing 25.86% of the voting rights	8 May 2022	RMB8.37	1.841	RMB8.44	RMB14.65	0.648	2.489	1.35
Zhaojin Mining	1818.HK	20%	6 November 2022	HKD7.5	4.063	HKD6.66	HKD8.68	1.008	5.071	1.25

Note: 1. Sichuan Gold was officially listed in March 2023, and the share price as at 21 March 2023 is used for the calculation of market capitalisation.

2. As at the end of 2022, the Company directly held 14.99% of the shares of Longking, while Zijin Mining Investment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and Zijin Mining Group Capital Investment Co., Ltd., all of which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, held 0.42% and 0.45% of the shares of Longking, respectively. The Company held a total of 15.86% of the shares of Longking; adding the entrustment of execution of voting rights, the Company held a total of 25.86% of the voting rights.

**Information on the reserves, resources and operations of key mines**

**Cu**

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine</b>	<b>Bor Copper Mine</b>	<b>Kamoa Copper Mine</b>	<b>Kolwezi Copper (Cobalt) Mine</b>
Mineral type	Copper, gold	Copper, gold	Copper	Copper, cobalt
Geographical location	Bor City, Serbia	Bor City, Serbia	Lualaba Province, the DR Congo	Kolwezi City, the DR Congo
Shareholding proportion	100%	63%	45% (including interest held through Ivanhoe)	72%
Project status	Upper Zone: in production + Lower Zone: under construction	In production + technological upgrade and expansion	In production + technological upgrade and expansion	In production
Deposit type	High-sulphidation epithermal + porphyry	High-sulphidation epithermal + porphyry	Sedimento-metamorphic and transformation	Sedimento-metamorphic and transformation
Resources	- Upper Zone: 1.45 million tonnes of copper @2.63%, 76 tonnes of gold @1.37 grammes/tonne - Lower Zone: 18.55 million tonnes of copper @0.76%, 385 tonnes of gold @0.16 gramme/tonne	- 10.79 million tonnes of copper @0.45% - 380 tonnes of gold @0.16 gramme/tonne	- 43.12 million tonnes of copper @2.54%	- 2.40 million tonnes of copper @3.91% - 64.7 thousand tonnes of cobalt @0.11%
Mining and processing method	Underground mining + flotation processing	Open-pit mining + underground mining + gravity separation + flotation processing	Underground mining + flotation processing	Open-pit mining + flotation processing + hydrometallurgy
Production volume in 2022	- 111 thousand tonnes of copper - 4.7 tonnes of gold	- 93 thousand tonnes of copper - 2.6 tonnes of gold	- 333 thousand tonnes of copper (on 100% equity interest)	- 128 thousand tonnes of copper - 2,506 tonnes of cobalt
Production plan in 2023	- 120 thousand tonnes of copper - 5.1 tonnes of gold	- 120 thousand tonnes of copper - 2.4 tonnes of gold	-423 thousand tonnes of copper (on 100% equity interest)	- 126 thousand tonnes of copper - 2,387 tonnes of cobalt

<p>Technological upgrade and production expansion</p>	<p>- The pre-feasibility study of the design of large-scale caving method development at the Lower Zone has been completed. Preliminary work and licence application are underway</p>	<p>- The mining method of the JM Mine changes from the filling method to the caving method, striving to complete construction and commence production by the end of 2025</p>	<p>- The joint technological upgrade and capacity expansion plan for phase 1 and 2 is expected to complete in April 2023. By then, the copper output will reach 450 thousand tonnes per annum, positioning Kamoā-Kakula as the world's fourth largest copper producer</p> <p>- Phase 3 expansion and copper smelter with a copper anode production capacity of 500 thousand tonnes per annum are expected to complete construction and commence production in October 2024. By then, the production capacity can reach 620 thousand tonnes per annum</p> <p>- When the project's production capacity increases to 19 million tonnes per annum, it will become the world's second largest copper mining complex, with copper production of 800 thousand tonnes per annum</p>	
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<b>Project name</b>	<b>Julong Copper Mine</b>	<b>Duobaoshan Copper (Molybdenum) Mines</b>	<b>Zijinshan Copper and Gold Mine</b>	<b>Ashele Copper Mine</b>
Mineral type	Copper	Copper, gold	Copper, gold	Copper
Geographical location	Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region	Nenjiang County, Heihe City, Heilongjiang Province	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Habahe County
Shareholding proportion	50.1%	100%	100%	51%
Project status	In production + expansion	In production + under construction	In production	In production
Deposit type	Porphyry + skarn	Porphyry	Epithermal hydrothermal-porphyry	Massive sulphide copper-zinc deposit
Resources	- 18.90 million tonnes of copper @0.33% - 13,143 tonnes of silver @2.51 grammes/tonne - 1.1571 million tonnes of molybdenum @0.02%	- 2.49 million tonnes of copper @0.41% - 77 thousand tonnes of molybdenum @0.01% - 65 tonnes of gold @0.12gramme/tonne	- 1.25 million tonnes of copper @0.47%	- 558 thousand tonnes of copper @1.9% - 268 thousand tonnes of zinc @0.9% - 8.5 tonnes of gold @0.29 gramme/tonne
Mining and processing method	Open-pit mining + flotation processing	Open-pit mining, underground mining + flotation processing	Open-pit mining, underground mining + floating procession, hydrometallurgy	Underground mining + floating processing
Production volume in 2022	- 115 thousand tonnes of copper - 2,330 tonnes of molybdenum	- 111 thousand tonnes of copper - 2,246 tonnes of molybdenum - 2.6 tonnes of gold	- 86 thousand tonnes of copper - 1.93 tonnes of gold	- 44 thousand tonnes of copper
Production plan in 2023	- 152 thousand tonnes of copper - 3,940 tonnes of molybdenum	- 100 thousand tonnes of copper - 1,800 tonnes of molybdenum	- 86 thousand tonnes of copper	- 41 thousand tonnes of copper



<p>Technological upgrade and production expansion</p>	<p>- It is planned to implement the construction of phase 2 and phase 3 in stages. Among which, the preparation of the technological upgrade and production expansion of phase 2 with 200 thousand tonnes per day is underway. After the construction of phase 2 and phase 3 is fully completed, the mining and processing volume will be around 200 million tonnes of ore per annum and output of copper will be 600 thousand tonnes per annum</p>	<p>- Construction of the caving mining method project of the Tongshan Copper Mine no. 2 orebody is accelerated, striving to complete construction and commence production in July 2024</p>	<p>- Research on the caving method at the periphery of the Luoboling Copper Mine is underway. At the same time, a new round of exploration to increase reserves is being carried out</p>	
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**Au**

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Buriticá Gold Mine</b>	<b>Rosebel Gold Mine</b>	<b>Aurora Gold Mine</b>	<b>Norton</b>
Mineral type	Gold, silver	Gold	Gold	Gold
Geographical location	Municipality of Buriticá, Colombia	Brokopondo and Sipaliwini Districts, Suriname	Cuyuni-Mazaruni Region, Guyana	Western Australia, Australia
Shareholding proportion	69.28%	95%	100%	100%
Project status	In production + expansion	In production + technological upgrade and optimisation	In production	In production + technological upgrade and expansion
Deposit type	Epithermal	Greenstone belt gold deposit	Ductile shear and porphyry	Greenstone ductile shear belt
Resources	- 322 tonnes of gold @6.61 grammes/tonne - 1,124 tonnes of silver @23.12 grammes/tonne	- 217 tonnes of gold @1.11 grammes/tonne	- 187 tonnes of gold @2.54 grammes/tonne	- 366 tonnes of gold @0.90 gramme/tonne
Mining and processing method	Underground mining + gravity separation + flotation processing + cyanide leaching	Open-pit mining + cyanide leaching	Open-pit mining + gravity separation	Open-pit mining + underground mining + flotation processing
Production volume in 2022	- 7.7 tonnes of gold - 18 tonnes of silver	- Up to the end of 2021, about 176 tonnes of gold were produced accumulatively, the average annual gold output was 314 thousand ounces (about 10 tonnes)	- 2.7 tonnes of gold	- 5.5 tonnes of gold
Production plan in 2023	- 8.2 tonnes of gold	- 6.1 tonnes of gold (from February to December 2023)	- 3.7 tonnes of gold	-8.0 tonnes of gold
Technological upgrade and production expansion	- Technological upgrade with a mining and processing capacity of 4,000 tonnes per day is completed. The project can produce more than 8 tonnes of gold per annum	- One of the largest in-production open-pit gold mines in South America - The construction scale of technological upgrade is planned to be 10 million tonnes per annum. The average gold production volume of the project is expected to be 10 tonnes per annum when it completes construction and reaches the designated production capacity	- Technological upgrade and process optimisation of the project are in full swing. After reaching the designated production capacity, the project will produce over 4 tonnes of gold per annum	- The 5 million tonnes per annum low-grade gold mine heap leach project completed construction and commenced production in September 2022. After reaching the designated production capacity, the extra gold metal production will be approximately 2.5 tonnes per annum -The construction of the refractory gold mine project is basically completed, which can further extend the service life of the Paddington Mill

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Zeravshan</b>	<b>Altynken</b>	<b>Shanxi Zijin</b>	<b>Longnan Zijin</b>
Mineral type	Gold	Gold	Gold	Gold
Geographical location	Sughd Region, Tajikistan	Kemin District, Kyrgyzstan	Shahe Town, Fanshi County, Shanxi Province	Luoba Town, Li County, Gansu Province
Shareholding proportion	70%	60%	100%	84.22%
Project status	In production + technological upgrade and expansion	In production	In production + expansion	In production
Deposit type	Porphyry-skarn	Tectonic altered rock	Mid-low temperature hydrothermal + porphyry	Para-Carlin
Resources	- 104 tonnes of gold @1.86 grammes/tonne	- 51 tonnes of gold @4.15 grammes/tonne	- 114 tonnes of gold @1.86 grammes/tonne	- 145 tonnes of gold @2.07 grammes/tonne
Mining and processing method	Open-pit mining + flotation processing	Underground mining + flotation processing	Underground mining + gravity separation + flotation processing	Open-pit mining + underground mining + flotation processing
Production volume in 2022	- 6.5 tonnes of gold	- 3.8 tonnes of gold	- 2.1 tonnes of gold	- 5.5 tonnes of gold
Production plan in 2023	- 5.9 tonnes of gold	- 3.7 tonnes of gold	- 5.45 tonnes of gold	- 5.4 tonnes of gold
Technological upgrade and production expansion	-Construction of the 500 tonnes per day pressurised oxidation project is planned to complete and commence production in September 2023		- The 6,000 tonnes per day technological upgrade and expansion project of the intellectualised mining and processing will complete construction in the second quarter of 2023, with an additional gold production of 3 to 4 tonnes per annum	- Pre-development preparation of the Jinshan Gold Mine 2,000 tonnes per day is under progress

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Guizhou Zijin</b>	<b>Haiyu Gold Mine</b>	<b>Sawaya'erdun Gold Mine</b>
Mineral type	Gold	Gold	Gold
Geographical location	Zhenfeng County, Qianxinan Prefecture, Guizhou Province	Laizhou City, Shandong Province	Wuqia County
Shareholding proportion	56%	The Company directly holds 30%, as well as 20% equity interest in Zhaojin Mining. Actual interest held by the Company is 44%	70%
Project status	In production + expansion	Under construction	Under construction
Deposit type	Carlin	Mesothermal magmatic hydrothermal deposit	Para-Carlin
Resources	- 188 tonnes of gold @5.12 grammes/tonne	- 562 tonnes of gold @4.2 grammes/tonne	- 60.06 tonnes of gold @2.58 grammes/tonne - There are also low-grade marginal economic resources of 59.44 tonnes @1.12 grammes/tonne
Mining and processing method	Underground mining + flotation processing + pressurised pre-oxidation + gold cyanidation	Underground mining + flotation processing	Underground mining + cyanide leaching
Production volume in 2022	- 2.8 tonnes of gold	-	-
Production plan in 2023	- 3.3 tonnes of gold (including 0.8 tonne from Xinhengji)	-	-
Technological upgrade and production expansion	- The technological upgrade and expansion of the Shuiyindong Gold Mine and the Bojitian Gold Mine are speeded up. The 1,000 tonnes per day pressurised pre-oxidation project is scheduled to be completed in 2023. The 4,000 tonnes per day processing project is under early preparation and is planned to be completed in 2024	- Designated mining and processing scale is 12,000 tonnes per day. After overall production commences, the mine can produce approximately 15 to 20 tonnes of gold per annum after reaching the designated production capacity. The mine is expected to become the largest gold mine in China	- It is a rare, undeveloped 100-tonne level ultra-large gold mine in China. The planned construction scale of the project is 8,000 tonnes per day. The product of the project is gold-loaded carbon, with an output of approximately 2.76 tonnes of gold per annum after completion of construction, commencement of production and reaching the designated production capacity - The process of licence application is speeded up. It is planned to commence

			construction in the second quarter of 2023 and complete construction and commence production by the end of 2024
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### **Zhaojin Mining**

The Company holds 20% equity interest in Zhaojin Mining (1818.HK), making it the second largest shareholder of Zhaojin Mining.

According to the JORC Code which is an international standard, as at 31 December 2021, Zhaojin Mining owned 942 tonnes of gold resources on equity basis, among which, 391 tonnes were reserves. In normal production years, Zhaojin Mining can produce approximately 20 tonnes of gold. Based on the 20% interest (the Haiyu Gold Mine is based on 44% interest), gold resources owned by the Company will increase by 323 tonnes, and the output of mine-produced gold will increase by approximately 4 tonnes per annum (on equity basis). After the Haiyu Gold Mine commences production, the output of mine-produced gold of the Company will further increase by 6.6-8.8 tonnes per annum (on equity basis).

Zhaojin Mining owns 25 mines in China, 23 of which are gold mines and 2 are copper mines, as well as 3 gold and copper smelters. Apart from the Haiyu Gold Mine, Zhaojin Mining's key mines include the Dayingezhuang Gold Mine, the Xiadian Gold Mine, the Jinchiling Gold Mine, the Zaozigou Gold Mine in Gansu with a gold smelter with a capacity of 2,000 tonnes per day, etc. Among these, the Dayingezhuang Gold Mine and the Xiadian Gold Mine are large-scale gold mines above 100 tonnes. Outside China, it holds 80% equity interest in Goldking Mining Company S.A. in Ecuador, and 9.9% interest in Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.

**Li**

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Tres Quebradas Salar in Argentina</b>	<b>Lakkor Tso Salar in Tibet</b>	<b>Xiangyuan Lithium Polymetallic Mine in Dao County, Hunan Province</b>
Mineral type	Lithium	Lithium	Lithium
Geographical location	Catamarca Province, Argentina	Gerze County, Ngari, Tibet	Yongzhou, Dao County, Hunan Province
Shareholding proportion	100%	70%	66%
Project status	Under construction	Under construction	In production + under construction
Deposit type	Brine	Brine, sodium sulphate subtype alkaline brine lake	greisen-type low-grade lithium polymetallic deposit
Resources	- Around 7.63 million tonnes of LCE @641mg/L (cut-off grade of lithium ion concentration at 400mg/L) - One of the largest and highest grade projects of its kind in the world	- Around 2.16 million tonnes of LCE @275mg/L; magnesium-to-lithium ratio is 3.32	- According to the indicated and inferred resources (332+333), after the verification of the latest resources and reserves results, LCE above the inferred level in the mining area is 840 thousand tonnes @1.06%
Mining and processing method	Precipitation method	Adsorption + membrane separation + electro dialysis (titanium adsorbent)	Open-pit mining + SABC + gravity separation by level + strong magnetic separation + concentration + filtration
Production plan in 2023	-	1,320 tonnes of battery grade LCE	2,000 tonnes of LCE
Technological upgrade and production expansion	- Phase 1 of the project, with an output of 20,000 tonnes of battery grade lithium carbonate per annum, is anticipated to complete construction and commence production by the end of 2023	- Phase 1 of the project, with an output of 20,000 tonnes of battery grade lithium hydroxide per annum, is anticipated to complete construction and commence production by the end of 2023	- Phase 1 of the project, with a production scale of 300 thousand tonnes per annum, completed construction and commenced production - Phase 2 of the project, with a production scale of 5 million tonnes per annum, is proactively progressed

**Zn**

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Bisha Copper and Zinc Mine</b>	<b>Tuva Zinc and Polymetallic Mine</b>	<b>Wulagen Zinc (Lead) Mine</b>	<b>Sanguikou Zinc (Lead) Mine</b>
Mineral type	Zinc, copper	Zinc, lead	Zinc, lead	Zinc, lead
Geographical location	Gash-Barka Region, Eritrea	Tuva	Wuqia County	Urad Rear Banner, Inner Mongolia
Shareholding proportion	55%	70%	100%	95%
Project status	In production	In production	In production + expansion	In production
Deposit type	VMS volcanogenic massive sulphide ore deposit	Massive sulphide ore deposit	Submarine exhalative sedimentary - hydrothermal transformation	Sedimentary metamorphic stratabound
Resources	- 3.09 million tonnes of zinc @3.75% - 800 thousand tonnes of copper @0.97%	- 780 thousand tonnes of zinc @6.8%	- 5.18 million tonnes of zinc @1.90% - 880 thousand tonnes of lead @0.35%	- 1.95 million tonnes of zinc @2.28%
Mining and processing method	Open-pit mining + flotation processing	Underground mining + flotation processing	Open-pit mining + floatation processing	Underground mining + flotation processing
Production volume in 2022	- 121 thousand tonnes of zinc - 17 thousand tonnes of copper	- 85 thousand tonnes of zinc - 6.2 thousand tonnes of lead	- 141 thousand tonnes of zinc - 20 thousand tonnes of lead	- 45 thousand tonnes of zinc - 10 thousand tonnes of lead
Production plan in 2023	- 109 thousand tonnes of zinc - 17 thousand tonnes of copper	- 85 thousand tonnes of zinc - 4.6 thousand tonnes of lead	- 140 thousand tonnes of zinc - 21 thousand tonnes of lead	- 50.4 thousand tonnes of zinc - 10.2 thousand tonnes of lead
Technological upgrade and production expansion	- The mine is the key in-production large-scale zinc mine in Eritrea. The mining and stripping capacity of the project is 32 million tonnes per annum and its designed processing capacity is 2.4 million tonnes per annum - Infrastructure construction at the Asheli underground mining project is progressing in an orderly manner		- Phase 4 technological upgrade of the hydrometallurgy system project progresses in an orderly manner. It is planned to complete construction and start commissioning in 2023 - The reserves report on the northern wing of the Wulagen Zinc and Lead Mine is basically completed. It is planned to apply for a separate mining permit based on the 3.3 million tonnes per annum open-pit mining scale	- Phase 2 of the Sanguikou shaft development project is scheduled to complete in the third quarter of 2024 to achieve a sustainable production capacity of 10 thousand tonnes per day of resources - The process of combining the mining permits of the north and south sections of Sanguikou is being expedited and is expected to complete in the third quarter of 2023

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



## Management discussion and analysis

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

In 2022, global non-ferrous metals experienced a high price volatility. In the first half of the year, owing to multiple factors such as the Russo-Ukrainian conflict, energy crisis and supply disruptions in South America, prices of metals such as gold, copper and zinc continued to rise. Among which, copper and zinc prices reached record highs. However, since the middle of the second quarter, the Federal Reserve of the United States (the “Federal Reserve”) began a process of radical interest rate hikes, and the global economy experienced a broad-based slowdown. As a result, the expectation of commodity demand weakened significantly. Global financial asset and commodity prices faced a broad-based decline. Among the major mineral products of the Company, gold price and copper price have retreated as much as over 20% and 30%, respectively. Prices of the Company’s major mineral products fell after the surge during the year.

Type		Unit	Price at the end of 2022	Compared with the beginning of the year	Average price in 2022	Changes compared with the same period last year
Gold	Spot price in London	USD/ounce	1,812	-0.4%	1,800	0.1%
	Spot price in China	RMB/g	410	9.8%	392	4.7%
Silver	Spot price in London	USD/ounce	24	3.7%	22	-13.5%
	Spot price in China	RMB/kg	5,300	10.7%	4,648	-11.1%
Copper	Spot price in London	USD/tonne	8,365	-14.1%	8,805	-5.5%
	Spot price in China	RMB/tonne	66,160	-5.5%	67,503	-1.7%
Zinc	Spot price in London	USD/tonne	3,003	-16.3%	3,475	15.6%
	Spot price in China	RMB/tonne	23,960	-0.7%	25,131	11.9%
Lead	Spot price in London	USD/tonne	2,337	-0.1%	2,148	-2.4%
	Spot price in China	RMB/tonne	15,800	2.9%	15,336	-0.2%

For global non-ferrous miners, there were many operational challenges in 2022. The global energy crisis stepped into a new phase, the global economy fell into a quagmire of “stagflation”, leading to significant increase in the operating costs of mining enterprises. International transport capacity became tight, supply chain interruptions occurred from time to time, mining enterprises faced larger challenges in logistics, production and sales. Resource nationalism continued to rise, tensions between superpowers extended extensively into the metal mining industry, and the merger and acquisition and competition of high-quality and key minerals intensified. All of these have put forward higher-level and more comprehensive requirements on mining enterprises.

## 1. Copper

During the reporting period, the international copper price reached a record high in the first quarter. After the second quarter, due to the impact of successive rate hikes by the Federal Reserve, copper price retreated significantly. During the reporting period, the observable global copper inventories (three major exchanges + domestic bonded areas) remained at a low level. Inventories were only approximately 240,000 tonnes at the end of 2022. Low inventory level provided relatively strong support to copper price. International Copper Study Group (ICSG) data indicated that copper concentrate supply increased by 3.4% in 2022 compared with the same period last year. The growth rate was higher than that in 2021, yet it was still weaker than industry expectations. In terms of refined copper, supply increased by 3.5% in 2022 compared with the same period last year. Refined copper demand rose by 3.1% compared with the same period last year. As the demand from the new energy sector grew rapidly, the proportion of demand from new energy to the total demand in 2022 reached 10%.

<p>Copper price reached record high</p> <p><b>USD 10,700</b> /tonne</p>	<p>Global copper concentrate production volume</p> <p><b>+3.4%</b></p>
<p>Global refined copper demand</p> <p><b>+3.1%</b></p>	<p>Proportion of demand from the new energy sector</p> <p><b>10%</b></p>

Copper price trend in London market in 2022 (USD/tonne)



## 2. Gold

During the reporting period, the international gold price rose first, followed by a fall and then a rebound. Due to the Russo-Ukrainian conflict and high inflation in the first quarter, international gold price once rose to USD2,070/ounce with the push from risk aversion and anti-inflationary demand. After seven consecutive aggressive interest rate hikes by the Federal Reserve, gold price retreated significantly. In the fourth quarter, as the U.S. economic data continued to weaken, gold price regained its upward momentum. At present, as the world is facing low growth, high inflation, geopolitical conflicts and other multiple risks, gold has increasingly become the most attractive investment product. According to the World Gold Council data, global gold demand in 2022 increased to 4,741 tonnes, the highest level since 2011, representing an increase of 18% compared with the same period last year. Among which, in 2022, global central banks purchased 1,136 tonnes of gold, representing an increase of 152% compared with the same period of last year, the highest level on record.

Global gold production volume <b>+2%</b>	China's raw gold material production <b>+13%</b>
Global gold demand <b>+18%</b>	Global central banks gold purchase volume <b>152%</b>

Gold price trend in LBMA in 2022 (USD/ounce)



### 3. Zinc

During the reporting period, affected by the European energy crisis, global refined zinc supply declined significantly. The LME zinc price reached a record high of USD4,896/tonne in the first quarter. In the second half of the year, as the energy crisis mitigated, the logic underpinning the high zinc price eased, coupled with the impact of successive interest rate hikes by the Federal Reserve, zinc price retreated significantly. Zinc consumption is closely linked to the real estate and automotive sectors. During 2022, under factors such as the drop in Chinese real estate investment and weakening of the global automotive sector, there was a significant decrease in global refined zinc demand. According to the International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZG) data, global refined zinc demand dropped 3.3% compared with the same period last year. From the aspect of supply, global mine-produced zinc supply dropped 2.5% compared with the same period last year, global refined zinc supply dropped 4.1%, and there was a 306 thousand tonnes shortage in refined zinc supply due to the impact of the European energy crisis.

Zinc price reached record high USD <b>4,896</b> /tonne	Global mine-produced zinc supply <b>-2.5%</b>
Global refined zinc supply <b>-4.1%</b>	Global refined zinc demand <b>-3.3%</b>

Zinc price trend in London market in 2022 (USD/tonne)



## **II. Discussion and analysis of the operating situation**

During the reporting period, the unprecedented changes of the century accelerated, the world economy and society also went through profound and complex changes. The Company responded calmly with unswerving confidence. All staff of the Company served with perseverance, entrepreneurship and innovation. The major economic indicators of the Company reached multiple record highs, and its growth momentum enhanced significantly.

### **Significant growth in operating performance facilitated rapid growth in global contribution**

The Company is committed to “providing materials that improve standards of living in a low carbon future”. During the reporting period, the production volume of the Company’s major mineral products increased significantly. Its main indicators ranked among the leading companies in China and the top 10 globally. During the year, the Company’s realised production volume of mine-produced copper, mine-produced gold, mine-produced zinc (lead) and mine-produced silver of 877.3 thousand tonnes, 56.36 tonnes, 442 thousand tonnes and 387.5 tonnes, representing an increase of 48.72%, 18.76%, 1.75% and 25.47% compared with the same period last year, respectively. The Company’s realised operating income, profit before tax and net profit attributable to owners of the listed company amounted to RMB270.329 billion, RMB29.993 billion and RMB20.042 billion, representing an increase of 20.09%, 20.97% and 27.88% compared with the same period last year, respectively. Total assets amounted to RMB306.044 billion, representing an increase of 46.72% compared with the same period last year. Net assets attributable to owners of the listed company was RMB88.943 billion, representing an increase of 25.21% compared with the same period last year. Debt-to-asset ratio was 59.33%. Net cash flows from operating activities were RMB28.679 billion, representing an increase of 10% compared with the same period last year. Current ratio remained stable.

The Company adhered to the purpose of “Mining for a better society”. For the year, its total social contribution was RMB51.012 billion, representing an increase of 29.20% compared with the same period last year.

The Company ranked 325th among the global listed companies in Forbes’ list, 1st among the global gold corporations and 7th among the global metal corporations on the list. The Company was included on the Forbes China Sustainable Development Industrial Enterprises Top 50 list. It also ranked 407th in 2022 Fortune 500 list and 53rd in 2022 Fortune China 500.

### **Significant achievements in environmental, social and governance (ESG) and a strong foundation for green, low-carbon sustainability**

#### **- Deep integration of corporate governance and ESG sustainability concepts**

The transition of the Board, the Supervisory Committee and management of the Company to the eighth term was completed in late 2022. The new management team has a higher female proportion among the independent Directors and the Supervisors. Their remunerations are also linked with sustainable development and ESG indicators. The deepening reform characterised by “streamlining, compliance and efficiency” continued to progress. The matrix system for global operation and management ran smoothly and effectively. Reforms in authorisation and process optimisation obtained significant results. Financial, monetary, trading and supply chain systems were optimised. The global human resources system improved continuously. The level of “five-in-one” supervision and management was enhanced. The Supervisory Committee was included in the “List of Best Practices of Supervisory Committee of Listed Companies”.

#### **- Leading the Chinese mining sector to respond to and take action on climate change**

The Company published “The Action Programme on Climate Change”, which is the first report to incorporate the international TCFD framework among the Chinese metal mining sector. The Company has included the realisation of the targets of “carbon peak” and “carbon neutral” and the new energy and advanced material business as important components of its development strategy for the next ten years. Green mines will be upgraded to garden-style mines. Investments in construction and application of clean energy will be increased. The foundation of safety system was strengthened, and the levels of intrinsic safety and management were effectively improved. Significant progress was made in the development of photovoltaic, wind power and battery power storage projects of Longking, as well as the industrialisation application of ammonia-hydrogen energy in collaboration with the Fuzhou University and others.

#### **- The concept of global “common development” is deep-rooted in the hearts of people**

The Company insists on the concepts of “Mining for a better society” and common development. It

incorporates key issues such as environmental protection, ecology, water resources, labour, human rights, safety, community, business ethics, anti-corruption, responsible supply chain and corporate governance into the whole process of mine development activities, realising a comprehensive enhancement in terms of environmental, social and corporate benefits. In addition to providing a large number of jobs and contributing to the local economic development of those places (countries) where the Company's projects are located, the Company has organised and implemented a series of charity and social welfare projects, providing active supports in the areas of infrastructure, culture and education, healthcare and hygiene, sports and health, industrial development and skill upgrade. The senses of belonging, gain and happiness of its employees, collaborators and people in the local communities were enhanced. The Company's image as a large, responsible multinational company has been recognised by the governments and institutions where the projects are located.

### **Strong growth momentum on sustainable resources and production capacity, new growth drivers emerged**

#### **- A new batch of significant growth drivers emerged at an accelerated pace**

The reserves and resources of the major minerals of the Company, such as copper, gold and zinc (lead) have ranked a leading position in China and the top 10 globally. The Company remains committed to its global layout strategy and invests in projects in China and its surrounding countries in a timely manner, obtaining a batch of quality resources at comparatively low costs. During the reporting period, numerous important mergers and acquisitions in resources and self-initiated exploration with an aim to increase reserves were realised (please refer to the section "Reserves and resources" above). A new batch of world-class major projects was constructed at "Zijin speed". Phase 2 of the Kamoa Copper Mine in the DR Congo completed production, commenced production and reached the designated production capacity; construction of phase 3 expansion and smelter advanced beyond expectation; the Ćukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine in Serbia entered a new phase of highly-efficient, large-scale and centralised mining; phase 1 of the Julong Copper Mine reached the designated production capacity, and the preparation work of the phase 2 project has been carried out. The construction of the 40 thousand tonnes per day new processing plant of the VK Mine of Serbia Zijin Copper, phase 1 of the 5 million tonnes per annum low-grade gold heap leaching project of the Binduli North of Norton in Australia and the 7,000 tonnes per annum comprehensive recovery and utilisation project of molybdenum concentrate of Duobaoshan Copper Industry were completed and commenced production. The research project regarding the caving mining method has advanced smoothly. The JM Copper Mine of Serbia Zijin Copper and the Tongshan Mine of Duobaoshan Copper Industry have entered the construction drawing stage; the research and early work on the Lower Zone of the Ćukaru Peki Copper Mine in Serbia and the Zijinshan Luoboling Copper and Molybdenum Mine commenced in an orderly manner.

#### **- New energy and advanced material businesses emerged as new forces**

The development of lithium-based new energy and advanced materials was accelerated. The Xiangyuan Hard Rock Lithium Mine, with production scale of 300 thousand tonnes per annum, completed construction and commenced production. The Tres Quebradas Salar in Argentina and the Lakkor Tso Salar are expected to complete construction and commence production by the end of 2023. The non-controlling interest project of the Manono Lithium Mine in the DR Congo and the PE12453 and PE13427 greenfield exploration project at its peripheral advanced in an orderly manner. The lithium iron phosphate project, electronic copper foil project and highly-efficient copper alloy intensive processing project completed construction and commenced production. Precious metal materials and metal target materials were developed steadily.

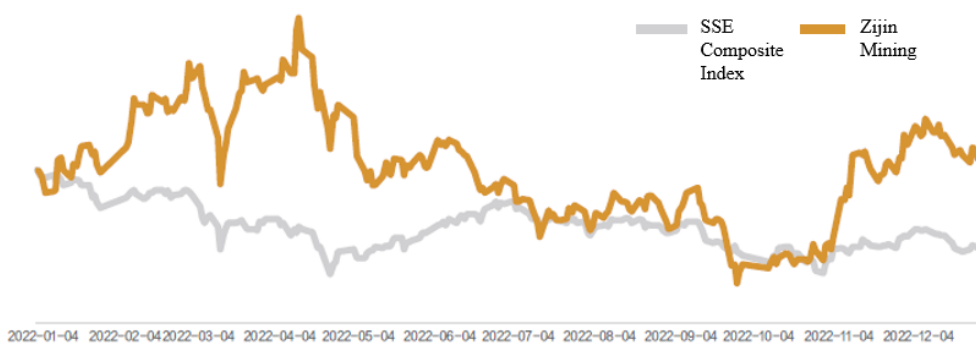
#### **- The "five-stage life-of-mine project management procedure by in-house capabilities" mining engineering management model was comprehensively promoted and applied**

Technological innovation has strengthened the Company's empowerment. The "five-stage life-of-mine project management procedure by in-house capabilities" mining engineering management model was further promoted and applied. The capacities in self-initiated research and development, design, construction and construction management were improved continuously. Large-scale caving mining method, lithium extraction from brine and a batch of projects which aimed for science and technology breakthroughs obtained important progress. A batch of projects including Green Mining Technologies for Large-scale Mines at Cold and Ecologically Vulnerable Areas were included in the national key research and development programme or the 14th Five-Year Plan national key projects. Informationalisation, automation and intellectualisation empowered global operation, comprehensively promoted the safety level and globalised operation and management efficiency.

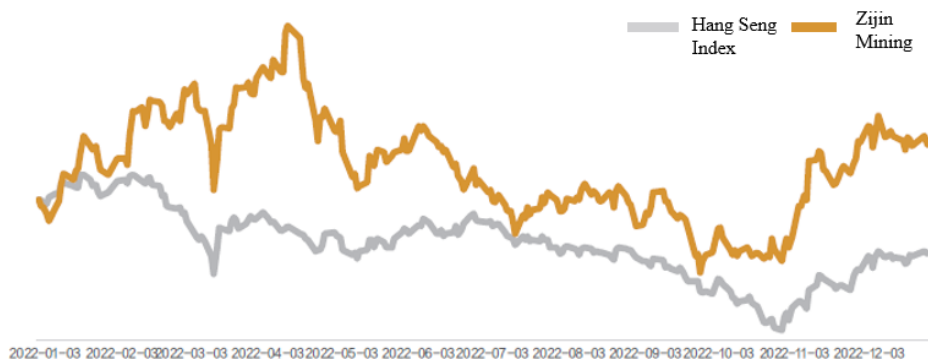
### Recognition from and influence on the global capital market were further improved

The Company's A Shares are included in the SSE 50 Index, the FTSE China A50 Index, the MSCI China A 50 Index and the Hang Seng (China A) Corporate Sustainability Index. The market capitalisation of the Company has reached RMB326.9 billion. During the reporting period, the highest price of A Shares and H Shares reached RMB12.91 and HKD14.18, respectively. Its market capitalisation ranked top 10 among the global metal mining companies. The Company is a leading stock in the Chinese metal mining and raw material industry. The Company was favoured by public and private equity funds as well as national sovereign funds. The proportion of shares held by institutional investors increased significantly, and the investor structure was significantly optimised. The Company attached great importance to investor relations and made announcements in compliance with international disclosure standards. The Company has received the title of enterprise with excellent information disclosure from the SSE 8 times.

#### ● Trend of the Company's A Share price and SSE Composite Index in 2022



#### ● Trend of the Company's H Share price and Hang Seng Index in 2022



### III. The business engaged by the Company during the reporting period

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

Fundamental businesses	Core businesses	Auxiliary businesses
<p><b>Sustainable resources</b> Insist on giving equal weight to prospecting, exploration and merger and acquisition of resources, and cultivate mineral resource advantage with low costs and high efficiency in a global context</p> <p><b>Geological exploration</b> Rely on the industry-leading technologies and ability in geological exploration, draw plans for exploration breakthroughs in crucial metallogenic belts</p> <p><b>Merger and acquisition of resources</b> Rely on system engineering, economic mining concept and professional analysis and decision-making ability, implement mergers and acquisitions of high-quality medium and large mining assets in a timely manner</p>	<p><b>Mine development</b> <b>Providing the materials that improve standards of living in a low carbon future</b> <b>Gold</b> Comprehensively enhance the construction and operational capacity of major metal mineral resources</p> <p><b>Copper, lithium</b> Build an industrial highland of new energy and advanced materials with copper and lithium as the main products</p> <p><b>Zinc, silver, iron, molybdenum</b> A balance of high-growth metals and energy minerals</p> <p>-Mining engineering management model of “five-stage life-of-mine project management procedure by in-house capabilities”</p> <p>-Strong capability of self-operated system on mining engineering research, design and implementation</p>	<p><b>Optimal extension along the industrial chains</b> Rely on the main business of mine development, extend optimally into the auxiliary industries in smelting, refining and processing, generating synergies between the upstream and downstream in industrial chains to obtain value-added income</p> <p><b>Clean energy and ecological environment protection</b> 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 sustainability</p>
<b>Supporting businesses</b>		
<p><b>Mining-related trading and finance</b> Support trading and logistics businesses which are related to mine development, build a responsible global supply chain and sales team; form a financial platform for capital investment and capital pooling; form a “Zijin series” listing platform through investment in subsidiaries and associates</p>	<p><b>Mine construction and information technology</b> Establish a self-operated automated and intelligent construction team for mine design, construction and supervision, form a fast-responding and highly integrated mine development team to build mining projects with high quality and speed</p>	
<p><b>Soft power of Zijin culture</b> Form the core Zijin culture and philosophy system and the “Jinshan culture” brand, strive to gain high international recognition of the Company’s overall strength, professional ability, brand reputation and sustainability, and to become a respected globalised enterprise</p>		

#### **IV. Analysis of the core competitiveness during the reporting period**

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

##### **- Excellent corporate system and mechanism**

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

##### **- Vast resources base of strategic materials**

Mineral resources are fundamental for the survival and development of mining companies. The mining industry is naturally monopolistic. Controlling resources and continuously obtaining high-quality resources confers an advantage to companies in the competition, which provides resources to secure cyclical profits and excess profits in the industry. In the process of development, Zijin Mining has used economic mining concept to achieve counter-cyclical, low-cost mergers and acquisitions, more than 46% of gold and copper resources and more than 80% of its zinc and lead resources are obtained by self-initiated exploration, transforming a large number of “non-mineral” resources into “mineral” resources.

##### **-Huge mineral market**

The Chinese market has the world’s largest demand for mineral products, but China’s basic metal resources are generally scarce. Chinese companies have extremely limited control over global resources and basically have no “right to speak”. Against the backdrop of anti-globalisation and accelerated energy transition revolution, mineral supply is expected to become one of the largest bottlenecks in building a domestic circular economy; The Company shall accelerate the transformation of resource advantage to production capacity advantage, to rapidly increase the production capacity of the major minerals. At the same time, the Company shall comprehensively enhance the synergy among trading, logistics and financial sectors, and increase the market share of mineral products and influence in both domestic and international markets.

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

The Company possesses industry-leading technologies and abundant practical experience 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 “five-stage life-of-mine project management procedure by in-house capabilities”, 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 project construction and operation shall be guided by systems engineering and economic mining concept, so as to form an obvious competitive advantage in terms of investment and cost control, successfully open the path for green and efficient development of resources, and become a global competitiveness in mining engineering.

##### **- ESG system for green, low carbon mining industry**

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



### - Professional team and outstanding corporate culture with Zijin characteristic

The Company has a highly loyal and responsible team of professional management and technical personnel. Through years of practice, the Zijin spirit of “perseverance, entrepreneurship and innovation” has been developed, providing strong support to the Company’s leaping development. In the new era of globalisation, the Company’s corporate culture, with “common development” at its core, has created a strong cohesive force and common interests among the Company, its employees, collaborators and stakeholders, and has become an invisible driving force for the Company’s rapid development.

## V. Status of main businesses during the reporting period

### (I) Analysis of major businesses

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

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the current period	Amount for the same period last year	Changes (%)
Operating income	270,328,998,459	225,102,488,592	20.09
Operating costs	227,784,282,577	190,351,121,555	19.67
Selling expenses	619,893,797	412,272,620	50.36
Administrative expenses	6,264,990,220	5,308,536,279	18.02
Finance expenses	1,904,994,525	1,496,475,674	27.30
Research and development expenses	1,231,551,616	770,661,326	59.80
Other income	484,638,917	350,771,492	38.16
Investment income	2,874,143,505	1,691,601,136	69.91
(Credit impairment losses)/Reversal of credit impairment losses	-329,409,918	578,093,599	Not applicable
Impairment losses on assets	-78,711,813	-598,022,432	-86.84
Losses on disposal of non-current assets	-5,217,763	-7,815,800	-33.24
Non-operating income	108,391,606	178,088,257	-39.14
Non-operating expenses	1,061,146,651	470,782,956	125.40
Net cash flows from operating activities	28,678,502,360	26,072,237,601	10.00
Net cash flows used in investing activities	-50,980,951,795	-23,764,951,478	114.52
Net cash flows from financing activities	27,257,976,781	23,320,387	116,784.75

Reason for the changes in operating income and operating costs: Please refer to the above analysis;

Reason for the changes in selling expenses, administrative expenses, finance expenses, research and development expenses, investment income, (credit impairment losses)/reversal of credit impairment losses and impairment losses on assets: Please refer to the analysis in “Expenses”;

Reason for the changes in other income: Mainly due to the increase in government grants during the current year;

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

Reason for the changes in non-operating income: Mainly due to the recovery of expenses which shall not be paid in last year;

Reason for the changes in non-operating expenses: Mainly due to the increase in penalties during the year;

Reason for the changes in net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities, investing activities and financing activities: Please refer to the analysis in “Cash flows”.

## 2. Operating results

The table below sets out the sales by product during January to December 2022 and 2021:

Item Product name	January- December 2022				January - December 2021				Increase/ Decrease in unit price		
	Unit price (tax excluded)		Sales volume		Unit price (tax excluded)		Sales volume			Amount (RMB billion)	
Mine-produced gold	368.60	RMB/g	60,821	kg	22.41853	348.69	RMB/g	45,662	kg	15.92174	5.71%
Including: Gold bullion	385.71	RMB/g	27,326	kg	10.54000	371.10	RMB/g	26,507	kg	9.83693	3.94%
Gold concentrate	354.64	RMB/g	33,495	kg	11.87853	317.66	RMB/g	19,155	kg	6.08481	11.64%
Mine-produced copper	49,078	RMB/t	738,690	t	36.25370	53,583	RMB/t	528,686	t	28.32852	-8.41%
Including: Copper concentrate (excluding Kamoā)	47,527	RMB/t	617,691	t	29.35714	51,002	RMB/t	388,851	t	19.83203	-6.81%
Electrodeposited copper	55,311	RMB/t	96,334	t	5.32834	60,327	RMB/t	81,491	t	4.91607	-8.31%
Electrolytic copper	63,581	RMB/t	24,665	t	1.56822	61,368	RMB/t	58,344	t	3.58042	3.61%
Mine-produced zinc	15,624	RMB/t	401,564	t	6.27409	14,136	RMB/t	399,261	t	5.64376	10.53%
Mine-produced silver	3.05	RMB/g	403,391	kg	1.23144	3.43	RMB/g	305,763	kg	1.04899	-11.08%
Iron ore (excluding non-subsidiaries of the Company)	667	RMB/t	1.8224	Mt	1.21537	822	RMB/t	3.3332	Mt	2.73865	-18.86%
Refined and processed gold	389.55	RMB/g	258,198	kg	100.58028	368.00	RMB/g	271,873	kg	100.04834	5.86%
Refined copper	59,460	RMB/t	691,837	t	41.13645	60,514	RMB/t	620,721	t	37.56232	-1.74%
Refined zinc	22,278	RMB/t	318,488	t	7.09517	19,966	RMB/t	322,647	t	6.44205	11.58%
Trading income					120.30795						84.54376
Others					51.21053						42.23992
Intercompany sales elimination					-117.39451						-99.41556
Total					270.32900						225.10249

Other sales income mainly included: RMB2.933 billion from refined silver, RMB825 million from copper pipe, RMB1.466 billion from copperplate, RMB458 million from lead concentrate, RMB1.158 billion from molybdenum concentrate, RMB531 million from cobalt concentrate, RMB4.201 billion from gold products etc., and RMB39.639 billion from other products, intermediate services and other services.

Except for the year-on-year drop in the price of mine-produced copper, 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.

## 3. Analysis of 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, ore transportation costs, procurement of mineral products and concentrates, raw material consumption, energy, salaries, depreciation of fixed assets, etc.

The table below sets out the details of the unit cost of sales and gross profit margin by product from January to December 2022 and 2021. (Note 1)

Item	Unit cost of sales				Gross profit margin (%)	
	2022	2021	Unit	Compared with the same period last year (%)	2022	2021
Mine-produced gold	191.77	176.22	RMB/g	8.82	47.97	49.46
Including: Gold bullion	251.43	196.85	RMB/g	27.73	34.81	46.95
Gold concentrate	143.09	147.67	RMB/g	-3.10	59.65	53.51
Mine-produced copper	19,862	18,194	RMB/t	9.17	59.53	66.05
Including: Copper concentrate	18,852	16,789	RMB/t	12.29	60.33	67.08
Electrodeposited copper	23,847	18,517	RMB/t	28.79	56.89	69.31
Electrolytic copper	29,591	27,102	RMB/t	9.18	53.46	55.84
Mine-produced zinc	8,017	7,369	RMB/t	8.80	48.69	47.87
Mine-produced silver	1.63	1.57	RMB/g	4.22	46.47	54.30
Iron ore (excluding non-subsidiaries of the Company)	214.16	209.08	RMB/t	2.43	67.89	74.55
Refined and processed gold	387.40	367.55	RMB/g	5.4	0.55	0.12
Refined copper	57,748	58,841	RMB/t	-1.86	2.88	2.77
Refined zinc	21,171	19,076	RMB/t	10.98	4.97	4.46
<b>Overall gross profit margin (Note 2)</b>					<b>15.74</b>	<b>15.44</b>
<b>Overall gross profit margin (excluding refining and processing enterprises)</b>					<b>54.29</b>	<b>58.98</b>

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

Note 2: The Group's overall gross profit margin was 15.74%. The overall gross profit margin of mine-produced products (excluding refined and processed products) was 54.29%, representing a decrease of 4.69 percentage points compared with the same period last year, which was mainly due to the decrease in the mine-produced copper price.

Note 3: The reasons for the increase in costs include the drop in the Renminbi exchange rate.

#### 4. Analysis of sales and costs

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

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

Unit: RMB billion

Status of the main businesses by product						
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	22.41853	11.66364	47.97	40.80	44.95	Decreased by 1.49 percentage points
Mine-produced copper concentrate	29.35714	11.64471	60.33	48.03	78.36	Decreased by 6.75 percentage points
Mine-produced electrodeposited copper	5.32834	2.29726	56.89	8.39	52.24	Decreased by 12.42 percentage points
Mine-produced electrolytic copper	1.56822	0.72986	53.46	-56.2	-53.84	Decreased by 2.38 percentage points
Mine-produced zinc	6.27409	3.21947	48.69	11.17	9.43	Increased by 0.82 percentage point
Mine-produced silver	1.23144	0.65918	46.47	17.39	37.50	Decreased by 7.83 percentage points
Iron ore	1.21537	0.39028	67.89	-55.62	-44.00	Decreased by 6.66 percentage points
Refined, processed and trading gold	100.58028	100.02662	0.55	0.53	0.10	Increased by 0.43 percentage point
Refined copper	41.13645	39.95236	2.88	9.52	9.39	Increased by 0.11 percentage point
Refined zinc	7.09517	6.74277	4.97	10.14	9.55	Increased by 0.51 percentage point
Others	171.51848	164.47278				
Less: Intercompany sales elimination	-117.39451	-114.01465				
<b>Total</b>	<b>270.32900</b>	<b>227.78428</b>	<b>15.74</b>	<b>20.09</b>	<b>19.67</b>	<b>Increased by 0.30 percentage point</b>
Status of the main businesses by region						
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)
Outside Mainland China	85.62250	64.88451	24.22	27.01	28.50	Decreased by 0.88 percentage point
Mainland China	302.10101	276.91442	8.34	17.50	17.09	Increased by 0.33 percentage point
Less: Intercompany sales elimination	-117.39451	-114.01465				
<b>Total</b>	<b>270.32900</b>	<b>227.78428</b>	<b>15.74</b>	<b>20.09</b>	<b>19.67</b>	<b>Increased by 0.30 percentage point</b>

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

Approximately 75% of the Company's operating income was generated from customers in Mainland China, among which 29.22% was from the Shanghai Gold Exchange. Therefore, the Company was unable to sort customers in Mainland China by region.

### Explanations of the main businesses by sales model

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

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

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

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 of 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 (including interest in Zhaojin Mining)	kg	56,360	61,328	3,160	18.76	34.31	-60.85
Mine-produced copper (including Kamo on equity basis)	t	877,317	884,311	20,467	48.72	54.79	-25.47
Mine-produced zinc	t	402,321	401,564	5,539	1.48	0.58	15.85
Mine-produced silver	kg	387,458	403,391	11,737	25.47	31.93	-57.58
Iron ore (excluding non-subsidiaries of the Company)	Mt	2.4741	1.8224	0.6705	-25.92	-45.33	3,468.28
Refined, processed and trading gold	kg	258,550	258,791	375	-4.91	-5.03	-39.14
Refined copper	t	690,849	691,837	292	11.19	11.46	-77.19
Refined zinc	t	318,454	318,488	893	-1.24	-1.29	-3.67

### Explanations of 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 additional output and efficiency from newly acquired projects and the existing projects that had underwent technological upgrades during the reporting period.

The year-on-year increase in inventory volume of iron ore was mainly attributable to the drop in production capacity of Xinjiang Jinbao's major customers.

**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	5,093.19	43.67	3,426.83	42.58	48.63	
	Salary	1,070.18	9.18	843.25	10.48	26.91	
	Depreciation	2,472.11	21.20	1,973.56	24.53	25.26	
	Energy consumption	1,314.65	11.27	795.48	9.89	65.26	
	Others	1,713.51	14.68	1,007.52	12.52	70.07	
Mine-produced silver	Raw materials	303.82	46.09	197.87	41.28	53.55	
	Salary	73.56	11.16	57.66	12.03	27.58	
	Depreciation	119.60	18.14	116.77	24.36	2.42	
	Energy consumption	80.97	12.28	52.01	10.85	55.68	
	Others	81.23	12.33	55.09	11.48	47.45	
Mine-produced copper	Raw materials	7,643.11	52.09	4,662.31	48.47	63.93	
	Salary	1,385.49	9.44	1,259.23	13.09	10.03	
	Depreciation	1,836.11	12.51	1,652.37	17.18	11.12	
	Energy consumption	2,178.96	14.85	1,102.86	11.47	97.57	
	Others	1,628.16	11.11	941.89	9.80	72.86	
Mine-produced zinc	Raw materials	1,453.82	45.16	1,174.84	39.93	23.75	
	Salary	755.13	23.46	245.33	8.34	207.80	
	Depreciation	462.83	14.38	835.94	28.41	-44.63	
	Energy consumption	218.82	6.80	343.04	11.66	-36.21	
	Others	328.87	10.20	342.97	11.66	-4.11	
Iron ore	Raw materials	146.58	37.56	180.09	25.84	-18.61	
	Salary	55.30	14.17	64.30	9.23	-14.00	
	Depreciation	41.47	10.62	83.07	11.92	-50.08	
	Energy consumption	31.67	8.12	40.53	5.82	-21.86	
	Others	115.26	29.53	328.91	47.21	-64.96	
Refined copper	Raw materials	38,321.28	95.92	35,258.11	96.53	8.69	
	Salary	296.73	0.74	209.40	0.57	41.70	
	Depreciation	368.56	0.92	396.12	1.08	-6.96	
	Energy consumption	613.11	1.53	381.93	1.05	60.53	
	Others	352.68	0.89	278.14	0.76	26.80	
Refined zinc	Raw materials	5,491.34	81.44	5,161.02	83.85	6.40	
	Salary	317.84	4.71	248.19	4.03	28.06	
	Depreciation	264.63	3.92	192.85	3.13	37.22	

	Energy consumption	545.86	8.10	499.09	8.11	9.37	
	Others	123.10	1.83	53.75	0.86	129.02	

Other explanations of cost analysis

- 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 petrol.
- 2) The Group's mining enterprises mostly adopted outsourcing of work. Such outsourcing costs were included in raw materials.

## **Information on major customers and suppliers**

### **A. Information on major customers of the Company**

The sales income from the top five customers amounted to RMB117.86814 billion, representing 43.60% 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 five customers were mainly the Shanghai Gold Exchange and the copper and zinc refining and processing enterprises in the downstream industries. Due to the characteristics of the industry, there was no market sales risk of relying on a small number of customers.

### **B. Information on major suppliers of the Company**

The procurement amount from the top five suppliers amounted to RMB63.57117 billion, representing 27.91% 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 mines of the Group, the refining and processing enterprises of the Group purchase raw materials from the Shanghai Gold Exchange and other mineral product manufacturing and trading enterprises. Due to the characteristics of the industry, there was no market risk of relying on a small number of suppliers.

### **Other information**

The Group's major customers included Shanghai Gold Exchange and Xiamen ITG Group Corp., Ltd.; the Group's major suppliers included Shanghai Gold Exchange and Xiamen Haitou Supply Chain Service Co., Ltd.

## **5. Expenses**

### **Selling expenses**

During the reporting period, the Group's selling expenses amounted to RMB619.89 million, representing an increase of 50.36% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB412.27 million). It was mainly due to the increase in the number of enterprises consolidated.

### **Administrative expenses (including research and development expenses)**

During the reporting period, the Group's administrative expenses amounted to RMB7.49654 billion, representing an increase of 23.31% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB6.0792 billion). It was mainly due to the increase in the number of enterprises consolidated and the enterprises with construction completion and production commencement this year.

### **Finance expenses**

During the reporting period, the Group's finance expenses amounted to RMB1.90499 billion, representing an increase of 27.30% compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB1.49648 billion). It was mainly due to the increase in financing scale.

### **Impairment losses on assets/Credit impairment losses**

During the reporting period, the Group provided total net impairment losses on assets/credit impairment losses of RMB408.12 million (same period last year: net provision of RMB19.93 million). The details of the provision for impairment losses in 2022 are as follows: net provision for credit impairment losses of RMB329.41 million, impairment losses on prepayments of RMB7.43 million, reversal of provision for decline in value of inventories of RMB19.10 million, impairment losses on goodwill of RMB71.10 million, impairment losses on contract assets of RMB10.75 million, impairment losses on fixed assets of RMB8.45 million and impairment losses on other non-current assets of RMB80 thousand.

### Investment income

During the reporting period, the investment income of the Group was RMB2.87414 billion, representing an increase of RMB1.18254 billion compared with the same period last year (same period last year: RMB1.6916 billion). It was mainly due to the increase in investment income from associates and joint ventures during the reporting period compared with the same period last year.

### Losses on changes in fair value

During the reporting period, the losses on changes in fair value amounted to RMB255.49 million (same period last year: losses of RMB231.86 million).

## 6. Research and development expenditure

### Table of research and development expenditure

Unit: RMB

Expensed research and development expenditure of the reporting period	1,231,551,616
Capitalised research and development expenditure of the reporting period	52,058,304
Total research and development expenditure	1,283,609,920
Percentage of total research and development expenditure to operating income (%)	0.47
Percentage of capitalised research and development expenditure (%)	4.06

### Information table on staff engaged in research and development

Number of staff engaged in research and development of the Company	4,951
Number of staff engaged in research and development to total number of staff of the Company (%)	10.14
<b>Education level of staff engaged in research and development</b>	
<b>Education level</b>	<b>Number of staff</b>
Doctoral degree	95
Master's degree	828
Bachelor's degree	2,250
Vocational education	995
High school or below	783
<b>Age structure of staff engaged in research and development</b>	
<b>Age structure</b>	<b>Number of staff</b>
Below 30 (excluding 30)	1,275
30-40 (including 30, excluding 40)	2,218
40-50 (including 40, excluding 50)	943
50-60 (including 50, excluding 60)	484
60 and above	31

### Explanation

Zijin is developed by leveraging technology. It has formed self-initiated, whole-process system research, design and implementation capacities with competitive advantages. The Company possesses a range of scientific research and informationalised platforms with professional technology qualifications. A total of 16 units of the Company have obtained or retained the qualification of national High and New Technology Enterprise (including the parent company of the Group). The Company further promotes the introduction and nurture of global outstanding talents, high-end technical talents and youth talents, covering various professions including geology, mining, processing, metallurgy, environmental protection, design and information. The core technical team of the Company remains generally stable. During the reporting period, the Company continued to promote the introduction and nurture of talents in the fields of new energy and advanced materials. There were no changes in personnel which may substantially affect the Company's core competitiveness. The Company continuously increases the funds for scientific research. During the reporting period, research and development expenditures of the parent was RMB321 million, accounting for about 5.17% of the sales revenue



of the parent company for the year.

<b>Major scientific research and informationalised platforms</b>	
The only State Key Laboratory of Comprehensive Utilisation of Low-grade Refractory Gold Ores in domestic gold industry	
Enterprise Technology Centre accredited by the state	
Workstation for academicians	
Workstation for post-doctoral's research	
Zijin Mining Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration	
Sino-Zijin Resources Ltd.	
Zijin Mining and Metallurgy Research Institute	
Xiamen Zijin Mining and Metallurgy Technology Co., Ltd.	
Fujian Zijin Mining and Metallurgy Testing Technology Co., Ltd.	
Zijin (Changsha) Engineering Technology Co., Ltd.	
Zijin (Xiamen) Engineering Co., Ltd.	
Zijin Research Institute of Renewable Energy and Advanced Materials	
Xiamen Zijin Renewable Energy and Advanced Materials Technology Co., Ltd.	
IT R&D Center of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*	
Zijin Zhixin (Xiamen) Technology Co., Ltd.	
Zijin Zhikong (Xiamen) Technology Co., Ltd.	

<b>Progress of major scientific research and development projects</b>	
During the reporting period, the Company carried out 178 newly established scientific research and development projects of various kinds in total	
Key state-level research and development project	Green Mining Technologies for Large-scale Mines at Cold and Ecologically Vulnerable Areas
State-level science and technology project	Green Exploration and Development Demonstration at Julong Copper Polymetallic Resource Base Porphyry Copper and Gold Complex Comprehensive Exploration Technology and Reserve Increment Demonstration Key Technology and Demonstration of High-efficiency Bioheap Leaching of Low-grade Copper Sulphide Ore
Provincial-level scientific research project	Basic Research on Evaporation Reduction Technique for High-silicon, Low-Iron Zinc Leaching Residue Development and Industrial Application of Highly-efficient Ion-sieve Adsorbent for Lithium Extraction from Brine (State Key Laboratory of Comprehensive Utilisation of Low-grade Refractory Gold Ores)
Scientific research project set up by the Group	Comprehensive Exploration Prediction of Mines On-site Hydraulic Fracturing Testing of Natural Caving Method at the Tongshan Mine Processing Technique Development and Establishment of Research Method of Process Mineralogy for Advanced Materials and Strategic Metals including Lithium, Beryllium, Tantalum and Niobium Key Technique Research on Green Metallurgy of Complicated Copper and Molybdenum Concentrates and Highly-efficient Utilisation of Associated Gold, Silver and Rhenium Equipment Technology and Industrial Application of a Phosphate Anode Materials

	(Lithium Manganese Iron Phosphate) Research on Manufacturing and Application of High-performance Recycled Battery Materials Intelligentised Technology for Underground New Energy Scrapers, etc.
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<b>Progress of major informationalised projects</b>
During the reporting period, the Company promoted digitalised and informationalised development in a steady manner in order to promote safe, highly-efficient, economical and green intellectualised mines and plants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shanxi Zijin has developed as a benchmark for automation and intellectualisation of domestic gold mines</li> <li>- Safe and highly-efficient operation of the green and intellectualised plants of Zijin Copper and Heilongjiang Zijin Copper</li> <li>- Unmanned driving pilot demonstration of the state-level “Plateau Intellectualised Mine” model construction of Julong Copper obtained favourable progress</li> <li>- Construction of Guizhou Zijin’s underground intellectualised mining project was carried out in an orderly manner</li> <li>- Unmanned driving of underground intellectualised scrapers of the Zijinshan Copper and Gold Mine achieved multi-equipment joint operation</li> <li>- Zijin three-dimensional geological system was installed and promoted at more than 20 overseas exploration projects</li> <li>- Finance and Business Integration achieved positive results in production, operation and management, control as well as visualisation</li> <li>- Self-initiated and innovative all-staff safety platform raised the safety level and efficiency of globalised operation and management</li> <li>- International intellectualised operation and maintenance platform, big data platform, safety and emergency coordination centre, off-site/remote support and service centre, Zijin Ark and other fundamental service platforms were completed and put into operation</li> <li>- Informationalised systems for safety, human resources, finance, logistics, trading, exploration and construction were promoted and applied more intensively in the overseas enterprises</li> <li>- All-staff safety digitalised management and control platform was promoted in the market</li> </ul>

<b>Major patents and awards regarding scientific research and informationalised projects</b>
The Company has 187 scientific research achievements with independent intellectual property rights, 99 scientific and technological awards at provincial level or above, and 127 invention patents. During the reporting period, the Company carried out 178 new scientific research projects, including 4 new state-level and 2 new provincial-level science and technology projects, respectively. The Company obtained 7 science and technology awards at the provincial level, applied 44 patents, obtained 14 authorised invention patents and was granted 15 utility model patents; presided over or participated in the completion of 23 standard revisions, including 1 national standard, 19 industry standards and 3 group standards; conducted 10 transformations of major scientific and technological achievements, the scientific achievements of which contributed more than RMB268 million to production benefits. The Company also organised 5 scientific research achievements to China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association to carry out achievement evaluation, among which 2 projects were evaluated as international leading level, 2 projects were evaluated as international advanced level and 1 project was evaluated as national advanced level.
Duobaoshan Copper Industry was granted the title Heilongjiang Intellectual Mine. Heilongjiang Zijin Copper was included in the Heilongjiang Province Intellectual Plant Publicity List for the Year 2022 of the Provincial Department of Industry and Information Technology. Julong Copper in Tibet was listed as a state intellectual mine development standardised pilot unit. Zijin Zinc Co., Ltd. received the title of professional, specialised, special and new “little giant” enterprise and the Company was named as “Industrial Internet

Enterprise Web Safety Classification and Stratification Management Outstanding Pilot Enterprise” from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. The Company’s headquarters and the Zijinshan Copper and Gold Mine were recommended as the State Industrial Field Data Safety Pilot Unit.

## 7. Cash flows

As at 31 December 2022, the Group’s cash and cash equivalents amounted to RMB19.667 billion, representing an increase of RMB6.035 billion or 44.28% compared with the same period last year.

During the reporting period, the net cash inflows generated from the Group’s operating activities amounted to RMB28.679 billion, representing an increase in inflows of RMB2.606 billion compared with the same period last year, among which, the cash inflows generated from operating activities was RMB283.455 billion, representing an increase of RMB46.448 billion compared with the same period last year; cash outflows from operating activities was RMB254.776 billion, representing an increase of RMB43.842 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 production volume of major mineral products.

During the reporting period, net cash outflows used in the Group’s investing activities amounted to RMB50.981 billion, representing an increase in outflows of RMB27.216 billion compared with the same period last year. The main investment expenditures in 2022 included: (1) RMB24.794 billion of cash payment for purchase and construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets; (2) RMB19.716 billion of cash payment for investments; and (3) cash payment for acquisition of subsidiaries and other business units amounted to RMB12.027 billion.

During the reporting period, the Group’s net cash flows generated from financing activities amounted to RMB27.258 billion, while the net cash flows generated from financing activities during the same period last year was RMB23 million. It was mainly due to significant increase in financing scale compared with the same period last year.

As at 31 December 2022, the Group’s total borrowings amounted to RMB125.5 billion (31 December 2021: RMB77.0 billion). Among which, the amount repayable within one year was approximately RMB30.8 billion, the amount repayable within one to two years was approximately RMB25.9 billion, the amount repayable within two to five years was approximately RMB50.6 billion, and the amount repayable in more than five years was approximately RMB18.2 billion. The interest rates of all the abovementioned borrowings ranged from 0.55% to 8.45% 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 RMB257.0 billion provided by banks.

As at 31 December 2022, the Group’s total amount of monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies was equivalent to RMB23.892 billion in total, representing an increase of RMB2.134 billion compared with the same period last year; the total amount of monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies was equivalent to RMB44.298 billion, representing an increase of RMB9.718 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, providing strong support for the improvement of the Company’s overall solvency. From 2021 to 2022, the Company turned from a net current liabilities of RMB3.2 billion to a net current assets of RMB8.5 billion, its current ratio increased from 93.56% to 111.91%, the quick ratio increased from 55.18% to 72.42%. 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 substantive quick ratio (about 90%) is much higher than the financial 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 RMB250 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 2021 to 2022, the proportion of the Company's interest-bearing short-term liabilities dropped from 29.7% to 24.2%.

### Gearing ratio

Gearing ratio is defined as the ratio of consolidated total liabilities to consolidated total equity. As at 31 December 2022, the Group's consolidated total liabilities was RMB181,588,693,965 (31 December 2021: RMB115,697,507,579), and the Group's consolidated total equity was RMB124,455,445,505 (31 December 2021: RMB92,897,170,544). As at 31 December 2022, the Group's gearing ratio was 1.459 (31 December 2021: 1.245).

### Key quarterly financial data for the year 2022

Unit: RMB

	First quarter (Jan-Mar)	Second quarter (Apr-Jun)	Third quarter (Jul-Sep)	Fourth quarter (Oct-Dec)
Operating income	64,770,745,546	67,686,782,585	71,733,616,578	66,137,853,750
Profit before tax	8,910,988,313	9,658,855,668	6,306,864,011	5,116,142,981
Net profit	7,415,265,303	8,015,161,533	5,257,481,902	4,079,301,385
Net profit attributable to owners of the listed company	6,123,805,269	6,506,227,828	4,037,091,451	3,374,921,429
Net profit attributable to owners of the listed company after non-recurring profit or loss	6,042,914,344	5,981,304,306	3,898,858,853	3,607,993,414
Net cash flows from operating activities	7,427,862,528	8,147,906,997	6,372,678,036	6,730,054,799

### Non-recurring profit or loss items and their amounts

Unit: RMB

Non-recurring profit or loss items	Amount in 2022	Amount in 2021
Losses on disposal of non-current assets	-174,920,311	-119,558,603
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	484,638,917	354,291,492
Capital utilisation fee received from non-financial enterprises recognised in profit or loss for the current period	1,210,956,892	687,511,134
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 and losses on disposal of held for trading financial assets, derivative financial assets, held for trading financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities and other debt investments except for the effective hedging business relating to the Company's normal business operations	-359,246,268	-59,836,500
Non-operating income and expenses other than the aforesaid items	-783,052,498	-180,951,896
Other profit or loss items which meet the definition of non-recurring profit or loss	34,864,096	585,319,905
Less: Impact on income tax	5,847,317	23,933,491

Impact on the non-controlling interests (after tax)	-103,581,549	250,505,633
Total	510,975,060	992,336,408

### 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)	2,782,580,338	5,047,015,093	2,264,434,755	187,650,747
Derivative financial assets	152,644,244	46,793,246	-105,850,998	104,095,473
Held for trading financial liabilities (excluding derivative financial liabilities)	-	-	-	-37,143,362
Derivative financial liabilities	-156,812,356	-540,503,475	-383,691,119	-1,434,644,230
Total	2,778,412,226	4,553,304,864	1,774,892,638	-1,180,041,372

### (III) Analysis of assets and liabilities

#### 1. Status on assets and liabilities

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount at the end of 2022	Proportion to total assets as at the end of 2022 (%)	Amount at the end of 2021	Proportion to total assets as at the end of 2021 (%)	Percentage change in the amount at the end of 2022 compared with the amount at the end of 2021 (%)	Explanation
Cash and cash equivalents	20,243,737,052	6.61	14,221,780,252	6.82	42.34	Mainly due to the increase in enterprise scale
Held for trading financial assets	5,093,808,339	1.66	2,935,224,582	1.41	73.54	Mainly due to the increase in equity instrument investments
Bills receivable	729,421,153	0.24	-	-	Not applicable	Mainly due to the consolidation of the financial statements of Longking
Trade receivables	7,916,964,606	2.5	2,445,223,101	1.17	223.77	Mainly due to the consolidation of the financial statements of Longking and the increase in operating income which increased trade receivables correspondingly
Receivables financing	2,991,548,914	0.98	1,958,255,180	0.94	52.77	Mainly due to the consolidation of the financial statements of Longking
Prepayments	3,795,206,862	1.24	1,782,420,666	0.85	112.92	Mainly due to the consolidation of the financial statements of Longking and the increase in prepayments for raw material procurement
Other receivables	3,656,110,491	1.19	1,385,716,898	0.66	163.84	Mainly due to the consolidation of the financial statements of Longking
Inventories	28,103,963,625	9.18	19,308,800,678	9.26	45.55	Mainly due to the consolidation of the financial statements of Longking and the substantial increase in the production scale
Contract assets	1,227,197,810	0.40	-	-	Not applicable	Mainly due to the consolidation of the financial statements of Longking
Current portion of non-current assets	693,448,118	0.23	8,923,967	-	7,670.63	Mainly due to the increase in large-denomination certificates of deposit due within one year
Other current assets	5,193,052,562	1.70	3,017,948,117	1.45	72.07	Mainly due to the increase in cash deposited in futures accounts
Debt investments	321,929,780	0.11	468,136,162	0.22	(31.23)	Mainly due to the reclassification of large-denomination certificates of deposit due within one year

<b>Long-term equity investments</b>	25,066,936,465	8.19	9,628,231,895	4.62	160.35	Mainly due to the increase in investment in equity interests
<b>Other non-current financial assets</b>	-	0.00	62,500,000	0.03	Not applicable	Mainly due to the reclassification of trust protection fund due within one year
<b>Investment properties</b>	448,776,949	0.15	117,472,940	0.06	282.03	Mainly due to the consolidation of the financial statements of Longking
<b>Fixed assets</b>	72,746,422,792	23.77	55,597,154,905	26.65	30.85	Mainly due to the increase in the transfer of construction in progress to fixed assets during the reporting period
<b>Right-of-use assets</b>	332,279,217	0.11	217,034,588	0.10	53.10	Mainly due to the consolidation of the financial statements of Longking
<b>Intangible assets</b>	68,279,910,055	22.31	47,531,349,824	22.79	43.65	Mainly due to the newly included enterprises in the scope of consolidation
<b>Goodwill</b>	717,723,949	0.23	314,149,588	0.15	128.47	Mainly due to the acquisition of Longking project
<b>Other non-current assets</b>	22,365,835,375	7.31	16,580,496,264	7.95	34.89	Mainly due to the increase in prepaid investments
<b>Held for trading financial liabilities</b>	540,503,475	0.18	156,812,356	0.08	244.68	Mainly due to the increase in hedging investments and foreign currency forward contracts
<b>Bills payable</b>	1,735,484,847	0.57	394,380,588	0.19	340.05	Mainly due to the increase in using bills to settle procurement of goods
<b>Trade payables</b>	11,757,464,637	3.84	7,442,318,423	3.57	57.98	Mainly due to the consolidation of the financial statements of Longking
<b>Advances from customers</b>	88,648,941	0.03	-	-	Not applicable	Mainly due to the consolidation of the financial statements of Longking
<b>Contract liabilities</b>	7,412,075,704	2.42	671,955,151	0.32	1,003.06	Mainly due to the consolidation of the financial statements of Longking
<b>Employee benefits payable</b>	2,251,480,559	0.74	1,604,671,386	0.77	40.31	Mainly due to the provision of year-end bonus
<b>Other current liabilities</b>	3,080,302,719	1.01	678,088,310	0.33	354.26	Mainly due to the increase in short-term financing bonds
<b>Long-term borrowings</b>	68,819,578,332	22.49	36,126,816,893	17.32	90.49	Mainly due to the increase in long-term financing scale
<b>Bonds payable</b>	23,870,516,058	7.80	14,247,474,590	6.83	67.54	Mainly due to the increase in mid-term notes and corporate bonds
<b>Long-term payables</b>	3,272,675,848	1.07	2,359,167,215	1.13	38.72	Mainly due to the increase in considerations for mining rights and consolidation of the financial statements of Longking
<b>Deferred income</b>	700,660,386	0.23	397,491,581	0.19	76.27	Mainly due to the consolidation of the financial statements of Longking
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	5,061,350,431	1.65	2,209,428,323	1.06	129.08	Mainly due to the increase in exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies
<b>Special reserve</b>	60,634,043	0.02	113,281,545	0.05	(46.47)	Mainly due to the increase in the use of work safety fund

## 2. Information on overseas assets

### (1) Scale of assets

Among which, overseas assets amounted to RMB98.160 billion, representing 32.07% of the total assets.

## (2) Relevant explanations of the overseas assets with a relatively high proportion

Unit: RMB billion

Name of overseas asset	Source of formation	Operation mode	Operating income for the reporting period	Net profit for the reporting period
Jilau, Taror Gold Mines	Acquisition	Self-operated	4.66144	1.75608
Paddington Operations	Acquisition	Self-operated	2.04358	0.08691
Taldybulak Levoberezhny Gold Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	1.54078	0.46938
Porgera Gold Mine	Acquisition	Jointly operated	-0.00022	-0.34814
Kolwezi Copper Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	7.00784	1.80172
Bor Copper Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	7.07800	1.89151
Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	6.79349	4.50131
Bisha Copper and Zinc Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	3.24438	0.68591
Tuva Zinc and Polymetallic Mine	Acquisition	Self-operated	1.75867	0.45257

### 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 2021, Julong Copper in Tibet used the mining rights of the Qulong Copper and Polymetallic Mine and the Zhibula Copper and Polymetallic Mine, the exploration right of Rongmucuola, and certain machinery, equipment and other movable properties as collaterals for a secured syndicated loan from a syndicate formed by six financial institutions (including the Bank of China Tibet Branch, Bank of Tibet Sales Department, Industrial Bank Lhasa Branch, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Tibet Branch, Agricultural Bank of China Tibet Branch, China Construction Bank Tibet Branch) in place of the pre-acquisition secured syndicated loan obtained in 2017. The term of the loan is 12 years. As at 31 December 2022, the outstanding balance of the abovementioned secured loan was RMB10.268 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) In 2020, 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 amounting to USD568 million from China CITIC Bank Fuzhou Branch, China Minsheng Bank Fuzhou Branch, Bank of China Hungarian Branch and China Merchants Bank Hong Kong Branch. The term of the loan is 6 years. As at 31 December 2022, the outstanding balance of the abovementioned pledged loan was RMB3.56 billion. The major asset of Zijin America is the Buriticá Gold Mine in Colombia.

### Analysis of operational information on the industry

Mineral resources are the important material foundation for the economic and social development. Exploration and development of mineral resources are related to the national economy, livelihood of the people and national safety. The National Security Strategy (2021-2025) listed mineral products together with energy and food on the list of national safety for the first time. The Report to the 20th National Congress stressed to “ensure the security of food, energy and resources as well as key industrial and supply chains”. The 2023 National Government Work Report further required to “strengthen the domestic exploration, development, reserve and production increment of key energy and mineral resources”. The targets of “30/60 Double Carbon” of China are implementing continuously. Revolution of and transition to the clean energy industry characterised with green and low-carbon arrives at a faster pace. The mining industry is gradually facing a period of new opportunities.

During the reporting period, formulation of the systems regarding reform of mineral resources management and green development of the mining industry was continuously carried out. A batch of laws, regulations and policies relating to mineral resources were promulgated and enacted, which brought new opportunities and challenges to the quality development of the mining industry in the new era.

- On 18 November 2022, the Ministry of Natural Resources of the PRC issued the Notice on Safeguarding Land for Mining (Zi Ran Zi Fa [2022] No. 202), which requires to secure the reasonable land demand for mining in a differentiation manner and coordinate and plan the land use scale and layout in order to secure the normal land supply for mining purpose in various regions, and secure the national safety of energy and mineral

resources.

-On 3 January 2023, the Ministry of Natural Resources of the PRC issued the Regulations on Mineral Right Transfer Transactions, which further standardises the transfer transactions of mineral rights, strengthens the development of mineral right market, ensures the transfer transactions of mineral rights to be open, fair and just, improves the efficiency and effectiveness of transfer transactions of mineral rights continuously, protects the national rights and the lawful rights of the mineral right holders, in order to provide regulatory support to secure the national safety of energy and mineral resources.

-On 3 February 2023, the Offices of Ministry of Natural Resources and Ministry of Finance of the PRC issued the Notice in relation to the Issues of Transfers of Mineral Rights with Compensation (Zi Ran Zi Ban Han [2023] No. 223). The corresponding relationship of the consideration already paid and the resource volume in the transfers of mineral rights with compensation is clarified.

-On 27 October 2022, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the PRC issued China's Policies and Actions for Addressing Climate Change (2022), which includes 5 issues: new arrangements on combating climate change, mitigating climate change, adapting to climate change, improving policy systems and support and actively getting involved in global governance in response to climate change.

-On 10 November 2022, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and the National Reform and Commission of the PRC issued the Implementation Plan for Carbon Peaking of the Non-ferrous Metal Industry, which proposed that before 2025, the industry structure and energy consumption structure of the non-ferrous metal industry shall be significantly optimised, important improvement progress shall be made for the research, development and application of low-carbon techniques, the energy consumption and carbon emission intensity per unit of production of key types of minerals shall be further reduced, and the proportion of recycled metal supply shall reach above 24%. By 2030, the energy structure of the non-ferrous metal industry shall be substantially improved, the proportion of renewable energy used for electrolytic aluminium shall reach above 30%, and it shall be ensured that the non-ferrous metal industry shall achieve carbon peak by 2030.

-On 11 April 2022, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the PRC issued the Administrative Measures on Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution Caused by Tailings, which amends the definition of tailings, and specifically states that tailings refer to the solid waste generated by ores mined by metal and non-metal mines, the valuable concentrates of which have been extracted at processing plant; the provisions are not applicable to radioactive tailings.

-On 16 August 2022, the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the National Forestry and Grassland Administration of the PRC issued the Notice on Strengthening the Management of Ecological Conservation Red Lines (Trial) (Zi Ran Zi Fa [2022] No. 142), which clarifies the specific types of geological survey, exploration and mining of mineral resources which can be carried out inside the redlines of ecological conservation but outside the core conservation areas of nature conservation areas.

## Analysis of operating information on non-ferrous metal industry

### 1. Costs of ore raw materials

Unit: RMB billion

Type and source of ore raw materials	Total cost of raw materials	Proportion (%)	Change in total costs of raw materials compared with the same period last year (%)
Self-owned mines	14.32555	26.67	-2.80
Domestic procurement	16.34325	30.43	9.57
Overseas procurement	23.04000	42.90	37.97
Total	53.70879	100.00	15.87

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

Please refer to the section "Major operating products" in this announcement.



## Analysis of investments

### Overall analysis of external equity investments

#### 1. Key equity investments

Unit: RMB billion

Name of the investee	Major business	Is the investment target principally engaged in investment business	Way of investment	Amount of investment	Shareholding proportion	Consolidation in the financial statements	Account in the financial statements (if applicable)	Source of funds	Partner (if applicable)	Duration of investment (if any)	Progress as at the end of the reporting period	Expected return (if any)	Impact of profit or loss for the period	Involved in lawsuit	Date of disclosure (if any)	Index for details (if any)
Zhejiang Jinshi Mining Co., Ltd.	Mining technology development, investment in the mining industry, etc.	No	Acquisition	4.9	100%	Yes	Long-term equity investments - cost method - subsidiaries	Equity fund	-	-	Completed	-	-0.012	No	29 April 2022	Announcement in relation to the Acquisition of an Asset Bundle Consisting of Four Assets Including the Lakkor Tso Salt Lake Lithium Mine in Tibet Held by DunAn Group
Fujian Longking Co., Ltd.	Manufacture of special equipment for environmental protection; air pollution control; water pollution control; energy saving engineering, etc.	No	Acquisition	1.734	15.02%	Yes	Long-term equity investments - cost method - subsidiaries	Equity fund	-	-	Completed	-	0.087	No	8 May 2022	Discloseable Transaction Announcement in relation to the Acquisition of the Controlling Power in Fujian Longking Co., Ltd.
Hunan Houdao Mining Co., Ltd.	Sales and services of mining equipment; sales of mineral products; mine construction, investment and consultation	No	Acquisition	1.8	71.14%	Yes	Long-term equity investments - cost method - subsidiaries	Equity fund	-	-	Completed	-	-0.005	No	29 June 2022	Announcement in relation to the Acquisition of the Xiangyuan Lithium Polymetallic Mine in Dao County, Hunan Province
Weifu Mining Co., Ltd.	Processing, sale (limited to own production), import and export of copper, iron, lead, zinc and aluminium mineral products, etc.	No	Acquisition	0.461	100%	Yes	Long-term equity investments - cost method - subsidiaries	Equity fund	-	-	Completed	-	-0.004	No	14 July 2022	Announcement in relation to the Acquisition of the Sawayaerdun Gold Mine in Wuqia County, Xinjiang
Shandong Ruiyin	Wholesale and retail of metal materials,	No	Acquisition	3.985	30%	No	Long-term equity	Equity fund and	-	-	Completed	-	-0.009	No	12 October	Announcement in relation to the

Mining Industry Development Company Limited	iron ore and iron ore powder; research and development of mineral product technology						investments - equity method - associates	proceeds raised						2022	Acquisition of 30% Interest in the Haiyu Gold Mine in Shandong	
Rosebel Gold Mines N.V.	Exploration, mining, processing and sales of gold and other minerals	No	Acquisition	2.559	95% class A shares and 100% class B shares	Yes	Long-term equity investments - cost method - subsidiaries	Equity fund and proceeds raised	-	-	Completed	-	0.000	No	18 October 2022	Announcement in relation to the Acquisition of the Rosebel Gold Mine Project in Suriname
Anhui Jinsha Molybdenum Co., Ltd.	Under preparation for construction (exploration, mining, milling, processing and sales of molybdenum ore)	No	Acquisition	5.91	84%	Yes	Long-term equity investments - cost method - subsidiaries	Equity fund and proceeds raised	-	-	Incompleted	-	0.000	No	21 October 2022	Announcement in relation to the Acquisition of the Shapinggou Molybdenum Mine in Anhui
Zhaojin Mining Industry Company Limited	Gold exploration, ore processing, cyanide process (metallurgy), sale of processed by-products, etc.	No	Acquisition	4.063	20%	No	Long-term equity investments - equity method - associates	Equity fund	-	-	Completed	-	0.023	No	6 November 2022	Announcement in relation to the Acquisition of 20% Equity Interest in Zhaojin Mining
Anhui Jiangnan Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.	Research and development, production, sale, etc. of civil blasting equipment	No	Acquisition	3.04	21.81%	No	Long-term equity investments - equity method - associates	Equity fund	-	-	Completed	-	0.034	No	29 April 2022	Announcement in relation to the Acquisition of an Asset Bundle Consisting of Four Assets Including the Lakkor Tso Salt Lake Lithium Mine in Tibet Held by DunAn Group
Zhejiang DunAn Artificial Environment Co., Ltd.	Manufacture, sale and service of general cooling equipment, parts of domestic electrical appliances and metal materials, design, technical consultation and system installation of heating, ventilation and air conditioning projects, etc.	No	Acquisition	0.652	9.71%	No	Held for trading financial assets	Equity fund	-	-	Completed	-	0.417	No	29 April 2022	Announcement in relation to the Acquisition of an Asset Bundle Consisting of Four Assets Including the Lakkor Tso Salt Lake Lithium Mine in Tibet Held by DunAn Group
<b>Total</b>	/	/	/	<b>29.104</b>	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	<b>0.531</b>	/	/	/

### Key non-equity investments

Project name	Project amount	Progress of project	Amount invested during the reporting period (RMB billion)	Actual accumulated investment (RMB billion)	Project return status
<b>Qulong Mine of Julong Copper</b>	RMB16.79 billion	The 100 thousand tonnes per annum project reached the designated production capacity in the second quarter of 2022. The technological upgrade with a scale of 150 thousand tonnes per annum has commenced.	1.5	16.7	After phase 1 of the Qulong Copper Mine project completes construction and reaches the designated production capacity, the average copper output will be approximately 160 thousand tonnes per annum
<b>New second raw ore conveyer belt transportation project of the Julong Copper and Polymetallic Mine</b>	RMB0.417 billion	It is expected that the project can be completed in the third quarter of 2023.	0.068	0.068	Ensure the 150 thousand tonnes per annum project can reach the designated production capacity and achieve normal ore supply
<b>Technological upgrade and expansion project of the intellectualised mining and processing of Shanxi Zijin</b>	RMB1.995 billion	The main structure of the new office and living area was completed in November 2022. The project will be completed in the second quarter of 2023.	0.452	1.682	After completion of construction and reaching the designated production capacity, an additional 3 to 4 tonnes of gold metal can be produced per annum
<b>300 thousand tonnes per annum mining and processing project of the Xiangyuan Lithium Mine of Hunan Zijin Lithium</b>	RMB0.12 billion	Construction was completed and production commenced in November 2022. Technological upgrade and fine-tuning are in progress. Designated production capacity has not been reached yet.	0.11	0.11	After completion of construction and reaching the designated production capacity, approximately 2,000 tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent can be produced per annum

<b>Guizhou Zijin 1,000 tonnes/day pressurised pre-oxidation technological upgrade project</b>	RMB567 million	Civil work was completed, installation of equipment enters the later stage.	0.39	0.462	After completion of the project, there will be an additional mixed ore (gold concentrate + raw ore) treatment capacity of 1,000 tonnes/day. The whole pressurised pre-oxidation system will have a mixed ore treatment capacity of 1,450 tonnes/day
<b>Serbia Zijin Copper technological upgrade (mine + smelter plant)</b>	USD1.778 billion (including USD484 million capital increment)	<p>Technological upgrade and expansion project of the VK Mine was completed and commenced production in December 2022.</p> <p>Excavation of the detouring project of the new drainage system at the VK Mine commenced in April 2022. A total of 49% of the project was completed in 2022, full connection is expected in November 2023.</p> <p>Technological upgrade and expansion of the JM Mine to change the mining method from the filling method to the caving method is in progress. The construction of four 1,000-metre vertical shafts and connection of no. 1 and 2 inclined shafts with plastic belt were completed in 2022. Levelling of the new processing plant is expected to start in April 2023, striving to complete construction and commence production by the end of 2025.</p> <p>Construction for expansion and technological upgrade of the smelter plant was basically completed by the end of 2022. Due to power supply issue, production commencement is expected in the first quarter of 2023.</p>	1.416	9.2	After completion of technological upgrade and expansion as well as reaching the designated production capacity, the mine is expected to produce 150 thousand to 160 thousand 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)
<b>Heap leach project of the Binduli Gold Mine of Norton</b>	AUD462 million	<p>The Binduli North gold ore heap leach project produced the first batch of gold in late 2022.</p> <p>Optimisation and adjustment of the plan of the Binduli South gold ore heap leach project were completed. It is proposed to adopt the 5Mt/a heap leaching + vehicle transport method, which is same as the Binduli North</p>	0.683	1.440	After completion of all the construction work, approximately 7 tonnes of gold can be produced in peak years

		project. It is planned that construction will commence in 2023.			
<b>Refractory gold ore project of Norton</b>	AUD92.56 million	Construction is basically completed. It is expected that construction will be completed and production will commence in the first quarter of 2023.	0.291	0.446	Extending the service life of the Paddington Mill
<b>500t/d pressurised oxidation project of the Taror Gold Mine of Zeravshan</b>	USD117 million	The project is being carried out generally according to the plan. Civil construction was partially completed in 2022, steel structure was transferred and equipment installation engineering is in progress. It is planned that construction will be completed and production will commence in September 2023.	0.384	0.494	The processing scale of the project is 165 thousand tonnes per annum. After completion of construction, the annual output of gold, copper and silver will be 2.3 tonnes, 7,600 tonnes and 11.48 tonnes, respectively
<b>Phase 1 and phase 2 of Tres Quebradas Salar project of Liex</b>	USD1.3 billion	Phase 1: Construction of the small pre-concentration pond was completed by the end of November 2022 and brine evaporation was initiated. The construction of the large pre-concentration pond and pre-concentration pond is progressing normally. Procurement of major long-term equipment has been completed, and the project is planned to complete construction and commence production by the end of 2023.  Phase 2: Project has been established and initiated.	1.467	1.467	After all construction of the phase 1 and phase 2 projects is completed and the designated production capacity is reached, approximately 50 thousand tonnes of lithium carbonate can be produced per annum
<b>20 thousand tonnes per annum highly-efficient electronic copper foil construction project of Fujian Zijin Copper Foil Technology Co., Ltd.</b>	RMB1.28 billion	The civil work was completed by 90% and entered into the final stage in April 2022. It is expected that the construction can be completed by the end of June 2023. The lithium foil production line is planned to carry out full trial run in March 2023, the standard foil production line is planned to carry out full production at the end of June 2023.	1.017	1.019	After completion of the project and reaching the designated production capacity, 20 thousand tonnes of copper foil can be produced per annum
<b>20 thousand tonnes per annum lithium iron phosphate project (including iron phosphate project) of Fujian Zijin Lithium Materials Technology Co., Ltd.</b>	RMB572+236 million	20 thousand tonnes per annum lithium iron phosphate production line was officially put into production in December 2022.  Overall construction and equipment installation of the iron phosphate project have been completed by 32% and 98%, respectively. It is expected the construction will be completed and production will commence by the end of	0.385	0.385	The iron phosphate project is for the purpose of securing the raw material supply of lithium iron phosphate products. After completion of the whole project and reaching the designated production capacity, 20 thousand tonnes of lithium iron phosphate can be produced per annum

		June 2023.			
<b>Highly-efficient copper alloy intensive processing project (including foil hot rolling project) of Fujian Zijin Copper</b>	RMB532+560 million	Phase 1 cast coil production line completed construction and commenced production in January 2023.  The main construction of phase 1 foil hot rolling plant and auxiliary main body was completed. The infrastructure construction of the six-high rolling mill is still in progress, rolling mill, cleaning line, air cushion furnace, etc. are under installation. It is expected to complete construction and commence production in June 2023.	0.175	0.250	An additional 21 thousand tonnes per annum billet production capacity is expected. Production capacity of highly-efficient copper alloy foil, special alloy foil, zinc-bronze foil, etc. will increase by 15 thousand tonnes
<b>Zijin Sanya Gold Industrial Park</b>	RMB428 million	Gold smelting plant, research building and other major construction is completed by 70%.	0.152	0.191	The designated production scale of gold refining project after completion of the project is standardised gold bullion of 100 tonnes per annum, 49 silver by-product of 20 tonnes per annum

### **Information on investment in private equity funds**

Zijin Mining Equity Investment Management (Xiamen) Co., Ltd. (“Zijin Equity Investment”) and Zijin Mining Asset Management (Xiamen) Co., Ltd. (“Zijin Asset Management”), wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, are private equity and venture capital fund managers registered and filed with the Asset Management Association of China. These two companies carry out investment and asset management through the establishment of private equity and venture capital funds. As at the end of the reporting period, the total assets, total liabilities and net assets of Zijin Equity Investment amounted to RMB382.45 million, RMB16.60 million and RMB365.85 million, and the realised net profit for the year 2022 amounted to RMB53.82 million. The total assets, total liabilities and net assets of Zijin Asset Management amounted to RMB10.01 million, RMB1.69 million and RMB8.31 million, and the realised net profit for the year 2022 amounted to RMB1.37 million.

### **Information on the investment in derivatives**

At the first extraordinary meeting in 2022 of the seventh term of the Board convened by the Company on 14 January 2022, the Proposal in relation to Authorisation of Commodity and Foreign Exchange Derivatives Hedging Business in 2022 was considered and approved. It was agreed that the Company and its subsidiaries carry out hedging businesses on the products, raw materials and foreign exchange in relation to production and operation. The hedging business is conducive to reducing the impact of commodity market price fluctuations on the Company’s production and operation, and preventing interest rate and exchange rate risks. The Company makes use of the hedging function of financial instruments to carry out hedging business on the risk exposures of the products, raw materials and foreign exchange in relation to production and operation at the right time to enhance the Company’s ability to prevent risks and ensure stable operation.

The Company adheres to the basic principle of “hedging only, not speculation” and conducts hedging transactions in a stringent manner. The Company and its subsidiaries have formulated the Management Policy of Bulk Commodity Hedging, Management Policy of Comprehensive Risk Management, Management Policy of Capital and Implementation Rules for Commodity Futures Hedging, which stipulate in detail the risk control, approval procedures and subsequent management of hedging business, so as to effectively guard against the risks of the business. The Company accounts for its hedging business in accordance with the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 22 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 24 - Hedging, Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 37 - Financial Instruments: Presentation and Disclosures, Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 39 - Measurement at Fair Value and other relevant regulations and guidelines published by the Ministry of Finance. For details, please refer to the Company’s announcement on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (Lin No. 2022-004).

At the first extraordinary meeting in 2022 of the seventh term of the Board convened by the Company on 14 January 2022, the Proposal in relation to the Plan of Development of Financial Business of Zijin Mining Investment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and Other Companies for the Year 2022 was considered and approved. On the premise of not affecting the normal operation of the Company and having effective risk control, it was agreed that the subsidiaries of the financial sector of the Company can carry out their own financial business. They are authorised to use no more than RMB300 million to invest in self-operated commodities and stock index derivatives; and are authorised to use no more than USD100 million or the equivalent amount in foreign currencies to invest in foreign exchange derivatives. For details, please refer to the Company’s announcement on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (Lin No. 2022-005).

During the reporting period, the Company strictly complied with the Management Policy of Comprehensive Risk Management and various work management policies and business management policies, compiled various standard operating procedures for its work, strictly implemented its investment rules and stop-loss mechanism, and effectively prevented and controlled investment risks.

**Analysis of major subsidiaries and associates**

Unit: RMB billion

<b>Gold segment</b>						
<b>Company name</b>	<b>Mine</b>	<b>Interest held by the Group</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>Net assets</b>	<b>Operating income</b>	<b>Net profit</b>
Joint Venture Zeravshan Limited Liability Company	Jilau, Taror Gold Mines	70%	3.27877	1.63255	4.66144	1.75608
Norton Gold Fields Pty Limited	Paddington Operations	100%	5.44821	1.98217	2.04358	0.08691
Altynken Limited Liability Company	Taldybulak Levoberezhny Gold Mine	60%	1.86277	1.42338	1.54078	0.46938
Hunchun Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Shuguang Gold Mine	100%	1.11530	0.77359	1.35278	0.45358
AGM Inc.	Aurora Gold Mine	100%	0.28854	0.21720	0.02024	-0.08325
Continental Gold Limited Sucursal Colombia	Buriticá Gold Mine	69.276%	8.16247	3.21222	2.99545	0.21102
<b>Copper segment</b>						
<b>Company name</b>	<b>Mine</b>	<b>Interest held by the Group</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>Net assets</b>	<b>Operating income</b>	<b>Net profit</b>
La Compagnie Minière de Musonoie Global SAS	Kolwezi Copper Mine	72%	6.18055	3.57562	7.00784	1.80172
Heilongjiang Duobaoshan Copper Industry Inc.	Duobaoshan Copper Mine	100%	11.01730	6.48861	7.03751	2.47499
Serbia Zijin Copper Doo	MS/VK/NC/JM	63%	18.15635	7.39670	7.07800	1.89151
Serbia Zijin Mining Doo	Čukaru Peki Copper and Gold Mine	100%	6.18423	5.33493	6.79349	4.50131
Xinjiang Habahe Ashele Copper Co., Ltd.	Ashele Copper Mine	51%	3.22619	2.12045	2.65258	1.16797
Tibet Julong Copper Co., Ltd.	Qulong Copper Mine + Zhibula Copper Mine	50.1%	22.65042	6.05054	6.70446	2.35512
<b>Zinc segment</b>						
<b>Company name</b>	<b>Mine</b>	<b>Interest held by the Group</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>Net assets</b>	<b>Operating income</b>	<b>Net profit</b>
Bisha Mining Share Company	Bisha Copper and Zinc Mine	55%	4.37265	3.33614	3.24438	0.68591
Xinjiang Zijin Zinc Co., Ltd.	Wulagen Lead and Zinc Mine	100%	5.85029	3.63546	2.21851	0.86686
Urad Rear Banner Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Miaogou-Sanguikou Lead and Zinc Mine	95%	2.11532	0.81123	0.87599	-0.36519
Longxing Limited Liability Company	Tuva Zinc and Polymetallic Mine	70%	3.06314	2.08635	1.75867	0.45257
<b>Refining segment</b>						
<b>Company name</b>	<b>Main product</b>	<b>Interest held by the Group</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>Net assets</b>	<b>Operating income</b>	<b>Net profit</b>
Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Refined copper	100%	12.30376	4.37692	30.70454	0.71373
Bayannur Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	Zinc bullion	87.20%	2.92356	1.74322	5.16896	0.25493
Jilin Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Refined copper	100%	3.17738	1.36259	10.61509	0.06865
Heilongjiang Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Refined copper	100%	4.61454	2.03683	11.66362	0.35005
<b>Other segments</b>						
<b>Company name</b>	<b>Main product</b>	<b>Interest held by the Group</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>Net assets</b>	<b>Operating income</b>	<b>Net profit</b>
Fujian Longking Co., Ltd.	Atmospheric environmental protection equipment	15.86%	26.41819	7.57671	11.88015	0.80878
Xinjiang Jinbao Mining Co., Ltd.	Iron ore	56%	2.13811	1.30953	1.16390	0.46949
Fujian Makeng Mining Co., Ltd.	Iron ore	41.50%	4.5488	2.61666	2.04089	0.63492



## 2023 guidance and outlook

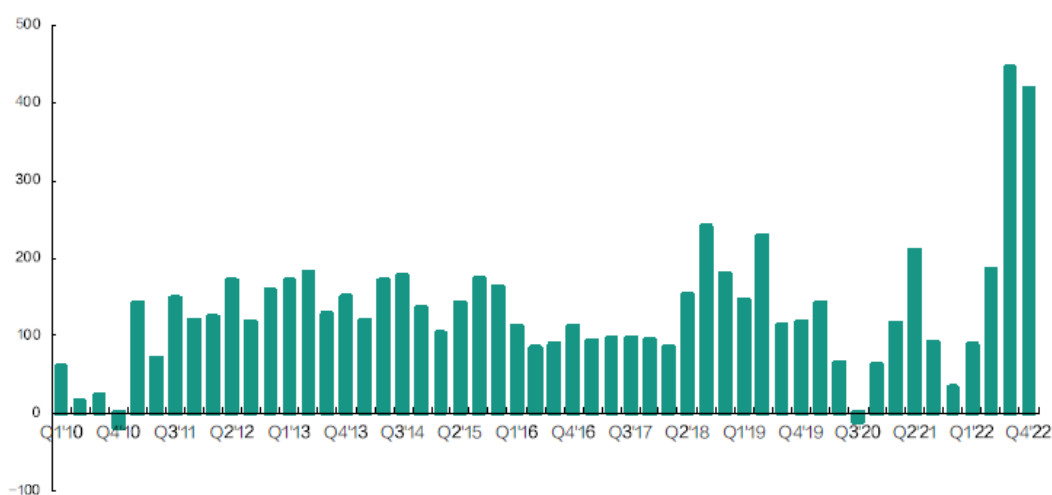
### I. Industry landscape and trends

#### 1. Gold: new opportunities brought by profound changes

In the medium to long term, as the world is facing the unprecedented change in a century, the value of gold investment is becoming increasingly prominent. First, the international monetary system is undergoing profound changes, with a sharp increase in gold purchase demand from central banks. In 2022, the net purchase of gold reserves by global central banks amounted to 1,136 tonnes, being the highest level ever recorded. Under the trend of “de-dollarisation” and multi-polarisation of currencies, there is a relatively larger room for global central banks to increase their gold reserves. Second, with global stagflation looming and geopolitical risks emerging, gold investment is favourable. The world has basically bid farewell to the era of low inflation, low growth and high inflation are becoming the new characteristics of the era. Gold is undoubtedly the most attractive investment product in the “stagflationary” environment.

There is an increasing probability that the European and US economies will fall into recession, and the gold price pivot is expected to move upwards in 2023. Under the influence of the aggressive rate hikes by the Federal Reserve, consumer spending in the United States has slowed down and the banking system is in turmoil, indicating that the US economy is difficult to withstand an excessively high interest rate environment for a long time. In 2023, there is a higher probability that the Federal Reserve will stop rate hikes or even initiate rate cuts. Real interest rate in the United States is expected to face downward pressure, which will benefit gold price performance.

● Net purchases of gold reserves by global central banks (tonnes, quarterly)



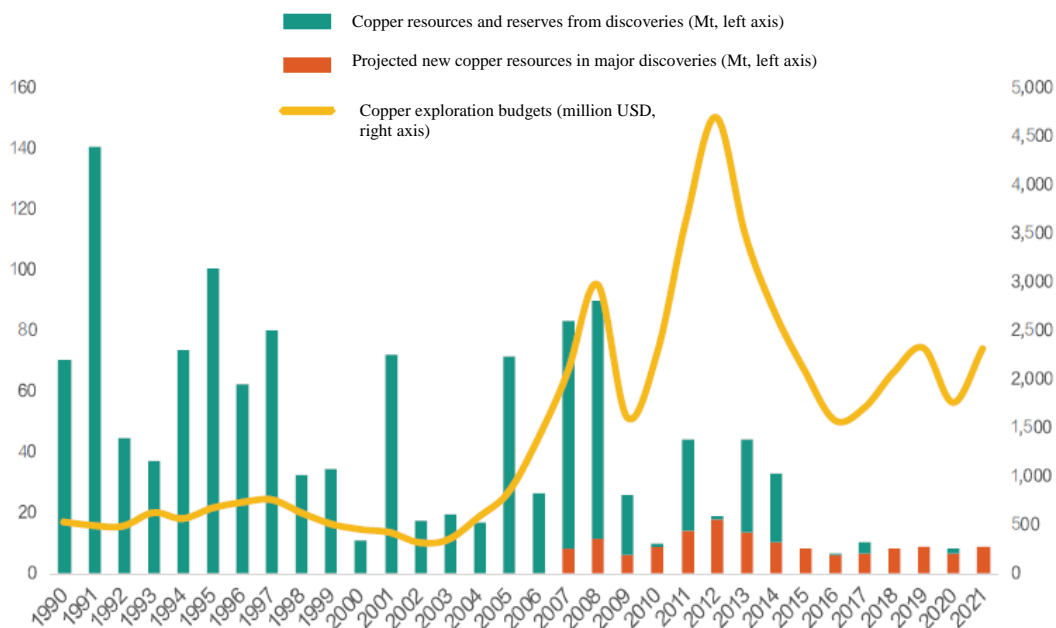
#### 2. Copper: reshaping the supply and demand in an era of energy transition

In the medium to long-term, energy transition will reshape the copper supply and demand structure, and the copper price pivot will continue to rise. New energy has become an important demand engine for copper. In 2022, the demand from the new energy sector (electric vehicles + new energy generation) has accounted for 10% of the total copper demand, and it is expected to increase to 20% by 2030. S&P analysis forecasts that global copper demand will double to 50 million tonnes by 2035, but there will be a significant shortfall in new copper supply, leaving a shortfall of near 10 million tonnes in 2035. There is an unbridgeable gap between medium to long-term copper demand and supply.

Rate hikes by the Federal Reserve and the demand from China are the main themes of logic. It is expected that the copper price will remain high and fluctuate in 2023. Copper is a highly macro-oriented commodity. Against the backdrop of significant changes in the macro environment in the last 2-3 years, the core pricing logic for copper in the short to medium term is still dependent on the two main themes of financial and demand. It is expected that there will be a marginal improvement or even reversal in the two suppressive factors, i.e., the rate hikes by the Federal Reserve and the economic recession in China. This will define the main tone of the strong copper price in 2023. Yet, copper price is constrained by the possibility of the European and US economic recession, as well as the increase in the growth rate of copper supply. It may be temporarily difficult

for copper price to show an upward trend this year.

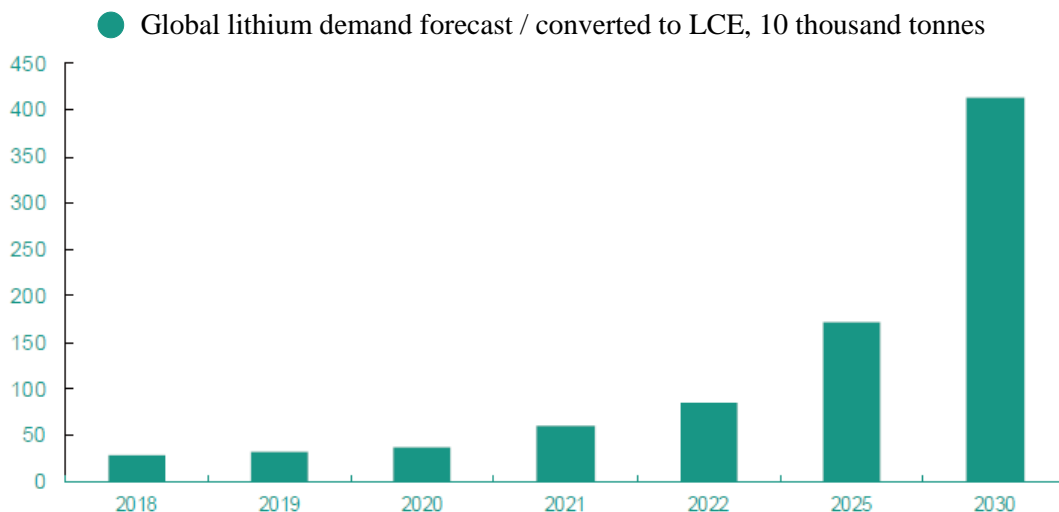
● **The number of copper mines discoveries in the world and copper exploration budgets since 1990**



**3. Lithium: grow into a “big metal”**

In the medium to long term, lithium will grow into a “big metal”. There may be a reshuffle of the supply pattern of the lithium industry. Global new energy lithium industry is soon to enter the TWh era. The lithium resource demand is expected to exceed 4 million tonnes of LCE by 2030, with demand growing at a compound annual growth rate of around 25% by 2030. The output value and scale of lithium industry will overtake certain base metals. Thanks to the explosive growth in demand, high lithium price has attracted a large influx of capital investment into lithium resource development activities, but it also caused certain chaos in resource development. Mining development is a high-barrier industry. Following the easing of supply-demand conflict, lithium price will fall gradually. In the coming few years, there may be a reshuffle of the supply pattern of lithium industry.

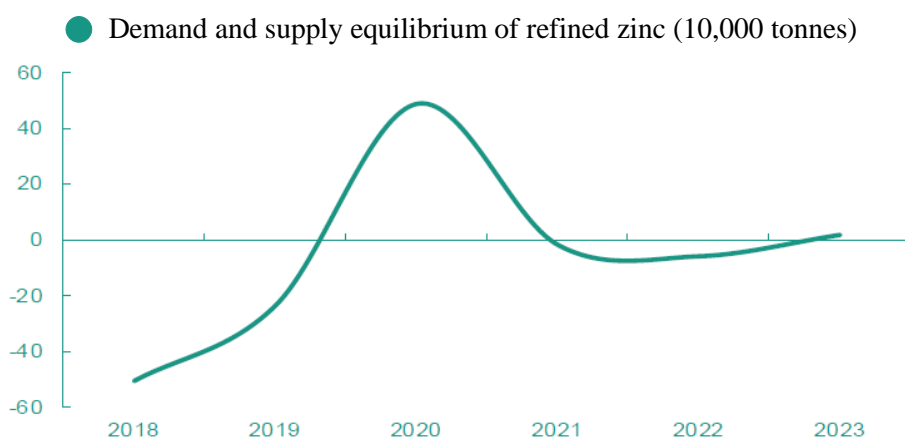
The tension between the supply and demand of lithium has eased. Lithium has a price reversion pressure in 2023. The pricing of lithium is still highly market-based. In 2023, the sales growth of new energy vehicle in China is likely to slow down. The tension between the supply and demand of lithium resources will be eased. Lithium resources have a relatively high abundance. Some greenfield projects may be gradually released in 2023 under the stimulation of high lithium price earlier. It is expected that lithium price will drop in 2023. Resource development ability and cost control ability are becoming the key elements for competition in the industry.



#### 4. Zinc: The equilibrium status of refined zinc will continue

In the medium to long term, the growth in demand from the new energy sector shall not be ignored and the room for growth of zinc supply is limited. According to the International Zinc Association, a 10MW offshore wind farm turbine requires 4 tonnes of zinc and a 100MW photovoltaic power station requires 240 tonnes of zinc. CRU estimates that during 2022-2027, zinc demand in China will increase from 6.52 million tonnes to 6.975 million tonnes, with 120 thousand tonnes from the field of renewable energy, accounting for 26% of the increase in the total demand. At the same time, we are still cautious about the release of long-term supply of zinc mines, mainly due to the lack of subsequent flagship incremental mining projects and the fact that the global metal mining industry is facing a combination of increased production disturbances, rising development difficulties and environmental constraints.

The zinc market is expected to maintain a tight supply and demand equilibrium, and in 2023, zinc price is expected to stay relatively strong yet volatile. The European energy issue has become the most important pricing factor for zinc price in the past two years. Although the European energy issue has eased, it has not been completely resolved. The speed of production resumption of European smelters may not meet the expectations. At the same time, the Chinese economic recovery has set the main theme for demand. It is expected that the performance of zinc price will stay relatively strong yet volatile in 2023.



## II. The development strategies of the Company

The Company amended the Outline of Five-Year (2+3) Plan and Development Goals for 2030, and announced the Outline of Three-Year (2023-2025) Plan and Development Goals for 2030 in January 2023. At the same time, programmatic documents such as the Guiding Opinion on the Work for Three Years (2023-2025), the Action Programme on Climate Change and the Amendment Plan to the Zijin Culture and Philosophy System were formulated, which outlined a new blueprint to become a “green, high-tech, leading global mining

company”.

For details, please refer to the Announcement in relation to the Outline of Three-Year (2023-2025) Plan and Development Goals for 2030 disclosed by the Company on HKEXnews website (<http://www.hkexnews.hk>) dated 30 January 2023.

### **III. Business plan**

#### **1. The planned production volumes of the Company’s key mineral products for 2023**

In 2023, the Company plans to produce 950,000 tonnes of mine-produced copper, 72 tonnes of mine-produced gold, 450,000 tonnes of mine-produced zinc/lead, 390 tonnes of mine-produced silver, 3,000 tonnes of lithium carbonate and 6,000 tonnes of mine-produced molybdenum; investment expenditure for project construction (including technological upgrade) is expected to be RMB29.3 billion. The relevant capital expenditure will be supported by 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, and is uncertain and does not constitute any commitment to the realisation of the 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 2023 and the next three years**

The Company will fully implement the master work directive of “improving quality, reducing costs, boosting profitability”, focus on production and construction, strengthen technological innovation, continue to strengthen resources base, consolidate and enhance the comparative competitive advantages in the industry, and promote the realisation of high quality and sustainable development with green and low carbon as key features.

#### **Improve quality and insist to go on a global development path with Zijin characteristics**

- Explore the establishment of an independent global governance path: The Company shall highlight ESG governance and explore a green and sustainable path that meets international standards while reflecting Zijin characteristics to become a large multinational mining enterprise.

- Establish a top talent team with globalised and diversified talents: The Company shall establish an employment and performance appraisal system based on the concept of “value creators first”. This system shall enable the employees and the Company to share the fruits of development. The Company shall optimise the authorisation mechanism and process organisation, and improve the overseas operation command centre and investment and acquisition centre.

- Strengthen ESG key indicators and the management and control of “carbon peak and carbon neutral”: The Company shall improve its international mainstream ratings; increase investment efforts in new energy and advanced material industries; make due contribution to global control of greenhouse gas emissions. The Company shall grasp safety, environmental protection and occupational health firmly, and establish a firm bottom-line awareness and a red-line mindset.

- Promote the core Zijin culture and philosophy of “common development”: The Company shall integrate itself with the local culture of the places where its projects are located, so that the communities and their stakeholders will benefit from the presence of Zijin Mining. The Company shall gain continuous and wide recognitions from the society.

#### **Reduce costs and reshape the comparative competitive advantages in the global mining industry**

-Insist on cost control as the eternal theme of corporate management: The Company shall use value creation as guidance, improve productivity in all the factors in production, vigorously optimise asset structure, improve cost control capabilities, enhance the level of refined management and the core competitiveness of self-initiated innovation, and suppress the rising cost trend.

-Strengthen high-efficiency construction and low-cost operation: The Company shall apply Zijin’s innovative concept and the “five-stage life-of-mine project management procedure by in-house capabilities” mining

engineering management model, increase the research and promotion of new mining and processing methods such as the caving method, lithium extraction from brine, unmanned mines on the plateau, etc., and promote corporate development and project construction in a sustainable and highly efficient manner.

-Enhance the level and capability of independent research and development of informationalisation: The Company shall increase its efforts in the renewal of equipment in terms of electrification, automation and intelligence, improve the mining information database, establish smart mines and smart factories, promote the in-depth integration of informationalisation with production and operation management.

-Strive to obtain mineral resources through investment and acquisition at a lower cost and make significant breakthroughs in geological exploration: The Company shall rely on its excellent professional decision-making ability and geological exploration technology to implement counter-cyclical acquisitions in a timely manner; intensify the new round of geological exploration and appropriately organise “greenfield” exploration in key metallogenic zones around the world, so as to consolidate and enhance its global geological competitiveness in exploration in the new era.

### **Boost profitability and accelerate the transformation of resource advantage into economic and social contributions**

- Production capacity of incremental projects shall be fully released, production volumes of existing projects shall be stabilised and their quality and efficiency shall be enhanced.

- Copper segment: Fully promote the implementation of the technological upgrade and expansion projects of the Kamoá Copper Mine and its smelter in the DR Congo, the Bor and Čukaru Peki Copper Mines in Serbia and the Julong Copper Mine in Tibet; facilitate the construction of caving mining method projects of the four large-scale underground porphyry copper deposits including 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.

- Gold segment: Expand the production capacity advantages of the Rosebel Gold Mine in Suriname, the Buriticá Gold Mine in Colombia, the Aurora Gold Mine in Guyana, Norton in Australia, Zeravshan in Tajikistan, Altynken in Kyrgyzstan and Longnan Zijin, Shanxi Zijin, Guizhou Zijin and other mines; ensure that the Haiyu Gold Mine and the Sawaya’erdun Gold Mine will complete construction and commence production on schedule; and strive for the resumption of operation of the Porgera Gold Mine.

- New energy and advanced material segment: Focus on ensuring the “two lakes, one mine” will complete construction and commence production on schedule; increase in merger and acquisition as well as exploration and development of new lithium resources; leverage a number of subsidiaries and associates including Longking to achieve breakthroughs in development; extend to the downstream material industries which have strong correlation to the Company to the optimal extent.

- Other minerals and related industries segment: Fully facilitate the completion of the acquisition and subsequent construction of the Shapinggou Molybdenum Mine in Anhui and create it as the world’s largest molybdenum production enterprise; leverage the synergies generated from mining-related segments including smelting, processing, finance, trading, logistics, construction and technology.

- Construct a “Zijin Series” capital map: Thoroughly connect with domestic and foreign capital markets, enhance capital financing capabilities, implement and complete the issuance of convertible corporate bonds; follow the trend of industrial upgrade, promote asset securitisation, and unleash the effectiveness of platform companies in Shanghai, Hainan, Hong Kong, Singapore, etc.

## **IV. Possible risks**

### **1. Risk management system**

The Company follows international rules and the laws and regulations of the countries and regions where it operates. It has a sound risk governance system and risk management mechanism which meet international development standards. It has established a complete top-down risk management and control system which consists of the Board and its specialised committees, the Supervisory Committee, management and the subsidiaries to prevent and resolve external investment risks; possessed risk information collection, risk

identification, risk assessment, risk handling and risk review methods that are in line with the Company's own characteristics; set up specialised risk management and control organisations for international geopolitics, laws and regulations, labour policies, culture and customs, market environment, interest rates and exchange rates, tax policies, supply chains, cross-border related transactions, safety, environmental, social and governance and other key areas.

## 2. Potential risk factors

Risk identification	Risk assessments	Countermeasures
<b>Geopolitics</b>	<p>The global mineral resources are distributed unevenly. Certain countries or regions where mining assets are allocated have certain instability in politics and social structure. The potential impact of the global resource nationalism is intensified under the shadow of the Russo-Ukrainian War. Certain countries or regions where the Company's overseas projects are located have uncertainty in economic and policy environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Attach great importance to and identify key information difference regarding the macro-economic environment, policies and regulations on the mining industry, stability of financial market, the existence of foreign exchange controls and profit distribution restrictions, etc. of the countries or regions to ensure that the global investment policies and arrangements are sound.</li> <li>- Uphold operation compliance with laws and regulations and follow the laws, ethics, social, economic and human rights standards of the host countries and regions of the projects, ensure the assets are under safe and reliable operation.</li> <li>- Proactively maintain a 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.</li> <li>- Continue to purchase master insurance policy for the overseas projects and assets to provide security to a certain extent.</li> </ul>
<b>Financial market</b>	<p>There are large differences in the tax laws and regulations and exchange rates around the globe. If there are significant changes in the tax laws and regulations and exchange rates during the operation of certain overseas projects of the Company, it may affect the operation and production of the Company; meanwhile, as the Company holds certain amount of marketable securities and assets denominated in foreign currencies, knock-on effects may arise.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish and optimise the management systems regarding overseas and domestic finance, tax, monetary and capital under the organisation and management of the Company's finance committee, raise the role of the global finance and investment platforms in Shanghai, Hainan, Hong Kong, Singapore, etc.</li> <li>- Strengthen risk identification, prediction and response capabilities, and improve the pertinence, foresightedness and depth of management and control on tax, exchange rates, foreign exchange control, profit distribution restrictions and potential credit risks of local banks.</li> <li>- Optimise asset and liability structure, use functional currency-denominated settlement mechanism properly, and use relevant capital and financial instruments in an appropriate and timely manner to hedge against relevant risks.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Metal prices</b></p>	<p>Copper, gold, zinc, lithium 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 Company's operating results and the price fluctuation of mineral products. If the prices of relevant mineral products fluctuate significantly, the Company's production and operation may be under greater pressure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Optimise asset quality, enhance possession of mineral resources and the development and utilisation efficiency, give full play to the low-cost operation advantage and self-initiated technological advantage, seize significant market opportunities, substantially increase the production capacity and efficiency of major metal products.</li> <li>- Enhance market tracking study, implement specific stress testing beforehand, optimise product portfolio, use financial derivatives in a scientific, rational and prudent manner to respond to and prevent price fluctuation risks.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cross-cultural management and stakeholders</b></p>	<p>The Company has a variety of overseas investment projects, and the levels of political, economic, social and cultural development vary greatly from country to country. Some countries or regions may have certain geopolitical risks, policy and law adjustment risks, and community risks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adhere to the concept of "common development"; 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.</li> <li>- Comply with international rules, build a highly adaptable global operation management system, carry out in-depth research on international rules, standards, practices, and political environment, improve the global legal system, and enhance the ability to manage and control overseas projects.</li> <li>- 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 warning 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 covering politics, public security, environmental protection, community, public opinion, etc.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Safety, environmental protection and climate change initiatives</b></p>	<p>As a mining enterprise, certain safety and environmental incidents may still occur during production process. Besides, as climate change may bring acute natural disasters such as rainstorms, mudslides and earthquakes, certain safety and environmental protection risks exist. Control on carbon emission, carbon tax, etc. will increase the Company's operating costs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adhere to the concept of eco-friendly, high-quality and sustainable development, follow international standards and norms, establish and optimise governance system for safety, environmental protection, occupational health and ecological environment, and vigorously implement the development of an international brand for safety, environmental protection and ecology.</li> <li>- Implement The Action Programme on Climate Change of Zijin Mining, effectively reduce carbon emissions, raise water use efficiency, strengthen biodiversity conservation and develop environmental protection business in an orderly manner.</li> </ul>

## **Other information**

### **The case of unlicensed mining of Urad Rear Banner Zijin, a subsidiary of the Company**

During the period from August 2013 to the year 2020, Urad Rear Banner Zijin, which owned an exploration licence but not a mining permit at the northern mining section of the Sanguikou Mine in Dongshengmiao, Urad Rear Banner, excavated mine roadway and mined ores during the exploration process instead of the mining process at the northern mining section of the Sanguikou Mine in Dongshengmiao, Urad Rear Banner. The total value of the ores involved amounted to RMB460.8209 million. Urad Rear Banner Zijin and 7 relevant personnel were sued by the Urad Rear Banner People's Procuratorate for suspected illegal mining.

On 31 December 2022, the case was heard at the Urad Rear Banner Court. According to the judgement, the verdict for the case is as follows: Urad Rear Banner Zijin committed illegal mining. The income from the illegal activity of RMB460.8209 million is confiscated, and an additional penalty of RMB15 million is imposed, which shall be paid within 10 days after the verdict has become effective. The 7 personnel involved in the case are sentenced to 1 year of imprisonment, suspended for 2 years to 3 years of imprisonment, suspended for 5 years, and being imposed penalties ranging from RMB60 thousand to RMB200 thousand.

The 7 personnel involved in the case are not the Directors, Supervisors and senior management of the listed company.

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

#### **Formulation, execution or adjustment of cash dividend distribution policy**

According to the "Notice in relation to Further Implementing Cash Dividend Distribution of Listed Companies" (Zheng Jian Fa [2012] No. 37) and "No. 3 Guideline for the Supervision of Listed Companies - Cash Dividend Distribution 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 and optimise 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 plan required that unless there is a special circumstance, the Company's accumulative profit distribution in cash for the last 3 years shall not be less than 90% of the average annual distributable profits realised for the last 3 years.

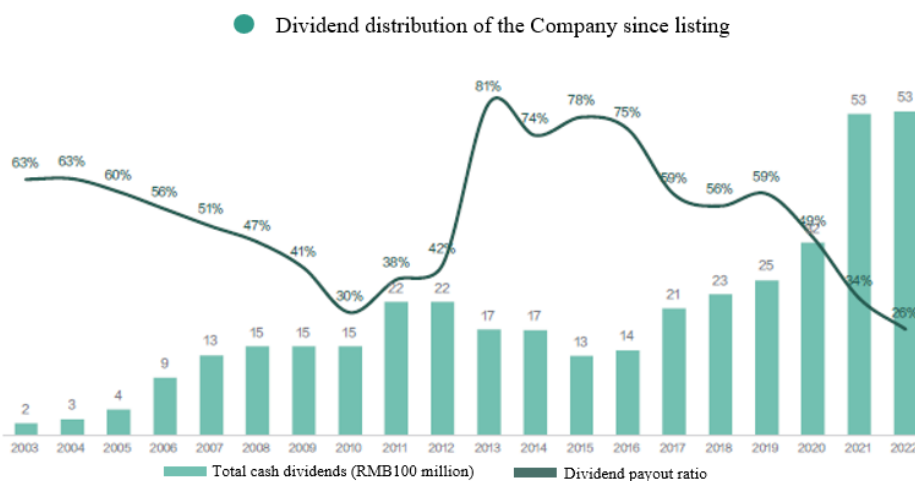
As audited by Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP, the Group's net profit attributable to owners of the parent for the year ended 31 December 2022 in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with CAS was RMB20,042,045,977. The net profit of the parent company for the year ended 31 December 2022 was RMB2,963,252,717, adding retained earnings from the previous years of RMB7,969,010,281 and deducting the profit distributed by the parent company in 2022, as at 31 December 2022, the accumulated distributable profits of the parent company was RMB5,666,400,550.

The profit distribution plan for the year ended 31 December 2022 proposed by the Board is as follows: the Company proposes to distribute a final cash dividend of RMB2 per 10 shares (tax included) to its shareholders who are qualified for participating in profit distribution on the record date of 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 2022. The profit distribution proposal for the year ended 31 December 2022 is subject to the consideration and approval at the shareholders' general meeting. Details of the cash dividend distribution ratio for the year less than 30% of the net profit attributable to owners of the parents for the year are set out in the Announcement in relation to the Profit Distribution Proposal for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (Lin: 2023-036) disclosed on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange on the same date.

The independent non-executive Directors of the Company have issued independent opinions of agreement. The independent non-executive Directors are in the view that: the Board of the Company has made sufficient demonstration during the formation of the profit distribution plan, which ensures the continuity and stability of the Company's profit distribution policy while taking into account the long-term interests of the Company, the overall interests of all shareholders and the sustainable development of the Company. The Company's



accumulative dividends for the three years from 2020 to 2022 amounted to RMB13.726 billion, representing 32.51% of the accumulative net profit attributable to owners of the parent of RMB42.223 billion for the last 3 years, and it is also higher than the 90% of the average annual distributable profits realised for the last 3 years (RMB12.667 billion). As such, above profit distribution plan complies with the relevant provisions on cash dividends matters in the articles of association of the Company, the Profit Distribution and Return Plan for Years 2020-2022 and the No. 3 Guideline for the Supervision of Listed Companies - Cash Dividend Distribution of Listed Companies. The voting procedures of reviewing the profit distribution plan at the Board meeting were lawful and effective. It is agreed to submit such matter to the 2022 annual general meeting of the Company for consideration.



The profit distribution plan for the year ended 31 December 2022 is subject to the approval at the 2022 annual general meeting

### 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Whether the dividend distribution standard and proportion are clear	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Whether the relevant decision-making procedures and mechanisms are complete	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Whether the independent Directors discharge their duties and play their due role	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Whether minority shareholders have the opportunity to fully express their opinions and demands, and whether their lawful rights and interests have been fully protected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

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

Unit: RMB

Bonus shares for every 10 shares (share)	0
Dividend for every 10 shares (RMB) (tax included)	2
Capital conversion for every 10 shares (share)	0
Amount of profit distribution in cash (tax included)	5,264,724,448
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of listed company in the consolidated financial statements for the year of profit distribution	20,042,045,977
Proportion to net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of listed company in the consolidated financial statements (%)	26.27
Amount of repurchase of shares in cash included in profit distribution in cash	36,323,435
Total amount of profit distribution (tax included)	5,301,047,883
Proportion of total amount of profit distribution to the net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of listed company in the consolidated financial statements (%)	26.45

Note: As the Company repurchased and cancelled 1,140,000 restricted A Shares on 11 January 2023, the total number of shares of the Company on the date of this announcement is fewer than that on 31 December 2022

by 1,140,000 correspondingly. The calculation of the above table is based on the current number of shares. The actual amount of cash dividend to be distributed will be determined according to the register on the record date.

**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 first grant of 95,980,600 restricted A Shares in January 2021. The number of participants was 686 and the grant price was RMB4.95 per A Share. The Company completed the reserved grant of 2,510,000 restricted A Shares in December 2021. The number of participants was 39 and the grant price was RMB4.83 per A Share. As certain participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant, on 15 November 2021 and 21 November 2022, the Company decided to conduct repurchase and cancellation of the restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the abovementioned participants. 800,000 restricted A Shares were repurchased and cancelled on 17 January 2022 and the repurchase price was RMB4.83 per A Share; 1,140,000 restricted A Shares were repurchased and cancelled on 11 January 2023 and the repurchase price was RMB4.63 per A Share.</p>	<p>(1) For details about the grant, please refer to the Company's announcements disclosed on HKEXnews website (<a href="http://www.hkexnews.hk">http://www.hkexnews.hk</a>) 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 (<a href="http://www.hkexnews.hk">http://www.hkexnews.hk</a>) dated 15 November 2021, 12 January 2022, 21 November 2022 and 8 January 2023.</p>
<p>The lock-up period of the A Shares held by Phase 1 of the employee stock ownership scheme of the Company (the "Employee Stock Ownership Scheme") expired, and those A Shares were listed and became tradable on 8 June 2020. At the second meeting of holders of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme and the ninth extraordinary meeting in 2020 of the seventh term of the Board, it was considered and approved that the duration of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme will be extended from 48 months to 72 months, i.e., extended to 6 June 2023. At the third meeting of holders of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme and the fifth extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the Board, it was considered and approved that the duration of the Employee Stock Ownership Scheme will be extended from 72 months to 96 months, i.e., extended to 6 June 2025.</p>	<p>For details, please refer to the Company's announcements disclosed on HKEXnews website (<a href="http://www.hkexnews.hk">http://www.hkexnews.hk</a>) dated 8 June 2017, 28 May 2020 and 17 February 2023.</p>

**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>Ashele Copper, a subsidiary of the Company, entered into a copper concentrates supply contract with Wuxin Copper on 28 February 2022. Sales of copper concentrates is within the scope of ordinary and usual course of business of Ashele Copper 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 RMB1.543 billion (tax excluded).</p>	<p>For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website (<a href="http://www.hkexnews.hk">http://www.hkexnews.hk</a>) dated 28 February 2022.</p>

### Connected transactions related to joint external investment

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

Summary of event	Index for details
Fujian Zijin Copper Foil Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, conducted capital increase and expansion. All parties to the transaction made capital contribution in an aggregate amount of RMB501.88 million, of which, South Investment (a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company), Minxi Xinghang (a connected person of the Company) and Zhejiang Transfar Chemicals Group Co., Ltd. (“Transfar Chemicals”) contributed RMB260 million, RMB60 million and RMB181.88 million in cash, respectively. Upon the completion of the capital increase, the registered capital of Zijin Copper Foil increased to RMB900 million. South Investment, Minxi Xinghang and Transfar Chemicals hold 60%, 20% and 20% of the equity interest in Zijin Copper Foil, respectively.	For details, please refer to the Company’s announcement disclosed on HKEXnews website ( <a href="http://www.hkexnews.hk">http://www.hkexnews.hk</a> ) dated 11 July 2022.

#### Other connected transactions

On 9 September 2022, Zijin Finance and Zijin Copper Foil entered into a loan services agreement, pursuant to which Zijin Finance shall provide loan services to Zijin Copper Foil in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement. The term of the loan services agreement is from 9 September 2022 to 31 December 2024. Minxi Xinghang holds 20% equity interest in Zijin Copper Foil. Zijin Copper Foil is an associate of Minxi Xinghang and a connected subsidiary of the Company.

On 3 November 2022, the Company and Luoyang Yinan Chengfang Industrial Co., Ltd. (“Luoyang Industrial”) entered into an equity interest transfer agreement, pursuant to which Luoyang Industrial shall transfer its 30% equity interest in Zijin Yinhui to the Company at a consideration of RMB70 million. Luoyang Industrial is a connected person of the Company at the subsidiary level.

The abovementioned transactions constitute fully exempted de minimis connected transactions under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

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

## 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	98,490,600	0.37	0	0	0	-800,000	-800,000	97,690,600	0.37
1. Shares held by the state	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Shares held by state-owned legal persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Shares held by other domestic shareholders	98,490,600	0.37	0	0	0	-800,000	-800,000	97,690,600	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	98,490,600	0.37	0	0	0	-800,000	-800,000	97,690,600	0.37
4. Foreign shareholding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Including: Shares held by overseas legal persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shares held by overseas natural persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Shares not subject to trading moratorium	26,231,621,640	99.63	0	0	0	0	0	26,231,621,640	99.63
1. Renminbi-denominated ordinary shares	20,494,681,640	77.84	0	0	0	0	0	20,494,681,640	77.84
2. Domestic-listed foreign invested shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Overseas-listed foreign invested shares	5,736,940,000	21.79	0	0	0	0	0	5,736,940,000	21.79
4. Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
III. Total number of shares	26,330,112,240	100	0	0	0	-800,000	-800,000	26,329,312,240	100

### Information on changes in the number of shares

Due to resignation, 7 participants of the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 of the Company no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant. The Company thereby repurchased and cancelled 800,000 restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the abovementioned 7 participants. The cancellation of the abovementioned restricted A Shares was completed on 17 January 2022 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch.

### Share repurchase during the reporting period and the specific implementation information

Unit: RMB billion

Name of the repurchase plan	Plan of repurchasing A Shares through centralised price bidding for employee stock ownership scheme or share incentive
Disclosure time of the repurchase plan	21 October 2022
Number of A Shares proposed to be repurchased and proportion to the total share capital (%)	58,823,529 (number of A Shares)/0.22% (Calculated based on the upper limit of the amount of funds for the repurchase (i.e., RMB500 million) and the maximum repurchase price (i.e., RMB8.50 per A Share))
Proposed amount of funds for the repurchase	No less than RMB250 million (RMB250 million inclusive) and no more than RMB500 million (RMB500 million inclusive)
Proposed repurchase period	22 October 2022 to 22 October 2023
Use of the A Shares repurchased	To be used in the employee stock ownership scheme or share incentive of the Company
Number of A Shares repurchased	4,550,000

Number of A Shares repurchased to the proportion of the number of A Shares involved in employee stock incentive scheme (%) (if any)	Not applicable
Progress of the reduction of the number of A Shares held by the Company under the method of centralised price bidding	Not applicable

## Corporate bonds

### Basic information on 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 Two) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* publicly issued to professional investors	21 Zijin 02	188162.SH	1 June 2021	3 June 2021	3 June 2026	0.5	3.87	Interest to be paid annually, principal to be repaid in full at maturity	Shanghai Stock Exchange		Publicly traded	No
2021 Corporate Bonds (the First Tranche) (Type One) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* publicly issued to professional investors	21 Zijin 01	188161.SH	1 June 2021	3 June 2021	3 June 2024	1.5	3.46	Interest to be paid annually, principal to be repaid in full at maturity	Shanghai Stock Exchange		Publicly traded	No
2021 Corporate Bonds (the Second Tranche) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* publicly issued to professional investors	21 Zijin 03	188495.SH	30 July 2021	3 August 2021	3 August 2026	2.0	3.1	Interest to be paid annually, principal to be repaid in full at maturity	Shanghai Stock Exchange		Publicly traded	No
2022 Corporate Bonds (the First Tranche) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* publicly issued to professional investors	22 Zijin 01	185486.SH	4 March 2022	8 March 2022	8 March 2027	1.5	3.6	Interest to be paid annually, principal to be repaid in full at maturity	Shanghai Stock Exchange		Publicly traded	No
2022 Corporate Bonds (the Second Tranche) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* publicly issued to professional investors	22 Zijin 02	185806.SH	24 May 2022	26 May 2022	26 May 2027	3.5	2.94	Interest to be paid annually, principal to be repaid in full at maturity	Shanghai Stock Exchange		Publicly traded	No

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

Unit: RMB

Major indicators	2022	2021	Changes for the reporting period compared with the same period last year (%)	Reasons for the changes
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent after non-recurring profit or loss	19,531,070,917	14,680,534,183	33.04	Enhancement in profitability

<b>Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation</b>	43,606,106,118	35,101,050,645	24.23	Enhancement in profitability
<b>Current ratio</b>	111.91%	93.56%	Increased by 18.35 percentage points	Adjustment to debt structure
<b>Quick ratio</b>	72.42%	55.18%	Increased by 17.24 percentage points	Adjustment to debt structure
<b>Debt-to-asset ratio (%)</b>	59.33	55.47	Increased by 3.86 percentage points	Adjustment to debt structure
<b>EBITDA to total debts</b>	0.24	0.30	-20.00	Increase in debt scale
<b>Interest coverage ratio</b>	8.46	10.37	-18.42	Increase in interest expenses
<b>Cash interest coverage ratio</b>	9.57	13.14	-27.17	Increase in interest expenses
<b>EBITDA to interest coverage ratio</b>	11.03	13.53	-18.48	Increase in interest expenses
<b>Loan repayment rate (%)</b>	100.00	100.00		
<b>Interest repayment ratio (%)</b>	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
2021 annual general meeting	17 May 2022	www.hkexnews.hk	17 May 2022	For details, please refer to the Resolutions Passed at the 2021 Annual General Meeting of the Company disclosed on the HKEXnews website ( <a href="http://www.hkexnews.hk">http://www.hkexnews.hk</a> ) dated 17 May 2022
The first extraordinary general meeting in 2022	30 December 2022	www.hkexnews.hk	30 December 2022	For details, please refer to the Resolutions Passed at the First Extraordinary General Meeting in 2022 of the Company disclosed on the HKEXnews website ( <a href="http://www.hkexnews.hk">http://www.hkexnews.hk</a> ) dated 30 December 2022

#### 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 or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities for the year ended 31 December 2022.

#### Corporate Governance

As required by provision C.6.3 of Appendix 14 Corporate Governance Code to the Listing Rules (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.

Saved as disclosed above, the Board confirmed that in the year ended 31 December 2022, 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.

### 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 or related financial management expertise. For a brief biography of the independent non-executive Directors, please refer to the Company's 2022 annual report.

### Changes in the Company's Directors, Supervisors and senior management

Name	Position	Change	Reasons for the change
Wu Jianhui	Executive Director, vice-president	Election	Elected to the position of Director due to change of term
Wu Xiaomin	Independent non-executive Director	Election	Elected to the position of Director due to change of term
Qiu Shujin	Supervisor	Election	Elected to the position of Supervisor due to change of term
Lin Yan	Supervisor	Election	Elected to the position of Supervisor due to change of term
Wang Chun	Vice-president	Appointment	Appointed to the position of senior management due to change of term
Liao Yuanhang	Vice-president	Appointment	Appointed to the position of senior management due to change of term
Lan Fusheng	Vice-chairman	Resignation	Resigned from the position of Director due to change of term
Zhu Guang	Independent non-executive Director	Resignation	Resigned from the position of Director due to acting as an independent non-executive Director for six years
Fan Wensheng	Vice-chairman of the Supervisory Committee	Resignation	Resigned from the position of Supervisor due to change of term
Xu Qiang	Supervisor	Resignation	Resigned from the position of Supervisor due to change of term
Jiang Kaixi	Chief engineer	Resignation	Resigned from the position of senior management due to change of term

### 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 2022.

### Shareholdings of the Directors and Supervisors in the Company

As at 31 December 2022, Mr. Chen Jinghe, an executive Director and the chairman of the Board, held 65,100,000 A Shares and 20,000,000 H Shares; Mr. Zou Laichang, an executive Director, vice-chairman 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. Wu Jianhui, an executive Director, held 510,000 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 2022 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 2022 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 2022

The financial information in the 2022 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 auditor

Unit: RMB million

	Currently appointed
Auditor in Mainland China	Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP
Remuneration for auditor in Mainland China	13.98
Appointment term of the auditor in Mainland China	Renew once a year
Name of the certified public accountants of the audit firm in Mainland China	Xie Feng, Fu Sichun
Number of period of continuous service years of the audit firm in Mainland China	13

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

### Important events after reporting period

1. On 18 October 2022, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement with IAMGOLD Corporation ("IMG"), a Toronto Stock Exchange listed company with head office in Toronto, Canada. The Company proposed to invest USD360 million (such amount was a base purchase price and would be adjusted according to the amounts of cash and working capital on the completion date), which was equivalent to approximately RMB2.559 billion, to acquire 95% class A shares and 100% class B shares of Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. ("RGM") held by IMG. RGM owns the Rosebel Gold Mine project in Suriname (including the Rosebel mine and the Saramacca mine). On 31 January 2023, the Group paid a consideration of USD371,532,209, equivalent to RMB2,511,706,346 in cash. Such equity interest acquisition was completed on 1 February 2023. After the completion of the transaction, the Company owns 95% equity interest in RGM.
2. In March 2023, Gold Mountains (H.K.), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, formed a joint venture with Sino-Africa International Logistics Investment Limited ("Sino-Africa International"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jiayou International (a related party of the Group), to jointly invest in, construct and operate the highway from Kambululu to Dilolo and the Dilolo Land Port modernisation and transformation project in the DR Congo. The Ministry of Public Works and Infrastructure of the DR Congo granted the joint venture between Gold Mountains (H.K.) and Sino-Africa International a concession of the project with a validity period of 30 years, among which, the construction period and operation period will be 5 years and 25 years, respectively. The total investment amount of the project will be USD362,767,538.66. Gold Mountains (H.K.) and Sino-Africa International propose to invest USD177,756,093.94 and USD185,011,444.72, respectively, accounting for 49% and 51%, respectively. Both parties will make the investment contribution in cash. The project is subject to the filings or approvals by the relevant PRC governmental departments including the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Commerce and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

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.

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
COMMUS	La Compagnie Minière de Musonoié Global Société par Actions Simplifiée, a subsidiary of the Company
Company, Group, Zijin, Zijin Mining	Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park	Xiamen Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
CSRC	China Securities Regulatory Commission
Director(s)	The director(s) of the Company
DR Congo	The Democratic Republic of the Congo
Duobaoshan Copper Industry	Heilongjiang Duobaoshan Copper Industry Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Ernst and Young	Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP
Fujian Zijin Copper	Fujian Zijin Copper Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Gold Mountains (H.K.)	Gold Mountains (H.K.) International Mining Company Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Guizhou Zijin	Guizhou Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
H Share(s)	The overseas-listed foreign invested share(s) in the Company's share capital, with a nominal value of RMB0.10 each, which are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange
Heilongjiang Zijin Copper	Heilongjiang Zijin Copper Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
HKD	Hong Kong dollar, the lawful currency of Hong Kong
Hong Kong	The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China
Hong Kong Stock Exchange	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
Hunchun Zijin	Hunchun Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Ivanhoe	Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.
Jiayou International	Jiayou International Logistics Co., Ltd., an associate of the Company
Jilin Zijin Copper	Jilin Zijin Copper Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company

Julong Copper	Tibet Julong Copper Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Kamoa Copper, Kamoa	Kamoa Copper SA
Liex	Liex S.A., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Listing Rules	The Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
Longking	Fujian Longking Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Longnan Zijin	Longnan Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Longxing	Longxing Limited Liability Company, a subsidiary of the Company
Luoyang Kunyu	Luoyang Kunyu Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Makeng Mining	Fujian Makeng Mining Co., Ltd., an associate of the Company
Minxi Xinghang	Minxi Xinghang State-owned Assets Investment Company Limited, a substantial shareholder of the Company
Norton	Norton Gold Fields Pty Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Papua New Guinea	Independent State of Papua New Guinea
PRC, China	The People's Republic of China 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, SSE	Shanghai Stock Exchange
Shanxi Zijin	Shanxi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
South Investment	Zijin Mining Group South Investment 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
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
Zhaojin Mining	Zhaojin Mining Industry Co., Ltd., an associate of the Company
Zijin Copper	Zijin Copper Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Copper Foil	Fujian Zijin Copper Foil Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Finance	Zijin Mining Group Finance Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Gold Smelting	Zijin Mining Group Gold Smelting Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Zijin International Trading	Zijin International Trading Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Zijin 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), Zou Laichang, Lin Hongfu, Ms. Lin Hongying, Messrs. Xie Xionghui and Wu Jianhui as executive directors, Mister Li Jian as non-executive director, and Messrs. He Fulong, Mao Jingwen, Li Changqing, Suen Man Tak, Bo Shao Chuan and Ms. Wu Xiaomin as independent non-executive directors.

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

24 March 2023, Fujian, the PRC

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