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洛 阳 钼 业

洛陽樂川鉬業集團股份有限公司

CMOC Group Limited*

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

(Stock Code: 03993)

**INTERIM RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

INTERIM RESULTS

The board of directors (the “**Board**”) of CMOC Group Limited* (the “**Company**”) is pleased to announce the unaudited consolidated financial results of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “**Group**”) for the six months ended 30 June 2025. This announcement contains the full text of the interim report of the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2025 and the contents were prepared in accordance with the relevant disclosure requirements pursuant to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Stock Exchange**”). The unaudited consolidated financial results of the Group have been reviewed by the audit and risk committee of the Company. This results announcement is also published on the websites of the Company (www.cmoc.com) and the Stock Exchange (www.hkexnews.hk). The interim report of the Company for the six months ended 30 June 2025 will be sent to shareholders and will also be available at the abovementioned websites in due course.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

- I. **The Board of Directors, the Supervisory Committee, Directors, Supervisors and senior management of the Company undertake that the information in this interim report is true, accurate and complete and contains no false record, misleading statement or material omission, and assume individual and joint legal liabilities for the information contained herein.**
- II. **All Directors of the Company have attended the meeting of the Board. The audit and risk committee and the Supervisory Committee have reviewed the financial statements of the Company for the six months ended 30 June 2025 and considered that the statements complied with relevant accounting standards and that the Company has made appropriate and relevant disclosures.**
- III. **This interim report has not been audited.**
- IV. **Liu Jianfeng, the person in charge of the Company, Chen Xingyao, the person in charge of accounting affairs, and Chen Xingyao, the person responsible for accounting institution (accounting executive), hereby warrant and guarantee that the financial report contained in the interim report is true, accurate and complete.**
- V. **The proposal of profit distribution or capital conversion from capital reserve for the reporting period approved by resolutions of the Board**

Nil

VI. Risk statement with respect to the forward-looking statements

Forward-looking statements including future plans and development strategies contained in this report, other than statements of historical facts, are subject to various variables and uncertainties. The Company's actual results or developments in the future may differ materially from those indicated by these forward-looking statements. The Company made the forward-looking statements in this report on 22 August 2025 and undertakes no obligation or responsibility to update these statements, therefore, they do not constitute the Company's substantive undertakings to investors. Investors and relevant parties are advised to maintain sufficient risk awareness in this regard and shall understand the difference between plans or estimates and undertakings.

Investors are advised to beware of investment risks.



IMPORTANT NOTICE (CONTINUED)

VII. Any appropriation of funds of the Company by any controlling shareholders or other related parties for non-operating purposes

No

VIII. Any provision of external guarantees in violation of the prescribed decision-making procedures

No

IX. Whether more than half of the Directors could not guarantee the authenticity, accuracy and integrity of the interim report disclosed by the Company

No

X. Warning on major risks

Please refer to paragraph under “Possible Risks and Countermeasures” in Section IV “Management Discussion and Analysis” in this report for details.

XI. Others

The Company has the right to interpret and supplement the information disclosed in this report with reference to laws and regulations of jurisdictions where our projects locate, applicable international mining standards and international laws as well as agreements entered into by parties thereto.



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Index of Documents for Inspection

Financial statements signed and sealed by the Company's responsible person, the person responsible for accounting affairs and the person responsible for accounting institutions

Original documents and manuscripts of announcements of the Company publicly disclosed on the websites of Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn), The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (www.hkexnews.hk) and the Company's website (www.cmoc.com) during the reporting period

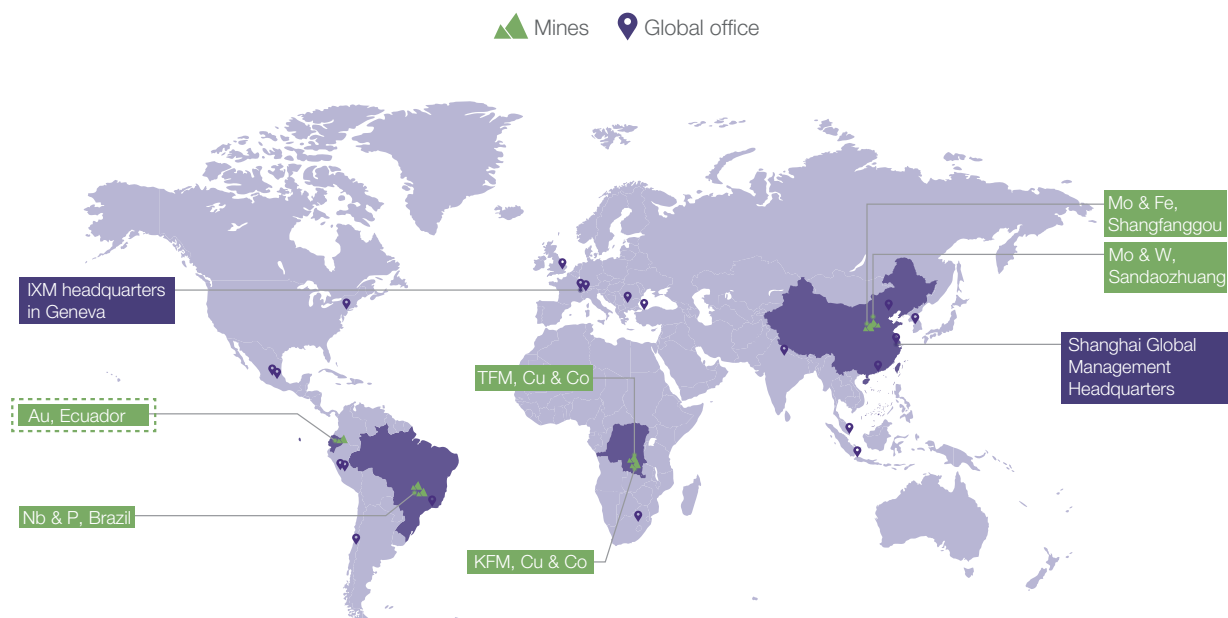
Interim Results Report published on the Hong Kong stock market

Document storage location: Office of the Board of Directors of the Company

SECTION I REPORT SUMMARY

COMPANY PROFILE

The Company engages in the non-ferrous metal industry, mainly the mining and processing business, which includes mining, beneficiation, smelting and refining of base and rare metals, and mineral trading business. With its main business located over Asia, Africa, South America, Oceania and Europe, the Company is the world's leading producer of copper, cobalt, molybdenum, tungsten and niobium. It is a leading producer of phosphate fertilizer in Brazil. In terms of trading business, the Company is one of the leading base metal traders in the world. In the first half of the year, the Company completed the acquisition of the Odin Mining del Ecuador (Cangrejos Gold Mine), strategically positioning itself on gold resources and further enhancing its diversified product portfolio. The Company ranks 138 in 2025 Fortune China 500 and 630 in 2025 Forbes Global 2000.



80⁺ Countries

The trading network covers over 80 countries and operating 7 high-quality mines in 4 countries

SSE 50 Index

The CSI 300 constituent included in the SSE 50 Index for the first time

200⁺ billion

Annual operating revenue exceeded RMB 200 billion
Market capitalization of the Company exceeded RMB 200 billion

MSCI
ESG RATINGS
AA

MSCI ESG Rating up to AA among the top 11% of the global non-ferrous metal industry for the third consecutive year

Disclaimer:

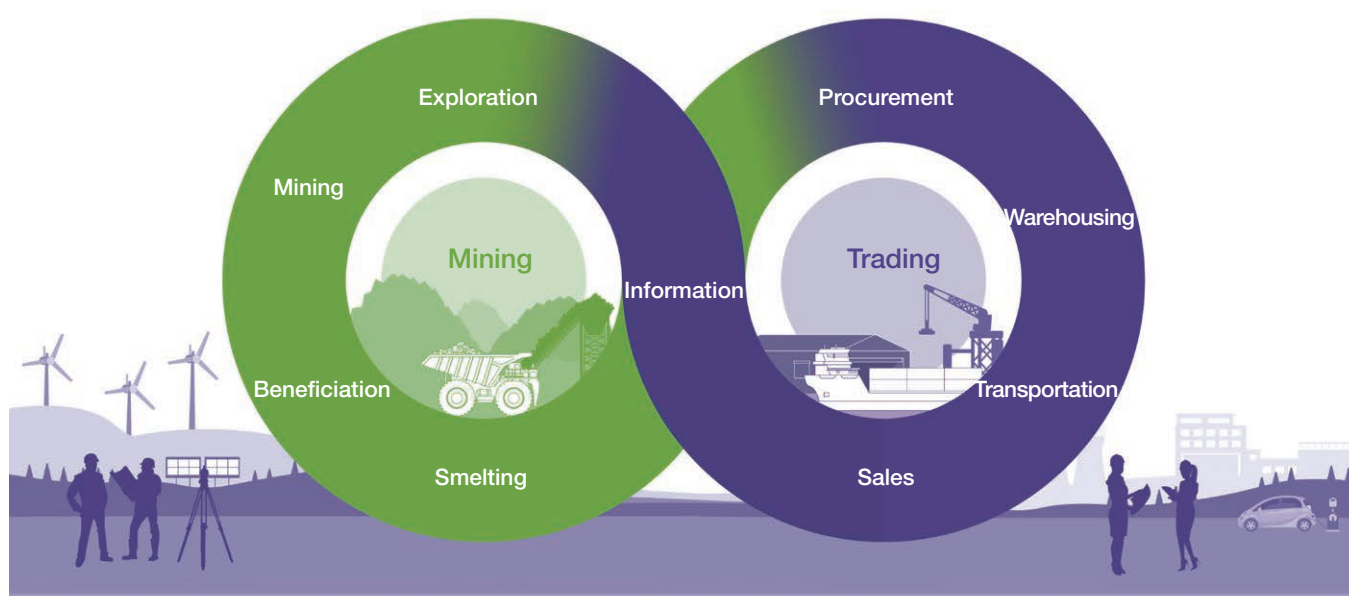
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BUSINESS MODEL

The Company adopts a **“mining + trading” model**.

For mining sector, the Company covers **“exploration – mining – beneficiation – smelting”** 4 steps. The Company produces new energy metals such as copper and cobalt, as well as molybdenum, tungsten, niobium and phosphate fertilizers. The Company boasts high-quality resource endowments, a diverse product portfolio, a well-established production process, as well as an ancillary management, technology, talent, and service system to support its operations.

For trading sector, IXM operates in over 80 countries across Asia, Europe, South America and North America, establishing a global metals trading network. This network is supported by an advanced warehousing and logistics system, integrating 5 steps – **procurement – warehousing – transportation – sales – information** – to achieve strategic synergy between its trading and mining segments.



- In recent years, as resource advantages have translated into production volume and efficiency advantages, the Company has grown into a **global mining company**. IXM has also grown rapidly, having become one of the world's essential copper and cobalt traders. The Company's major products are sold externally through IXM, while simultaneously leveraging IXM's latest market insights to inform decisions on feasibility merger and acquisitions, exploration expansion and production planning.
- IXM leverages its outstanding **research strengths** and **market intelligence capabilities** to not only drive its own spot and proprietary trading business but also actively assist the Group in formulating effective **product marketing strategies and ancillary operational mechanism**. By capitalizing on its **transaction execution capabilities** and **risk control mechanism**, IXM enhances operational efficiency through its global sales network and solid partnerships. It also optimizes the Company's product sales regions and customer base, strengthening market positioning and brand influence.
- Mining areas worldwide and IXM are committed to promoting responsible production practices across the metal value chain, supporting the **transition to green energy**.
- In the future, the Company will further explore the value of the two ends of the **“smiling curve”** of the mining industry, namely **exploration and commodity trading**.

SECTION I REPORT SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2025 COMPANY ORGANISATIONAL UPGRADE, COST REDUCTION AND EFFICIENCY ENHANCEMENT, AND FURTHER INCREASE IN OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

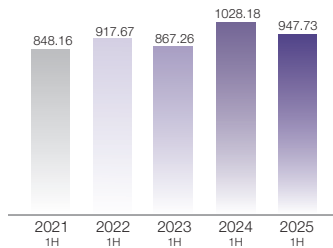
Operating revenue reached **RMB94.773 billion**; operating costs amounted to **RMB74.727 billion**, YoY down **10.96%**

Net profit attributable to the parent company set a **new record high for the same period**: **RMB8.671 billion**, YoY up **60.07%**

Operating cash flow remained stable: **RMB12.009 billion**, YoY up **11.40%**

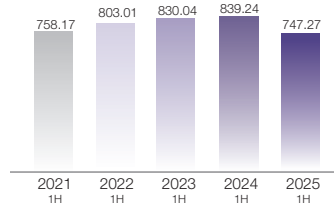
Operating revenue
RMB 100 million

YoY down **7.83%**



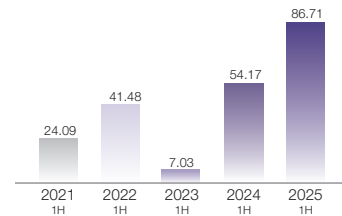
Operating costs
RMB 100 million

YoY down **10.96%**



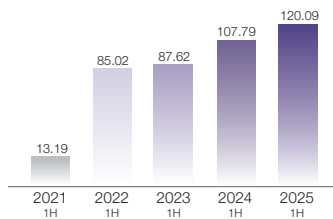
**Net profit attributable
to the parent company**
RMB 100 million

YoY up **60.07%**



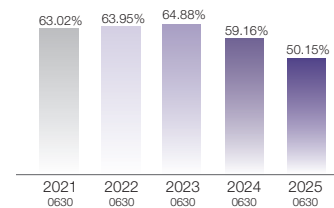
Operating net cash flow
RMB 100 million

YoY up **11.40%**



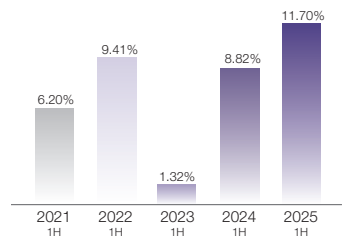
Gearing ratio

down **9.01**
percentage points
compared with the end
of the same period last year

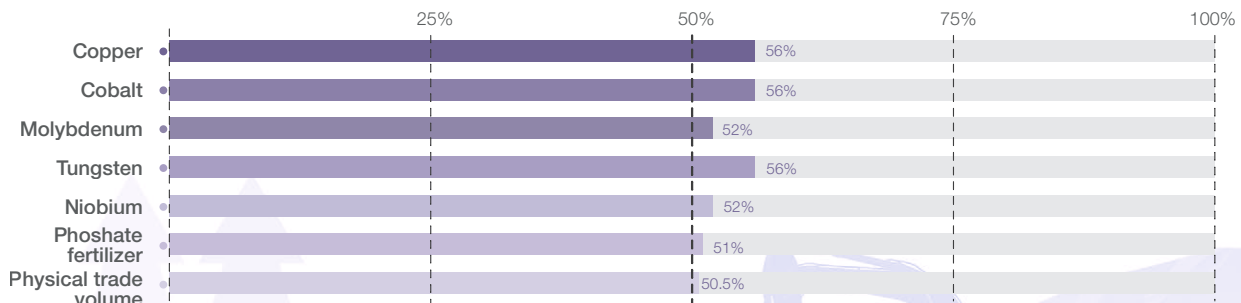


Return on net assets

YoY up **2.88**
percentage points



Progress of completion of production target of various products and physical trade volume (based on median of guidance)

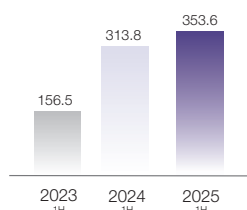


SECTION I REPORT SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

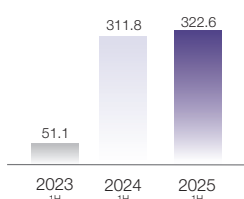
COPPER AND COBALT

The Company operates two world-class mines, TFM and KFM, in the DRC. In total, there are **6** production lines and an annual copper production capacity of over **650kt**. During the reporting period, the mining sector achieved operating revenue of RMB31.446 billion, an 29.05% increase YoY, with operating costs of RMB14.112 billion.

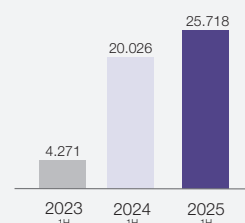
Copper
production volume **353.6** kt
YoY up 12.68%



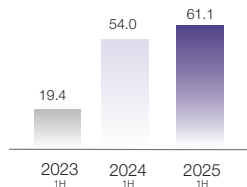
Sales volume **322.6** kt
YoY up 3.47%



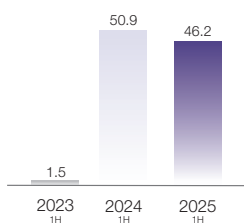
Operating revenue (mining sector) RMB **25.718** billion
YoY up 28.42%



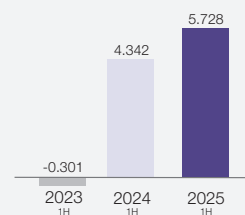
Cobalt
production volume **61.1** kt
YoY up 13.05%



Sales volume **46.2** kt
YoY down 9.27%



Operating revenue (mining sector) RMB **5.728** billion
YoY up 31.94%



Operation Highlights:

- The production of both TFM and KFM in the DRC **“fulfilled more than half of its tasks as half the time has passed”**. **Operating efficiency improved** in the central region and there was **continuous release of production capacity** at TFM. The completion of copper production of KFM **exceeded median significantly**.
- **New projects progressed steadily**. TFM completed geological modeling of relevant exploratory mines. KFM Phase II construction was in preparation.



SECTION I REPORT SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

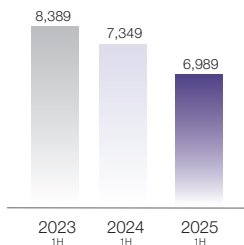
MOLYBDENUM AND TUNGSTEN

The Company operates the Sandaozhuang Molybdenum and Tungsten Mine and Shangfanggou Molybdenum Mine in China, their production covering the entire process of mining, beneficiation and smelting. During the reporting period, the segment grasped market opportunities and the mining sector achieved operating revenue of RMB4.06 billion, representing a year-on-year growth of 4.71%, and operating costs of RMB2.219 billion, representing a year-on-year decrease of 4.67%.

Molybdenum production volume

6,989 t

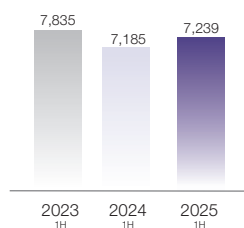
YoY down 4.90%



Sales volume

7,239 t

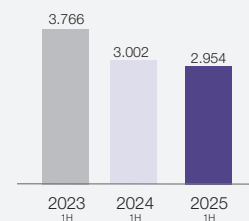
YoY up 0.76%



Operating revenue (mining sector)

RMB 2.954 billion

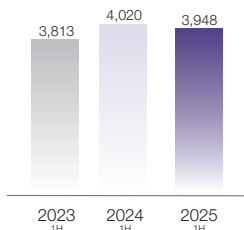
YoY down 1.58%



Tungsten production volume

3,948 t

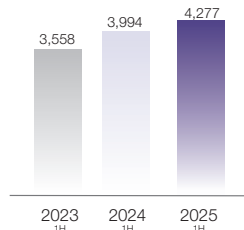
YoY down 1.79%



Sales volume

4,277 t

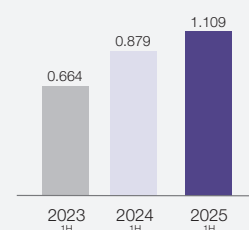
YoY up 7.09%



Operating revenue (mining sector)

RMB 1.109 billion

YoY up 26.19%



Operation Highlights:

- **The process was improved and cost control was strengthened.** Pharmaceutical research and process management were optimized. The **recovery rate** of molybdenum dressing and tungsten dressing **increased year-on-year**. The costs of Ferrormolybdenum decreased year-on-year.
- **Comprehensive resource recycling was promoted.** Sulfur recovery project yielded good results and become a new profit driver after the follow up and promotion among sub-units in the China region.
- **Digitalisation advanced rapidly.** Tailing pond intelligent control centre and production digital centre were put into use, achieving efficient management.



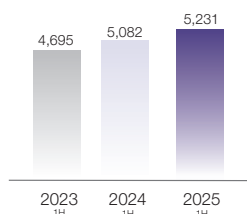
SECTION I REPORT SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

NIOBIUM AND PHOSPHATE

CMOC Brazil, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, operates two high-quality mines. During the reporting period, the mining sector achieved operating revenue of RMB3.89 billion, representing a year-on-year growth of 25.09%, with operating costs of RMB2.416 billion.

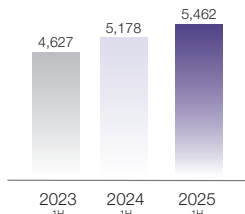
Niobium production volume

5,231 t
YoY up 2.94%



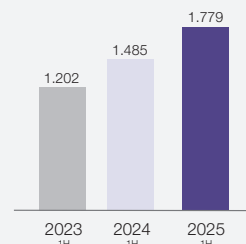
Sales volume

5,462 t
YoY up 5.49%



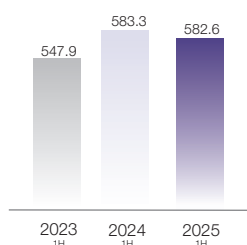
Operating revenue (mining sector)

RMB 1.779 billion
YoY up 19.73%



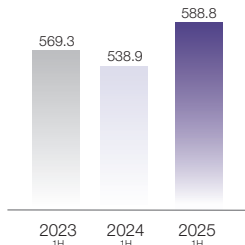
Phosphate fertilizer production volume

582.6 kt
YoY down 0.12%



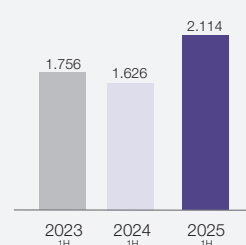
Sales volume

588.8 kt
YoY up 9.25%



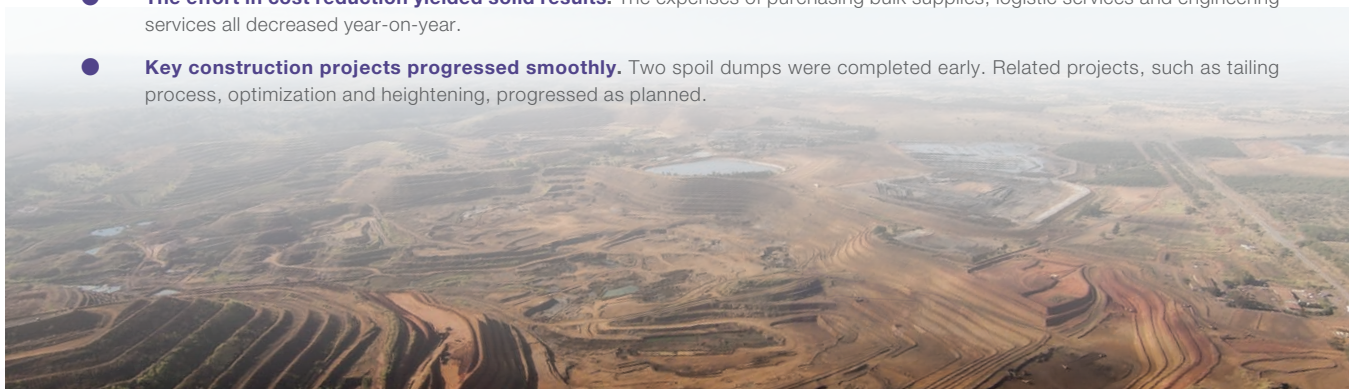
Operating revenue (mining sector)

RMB 2.114 billion
YoY up 30.00%



Operation Highlights:

- The production, recovery rate and sales volume of the niobium segment and the phosphate segment **all exceeded the planned budget**, fully achieving the goal of “fulfilling more than half of its tasks as half the time has passed”. Of which, the recovery rate of BVFR plant and BV plant reached **all-time high**.
- **The effort in cost reduction yielded solid results.** The expenses of purchasing bulk supplies, logistic services and engineering services all decreased year-on-year.
- **Key construction projects progressed smoothly.** Two spoil dumps were completed early. Related projects, such as tailing process, optimization and heightening, progressed as planned.



SECTION I REPORT SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

IXM

IXM have years of experience in the metals trading industry, primary engaged in the trading of copper, lead, zinc concentrate and refined metals. In the first half of 2025, IXM improved quality and controlled quantity, achieving a new record high in terms of operating efficiency for the same period.

Futures and spot trading combination

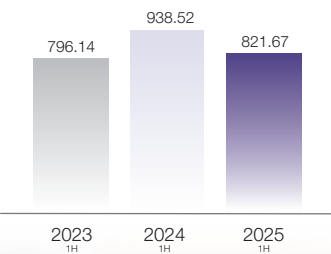
In the upward cycle of the spot market, profits from the spot trading side under the business model that combines futures and spot trading offset losses from the futures business side, while in the downturn of the spot market, profits from the futures business side under the business model that combines futures and spot trading offset losses from the spot business side. This business model reduces the risk of industry cyclical and price fluctuations, and creates stable and sustainable profits for enterprises.

Risk Management and Control

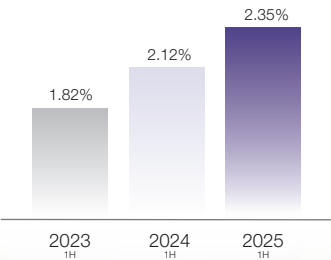
The trading business exposes risks related to price volatility, foreign exchange, counterparty credit and liquidity. IXM employs an integrated risk management framework to achieve its governance strategy goals and create sustainable long-term value. IXM actively manages price and foreign exchange risks, enforces strict monitoring of counterparty credit and ensures sufficient cash in order to reduce its liquidity risk. IXM makes a corresponding provision for its unrealized gains and receivables with counterparties that are deemed at risk. IXM will continuously update Risk Register with contributions from all key functional departments and updates are discussed with the executive management team. The Company conducts periodic assessments of various functions and processes with a focus on the corresponding policies, implementation, and monitoring controls in place.

IXM Key Operating Indicators

Operating revenue
(RMB 100 million)



Gross profit margin
(In accordance with international generally accepted accounting principles)



SECTION II DEFINITIONS

In this report, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms and expressions shall have the meanings set forth below:

“CMOC”, “Company”, “Group”	洛陽樂川鋁業集團股份有限公司(CMOC Group Limited*)
“CFC”	Cathay Fortune Corporation, the controlling shareholder of the Company
“LMG”	Luoyang Mining Group Co., Ltd., the second largest shareholder of the Company
“Sichuan CATL”	Sichuan Contemporary Amperex Technology Limited
“CATL”	Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Limited
“Sandaozhuang Molybdenum and Tungsten Mine”	located in Luanchuan County, Henan Province, China, the major operating molybdenum and tungsten mine of the Company at present
“Fuchuan Mining”	Luoyang Fuchuan Mining Co., Ltd., a joint venture of the Company
“Yulu Mining”	Luoyang Yulu Mining Co., Ltd., an associate company of the Company
“Shangfanggou Molybdenum Mine”	located in Luanchuan County, Henan Province, China, which is owned by a joint venture of the Company
“TFM”	Tenke Fungurume Mining S.A.(DRC)
“KFM”	CMOC KISANFU MINING SARL
“TFM Copper and Cobalt Mine”	Tenke Fungurume Copper and Cobalt Mine Area located in Congo (DRC)
“KFM Copper and Cobalt Mine”	Kisanfu Copper and Cobalt Mine Area located in Congo (DRC)
“Gécamines”	La Générale des Carrières et des Mines S.A.
“DRC State-owned Assets Department”	le Ministère du Portefeuille
“CMOC Brazil”	CMOC Brazil Mineração Indústria Participações Ltda

SECTION II DEFINITIONS

“Niobium Mine in Brazil”	the Boa Vista niobium mine located in the Catalão mining area in Brazil, which is owned by CMOC Brazil
“Phosphate Mine in Brazil”	the Chapadão phosphate mine located in the Catalão mining area in Brazil, which is owned by CMOC Brazil
“IXM”	generally refers to IXM Holding S.A., its subsidiaries and affiliates
“CMOC Limited”	CMOC Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
“Huayue Nickel Cobalt”	PT. Huayue Nickel Cobalt (Indonesia) Co., Limited, an associate company of the Company
“APT”	ammonium paratungstate
“Heshima Hydropower Station”	Nzilo II hydropower station development project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for which the Company and Lualaba Power SA signed a contract
“Hong Kong Listing Rules”	the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
“Model Code”	the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers as set out in Appendix C3 to the Hong Kong Listing Rules
“SFO”	the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of The Laws of Hong Kong)
“Stock Exchange”	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
“Board”, “Director(s)”	the board of Directors and the Director(s) of the Company
“Supervisory Committee”, “Supervisor(s)”	the supervisory committee and the supervisor(s) of the Company



SECTION III COMPANY PROFILE AND MAJOR FINANCIAL INDICATORS

I. COMPANY INFORMATION

Chinese name of the Company	洛陽樂川鋁業集團股份有限公司
Abbreviation of Chinese name of the Company	洛陽鋁業
English name of the Company	CMOC Group Limited
Abbreviation of English name of the Company	CMOC
Legal representative of the Company	Liu Jianfeng

II. CONTACT

	Secretary to the Board	Joint company secretary	Securities affairs representatives
Name	Xu Hui	Ng Sau Mei	Lu Ye
Address	North of Yihe, Huamei Shan Road, Chengdong New District, Luanchuan County, Luoyang City, Henan Province, the PRC	31/F, Tower Two, Times Square, 1 Matheson Street, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong	Wang Chunyu North of Yihe, Huamei Shan Road, Chengdong New District, Luanchuan County, Luoyang City, Henan Province, the PRC
Tel. No.	021-80330506	852-35898647	021-80330506
Email	603993@cmoc.com	Jojo.Ng@tmf-group.com	603993@cmoc.com

III. BASIC INFORMATION

Registered address of the Company	North of Yihe, Huamei Shan Road, Chengdong New District, Luanchuan County, Luoyang City, Henan Province, the PRC
Office address of the Company	North of Yihe, Huamei Shan Road, Chengdong New District, Luanchuan County, Luoyang City, Henan Province, the PRC
Postal code of the office address of the Company	471500
Company's website	www.cmoc.com
Investor hotline	+86-21-80330506
Email	603993@cmoc.com

IV. CHANGES IN INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND LOCATION OF DOCUMENTS FOR INSPECTION

Newspapers designated by the Company for information disclosure	Securities Times (www.stcn.com) Securities Daily (www.zqrb.cn) Shanghai Securities News (www.cnstock.com)
Websites for publication of the interim report	Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn), The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (www.hkex.com.hk)
Location of the interim report of the Company for inspection	The office of the Board of the Company

SECTION III COMPANY PROFILE AND MAJOR FINANCIAL INDICATORS

V. SHARES OF THE COMPANY

Type of shares	Stock exchange for listing	Stock name	Stock code
A Shares	Shanghai Stock Exchange	洛陽鋁業	603993
H Shares	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited	洛陽鋁業	03993

VI. MAJOR ACCOUNTING DATA AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS OF THE COMPANY

(I) Major Accounting Data

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Major accounting data	During the reporting period (from January to June)	Same period last year	Increase/decrease for the reporting period as compared with the same period last year (%)
Operating revenue	94,772,503,770.20	102,818,431,688.56	-7.83
Total profit	14,902,530,668.32	11,153,116,748.57	33.62
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company	8,671,260,077.51	5,417,259,340.41	60.07
Net profit after deduction of non-recurring profits or losses attributable to shareholders of the listed company	8,723,864,267.23	5,625,355,302.75	55.08
Net cash flow from operating activities	12,008,668,320.34	10,779,292,189.63	11.40

	At the end of the reporting period	At the end of last year	Increase/decrease for the reporting period as compared with last year (%)
Net assets attributable to shareholders of the listed company	73,801,858,753.37	71,022,993,716.51	3.91
Total assets	178,627,649,887.48	170,236,431,691.82	4.93

SECTION III COMPANY PROFILE AND MAJOR FINANCIAL INDICATORS

(II) Major Financial Indicators

Major financial indicators	During the reporting period (from January to June)	Same period last year	Increase/decrease for the reporting period as compared with the same period last year (%)
Basic earnings per share (RMB Yuan per Share)	0.41	0.25	64.00
Diluted earnings per share (RMB Yuan per Share)	0.41	0.25	64.00
Basic earnings per share after deduction of non-recurring profits or losses (RMB Yuan per Share)	0.41	0.26	57.69
Weighted average return on net assets (%)	11.70	8.82	Increase by 2.88 percentage points
Weighted average return on net assets after deduction of non-recurring profits or losses (%)	11.77	9.16	Increase by 2.61 percentage points

VII. ITEMS AND AMOUNTS OF NON-RECURRING PROFITS OR LOSSES

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Non-recurring profits or losses items	Amounts
Profits or losses from disposal of non-current assets, including write-off of provision for asset impairment	-9,069,362.03
Government grants included in profit and loss for the Current Period, except for those closely relevant to the Company's normal business and in compliance with national policies and regulations and granted according to the determined criteria or have a continuous impact on the Company's profit or loss	29,761,209.91
Profit and loss of changes in fair value arising from holding of financial assets and financial liabilities by non-financial institutions and the profit and loss arising from disposal financial assets and financial liabilities, except for effective hedging activities associated with normal business operations of the Company	-30,271,583.00
Capital utilization fees received from non-financial institutions included in profit or loss for the Current Period	12,194,484.51
Other non-operating income and expenses other than the above items	-56,930,323.99
Other profit or loss items falling within the definition of non-recurring profit or loss	-9,261,274.01
Less: Income tax effects	-8,979,327.90
Effects attributable to minority interests (after tax)	-1,993,330.99
Total	-52,604,189.72

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

I. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE INDUSTRY AND MAIN BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Company engages in the non-ferrous metal industry, mainly the mining and processing business, which includes mining, beneficiation, smelting and refining of base and rare metals, and metaltrading business. With its main business located over Asia, Africa, South America and Europe, the Company is a leading producer of copper, cobalt, molybdenum, tungsten and niobium in the world. It is also a leading producer of phosphate fertilizer in Brazil. In terms of trading business, the Company is one of the leading metal traders in the world. The Company ranks 138 in 2025 Fortune China 500 and 630 in 2025 Forbes Global 2000.

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

II. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPERATIONS

(I) Operation review

1. *The Company attained another record high in operating results and achieved continuing improvement in liquidity*

Giving full play to its advantage in production capacity, the Company strengthened its lean management and effectively coordinated with its mining and trading sectors, thereby achieving another record high in operating performance. In the first half of the year, the operating revenue was RMB94.773 billion; net profit attributable to the parent company was RMB8.671 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 60.07%, reaching a new record high level. The operating net cash flow was RMB12.009 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 11.40%. The cash and cash equivalents were RMB29.191 billion, and gearing ratio was 50.15%, which was basically the same as that at the end of last year.

2. *Half of the tasks were completed in half of the time, and all products have exceeded their targets.*

The output of all products of the Company has reached the target for the first half of the year, with more than half of the tasks were completed in half of the time. Among which, the output of copper was 353,570 tonnes, representing a year-on-year increase of approximately 12.68%, and the output of cobalt was 61,073 tonnes, representing a year-on-year increase of 13.05%. The output of molybdenum, tungsten, niobium and phosphate fertilizers also exceeded 50% of their annual target.

3. *Breakthroughs were made in the layout of gold resources and the global business layout was transformed*

Implementing the global layout of multi-country, multi-mineral and multi-asset, the Company focused on the expansion of gold resources. The Company successfully completed the acquisition of Odin Mining del Ecuador (Cangrejos Gold Mine) and expedited its development. Cangrejos Gold Mine is planned to be put into operation before 2029.

4. *The Company promoted organizational upgrading, to lay a foundation for a new round of results*

In the first half of 2025, in order to achieve long-term strategic goals and continuously promote organizational upgrades, the Company introduced a number of outstanding talents with industry backgrounds, and formed a young, international and professional management team; promoted the changing of organizational process, deepened the model of combining vertical control at the headquarters with horizontal command on the site, and created an efficient global governance system, to provide effective support for a new round of development.



SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

5. *Refined management combined with technological innovation, leading to remarkable progress in cost reduction and efficiency improvement*

The governance of TFM's central zone has achieved phased results, production capacity in the east zone has continued to be released, product quality has been greatly improved, and costs have dropped significantly compared with last year. KFM has maintained stable and high output, achieved further decline in costs, and new construction projects are currently being actively prepared. The Heshima Hydropower Station and new energy power project in the DRC are progressing smoothly, providing long-term and stable energy guarantee for future production capacity.

By seizing market opportunities, the China business unit achieved an overall excess of product output, and its technical indicators reached new highs. The Brazil business unit reached a record high in niobium production, and construction projects such as the spoil dump and tailings pond are progressing smoothly. IXM has implemented its operating plan on schedule.

6. *ESG performance was further recognized, continue to maintain its leading position in the industry*

The Company maintained an AA rating from MSCI ESG Rating for its ESG performance, ranking among the top 11% in the global non-ferrous metals industry. In addition, the Company was honoured with the "Best Managed Companies" award in China for the first time and was listed in S&P Global 2025 Sustainability Yearbook (China) for the third consecutive year, demonstrating the Company's outstanding performance in the field of sustainability.



SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

(II) Business Review

Major products	Production guidance and physical trade volume guidance, 2025	Production and physical trading volume of the first half of 2025
Copper metal (tonne)	600,000-660,000	353,570
Cobalt metal (tonne)	100,000-120,000	61,073
Molybdenum metal (tonne)	12,000-15,000	6,989
Tungsten metal (excluding Yulu Mining) (tonne)	6,500-7,500	3,948
Niobium metal (tonne)	9,500-10,500	5,231
Phosphate fertilizer (10 kt)	105-125	58.26
Physical trade volume (10 kt)	400-450	214.53

(III) Conditions of the Industry where the Company Operates during the Reporting Period

Products		Market price of relevant products of the Company		
		2025H1	2024H1	Change YoY (%)
Copper	Copper (USD/tonne)	9,431.05	9,090.47	3.75
Cobalt	Cobalt (USD/lb)	13.16	12.22	7.69
	Cobalt Hydroxide Payable Ratio (%)	69.10	55.77	23.90
Molybdenum	Ferromolybdenum (RMB'0,000/tonne)	22.88	22.57	1.37
Tungsten	APT (RMB'0,000/tonne)	22.23	19.78	12.39
Niobium	Ferroniobium (USD/kg niobium)	45.87	45.95	-0.17
Phosphate	MAP (USD/tonne)	677.6	571.4	18.6

Note: The price information of copper is from the spot average price on LME (London Metal Exchange). Cobalt price is the average price of standard grade cobalt (low-end) on the Fastmarkets MB (Metal Bulletin). The price data of ferromolybdenum and APT are from the average prices quoted on the website of Comelco (60% for ferromolybdenum, APT GB-0). Ferroniobium price is from the Asian Metal (product standard: ferroniobium 66%). Phosphate fertilizer price is from Argus Media.

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

1. *Copper*

In the first half of 2025, the average spot copper price on the LME was US\$9,431/tonne, representing a year-on-year increase of 3.75%. In the first quarter, rising expectations of tariff hikes in the United States widened the price spread of copper between the COMEX and the LME, prompting more refined copper to flow into the United States. This led to a tightening of supply in other parts of the world, pushing the copper price on the London Metal Exchange from US\$8,978/tonne in January to US\$9,731/tonne in March. In early April, the announcement of reciprocal tariff-related policies triggered concerns about the downturn of the global economy. The price fell to US\$8,539/tonne at one point, but rebounded quickly after the announcement of the 90-day tariff moratorium. In June, the price reached US\$9,834/tonne, the highest monthly average since May 2024. From the perspective of fundamentals, major industry institutions such as Wood Mackenzie and CRU estimate that the supply of refined copper increased by about 1% year-on-year, while the demand grew by 3-4% year-on-year, driven by the strong order growth in the renewable energy and battery sectors mainly in China, outpacing supply growth rate and providing support for prices.

2. *Cobalt*

In the first half of 2025, the price of Fastmarkets standard grade cobalt metal (low-end) rose to an average of US\$13.16/lb, representing a year-on-year increase of 7.69%, while the payable ratio of cobalt hydroxide intermediates soared by 23.9% to 69.1% year-on-year, reflecting the tight supply in the intermediate market. After the DRC government imposed the export ban in late February 2025, the global circulation of cobalt raw materials was restricted, significantly tightening the cobalt market and driving prices sharply upward. Refineries maintained operations by consuming inventories. On the demand side, in the traditional industrial field alloy demand expansion support, metal cobalt demand remains strong, according to industry institutions data estimates, in the first half of 2025 the metal cobalt demand was about 23,000 tonnes, an increase of approximately 5% year-on-year. The demand for cobalt salt was mainly driven by the growth in demand for consumer electronics, with the consumption reaching about 83,000 tonnes in the first half of the year, an increase of approximately 3% year-on-year, especially in the field of consumer electronics, lithium cobalt cobaltate cathode materials used in the year-on-year growth of a remarkable 22%, which accounts for approximately 40% of global cobalt demand, has shown resilience. According to Rho Motion, the new energy vehicle sector with global electric vehicle sales reaching 9.1 million units in the first half of the year, an increase of 28% year-to-date. The demand side is showing strong growth momentum.



SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

3. *Molybdenum*

In the first half of 2025, the average price of ferromolybdenum was approximately RMB228,800/tonne, representing a slight year-on-year increase of 1.37% and remaining at a relatively high level in the historical cycle. According to Antaike statistics, the global supply of molybdenum metal in the first half of 2025 was 146.6kt and the demand was 150.4kt, with a supply gap of about 3,810 tonnes. Among them, the domestic supply of molybdenum metal was 64.9kt and the demand was 74.8kt. After considering the imports and exports, the domestic supply was in a tight situation. In the first half of 2025, the bidding volume of ferromolybdenum of domestic steel plants was 76kt, representing a year-on-year increase of 9.2%. In view of the strong demand, on the one hand, the consumption of stainless steel containing molybdenum, a high-end steel grade, maintained a steady growth trend; on the other hand, the output of special steel containing molybdenum in large steel plants increased significantly as compared with that of last year, which together contributed to the continuous improvement on the consumption side.

4. *Tungsten*

In the first half of 2025, the average price of ammonium paratungstate (APT) was RMB222,300/tonne, representing a year-on-year increase of 12.39%. According to the statistics from the domestic websites of Comelco and MolyChina, the domestic output of tungsten concentrates was approximately 63 standard kt during the first half of 2025, representing a year-on-year increase of 4.79%, APT was approximately 67kt, representing a year-on-year increase of 16.52%. In the first half of the year, the Tungsten industry in China saw a slight price drop after the Chinese New Year holiday due to export control policies. Subsequently, due to the reduction in mining indicators, tightened supply of tungsten concentrates, rigid downstream demand and geopolitical influences, market prices continued to rise rapidly, breaking a new record high.



SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

5. *Niobium*

In the first half of 2025, the average price of ferroniobium was USD45.87/kg, representing a year-on-year slight decrease of 0.17%. The demand mainly comes from the Asian market, especially from China and India. The market continues to expand, with growing demand for special niobium-containing steel in the automotive sector and rapid penetration of applications in emerging fields, which supports the resilience of overall niobium consumption amidst the relative weakness in the construction steel sector. Towards the end of the first half of the year, supply side fundamentals tightened, and major producers also faced prolonged operational disruptions, triggering a sharp rebound in prices.

6. *Phosphate*

In the first half of 2025, the average price of monoammonium phosphate CFR Brazil was USD677.6/tonne, representing a year-on-year increase of 18.6%. There was advanced purchasing in the market due to the expectation of price increase, with demand increasing by approximately 11% from January to April. This increase was expected to continue into June. On the supply side, the short-term supply gap was mainly due to the restrictions on the export of chemical fertilizers in China, which provided strong support for prices. In the first half of the year, the import volume of phosphate fertilizers in Brazil increased significantly, especially the import of superphosphate (SSP), which increased by nearly 40% year-on-year.



SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

(IV) Major Products and Market Outlook

1. *Copper*

Looking ahead to the second half of 2025, with the implementation of a 50% import tariff on copper products from the United States, a large amount of copper flowing into the United States will come to an end, and the market is expected to stabilize. Markets other than the United States market are expected to return to balance as supply constraints ease due to the decrease in copper exports to the United States. In terms of supply, limited new mining capacity and delayed release of some incremental capacity will lead to increasing tensions at the mine level. Taking into account the regional shortages of recycled copper, the supply structure may face regional imbalances. Demand is expected to remain resilient. Although the off-season and the reduction of the PRC subsidies may have partial impact on the demand performance, the continued acceleration in power grid investment and new energy sectors will support demand growth momentum. Moreover, the global economic recovery and the expected easing of liquidity will support in copper prices.

2. *Cobalt*

Due to the cobalt export ban of Congo (DRC) and the declined market inventory levels, the cobalt market is expected to remain high in the second half of 2025. The demand side is expected to maintain growth. Continued demand for the consumer electronics sector will continue to drive strong lithium cobalt oxide consumption. The sales of new energy vehicles are also expected to rise, particularly as the purchase tax exemptions and trade-in policies in the PRC will further boost the penetration rate of new energy vehicles in the PRC. The cobalt demand from traditional industrial sectors will also continue to remain stable. Once market activity returns to normal, with the further deepening of the global energy transition, the medium and long-term demand for cobalt is expected to maintain steady.

3. *Molybdenum*

In the second half of 2025, fundamentals will continue to be in a tight balance trend, and prices will demonstrate stability and resilience. On the supply side, no large-scale new production capacity has been commissioned or released, either domestically or internationally. Meanwhile, some large-scale domestic and foreign mines will face various difficulties in declining ore grades, safety and environmental pressures during high temperature weather and rainy seasons, and excessive levels of impurity elements, which will, to a certain extent, limit the increase in existing supply. On the consumer side, the application of high-end alloys such as steel for wind power bearings, LNG storage tanks and deep-sea pipelines has made a significant contribution to the increase in molybdenum consumption. Molybdenum resources also play an irreplaceable and significant role in new energy fields such as wind power, photovoltaic power and energy storage, as well as in high-end manufacturing, which are expected to continue to support prices.

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

4. *Tungsten*

Looking forward to the second half of the year, the long-term supply of tungsten raw materials will remain tight, which, coupled with national restrictions on mining quotas, will provide strong support for tungsten prices. The demand for tungsten in traditional industries and high-end manufacturing will continue to increase and the demand for tungsten in emerging sectors will also be further unleashed. China has included tungsten-based superalloys into its special support catalog on new materials for low-altitude economy, which will boost high-end demand for tungsten. As the bargaining price in the market continues to climb, tungsten prices are expected to remain at historically high levels.

5. *Niobium*

Looking forward to the second half of 2025, while the steel consumption in construction and automotive sectors have not yet recovered, the most important consumption sectors of niobium-containing steel, including the energy and shipbuilding industries, will maintain strong growth. The resumption of production by Niobec, a supplier of Niobium, will partially replenish market supply, but the overall supply in the market will remain tight.

6. *Phosphate*

Looking forward to the second half of 2025, the growth of market procurement is expected to slow down. The third quarter is traditionally a peak season for fertilizer demand, but rising fertilizer costs plus weak grain prices may impose some pressure on farmers' purchases. As the planting season comes to an end in the fourth quarter, the demand will further ease. However, the overall landscape on the supply side in the first half of the year will persist. As a major fertilizer consumer and importer, Brazil will continue to face relatively tight supply without China relaxing its export restrictions on fertilizers.



SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

III. CORE COMPETITIVENESS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

(I) Robust corporate and governance structure

CMOC is one of the mining companies in China that conducted the most in-depth and successful governance structure reforms. Since 2004, the Company has undergone three ownership reforms from state-owned system to mixed ownership, then to a structure with private companies as its major shareholders. Such structure has high flexibility in adapting to needs of growth as an international player. The two biggest shareholders of the Company are very strong including CFC providing strategic and corporate culture guidance and CATL sharing market and industry resources. They are strategically aligned and tactically coordinated to ensure sustainable long-term growth of the Company. Though with a major shareholder in its ownership structure, the Company is operated independently and is highly efficient and effective in decision-making and operations, underpinned by a simple and transparent corporate culture. The Company has laid a solid foundation for building stronger business presence in the global resources sector by setting up a globally integrated governance structure and a professional and international management and technical team.

(II) World-class mineral resources and unique product portfolio

The competition in the mining industry is essentially a competition in cost, with the decisive factor being resource endowment. The Company's mines are all world-class resources, possessing the characteristics of large volume of resources and high grade.

The Company is firmly focused on energy transition and technological revolution, and is laying out its plans for new energy metals and related metals. The Company is a leading player in new energy metals with its important assets of copper and cobalt and a leader in many other areas with its unique and scarce product portfolio including molybdenum, tungsten, niobium and phosphate. In addition, the Company began to actively deploy gold resources. The unique and diversified product portfolio is beneficial for the Company to resist cyclical fluctuations, enhance the ability to resist risks, and capture the gains brought by different cyclicity.

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

(III) Proven track record of “counter-cyclical M&As and low-cost development”

Given the cyclicity of the mining industry, it is essential to seize the right cyclical window when planning for expansion. Based on its deep understanding of the industry and experience, the Company has developed the ability to engage in “counter-cyclical merger and acquisition and low-cost development”. The Company has successfully acquired world-class mines at the bottom of the cycle to realize its inorganic growth. The mines owned by the Company all feature open pit mining, large reserves, and high grade, hence the strong competitiveness of the Company in development cost.

The conversion from reserves to production of world-class mines at low cost is the baseline for the Company’s organic growth. The Company has extended its “low cost and lean production” capability formed at China business unit through long-term experience to global business units and built world-class copper and cobalt mine projects at the leading speed in the industry. It also continues to carry out cost reduction and efficiency activities in all operating units, and adopted advanced modern mining technology, process, and equipment to consolidate its low-cost operating advantage through centralized procurement, technology improvement, and management reform, further validated the ability to engage in “countercyclical merger and acquisition and low-cost development” of the Company.

(IV) A modern business model of “Mining + Trading”

IXM, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CMOC, is a world-leading non-ferrous metal trader. The global metal trading network composed of IXM and its member units covers more than 80 countries and has established a global logistics and warehousing system. By leveraging its outstanding research capabilities and market intelligence capture capabilities, IXM actively assists the Group to formulate effective product marketing strategies and supporting operating mechanisms in addition to its own spot and proprietary trading businesses. Relying on its transaction execution capabilities and risk control mechanism, through its global sales network and solid partner base, IXM improves operational efficiency, optimizes the sales regions and customers of the Company’s products, consolidates product market position and brand influence, and is committed to achieving the strategic synergy between trading and mining.

(V) World-leading ESG management system and performance

One of the core competitiveness of a mining company is to achieve a balance between mine development and environmental and ecological protection and promote sustainable development. CMOC is one of the earliest Chinese mining companies to introduce international ESG standards and systems and establish a world-leading ESG management framework fully in compliance with international standards. Through the three-tier governance structure of the Board – Executive Management – Operation Management, the strong environmental, occupational health and safety, human resources, and community development teams at each business units ensure the implementation of the Group’s approach and policies and the integration of the ESG concepts into the entire process of the Company’s development. In the first half of the year, the Company continued to advance its long-term vision and short-term performance targets for climate change and biodiversity. Nearly 200 carbon reduction projects were established across the Group’s mining areas and are progressing smoothly. Some mining areas have achieved their carbon reduction targets two to three years ahead of schedule, contributing to global green sustainable development and the “net zero” goal through practical actions. The Company’s ESG performance maintains a world-leading position among mining peers in MSCI ESG rating.

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

(VI) Advanced technical strength and strong innovative capability

The mineral resources are subject to constraints. People are the biggest variable in revitalizing resources, and innovation is one of the driving forces for business development. The Company has a strong technological research and development team, with industry-leading technical advantages in the comprehensive recovery of byproducts and in intelligent mines. With the advanced comprehensive recovery technology of byproducts, the Company recovered byproduct resources such as scheelite, copper, iron, fluorite, and rhenium from molybdenum tailings, pioneering in the recovery of such lowgrade byproducts in the world. The Company has created the first intelligent mine in China through the application of 5G technology and unmanned driving, realizing unmanned mining and unmanned driving intelligent scheduling through remote operation; and it is equipped with all-electric truck with an intelligent driving new mode, which improves safety and enhances production efficiency by more than 40%. The essence of technology innovation in the mining industry is integrated innovation. With the aim to maximize economic and social benefits, the Company made multiple success cases in R&D based on openness and cooperation which not only generated significant benefits, but also contributed to growth of the industry as a whole.

IV. MAJOR OPERATIONS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

(I) Main businesses analysis

1. Analysis of changes in relevant items in the financial statements

Unit: Thousand Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount for the current period	Amount for the corresponding period of last year	Change (%)
Operating revenue	94,772,504	102,818,432	-7.83
Operating costs	74,727,332	83,923,964	-10.96
Selling expenses	56,529	54,547	3.63
Administrative expenses	1,130,402	1,165,602	-3.02
Financial expenses	979,350	1,747,565	-43.96
Research and development expenses	219,231	137,206	59.78
Net cash flow from operating activities	12,008,668	10,779,292	11.40
Net cash flow from investing activities	-2,301,103	-7,006,192	67.16
Net cash flow from financing activities	-7,879,292	982,556	-901.92
Gains from changes in fair value	-1,152,561	-3,046,350	62.17

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

Reasons for change in financial expenses: Interest expenses during the current period decreased as compared with the corresponding period of last year, due to the year-on-year decrease in the size of borrowings.

Reasons for change in research and development expenses: The investment in research and development during the current period increased as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Reasons for change in net cash flow from operating activities: a year-on-year increase in net inflows from operating activities of mining segment during the current period.

Reasons for change in net cash flow from investing activities: a year-on-year decrease in structured deposits purchased by using idle funds during current period.

Reasons for change in net cash flow from financing activities: Cash inflow from borrowings decreased on a year-on-year basis, while cash outflow from external dividends increased on a year-on-year basis.

Reasons for change in gains from changes in fair value: a year-on-year increase in the fair value of derivatives of base metal trading business during the current period.



SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

2. Revenue and cost analysis

(1) Major business by industries, products and regions

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Major business by industries

By industries	Operating income	Operating cost	Gross profit margin (%)	Increase/decrease in operating income compared with the same period last year (%)	Increase/decrease in operating cost compared with the same period last year (%)	Increase/decrease in gross profit margin compared with the same period last year
Mining and processing	39,402,490,085.00	18,746,415,457.09	52.42	25.64	12.49	Increased by 5.56 percentage points
Mineral trading (Note 1)	82,332,400,758.04	79,217,336,479.46	3.78	-11.44	-10.35	Decreased by 1.18 percentage points
Internal transactions offset	-27,068,428,687.88	-23,320,865,467.52				

Major business by products

By products	Operating income	Operating cost	Gross profit margin (%)	Increase/decrease in operating income compared with the same period last year (%)	Increase/decrease in operating cost compared with the same period last year (%)	Increase/decrease in gross profit margin compared with the same period last year
Mining and processing						
Copper	25,717,995,208.89	11,924,971,490.28	53.63	28.42	24.99	Increased by 1.27 percentage points
Cobalt	5,728,376,427.75	2,186,753,391.09	61.83	31.94	-12.90	Increased by 19.66 percentage points
Molybdenum	2,954,359,977.15	1,823,511,396.14	38.28	-1.58	-8.20	Increased by 4.45 percentage points
Tungsten	1,109,428,128.61	395,582,137.39	64.34	26.19	15.88	Increased by 3.17 percentage points
Niobium	1,778,552,538.46	958,563,139.81	46.10	19.73	0.49	Increased by 10.32 percentage points
Phosphate	2,113,777,804.14	1,457,033,902.38	31.07	30.00	9.41	Increased by 12.97 percentage points
Mineral trading (Note 1)						
Concentrate products trading	36,307,582,234.40	33,399,654,239.26	8.01	58.78	54.25	Increased by 2.71 percentage points
Refined metal trading	46,024,818,523.64	45,817,682,240.20	0.45	-34.35	-31.32	Decreased by 4.39 percentage points
Internal transactions offset	-27,068,428,687.88	-23,320,865,467.52				

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

Major business by regions

By regions	Operating income	Operating cost	Gross profit margin (%)	Increase/decrease in operating income compared with the same period last year (%)	Increase/decrease in operating cost compared with the same period last year (%)	Increase/decrease in gross profit margin compared with the same period last year
Mining and processing						
China	4,063,788,105.76	2,219,093,533.53	45.39	4.71	-4.67	Increased by 5.37 percentage points
Congo (DRC)	31,446,371,636.64	14,111,724,881.37	55.12	29.05	17.09	Increased by 4.58 percentage points
Brazil	3,892,330,342.60	2,415,597,042.19	37.94	25.09	5.69	Increased by 11.4 percentage points
Mineral trading (Note 1)						
China	26,207,185,751.42	25,921,570,462.76	1.09	-2.47	-2.46	Decreased by 0.01 percentage point
Outside China	56,125,215,006.62	53,295,766,016.70	5.04	-15.09	-13.74	Decreased by 1.49 percentage points
Internal transactions offset	-27,068,428,687.88	-23,320,865,467.52				

Description of major business by industries, products and regions

Note 1: While IXM conducts spot trading of non-ferrous metals, it also holds net-settled futures contracts of the same metals. Taking advantage of the strong correlation between spot trading and futures trading, through the business model that combines futures and spot trading, in the upward cycle of the spot market, profits from the spot trading side under the business model that combines futures and spot trading offset losses from the futures business side, while in the downturn of the spot market, profits from the futures business side under the business model that combines futures and spot trading offset losses from the spot business side. This business model reduces the risk of industry cyclicity and price fluctuations, and creates stable and sustainable profits for the Company. In the international accounting standards, the operating costs from the futures and spot trading business models also include the profit or loss on the futures side.

The Group only included the corresponding cost of the spot commodities in accordance with the requirements of the Accounting Standards for Enterprises when calculating the operating cost of the metal trading; the profit and loss related to the futures business is reported in gains from changes in fair value. The gross profit margin for the period for IXM trading business under International Accounting Standards was 2.35% (2.12% for the corresponding period of last year).

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

(2) Production and sales volumes analysis

Major products	unit	Production Volume/ Purchase Volume	Sales Volume	Inventory Volume	Increase/ decrease in production volume/ purchase volume compared with the same period last year (%)	Increase/ decrease in sales volume compared with the same period last year (%)	Increase/ decrease in inventory volume compared with the end of last year (%)
Mining and processing (Note 1)							
Copper	tonne	353,570	322,616	131,363	12.68	3.47	30.83
Cobalt (Note 2)	tonne	61,073	46,202	57,255	13.05	-9.27	35.09
Molybdenum	tonne	6,989	7,239	997	-4.90	0.76	-20.05
Tungsten	tonne	3,948	4,277	901	-1.79	7.09	-26.75
Niobium	tonne	5,231	5,462	596	2.94	5.49	-27.93
Phosphate fertilizer (HA+LA)							
(Note 3)	tonne	582,621	588,775	197,213	-0.12	9.25	1.71
Mineral trading							
Concentrate products (Note 4)	tonne	1,650,007	1,640,530	195,355	1.34	-4.08	5.10
Refined metal products (Note 5)	tonne	532,989	504,789	169,309	-40.42	-52.21	19.98

Description of production and sales volumes

Note 1: The production volume of the mining and processing segment is based on the Company's self-produced mine data; the sales volume is the actual external sales volume.

Note 2: Reported in converted metal tonnes.

Note 3: The production volume of phosphate fertilizers includes the final products for sale and the primary products for the next stage of reproduction.

Note 4: Primary products of metal minerals, mainly concentrates.

Note 5: Metal mineral smelting and chemical products.

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

(II) Analysis of assets and liabilities

1. Assets and Liabilities

Unit: Thousand Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance of the current period	Percentage of closing balance of the current period in total assets (%)	Closing balance of last year	Percentage of closing balance of last year in total assets (%)	Change in closing balance of the current period over the last year (%)	Explanatory notes
Prepayments	2,118,762	1.19	1,114,396	0.65	90.13	Mainly the increase in prepayments for base metal trading business
Other current assets	4,729,852	2.65	2,929,115	1.72	61.48	Increase in deposits for base metal trading business during the current period
Deferred income tax assets	2,143,394	1.20	1,592,962	0.94	34.55	Increase in deferred income tax assets due to the increase in deductible temporary differences arising from unrealized gross profit during the current period.
Trading financial liabilities	5,163,123	2.89	2,835,872	1.67	82.06	Increase in accounts payable designated as trading financial liabilities in base metal trading business during the current period
Derivative financial liabilities	4,524,355	2.53	1,454,738	0.85	211.01	Decrease in fair value of forward commodity contracts in base metal trading business at the end of current period
Taxes payable	7,596,333	4.25	5,529,776	3.25	37.37	Increase in corporate income tax payable for copper and cobalt business during the current period
Long-term borrowings	3,912,469	2.19	9,333,840	5.48	-58.08	Long-term borrowings repaid in advance for copper and cobalt business during the current period.

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

2. Overseas assets

(1) Asset structure

Among which: Overseas assets amounted to 161,136,233 (Unit: Thousand Yuan Currency: RMB), accounting for 90.21% of total assets.

(2) Description on the high proportion of overseas assets

Unit: Thousand Yuan Currency: RMB

Overseas assets	Reason for occurrence	Operation model	Operating revenue for the reporting period
Copper and cobalt business in Congo (DRC)	consolidation of companies under different control	Self-operated	29,487,240
Niobium and phosphate business in Brazil	consolidation of companies under different control	Self-operated	3,721,981
IXM metal trading business	consolidation of companies under different control	Self-operated	82,166,944

3. Restrictions on major assets as at the end of the reporting period

For details of the restrictions on major assets of the Company as at the end of the reporting period, please refer to “22. Assets with restricted ownership or use rights” of (VII) Notes to Items in the Consolidated Financial Statements of Section IX Financial Statements.

4. Other explanation

(1) Capital structure

The Company maintains a sound capital structure and credit rating by issuing shares or borrowings to secure normal production and operation activities. The Group may make timely adjustments to its capital structure according to changes in the economic environment by borrowing new debts or issuing new shares.

As at 30 June 2025, the shareholders' equity of the Company amounted to approximately RMB89.047 billion, of which, the shareholders' equity attributable to the parent company amounted to approximately RMB73.802 billion.

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

As at 30 June 2025, the Company had 21,499,240,619 Shares in issue, including 17,565,772,619 A Shares and 3,933,468,000 H Shares. The Company canceled 99,999,964 treasury A shares from January to June 2025.

For details of the Group's borrowings and issuance of bonds as at 30 June 2025, please refer to the items 23, 32, 34 and 35 in VII. Notes to Items in the Consolidated Financial Statements of Section IX Financial Statements in this Report.

(2) Financial instruments

The Company's major financial instruments include monetary funds, financial assets held for trading, derivative financial assets, accounts receivables, financing and accounts receivable, other receivables, non-current assets due within one year, other current assets, other equity instrument investments, other non-current financial assets, other non-current assets, financial liabilities held for trading, derivative financial liabilities, notes payable and accounts payable, other accounts payable, borrowings, other current liabilities, non-current liabilities due within one year, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities. Details of each financial instrument, please refer to VII. Notes to Items in the Consolidated Financial Statements of Section IX Financial Statements.

(3) Short-term borrowings

For details of short-term borrowings, please refer to item 23 in VII. Notes to Items in the Consolidated Financial Statements of Section IX Financial Statements.

(4) Long-term borrowings

For details of long-term borrowings, please refer to items 32 and 34 in VII. Notes to Items in the Consolidated Financial Statements of Section IX Financial Statements.

(5) Bonds payable

For details of the bonds payable, please refer to items 32 and 35 in VII. Notes to Items in the Consolidated Financial Statements of Section IX Financial Statements.



SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

(III) Investment analysis

1. Overall analysis of external equity investment

(1) Financial assets measured at fair value

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Assets category	Opening balance	Profit or loss arising from the changes in fair value for the current period	Accumulated changes in fair value recorded in equity	Impairment provided for the current period	Purchase amount for the current period	Disposal/redemption amount for the current period	Investment gain for the current period	Other changes (Note 1)	Closing balance
Stocks	1,836,120.67	550,304.94	-98,656,394.00	-	-	-	-	-3,184.72	2,383,240.89
Private Equity	848,693,331.45	-6,733,016.25	-	-	1,936,845.00	-	-	-3,508,346.58	840,388,813.62
Futures (Note 2)	169,938,251.15	-	-	-	-	169,569,181.33	-	-369,069.82	-
Derivative instruments	7,546,599.98	-7,546,599.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency Funds	21,168,198.07	432,994.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,601,193.03
Structured Deposits	750,400,253.77	12,432,235.24	-	-	-	762,822,829.48	-	-	9,659.53
Wealth management products	42,506,986.88	13,572,509.08	-	-	-	30,426,619.26	-	-	25,652,876.70
Equity in unlisted companies	134,755,623.23	-	-	-	-	243.90	-	-534,612.09	134,220,767.24
Partnership shares	778,068,880.45	-6,103,489.44	-	-	-	2,224,497.00	13,857,095.46	-275,184.89	769,465,709.12
Targeted asset management plan	967,995,694.76	25,115,119.83	-	-	-	-	-	-4,065,058.15	989,045,756.44
Treasury bonds	4,928.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,928.00
Total	3,722,914,868.41	31,720,058.38	-98,656,394.00	-	1,936,845.00	965,043,370.97	13,857,095.46	-8,755,456.25	2,782,772,944.57

Note 1: Other changes represent the translation difference of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies.

Note 2: The Company is engaged in mining and sales business of copper and cobalt products and expects that the copper and cobalt products sold will be exposed to cash flow risks arising from changes in prices. The Company purchases futures contracts as hedging instruments to reduce cash flow risks arising from changes in prices of commodities expected to be sold, and records changes in fair value of the effective portion of hedges in other comprehensive income according to the requirements of the Accounting Standards for Enterprises.

Note 3: The accounts receivable arising from IXM's metal trading business are measured at fair value, and are recorded in held-for-trading financial assets according to the requirements of the Accounting Standards for Enterprises. The relevant business is its principal business instead of an investment business. For details, please refer to "2. Held-for-trading financial assets" of (VII) Notes to Items in the Consolidated Financial Statements in Section IX Financial Statements.

Note 4: The Company discounts or endorses part of notes receivable received from its principal business according to its day-to-day capital demand, and the relevant notes receivable are recorded in financing receivables according to the requirements of the Accounting Standards for Enterprises, which is not an investment business. For details, please refer to "5. Financing with receivables" of (VII) Notes to Items in the Consolidated Financial Statements of Section IX Financial Statements.

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

(2) Investment in securities

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Securities type	Stock code	Stock abbreviation	Initial investment costs	Source of fund	Opening book value	Gain or loss arising from the changes in fair value for the current period	Accumulated changes in fair value recorded in equity	Other changes	Closing book value	Accounting item
Stock	836012.NQ	eboxing.com	100,000,000.00	Internal funds	1,343,606.00	-	-98,656,394.00	-	1,343,606.00	Other equity instrument investments
Fund	000917	Harvest Express	9,714,945.42	Internal funds	10,621,440.96	225,586.99	-	-	10,847,027.95	Trading financial assets
Fund	003473	Tiantianli A	9,713,108.53	Internal funds	10,546,757.11	207,407.97	-	-	10,754,165.08	Trading financial assets
Total	/	/	119,428,053.95	/	22,511,804.07	432,994.96	-98,656,394.00	-	22,944,799.03	/

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

(3) Investment in derivatives

Investment in derivatives for the purpose of hedging during the reporting period

The Company engaged in futures and derivatives hedging and trading business to hedge risks such as bulk raw material prices, self-produced commodities prices, exchange rates, interest rates, currency fluctuations, etc., to enhance the Company's financial stability and reduce market risks in cross-border investments and industrial chain investments.

With the authorization of the Board of Directors, the Company used its own funds to carry out futures and derivatives trading business. The maximum deposit and royalty occupied on any trading day in such business and the total amount of deposits paid and confirmed to be paid for derivatives trading contracts that were in existence and had not been closed should not exceed 30% of the Company's latest audited net profit; or the maximum value of contracts held on any trading day should not exceed 30% of the Company's latest audited net assets.

The trading products of the futures and derivatives trading business carried out by the Company included but are not limited to: commodities, interest rates, exchange rates, currencies or combinations of the above-mentioned underlying assets; trading instruments included on-exchange transactions, over-the-counter transactions or products that are substantially futures, options, forwards, swaps or a combination of the above products; the counterparties were domestic and overseas futures exchanges, brokerages, futures companies, banks and other financial institutions with legal business qualifications, and the counterparties were not related parties.

In accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22 – Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments, Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 37 – Presentation of Financial Instruments, Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 39 – Fair Value Measurement, Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 24 – Hedge Accounting and other relevant regulations and guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance, the Company applied appropriate accounting treatments to its futures and derivatives trading business, reflecting the relevant items in the balance sheet and the statement of profit or loss.

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

(IV) Analysis of major subsidiaries and associates

Unit: Thousand Yuan Currency: RMB

Company name	Major business	Shareholding method	Interests held	Operating Revenue	Total assets	Net assets
TFM Holdings Limited	Copper and cobalt mine assets/business	indirect	80.00%	18,686,669	78,596,917	45,090,663
KFM Holding Limited	Copper and cobalt mine assets/business	indirect	71.25%	10,800,571	21,163,111	13,941,743
CMOC Brazil	Niobium and phosphate mine assets/business	indirect	100.00%	3,721,981	12,943,208	10,085,762
IXM	Trading business	indirect	100.00%	82,166,944	35,009,512	9,872,269

Acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries during the reporting period

Company name	Methods of acquiring and disposing of subsidiaries during the reporting period	Impact on overall production, operation and performance
Lumina Gold Corp.	Cash Acquisition	No significant impact



SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

V. OTHER DISCLOSURES

(I) Possible risks and countermeasures

1. MINING BUSINESS

(1) Risks Related to Price Fluctuations of Principal Products

The profit of the Company primarily generates from the Company's principal products, including copper, cobalt, molybdenum, tungsten, niobium and phosphate. Any significant fluctuations in the prices of related mineral products in the future may result in the Company, as a passive price taker in the market, facing significant pressure on its operating performance.

Although the Company possesses world-class mineral resources, it continues to reduce costs and develop new technologies to maintain production costs at a low level in the mining industry, while improving the capacity utilization rate and economic efficiency of its projects in production.

(2) Risks Related to Geopolitics and Policy

The primary operation of the Company locates in various countries and regions including China, Congo (DRC) and Brazil. As there are major discrepancies in state politics, economic development level and social structures among different countries, deepening global resource nationalism, the change of government and changes in national policies may have impacts on the operation of the Company.

The Company will enhance the identification of the macro environment and the mining regulations of countries or regions where the mines operate to adhere to legal and compliant operations; and keep a positive and constructive relationship with the stakeholders to ensure orderly production and operation.

(3) Risks Related to Interest Rate

The interest rate risk exposure of the Company comes from changes in bank borrowing rates. The risk of changes in cash flows of financial instruments arising from change in interest rate is mainly related to bank borrowings with floating rates.

Combined with market judgment, the Company has flexibly adopted interest rate swaps to hedge against interest rate fluctuations on US\$-denominated loans, therefore coping with interest rate hikes risks resulting from higher United States interest rates.

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

(4) Risks Related to Exchange Rate

The exchange rate risk exposure of the Company primarily arises from assets and liabilities held in foreign currencies other than the function currency, and is mainly associated with US\$, HK\$, EUR, CAD, BRL, GBP and CDF. All principal business operations of domestic subsidiaries of the Group are denominated and settled in RMB; the niobium and phosphates businesses in Brazil are mainly denominated and settled in US\$ and BRL; and the copper and cobalt businesses in Congo (DRC) are mainly denominated and settled in US\$ and CDF.

The exchange rate risks arising from assets and liabilities with balances denominated in foreign currencies may affect the operating results of the Company, and the overall exposure of the Company to changes in exchange rates is not significant. The Company pays close attention to the effect of the changes in exchange rates on the foreign exchange risks of the Group, and utilizes financial instruments, such as forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge against foreign exchange rate risk in due course.

(5) Risks Related to Safety and Environmental Protection and Natural Disasters

The Company engages in the mining business and mineral resources processing. In the production process, there may be accidents related to safety and environmental protection, as well as natural disasters such as rainstorms, drought and earthquake, which may damage the tailing storage facilities and slag discharge fields.

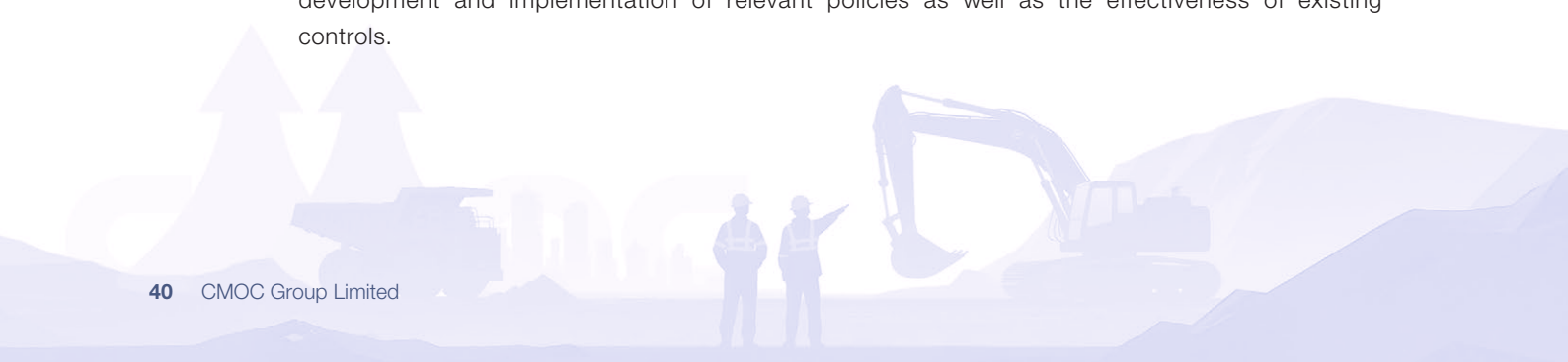
The Group prevents and controls safety and environmental risks by formulating and improving safety and environmental system, investing more in production safety and environmental protection and strongly promoting standardized safety management.

2. TRADING BUSINESS

Trading business is exposed to multiple risks, including liquidity risk, market risk, counterparty risk, credit risk, HSE risk and other risks. Risk management is a critical aspect of our operations, and a comprehensive risk management framework is a core part of IXM's governance strategy to achieve sustainable long-term value creation. Under the risk policy, IXM proactively makes provisions for unrealized gains and receivables from counterparties that are deemed at risk.

IXM regularly reviews and updates the Risk Register, gathers input from all key functional departments, and the updates will be discussed among and confirmed by the management team.

IXM conducts periodic assessments of various functions and processes, with emphasis on the development and implementation of relevant policies as well as the effectiveness of existing controls.



SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

(1) Market Risks

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of assets and liabilities held by IXM will fluctuate due to changes in market factors such as spot and future commodity prices, relative price spreads and volatilities, interest and foreign exchange rates.

Market risk exposure is classified into trading and non-trading activities. IXM manages market risk for trading activities by diversifying risks, controlling position concentration, sizes and maturities, performing stress testing, monitoring risk limits under the supervision of its Risk Committee and otherwise. Risk limits are based on a daily measure of market risk exposure referred to as value at risk (VaR). The VaR is a model-based estimate, which undergoes regular back testing to test the validity of its underlying assumptions. In addition to the VaR, IXM also applies various other controls like metal concentration limits, nominal volume limits in some illiquid markets, stress limits and frequent stress testing of investment portfolio.

(2) Liquidity Risks

Liquidity risk arises from the financing related to trade activities and in the position management process. It includes both the risk of being unable to finance the portfolio of assets at appropriate maturities and rates, and the risk of being unable to close position in a timely manner at a reasonable price.

Management of the liquidity profile is to ensure that IXM has access to the funds necessary to cover maturing liabilities in a timely manner. Sources of funds include share capital, deposits, bank notes, long term debt, borrowing arrangements and financial advances from related parties.

(3) Credit Risks

IXM is engaged in the business of trading a diversified portfolio of commodities. Accordingly, IXM is exposed to significant lending risks and counterparty risks. IXM has implemented risk management procedures to monitor its risk exposures and to minimize counterparty risk. These procedures include periodic updates of global credit profile, initial credit and limit approvals/reviews, credit insurance, margin requirements, other guarantees and restrictive covenants. Among other things, we may choose not to carry out business with high-risk counterparties.



SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

(4) Compliance Risks

IXM fully recognizes the importance of business ethics and sustainable development in accessing resources, markets, and financing. IXM is committed to full compliance with applicable laws and regulations in all jurisdictions where we operate. To this effect, IXM has established a comprehensive compliance program tailored to the specific requirements of our industry. It includes policies, procedures, and internal controls which are regularly reviewed to ensure adherence to legal and regulatory obligations. IXM closely monitors and stays abreast of changes in laws, regulations, and industry standards that affect its business operations.

For details of other “Possible Risks” of the Company, please refer to the contents disclosed in relevant sections of the Company’s previous periodic reports.

(II) Other disclosures

1. *Priorities for the Second Half Year*

(1) **Continuing to promote the upgrading of organizational structure and management level**

The Company will continue to upgrade the organization, strengthen the functions of the headquarters, and enrich the management team of operating units, so as to build a first-class qualified management team in the global mining industry; simplify business procedures, further promote information technology construction, and achieve control over global business segments through information tools; innovate long-term incentive policies to retain and attract core and backbone talents; strengthen the construction of the integrity supervision mechanism, establish a complete supervisory system that combines top-down and bottom-up approaches.



SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

(2) Strengthening refined management and technological innovation

Copper and cobalt segment: continue to deepen reform and improve operational efficiency. TFM will consolidate the achievements of technological transformation projects such as the optimization of the beneficiation and smelting processes in the central region and the process adjustment of 17K in the eastern region to further increase production capacity and reduce costs; KFM will accelerate to push forward the special activities to improve the product process; step up the exploration efforts to increase the resource reserves.

Molybdenum and tungsten segment: focus on technological innovation to build the Group's refined management demonstration base and talent training base; continue to promote the upgrading and speeding up of the construction of the intelligent mines and continue to carry out the deep prospecting project; consolidate the innovative achievements of Sandaozhuang sulfur recovery and realize the full coverage of sulfur recovery.

Niobium and phosphate segment: advance multiple process experiments and further improve the niobium-phosphate recovery rate; phosphate fertilizer products will closely align with market structures to achieve production based on sales, and basically achieve maximum value-added; focus on existing resources for seeking resource development cooperation opportunities and establishing long-term development plans; ensure that newly constructed spoil dumps and tailing storage facilities are put into use according to schedule.

Gold segment: expedite the application of licenses and construction preparations.

(3) Accelerating the development of new projects

The Company will actively plan the development of KFM Phase II project; properly organize the construction project of Heshima hydropower generation to ensure power generation as planned; actively expand high-quality resources and project reserves through mergers and acquisitions based on the Company's existing layout along with the layout target of multiple countries, multiple resources and multiple varieties. The Company will upgrade production digital intelligence with CMOC China operations as a pilot project, for building a digital platform for the entire production process, from ore flow, information flow, to value flow; promote the construction of global logistics systems (TMS), master data systems, material warehousing.

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

(4) Consolidating the ESG leading position in global industries

By implementing the carbon neutrality plan and fulfilling the commitments of the United Nations Global Compact continuously, we will maintain the position of a world-class ESG mining company; by refining the ESG management system, strengthening the strategic guidance in the environmental field and introducing a new management system, we will establish evaluation standards with CMOC characteristics; by releasing medium and long-term strategies with social impact and collaborating joint forces of social investments on key strategies, we will create a unique ESG brand of CMOC.

2. Mining Activities, Exploration and Development during the Reporting Period

(1) Mining Activities

Domestic mining activities (in 10 kt)

Mining volume of Sandaozhuang Molybdenum and Tungsten Mine	437.41
Mining volume of Shangfanggou Molybdenum Mine	109.00

Overseas mining activities (in 10 kt)

Mining volume of TFM Copper and Cobalt Mine in Congo (DRC)	1,161.47
Mining volume of KFM Copper and Cobalt Mine in Congo (DRC)	628.13
Mining volume of Niobium Mine in Brazil	168.22
Mining volume of Phosphate Mine in Brazil	283.28

Note: The mining volume of Sandaozhuang Molybdenum and Tungsten Mine and Shangfanggou Molybdenum Mine represent the volume of industrial ores (Chinese standard).

(2) Exploration

① Copper and Cobalt Mines in Congo (DRC)

TFM Copper and Cobalt Mine: During the Reporting Period, supplementary drilling and deep sidetrack exploration were carried out mainly around FGME88 mine section, PUMPI deposits of the West Zone and FGVI mine section, with the purpose of finding out the basic shape and occurrence of the ore body, controlling the extension of the ore body along the strike, and exploring the extension of the ore body to the deep part, which provided a basis for the subsequent overall development planning, and provided proved-level and controlled-level resource information for subsequent mining. In the first half of 2025, a total of 54 diamond drilling holes were drilled with a total progress of 17,324 meters. The drilled holes that have been constructed have achieved the expected results of controlling the shape of the ore body and upgrading the resources level.

KFM Copper and Cobalt Mine: During the Reporting Period, the main work was to carry out supplementary exploration for deep sulfide ore (Phase II). In the first half of 2025, a total of 13 drilling holes were completed with a total footage of 5,523 meters. The deep sulfide ores have good mineralization result, achieving the expected reserve increase effect.

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

② Niobium and Phosphate Mines in Brazil

Niobium Mine: In order to reduce the loss rate and dilution rate of BV niobium mine and achieve the purpose of resources upgrade, during the reporting period, a total of 226 RC holes were constructed with a total footage of 10,564 meters; 22 DDH holes were constructed in geological exploration, with a total footage of 5,831 meters; geotechnical exploration and hydrogeological exploration were carried out at the same time, 1 DDH holes were constructed with a footage of 145.1 meters. During the construction environment assessment, 4 RC holes were drilled with a total footage of 40 meters.

5 DDH drill holes were constructed in the Farm deposit of the brownfield Catalão II mining area, with a total footage of 1,814 meters.

Phosphate Mine: During the reporting period, 17 DDH holes were constructed in the Chapadao mining area, with a total footage of 2,809 meters.

③ Mines in the PRC

Sandaozhuang Molybdenum and Tungsten Mine: During the reporting period, deep geological exploration was carried out within the mining area, and the construction of 16 drilling holes have been completed with a total footage of 10,795 meters.

Shangfanggou Molybdenum Mine: During the reporting period, production prospecting work was carried out in the southwestern and eastern parts of the mining area, and the construction of 34 drilling holes have been completed with a total footage of 3,231 meters.

(3) Development

① Copper and Cobalt Mines in Congo (DRC)

TFM Copper and Cobalt Mine: During the reporting period, we completed the extension and clearing of KWAT&MWAN mine spoil dumps; the MWAN transportation system in the pit was optimized, and a permanent waste rock transportation road was built in the pit to shorten the distance of rock dumping; each mining area formed a joint drainage pattern of exposed drainage of catchments as the main source, supplemented by dewatering of dredging wells, and 10 dredging wells were completed with a total of 1,925 meters; the railway relocation project in the FGME mine were completed.

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

KFM Copper and Cobalt Mine: During the reporting period, the mining area gradually adopted a joint drainage model based on the mining pit and supplemented by drainage wells. Measures such as zoning management, segmented interception, and platform retention were adopted to set up drainage pumping stations at different levels in the mining area to ensure smooth drainage therein. The supplementary hydrogeological survey for the second phase of the project is progressing successfully. Field construction and field acceptance of physical workload have been completed, and the hydrogeological report is currently being compiled. Manual monitoring points at the mining area and spoil dumps are being improved, establishing a three-pronged, all-weather slope monitoring model using manual surveying, GNSS, and radar. A 2.6-kilometre road for transporting soil and materials from the mining area to the phase I tailings dam heightening project was constructed to ensure sufficient materials for tailings dam construction and to save tailings dam construction costs. The side slopes of the spoil dumps were trimmed and reclaimed, and 52,000 square meters of grass seed have been sown.

② Niobium and Phosphate Mines in Brazil

Niobium Mine: During the Reporting Period, the construction of the Northeast spoil dump project was completed and commenced operation. The relocation and construction of the mine bottom drainage pumping system project was completed and commenced operation.

Phosphate Mine: During the Reporting Period, the expansion project of the first stage of No. 3A spoil dump was completed and entered the stage of obtaining the licenses for operation.

③ Mines in China

Sandaozhuang Molybdenum and Tungsten Mine: During the reporting period, in accordance with the national green mine construction requirements, the ecological restoration work was further strengthened, with an ecological restoration area of 19.9 thousand square meters in the mining area and 24.4 thousand square meters in the spoil dump; the main construction of the resettlement housing for the newly built small slag dump has been completed and the safety facility design has been approved, and the woodland procedures and budget audit work have been completed; the survey and design work for the slope reclaimed project has been completed, and made progress in the construction, and 660 square meters of active protective netting has been laid; a 720-meter intercepting drainage channel and a tertiary sedimentation tank have been constructed; road restoration has been completed at the Yangjiawa-1462 intersection and the new No. 1-2 crushing stations; the crushing station's remote control automation upgrade, video surveillance and network upgrades, and intelligent control center equipment and facilities transformation have been completed, and the incoming particle size measurement equipment has been installed at the new No. 1 crushing station; development of an intelligent remote-control system for the rotary drill (KY310A-2#) has commenced.

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

Shangfanggou Molybdenum Mine: During the Reporting Period, ecological restoration work was further strengthened according to the national requirements of green mine construction, with an ecological restoration area of 117.2 thousand square meters in the spoil dump; a 700-meter-long stope drainage channel and a 300-meter-long spoil dump drainage channel were newly built; the slope reclaimed project in the southern part of the mining area was completed with approximately 1,800 square meters.

(4) Related Expenses

Project	Cost of mining Domestic Mines (RMB'0,000)	Cost of exploration	Cost of development
Sandaozhuang Molybdenum and Tungsten Mine	24,468	565	2,079
Shangfanggou Molybdenum Mine	11,832	95	152
Overseas Mines (USD million)			
TFM Copper and Cobalt Mine in Congo (DRC)	335.82	7.90	13.27
KFM Copper and Cobalt Mine in Congo (DRC)	118.42	0.61	3.35
Niobium Mine in Brazil	16.54	1.89	4.27
Phosphate Mine in Brazil	6.13	0.68	4.29

(5) Cost of Ore Raw Materials

Unit: Thousand Yuan Currency: RMB

Type and source of ore raw materials	Total cost of raw materials	Percentage (%)	Increase/ decrease in total cost of raw materials as compared to the corresponding period of last year (%)
Owned mines	3,634,355.82	93.12	-7.75
External procurement	268,530.12	6.88	-12.65
Total	3,902,885.94	100.00	-8.11

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

3. *Progress in the First Half of the 2025 Action Plan for “Quality Improvement, Efficiency Enhancement and Focusing on Return”*

On 21 March 2025, the Company released the 2024 Evaluation Report on the Special Action Plan for “Quality Improvement, Efficiency Enhancement and Focusing on Return” and the 2025 Special Action Plan for “Quality Improvement, Efficiency Enhancement and Focusing on Return” of CMOC Group Limited (《洛陽樂川鉬業集團股份有限公司 2024 年度“提質增效重回報”專項行動方案評估報告暨 2025 年度“提質增效重回報”專項行動方案》) (hereinafter referred to as the “Action Plan”). In the first half of 2025, the Company actively carried out and implemented related work in accordance with the Action Plan. The progress is as follows:

(1) Refined management improves efficiency and expands incremental growth

The competition in the mining industry is essentially a competition in cost, with the decisive factor being resource endowment. On one hand, the Company fully explored the potential of existing projects through refined operation to comprehensively improve operating efficiency; on the other hand, the Company will actively expand into incremental business, accelerate the deployment of global high-quality assets and strategic resources, and attach great importance to investment value and shareholder satisfaction. Since the listing of H Shares in 2007 and A Shares in 2012, the Company has become a world-leading producer of copper, cobalt, molybdenum, tungsten and niobium and a leading phosphate fertilizer producer in Brazil through multiple rounds of mergers and acquisitions.

Over the past six months, with the continued production of the two world-class TFM and KFM projects, the Company has further consolidated its production capacity advantages and strengthened lean management. The Company effectively coordinated with the mining and trading sectors, thereby attaining profitable revenue and profit with cashflows as well as achieving another record high in operating performance. The hydropower station of Heshima and new energy power projects in Congo (DRC) are progressing successfully, providing long-term and stable energy security for future production capacity.

The transition from reserve to production of world-class mines at low cost is an important baseline for the Company’s internal development. The Company has been extending its “low cost and lean production” capability formed in China’s mining areas through long-term experience to global mining areas, and adopted advanced modern mining technology, process and equipment to consolidate its low-cost operating advantage through centralized procurement, technology improvement and management reform, further enhanced the ability to engage in “counter-cyclical merger and acquisition and low-cost development” of the Company.

To get involved in gold market, the Company successfully completed the acquisition of the Cangrejos Gold Mine in Ecuador and accelerate the exploration in the first half of 2025. It is planned to be put into operation before 2029.

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

(2) Valuing investors' returns and protecting shareholders' rights and interests

To enhance the certainty of long-term returns to shareholders, on June 5, 2024, the Company undertook to formulate a profit distribution plan for the next three years (2024-2026) in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company. To create more value for investors and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the majority of shareholders, the Company will pay cash dividends which account for over 40% of net profit attributable to the shareholders of the parent company as shown in the consolidated statements for three consecutive years from 2024 to 2026, subject to satisfying the Company's normal operations and future development.

To date, the Company's 2024 annual dividend distribution has been successfully completed, with the proportion for cash dividends of approximately 40.00% and total cash dividends of RMB5.456 billion (tax inclusive), reaching historic highs. The Company has always attached great importance to the return on investment of shareholders. Since its A-share listing in 2012, the Company has achieved a cumulative net profit of RMB54.258 billion and total cash dividends of RMB21.562 billion.

(3) Continuously improving the sustainable development governance model and consolidating the global industry leading position in terms of ESG

Years of experience in global operations have provided the Company with a deeper understanding of the meaning and value of ESG. Mineral resources are distributed in various countries. Coping with the complex overseas business environment, handling the relationship between various stakeholders, and achieving a dynamic "rebalancing of interests" are inherent to mining operations. The Company will actively implement ESG work in the first half of 2025. For details, please refer to the section headed "Corporate Governance, Environment and Society".

(4) Promoting the upgrading of organizational structure and consolidating the embankment for stable development

In the first half of 2025, in order to achieve long-term strategic goals and continuously promote organizational upgrades, the Company introduced a number of outstanding talents with various industrial backgrounds to form a young, international, and professional management team; we are promoting the reform of organizational process, deepening the combination of vertical control and on-site horizontal command of the headquarters, and building an efficient global governance system to effectively support the next round of development. At the same time, the Company actively organized the "key minority" of directors, supervisors and senior management to participate in relevant compliance training, so as to understand the regulatory developments, continuously enhance their awareness of standardized operation and responsibility, and lead the sustainable and stable development of the Company.

SECTION IV MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

(5) Optimizing and improving information disclosure based on the needs of investors

The Company has always attached great importance to information disclosure. In accordance with the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the requirements of the Company's information disclosure systems, the Company firmly upheld the concept that "information disclosure is the core work of listed companies" and continued to highlight the importance and relevance of information disclosure. The Company disclosed information that was useful to investors in their investment decisions and strengthened the disclosure of key information such as industrial competition, corporate business and risk factors, and reduced redundant information disclosure, which ensured compliant, efficient, clear, and transparent information disclosure, thereby better conveying the Company's investment value.

(6) Constructing multi-level communication channels to enhance the image of the capital market

In addition to performing the obligation of information disclosure diligently and with integrity, the Company also attached great importance to the management of investor relations. In the first half of 2025, the Company strengthened the contact and communication with investors through a combination of online and offline means, such as hotline for investors, public email address of the Company, SSE E-interactive, analyst meetings, site visits and results briefings. The Company's Directors and management actively participated in and received investors earnestly. In the first half of 2025, they accepted more than 50 media inquiries and research visits and held 146 investor meetings. The Company's investor relations management achievements have been recognized by the capital market. In the first half of 2025, it was honored with the "Investor Relations Management Best Practice Award" by the China Association for Public Companies, the 21st "Gold Medal Board Secretary" by New Fortune, and the 16th "Tianma Award for Investor Relations for Listed Companies" by Securities Times.



SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

I. THE CHANGES IN THE COMPANY'S DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Name	Position held	Change
Yuan Honglin	Chairman and non-executive Director	Resigned
Li Chaochun	Deputy Chairman, executive Director and Chief Investment Officer	Resigned
Liu Jianfeng	Chairman, Executive Director and Chief Investment Officer	Elected
Que Chaoyang	Executive Director, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	Elected
Kenny Ives	Vice President and Chief Commercial Officer	Appointed
Chen Xingyao	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	Appointed
Tan Xiao	Vice President	Appointed

Save as disclosed above, there is no change in information of the Directors, Supervisors and senior management which is required to be disclosed pursuant to Rule 13.51B(1) of the Hong Kong Listing Rules as of the date of this report.

Explanations on Changes in the Company's Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management

For details on changes in the Company's Directors, Supervisors, and senior management personnel, please refer to the following announcements released by the Company on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange: Announcement on the Resolutions of the Fifth Meeting of the Seventh Session of the Board of Directors of CMOC Group Limited, Announcement on the Resolutions of the 2024 Annual General Meeting, the 2025 First Class Meeting of A Shareholders, and the 2025 First Class Meeting of H Shareholders of CMOC Group Limited, and Announcement on the Resolutions of the Third Extraordinary Meeting of the Seventh Session of the Board of Directors of CMOC Group Limited.

II. PROPOSAL OF PROFIT DISTRIBUTION OR CAPITALIZATION FROM CAPITAL RESERVE

Proposal of profit distribution and capitalization from capital reserve to share capital for the first half of the year

Distribution or capitalization	Nil
Bonus Shares per 10 Shares (Shares)	/
Dividend per 10 Shares (RMB) (tax Inclusive)	/
Capitalization per 10 Shares (Shares)	/
Explanations on the proposal of profit distribution or capitalization from capital reserve to share capital	/

SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

III. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY'S EQUITY INCENTIVE SCHEME, EMPLOYEE SHARE OWNERSHIP PLAN OR OTHER EMPLOYEE INCENTIVE MEASURES AND THEIR IMPACTS

- (I) Relevant Equity Incentive Events Disclosed in Ad Hoc Announcements with No Progress or Change in Subsequent Implementation

Description	Index for enquiry
The 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan of the Company (Draft) was considered and approved at the 2020 annual general meeting of the Company and the source of shares under the 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan is the 48,513,287 A-share ordinary shares of the Company in the Company's dedicated repurchase account and the repurchase price of the shares obtained is RMB2 per share. The 48,513,287 shares of the Company held in the Company's dedicated repurchase securities account have been transferred to the dedicated securities account of the Company for the 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan through non-trading transfer on 17 June 2021. The abovementioned shares accounted for 0.22% of the Company's total share capital with an actual subscription amount of RMB97,026,574. On 10 June 2022, the Company convened the second holders' meeting of the 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan, the fifth extraordinary meeting of the sixth session of board of directors and the ninth meeting of the sixth session of the supervisory committee which considered and approved the Proposal on Adjusting the 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan of CMOC Group Limited, the Proposal on Amending the 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan of CMOC Group Limited and the Proposal on Amending the Management Measures for the 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan of CMOC Group Limited and approved to amend and implement the employee share ownership plan. On 22 September 2022, the 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan assigned relevant interests to relevant incentive recipients with the appraisal conditions during the first tranche of interest allocation period satisfied. On 1 December 2023, the 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan assigned relevant interests to relevant incentive recipients with the appraisal conditions during the corresponding interest allocation period in 2022 satisfied.	Please refer to the relevant announcements of the Company published on the websites of the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Stock Exchange for details.

SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

1. Purpose of the Employee Share Ownership Plan

In recent years, the Company has continuously upgraded its management and organizational structure and is vigorously expanding its talent echelon in response to the challenges from the continuous development and growth of CMOC. To realize the Company's medium and long-term development strategic plan, establish and improve the benefit sharing mechanism of employees and shareholders, the Company will gradually launch employee share ownership plans or equity incentive plans that are in line with the Company's actual situation.

2. Basis for Determination of Holders and Allocation of the First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan

The participants in the Employee Share Ownership Plan are Directors (excluding independent non-executive Directors), senior management and other core staff of the Company (including the holding subsidiaries of the Company). All participants are required to enter into labor contracts or engagement agreements with the Company or its subsidiaries during the valid term of the Employee Share Ownership Plan.

The total funds under the Employee Share Ownership Plan upon its establishment shall not be more than RMB97,026,574, divided into "units" for subscription and each unit is equal to RMB1.00. The cap of units of the Employee Share Ownership Plan is 97,026,574. As at the date of this interim report, the total number of Shares available for subscription under the Employee Share Ownership Plan represents 0.2268% of the total share capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares). The respective shareholdings of the holders of the Employee Share Ownership Plan are determined based on the actual contributions made by the employees. The payment time of the Employee Share Ownership Plan will be arranged by the Company in a unified manner.

Holder	Position	Maximum number of shares subscribed (unit)	Proportion of shares subscribed to the total shares under the Employee Share Ownership Plan
Sun Ruiwen	CEO	36,000,000	37.10%
Yuan Honglin	Chairman of the Board (resigned in May 2025)	16,026,574	16.52%
Li Chaochun	Vice chairman of the Board, Chief Investment Officer (resigned in April 2025)	15,000,000	15.46%
Zhou Jun	Vice President of Operations (resigned in August 2024)	15,000,000	15.46%
Liu Dajun	Former Assistant to CEO	15,000,000	15.46%
Total		97,026,574	100.00%

Note: The Company considered and approved the Proposal on Adjusting the 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan of CMOC Group Limited, the Proposal on Amending the 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan of CMOC Group Limited and the Proposal on Amending the Management Measures for the 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan of CMOC Group Limited at the second meeting of the holders of the 2021 First Phase of the Employee Share Ownership Plan, the fifth extraordinary meeting of the sixth session of the board of directors and the ninth meeting of the sixth session of the supervisory committee, respectively, held on 10 June 2022. Due to the resignation of Ms. Wu Yiming, the previous incentive recipient of the Company's Employee Share Ownership Plan, the Company transferred her unvested shares under the Employee Share Ownership Plan to Mr. Zhou Jun, an eligible incentive recipient of the Employee Share Ownership Plan as determined by the management committee of the Company's 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan and amended the relevant documents of the Employee Share Ownership Plan accordingly. For details, please refer to the relevant announcement disclosed by the Company in the designated information media.

SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

3. *Source of Funds, Source of Shares, Size and Subscription Price of the Employee Share Ownership Plan*

- 1) **Source of Funds:** The sources of the funds for the Company's employees to participate in the Employee Share Ownership Plan include their legitimate salary, self-raised funds and other sources as permitted under relevant laws and regulations.
- 2) **Source of Shares:** The source of target shares under the Employee Share Ownership Plan is ordinary A Shares of CMOC repurchased through the Company's designated repurchase account.
- 3) **Size of the Employee Share Ownership Plan:** The number of shares held under the Employee Share Ownership Plan will not exceed 48,513,287 Shares, accounting for approximately 0.22% of the total share capital of the Company of 21,599.24 million shares as of the date of announcement of the Employee Share Ownership Plan.
- 4) **Subscription Price:** The subscription price of the shares to be obtained by the participants under the Employee Share Ownership Plan is RMB2 per share, no less than 50% of the actual cost of the Company's repurchase. The payment of the subscription funds for the Employee Share Ownership Plan will be arranged and paid by the Company on a unified basis after the approval at the general meeting.

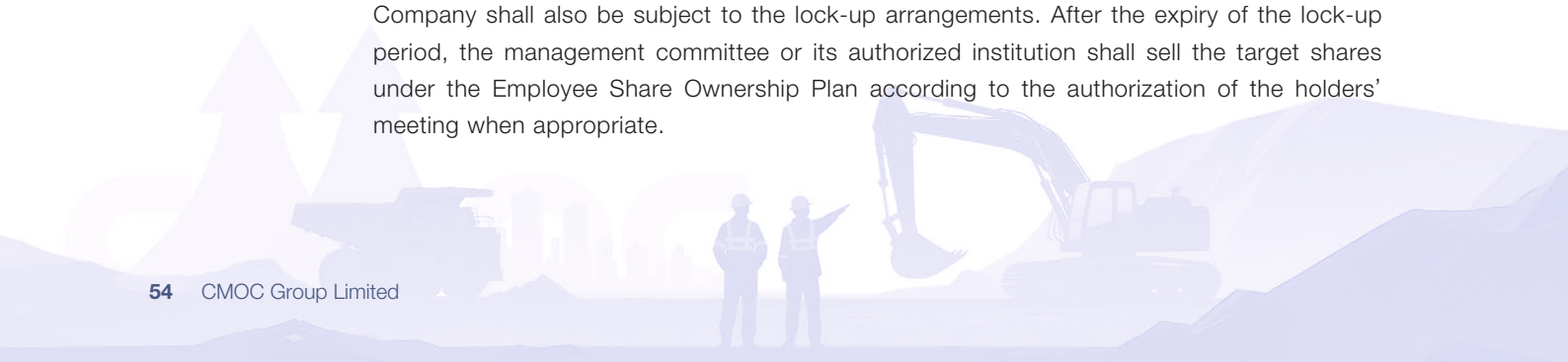
4. *Term, lock-Up Period and Allocation of the Employee Share Ownership Plan*

1) **Term**

The term of the Employee Share Ownership Plan is 60 months, commencing from the date when the Employee Share Ownership Plan was considered and approved at the shareholders' general meeting of the Company and the Company announced the registration of the last tranche of the target shares under the Employee Share Ownership Plan. The Employee Share Ownership Plan will be automatically terminated if it is not extended upon expiry.

2) **Lock-up Period**

The lock-up period of the target shares under the Employee Share Ownership Plan is 12 months, commencing from the date when the Company announced the registration of the last tranche of the target shares under the Employee Share Ownership Plan, during which the target shares under the Employee Share Ownership Plan shall not be traded. The shares derived from the distribution of dividends and the transfer of capital reserves of the Company shall also be subject to the lock-up arrangements. After the expiry of the lock-up period, the management committee or its authorized institution shall sell the target shares under the Employee Share Ownership Plan according to the authorization of the holders' meeting when appropriate.



SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

3) Allocation

Upon the expiry of the lock-up period, shares held under the Employee Share Ownership Plan will be allocated to the holders in three tranches according to the performance appraisal results. Allocation proportion of each tranche is as follows:

The first tranche of interest allocation period: 12 months after the date when the Employee Share Ownership Plan was considered and approved at the shareholders' general meeting of the Company and the Company announced the registration of the last tranche of the target shares under the Employee Share Ownership Plan, the distribution will be made in cash for 30% of the total amount of the target shares held under the Employee Share Ownership Plan;

The second tranche of interest allocation period: 24 months after the date when the Employee Share Ownership Plan was considered and approved at the shareholders' general meeting of the Company and the Company announced the registration of the last tranche of the target shares under the Employee Share Ownership Plan, the distribution will be made in cash for 30% of the total amount of the target shares held under the Employee Share Ownership Plan.

The third tranche of interest allocation period: 36 months after the date when the Employee Share Ownership Plan was considered and approved at the shareholders' general meeting of the Company and the Company announced the registration of the last tranche of the target shares under the Employee Share Ownership Plan, the distribution will be made in cash for 40% of the total amount of the target shares held under the Employee Share Ownership Plan.

SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

4) Performance Appraisal Indicators

Performance appraisal indicators for the Company: During the implementation period of the Employee Share Ownership Plan, the Company will conduct an appraisal in each fiscal year, and the performance appraisal objectives are as follows:

Interest Allocation Period	Performance appraisal objectives
First tranche of interest allocation period	(1) The asset-liability ratio (excluding monetary funds (including RMI)) at the end of 2021 shall not be more than 60%;
	(2) Based on the performance in 2020, the compound annual growth rate of return on equity in 2021 shall not be less than 12%.
Second tranche of interest allocation period	(1) The asset-liability ratio (excluding monetary funds (including RMI)) at the end of 2022 shall not be more than 60%;
	(2) Based on the performance in 2020, the compound annual growth rate of return on equity in 2022 shall not be less than 12%.
Third tranche of interest allocation period	(1) The asset-liability ratio (excluding monetary funds (including RMI)) at the end of 2023 shall not be more than 60%;
	(2) Based on the performance in 2020, the compound annual growth rate of return on equity in 2023 shall not be less than 12%.

Note 1: The asset-liability ratio is calculated based on the amount after deducting monetary capital, which includes RMI (high liquidity trade inventory) of IXM; the return on equity ratio is the weighted average return on equity ratio, and the incentive cost arising from the implementation of the Employee Share Ownership Plan is not considered in the calculation; during the term of the Employee Share Ownership Plan, if there are changes in the total assets and net assets caused by the Company's follow-on offerings, allotment of Shares, issuance of convertible bonds, etc., the changes in the total assets and net assets caused by such events and the corresponding revenue shall be excluded from the appraisal results.

Note 2: According to the requirements under Item 2 of Clause (III) of Section VI under the 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan Management Measures, as Mr. Zhou Jun, a new incentive recipient under the Employee Share Ownership Plan, acquired the relevant shares and corresponding interests held by Ms. Wu Yiming, a previous incentive recipient, by way of transfer, the appraisal years for Mr. Zhou Jun are 2022 to 2024 as follows:

SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

Interest Allocation Period	Performance appraisal objectives
First tranche of interest allocation period	(1) The asset-liability ratio (excluding monetary funds (including RMI)) at the end of 2022 shall not be more than 60%; (2) Based on the performance in 2020, the compound annual growth rate of return on equity in 2022 shall not be less than 12%.
Second tranche of interest allocation period	(1) The asset-liability ratio (excluding monetary funds (including RMI)) at the end of 2023 shall not be more than 60%; (2) Based on the performance in 2020, the compound annual growth rate of return on equity in 2023 shall not be less than 12%.
Third tranche of interest allocation period	(1) The asset-liability ratio (excluding monetary funds (including RMI)) at the end of 2024 shall not be more than 60%; (2) Based on the performance in 2020, the compound annual growth rate of return on equity in 2024 shall not be less than 12%.

SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

5. *Completion of Interest Allocation during the First Tranche of Interest Allocation Period of the First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan*

According to the Audit Report (De Shi Bao (Shen) Zi (22) No. 01472) issued by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP, the Company's performance appraisal for the first tranche of interest allocation period of the 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan has been accomplished. Except for one resigned incentive recipient in the Company's 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan, the personal performance of other incentive recipients in the first tranche of interest allocation period was confirmed to be qualified after the assessment by the Company's human resources department, i.e. the personal unlocking factor for the current tranche is 100%, and the specific unlocking units are as follows:

No.	Holder	Position	Amount of unit
1	Sun Ruiwen	CEO	10,800,000
2	Yuan Honglin	Chairman of the Board (resigned in May 2025)	4,807,972
3	Li Chaochun	Vice chairman of the Board, Chief Investment Officer (resigned in April 2025)	4,500,000
4	Liu Dajun	Former Assistant to CEO	4,500,000
Total			24,607,972

Approximately 12,303,986 A Shares of the Company (representing 0.057% of the then total share capital of the Company in aggregate) corresponding to 24,607,972 units unlocked during the first tranche of interest allocation period under the Employee Share Ownership Plan have been transferred to the persons acting in concert designated by incentive recipients by way of block trades from 20 September 2022 to 22 September 2022. As of 22 September 2022, the allocation has been completed.

SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

6. *Completion of Interest Allocation during the Corresponding Interest Allocation Period in 2022 under the First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan*

According to the Audit Report (De Shi Bao (Shen) Zi (22) No. 01472) issued by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP, the Company's performance appraisal for the corresponding interest allocation period in 2022 of the 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan has been accomplished and the specific unlocking units are as follows:

No.	Holder	Position	Amount of unit
1	Sun Ruiwen	CEO	10,800,000
2	Yuan Honglin	Chairman of the Board (resigned in May 2025)	4,807,972
3	Li Chaochun	Vice chairman of the Board, Chief Investment Officer (resigned in April 2025)	4,500,000
4	Liu Dajun	Former Assistant to CEO	4,500,000
5	Zhou Jun	Vice President (resigned in August 2024)	4,500,000
Total			29,107,972

Approximately 14,553,986 A Shares of the Company (representing 0.067% of the then total share capital of the Company in aggregate) corresponding to 29,107,972 units unlocked during the corresponding interest allocation period in 2022 under the Employee Share Ownership Plan have been transferred to the persons acting in concert designated by incentive recipients by way of block trades on 1 December 2023. As of 1 December 2023, the allocation has been completed.

SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

7. Details of Shares Granted under the Employee Share Ownership Plan

Under the Hong Kong Listing Rules, changes in the shares under the Employee Share Ownership Plan for the six months ended 30 June 2025 are as follows:

Participant	Date of grant	Number of shares not yet vested as of 1 January 2025 ⁽¹⁾	Number of shares granted during the six months ended 30 June 2025	Number of shares vested during the six months ended 30 June 2025	Number of shares cancelled during the six months ended 30 June 2025	Number of shares lapsed during the six months ended 30 June 2025	Number of shares repurchased during the six months ended 30 June 2025	Number of shares not yet vested during the six months ended 30 June 2025 ⁽²⁾	Subscription price ⁽³⁾ (RMB/share)
Sun Ruiwen	21 May 2021	7,200,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,200,000	2
Yuan Honglin (resigned in May 2025)	21 May 2021	3,205,315	-	-	-	-	-	3,205,315	2
Li Chaochun (resigned in April 2025)	21 May 2021	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	2
Liu Dajun	21 May 2021	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	2
Zhou Jun (resigned in August 2024)	10 June 2022	5,250,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,250,000	2
Total		21,655,315	-	-	-	-	-	21,655,315	-

Notes:

- (1) Among the shares not yet vested as of 1 January 2025, please refer to “4. Term, Lock-Up Period and Allocation of the Employee Share Ownership Plan – 3) Allocation” in this section for the vesting period of shares granted on 21 May 2021, and “4. Term, Lock-Up Period and Allocation of the Employee Share Ownership Plan – 4) Performance Appraisal Indicators” in this section for the vesting period of shares granted on 10 June 2022.
- (2) Among the shares not yet vested as of 30 June 2025, please refer to “4. Term, Lock-Up Period and Allocation of the Employee Share Ownership Plan – 3) Allocation” in this section for the vesting period of shares granted on 21 May 2021, and “4. Term, Lock-Up Period and Allocation of the Employee Share Ownership Plan – 4) Performance Appraisal Indicators” in this section for the vesting period of shares granted on 10 June 2022.
- (3) Including the subscription price of shares not yet vested as of 1 January 2025 and shares not yet vested as of 30 June 2025.

Save as disclosed above, the Company has not granted relevant shares to (i) other Directors; (ii) five highest paid individuals for the six months ended 30 June 2025 (other than the Directors); or (iii) other persons.

No further shares were granted under the Employee Share Ownership Plan at the beginning and end of the reporting period.

SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION OF LISTED COMPANIES AND THEIR MAJOR SUBSIDIARIES INCLUDED IN THE LIST OF ENTERPRISES THAT DISCLOSE ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION ACCORDING TO LAW

No. of enterprises included in the list of enterprises that disclose environmental information according to law

10

No.	Name of enterprise	Index for enquiry of report on legal disclosure of environmental information	
1	CMOC Group Limited Smelting Branch	National Pollutant Discharge Permit Management Information Platform	https://permit.mee.gov.cn/permitExt/defaults/default-index!getInformation.action
2	China Molybdenum Tungsten Co., Ltd.		
3	CMOC Group Limited No. 2 Tungsten Business Ore Processing Branch	Henan Province Polluting Enterprise Environmental Information Service Portal	http://222.143.24.250:8249/qyfwmh/
4	CMOC Group Limited No. 1 Ore Processing Branch		
5	CMOC Group Limited No. 2 Ore Processing Branch		
6	CMOC Group Limited No. 3 Ore Processing Branch		
7	CMOC Group Limited No. 1 Tungsten Business Ore Processing Branch		
8	Luanchuan County Sanqiang Molybdenum and Tungsten Co., Ltd.		
9	Luanchuan County Dadongpo Tungsten and Molybdenum Mining Co., Ltd.		
10	Luoyang Fuchuan Mining Co., Ltd.		

SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

Other explanations

(I) Construction and Operation of Pollution Prevention Facilities

The Company actively practices the new development philosophy of “innovation, coordination, greenness and openness”, and further increased its investment in environmental protection. Through multi-pronged approaches to protect the blue sky, comprehensive measures to safeguard clear water, and strengthened controls to preserve uncontaminated soil, we would consolidate strengths, address weaknesses, enhance quality, and boost efficiency, and synergistically promote carbon reduction, pollution control, and ecological expansion, thereby resolutely building a robust national ecological security barrier.

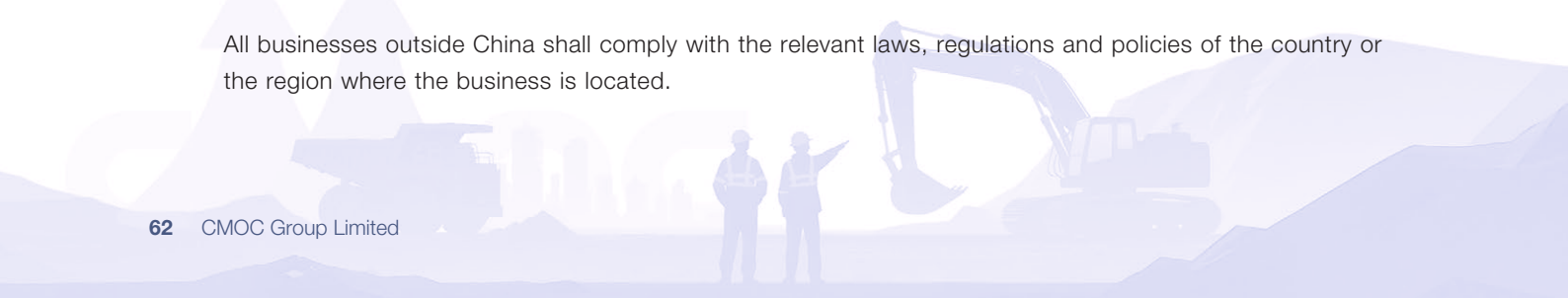
The Company has made solid progress in preventing and controlling air pollution, focusing on industrial sources (stationary and mobile sources) and taking effective measures for comprehensive remediation. By replacing coal and coal-to-gas with natural gas and electricity, and phasing out fuel and gas-powered transportation vehicles with new energy vehicles, the Company has implemented clean production technologies to reduce exhaust emissions. By installing membrane-coated filter bag dust collectors and other measures, exhaust pipes have met emission standards. By retrofitting gas boilers with low-nitrogen burners, the Company has established pilot systems for comprehensive rectification of volatile organic gas, including a carbonless roasting system for smelters, acid production system from low-concentration non-steady-state sulfur dioxide exhaust, collection and treatment system for waste gas in a chemical process, and an online exhaust monitoring system. This has significantly reduced the emission of combustion waste gas pollutants. By centralized wastewater treatment within the plant, the separation of stormwater and wastewater in the plant area and tailings pond, the transformation of the circulating pipeline, and the integration of cooling water and domestic sewage into the reclaimed water reuse system, etc., all wastewater in the plant area can be reused, effectively improving the overall water recycling rate of the enterprise. All hazardous wastes are collected and harmlessly disposed of by the entrusting qualified third party, and dedicated warehouses are established for hazardous wastes that cannot be treated temporarily to ensure that hazardous wastes are not lost or discharged. We have completed a comprehensive investigation and assessment of soil pollution status, strengthened soil pollution risk management and control in construction land, and carried out regular monitoring to prevent soil contamination.

All businesses outside China shall comply with the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the country or the region where the business is located.

(II) Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Other Environmental Protection Administrative Licensing for Construction Projects

The Company strictly adheres to legally compliant procedures (including project initiation, filing, design, EIA, approval, and acceptance) for all new, modified, and expanded projects to make steady progress. For all existing construction projects in China, the Company has possessed valid Pollution Discharge Permits with completed regulatory filings and prepared EIA Reports and obtained EIA Approvals. All projects are implemented in strict compliance with the EIA Reports.

All businesses outside China shall comply with the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the country or the region where the business is located.



SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

(III) Emergency Response Plan for Sudden Environmental Incidents

All subsidiaries and branches within China have developed emergency response plans for sudden environmental incidents, duly filed with environmental authorities. They have established emergency response teams, equipped with appropriate emergency facilities and equipment, and clarified the emergency management organization and its responsibilities. They have conducted annual drills according to the contents of the emergency response plans to promptly initiate effective rescue operations, contain hazards, and mitigate environmental impacts during incidents.

All businesses outside China shall comply with the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the country or the region where the business is located.

(IV) Environmental Self-Monitoring Program

The Company's operations in the PRC are in strict compliance with the PRC laws, regulations and relevant regulations of the local governments on environmental protection, by adopting both outsourced inspections and online inspections. A third-party testing institution is appointed to regularly conduct testing on water, noise, exhaust gas and soil of the Company, and a formal and valid testing report shall be issued (in all cases where the testing results are satisfactory), which will be publicized on the "National Pollutant Discharge Permit Management Information Platform".

All businesses outside China shall comply with the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the country or the region where the business is located.

(V) Administrative Penalties due to Environmental Issues During the Reporting Period

During the Reporting Period, all domestic and overseas business units of the Company operated in compliance with laws and regulations, and were not subject to any major administrative penalty due to environmental protection issues.

(VI) Other Environmental Information that shall be Disclosed

During the Reporting Period, the Company overcame bottlenecks by tackling critical challenges. Designating its Tungsten Business Branch as a pilot entity, it actively benchmarked against Green Factory certification standards to advance green factory development. These efforts culminated in the Company being honored as a "2025 Henan Provincial Green Factory."

(VII) Environmental Compliance Statement for Non-Key Pollutant Discharging Units

The Company currently has 5 non-key pollutant discharging facilities within China. In recent years, these facilities have strictly complied with environmental laws and regulations, maintained lawful and compliant production operations and have not been included in the environmental authority's 2025 Key Pollutant Discharging Units List due to their minimal environmental impact.

SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

(VIII) Information Conducive to Ecological Protection, Pollution Prevention, and Environmental Responsibility Fulfillment

The Company, adhering to the environmental protection principles of “precise, scientific, and law-based pollution control,” has effectively responded to heavily polluted weather emergencies to improve atmospheric quality. With heightened prioritization, the Company has taken rigorous measures to remediate and upgrade sites, significantly enhancing on-site management. Eight China-based subsidiaries – Mining Company, No. 1 Ore Processing Branch, No. 2 Ore Processing Branch, No. 3 Ore Processing Branch, Sanqiang Company, Fuchuan Company, No. 1 Tungsten Business Branch and No. 2 Tungsten Business Branch – have achieved Grade-A enterprise standards and obtained Grade-A certification; three companies (Smelting Branch, Dadongpo Branch and Tungsten Business Branch) have achieved Grade-B enterprise standards.

V. DETAILS ON CONSOLIDATING POVERTY ALLEVIATION ACHIEVEMENTS & RURAL REVITALIZATION WORK

The Company’s Projects for Consolidating the Achievements of Poverty Alleviation and Effectively Connect with Rural Revitalisation in China

Total investment (RMB0'000)	642.6
Of which: in cash (RMB0'000)	625
In-kind donations (RMB0'000)	17.6
Beneficiaries (persons)	1,608
Support methods (industrial support/ employment support/educational support etc.)	Combination of industrial support, employment support and educational support



SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

Upholding the philosophy of “shared success,” the Company deeply integrated into the national rural revitalization strategy and actively fulfilled its social responsibilities in China. During the Reporting Period, it coordinated industrial, employment, and educational support initiatives to consolidate the foundation for effective integration between poverty alleviation achievements and rural revitalization, striving to build a distinctive community co-construction and co-creation model reflective of CMOC’s ethos. To improve the ecological environment and the well-being of residents around its facilities, the Company invested RMB6.25 million in a botanical garden project in the surrounding communities. We also continued to carry out the “Heartwarming Campaign” by donating RMB176,000 worth of livelihood supplies to disadvantaged groups. Simultaneously, the Company established and regularly implemented a dynamic poverty-prevention monitoring mechanism by strengthening publicity and guidance through the widespread posting and distribution of policy information sheets, conducting door-to-door verifications and reporting of at-risk individuals of falling back into poverty who were early-warned by relevant departments or discovered independently. We strictly adhered to the identification and verification procedures for monitored individuals and developed targeted assistance measures. Those who met the risk elimination criteria were eliminated from the list after verification and confirmation according to procedures. To promote community economic development, the Company actively collaborated with the village committees and village councils in surrounding villages to design paths for collective economic development. After thorough communication and consultation with farmers and pharmaceutical companies, the Company finalized and launched a hollyhock cultivation project on over 30 mu of contracted land, generating RMB15,000 in collective village income. In response to adjustments to municipal and county policies, the Company promptly optimized the pairing support assignments for 27 poverty-stricken households in Xiaohe Village and completed regulatory reporting. Furthermore, the Company’s resident task force diligently advanced various tasks and systematically compiled over 300 post-evaluation documents validating the effective integration of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization, thereby successfully passing provincial-level audits.

During the Reporting Period, all overseas operation units of the Company actively performed their corporate social responsibilities and carried out diversified community projects and investments to meet the priority needs of the surrounding communities and build their own capabilities.



SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

VI. OTHER EXPLANATIONS

(I) Securities Transactions Conducted by Directors, Supervisors and Employees

The Company has adopted the Model Code as set out in Appendix C3 to the Hong Kong Listing Rules as the code of conduct for trading in securities by its own Directors and Supervisors. After specific enquiry made to all Directors and Supervisors, all Directors and Supervisors have confirmed that they have complied with the required standards set out in the Model Code throughout the six months ended 30 June 2025.

(II) Corporate Governance

The Group is committed to achieving high-standard corporate governance to safeguard the interests of shareholders and to enhance corporate value and accountability. During the six months ended 30 June 2025, the Company complied with all applicable code provisions under the Corporate Governance Code set out in Appendix C1 to the Hong Kong Listing Rules.

(III) Information on Staff of the Parent Company and Major Subsidiaries as at the End of the Reporting Period

1. Information of staff

Category of professional composition	Number of professionals in the first half of 2025
Production staff	7,641
Finance, sales and other supporting personnel	2,046
Quality control, research and development staff	900
Management and administrative staff	1,725
Total	12,312

SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

2. *Remuneration Policy*

The remuneration policy for the employees of the Company principally consists of a broadbanding salary system, based on employees' positions and responsibilities and their quantified performance evaluation. The employees' remuneration is evaluated in line with the Company's operating results and employees' performance in order to provide a consistent, fair and equitable remuneration system for all employees. The employees of the Company domiciled in China have participated in the social insurance contribution plans introduced by China's local governments. In accordance with the laws and regulations regarding the national and local labour and social welfare in China, the Company is required to pay on behalf of its employees a monthly social insurance premium covering pension insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance, work injury insurance, maternity insurance and housing provident fund. Pursuant to the prevailing local regulations in China, the percentages of certain insurances are as follows: the pension insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance, work injury insurance and the contribution to housing provident fund of our Chinese employees represent 16%, 7.5%-10%, 0.5%-0.7%, 0.16%-2.85% and 12% of his or her total basic monthly salary respectively.

The overseas employees of the Company participate in pension and healthcare plans under the requirement of the laws in the countries where they reside. In Congo (DRC), the Company pays a monthly social insurance contribution of 13%, and undertakes all medical treatment for employees and their families. At the same time, in line with the local situation in Congo (DRC), in order to stabilize the workforce, an employee career development plan has been established, such as a promotion of outstanding employees at a rate of 5% of the headcount every year; according to the demand for positions, some outstanding employees from labour service companies have been recruited and employed to strengthen the workforce; loyalty awards are offered to employees who have worked for 5, 10, 15, 20, or 25 years. Subsidies are provided to support the education of employees' children. Retirees receive a retirement allowance. Attendance awards, seniority awards, and star employee awards are also distributed regularly. Hardship subsidies and part-time safety supervisor allowances are provided to some employees, depending on their position. The Brazilian company implements a variable remuneration policy, including a profit-sharing plan (PLR), performance bonuses, deferred bonuses, and mid-to-long-term incentive bonuses, aiming at strengthening corporate competitiveness, retaining talents, and promoting sustainable development. Meanwhile, the Company makes monthly contribution of 37% to social insurance and the Length-of-Service Guarantee Fund for employees. Employees enjoy vacation allowances (double pay during annual leave) after one year's service, and the Company provides medical support and dental insurance for employees and their families, as well as employee childcare allowance, annual physical examination, meal subsidies in addition to working meals, employee loyalty awards, and retirement subsidies for employees upon retirement.

SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

3. *Training plan*

Based on the strategic goal of “Organization Upgrade 2.0,” the Group’s overall talent development system will focus on building core organizational capabilities. This will comprehensively align the tiered empowerment of “leadership, professionalism, and general competencies,” strengthen the cultivation mechanism of “combat, mentorship, and training,” and persistently promote the “1+3+1” talent development program, which aims to construct a talent development echelon spanning from foundational to senior levels, thereby enhancing organizational operational efficiency.

In the first half of 2025, at the Group level:

- (1) Organized the first phase of “Warzone Commander” training program. Through systematic training covering the four major modules of “culture immersion, strategy decoding, corporate governance and compliant operations”, each Warzone Commander will have a deep understanding of the “Four Non-Derailment” management core and quickly implanted the operational gene of CMOC and build the dual-core capabilities of achieving business goals while shaping organizational culture, thereby fulfilling the core goals of organization-wide alignment, network building and pre-mission empowerment.
- (2) Launched the “LDP Cornerstone Leadership” Program. Targeting newly promoted frontline managers from Group Headquarters, China Region, Africa, and Brazil, this program addressed critical growth pain points. It empowered participants in managerial role awareness, management skill enhancement, team management, and leadership development, aiming to build a cohort of frontline managers who are “business-savvy, results-driven, effective managers and skilled mentors.”
- (3) Introduced the “EAP Mental Health System Development” program. In addition to the development of high-quality resources, the Company’s sustainable development relies on employee mental health and safety behavior management as core elements for organizational resilience. The EAP program is divided into three phases. Phase 1: “Focusing on” the expatriates in the DRC, Africa by conducting dedicated sessions for new hires, female employees and managers, featuring on-site 1:1 counseling and guidance and the launch of the “MindSupport (答心)” online platform. These initiatives, among others, positioned mental health management as a key pillar for the talent sustainable strategy, enabling mutual reinforcement between resource exploitation and organizational well-being.



SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

- (4) Built a learning organization by establishing an online learning platform. This platform offered access to over 1,800 general courses and learning resources, alongside exclusively developed internal specialty courses, enabling employee autonomous learning.

In China's mining areas, we focused on key talent groups by building a talent development system based on "layered classification and systematic collaboration" for different positions and ranks. Through diversified training activities such as a combination of online and offline training, case-based field simulations and practical exercises, and integration of internal training with external exchanges, we aimed to build a high-caliber and specialized workforce to provide robust talent support for the Company's sustainable development.

- (1) In terms of new employee onboarding & empowerment, we held new employee seminars featuring interactive programs such as "Career Star" and "Second Hometown" sessions to build a bridge for communication between leaders, clarify career pathways, and accelerate cultural integration with role transformation.
- (2) In terms of professional technical workforce development, we obtained approval to establish an independent review committee for intermediate professional titles in mining, realized the autonomy of professional title review, revised the review standards for intermediate professional titles in mining, established an expert database (covering mining, mineral processing, geology and other professions), and made orderly preparations for the first independent review work to strengthen the standardization and authority of the review.
- (3) In terms of cultivating skilled talents pipeline, we conducted training courses for high-skilled talents, with "craftsman spirit + safety protocols + team efficiency" as the core courses, and strengthened skill inheritance through the "platform foundation + mechanism innovation + practical empowerment" model; launched a program for skilled workers to learning outbound, formulated a school-enterprise targeted cooperation training plan, and accurately matched the job skill requirements.
- (4) Each functional management line and each branch and subsidiary carried out internal training on safety enhancement and operational excellence.



SECTION V CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (CONTINUED)

In African mining areas, the Company offered a series of targeted training courses based on the actual needs of safe production. These courses empowered employees to gain a deeper understanding of the management model and systems of operations in the DRC, enabling them to rapidly adapt to the multicultural work environment, enhance their safety awareness, effectively mitigate operational risks, and substantially improve their safety operation skills in specific positions.

- (1) Personnel training: Based on the employees' job responsibilities, operational cycles and nature, we offered a variety of training courses, covering site entry safety training, specialized operation safety training, fire safety training, annual integrity and compliance, refresher training, etc. The training content was rich and comprehensive, including business overview in the DRC, an introduction to corporate production and culture, office and life in the camp, anti-corruption compliance and red lines, risk identification and prevention, electricity safety, fire prevention, summer lightning safety knowledge, instructions for high-altitude work, instructions for hot work, operation instructions in confined space, introduction and prevention of common diseases, official document writing, etc. These courses enabled employees to deeply understand the corporate culture, management model and rules and regulations of the business in the DRC, quickly adapted to the work-life rhythms of the mining area, and at the same time fortified employees' safety risk vigilance and collaborative cohesion, and sharpened hazard prevention awareness and operational skills for specialized jobs;
- (2) Equipment operation and maintenance training: Based on the actual needs of each department or unit, we provided job skills, equipment operation and maintenance training for equipment operators, comprehensively improving employees' operating proficiency and role-specific expertise;
- (3) Management training: We proactively carried out integrity and compliance training, ISO14001 and ISO45001 training, human rights awareness training, and ESG-related training to enhance managers' comprehensive governance capabilities.

For other international mining operations, we actively implemented safety, skills, and professional development training in accordance with site-specific programs. This promoted employees' safety awareness and technical competencies, aligning with the Company's strategic development.



I. PERFORMANCE OF UNDERTAKINGS

(I) Undertakings made by relevant parties such as de facto controller, shareholders, related parties and acquirers of the Company as well as the Company during the Reporting Period or subsisting to the Reporting Period are as follows:

Background of undertakings	Type of undertakings	Undertaking party	Contents of undertakings	Date of undertakings	Whether there is a deadline for performance	Duration of undertakings	Whether timely and strictly performed
Undertakings made in the acquisition report and the report on changes in equity	Resolving competition among peers in the industry	Yu Yong	According to the acquisition report disclosed in January 2014, Mr. Yu Yong has become the de facto controller and he has promised to adopt various effective measures to avoid competition with the Company.	2014/1/23	No	Effective in long term	Yes
	Resolving competition among peers in the industry	CFC	According to the acquisition report disclosed in January 2014, CFC has become a controlling shareholder and it has promised to adopt various effective measures to avoid competition with the Company.	2014/1/23	No	Effective in long term	Yes
Undertakings made in the acquisition report and the report on changes in equity	Dealing with related party transactions	Yu Yong	According to the acquisition report disclosed in January 2014, Mr. Yu Yong has become the de facto controller and he has promised to adopt various effective measures to avoid competition with the Company.	2014/1/23	No	Effective in long term	Yes
	Dealing with related party transactions	CFC	According to the acquisition report disclosed in January 2014, CFC has become a controlling shareholder and it has promised to adopt various effective measures to deal with related party transactions.	2014/1/23	No	Effective in long term	Yes
Undertakings made in the acquisition report and the report on changes in equity	Others	Yu Yong	According to the acquisition report disclosed in January 2014, Mr. Yu Yong has become the de facto controller and he has promised to ensure the operational independence of CMOC.	2014/1/23	No	Effective in long term	Yes
	Others	CFC	According to the acquisition report disclosed in January 2014, CFC has become a controlling shareholder and it has promised to ensure the operational independence of CMOC.	2014/1/23	No	Effective in long term	Yes

SECTION VI MAJOR EVENTS (CONTINUED)

Background of undertakings	Type of undertakings	Undertaking party	Contents of undertakings	Date of undertakings	Whether there is a deadline for performance	Duration of undertakings	Whether timely and strictly performed
Undertakings made in connection with the IPO	Resolving competition among peers in the industry	CFC	When CMOC intended to list our A shares in 2011, CFC, as a shareholder which held over 5% of the equity, has promised to adopt various effective measures to avoid competition with the Company in the same industry.	2011/1/30	No	Effective in long term	Yes
			When CMOC intended to list our A shares in 2011, LMG as a controlling shareholder has promised to adopt various effective measures to avoid competition with the Company in the same industry.	2011/5/18	No	Effective in long term	Yes
Other undertakings	Others	CATL	According to a transaction notification letter dated 30 September 2022 from CATL, CATL has no intention to seek a controlling interest in the Company and has no plan to further increase its shareholding in the Company in the following 36 months.	2022/9/30	Yes	36 months	Yes
			According to a transaction notification letter dated 30 September 2022 from Sichuan CATL, it has no intention to seek a controlling interest in the Company and has no plan to further increase its shareholding in the Company in the following 36 months.	2022/9/30	Yes	36 months	Yes
			According to the acquisition report disclosed on 31 October 2022, Sichuan CATL shall fulfill its obligation to abstain from voting on any transactions that may be involved a related party. If such related party transaction occurs, it will comply with legal procedures.	2022/10/31	No	Effective in long term	Yes
	Cash dividends	CMOC	According to the announcement giving emphasis on quality improvement, efficiency enhancement and focusing on returns disclosed on 4 June 2024, the Company has promised to pay cash dividends which account for over 40% of net profit attributable to the parent company as shown in the consolidated statements for three consecutive years from 2024 to 2026.	2024/6/4	Yes	36 months	Yes

SECTION VI MAJOR EVENTS (CONTINUED)

II. MATERIAL LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION

Details of the case between the Company and Chengling Molybdenum were set out in the regular reports of the preceding years. Progress of the case during the Reporting Period is disclosed as followed:

At present, application for appeal or procedures for any other application initiated by Chengling Molybdenum to any judicial authorities have not been identified following the issuance of the “Decision on not Supporting the Application for Supervision” by the People’s Procuratorate in May 2024. It is, therefore, the dispute between the Company and Chengling Molybdenum can be concluded.

III. INTEGRITY OF THE COMPANY AND ITS CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS AND DE FACTO CONTROLLERS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the reporting period, the controlling shareholders and de facto controller of the Company did not have any failures to perform the obligations as determined by the effective legal documents of a court, nor debts of a relatively large amount that were due but not settled.



SECTION VI MAJOR EVENTS (CONTINUED)

IV. MATERIAL RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(I) Related-party transactions related to daily operations

- Matters that have been disclosed in interim announcements but have subsequent progress or changes in implementation

Unit: RMB'0000

Related party transactions	Related parties' relationship	Type of transaction	Content of transaction	Pricing principles	Related-party transaction price	Related-party transaction amount	Percentage of similar transaction amount (%)	Settlement method	Market price	Reasons for the significant difference between the transaction price and the market reference price
Fuchuan Mining (Note)	Other	Sales of products and provision of processing services to related parties	Molybdenum related products and services	Market price	Market price	854	0.01	By cash	/	Nil
Fuchuan Mining (Note)	Other	Purchase products from related parties	Molybdenum raw materials and production-related labor services	Market price	Market price	19,975	0.27	By cash	/	Nil
CFC	Controlling shareholder	Services for renting premises from related parties	Renting premises	Market price	Market price	2,066	21.76	By cash	/	Nil
CATL and its holding subsidiaries	Shareholders indirectly holding 5% or more of shares	Purchase products from related parties, accept labor services	Nickel, cobalt and other related products	Market price	Market price	45,333	0.61	By cash	/	Nil
CATL and its holding subsidiaries	Shareholders indirectly holding 5% or more of shares	Sale of goods and provision of services to related parties	Nickel, cobalt and other related products and services	Market price	Market price	243,355	2.57	By cash	/	Nil
CATL and its holding subsidiaries	Shareholders indirectly holding 5% or more of shares	Interest paid to related parties on advance payments	Interest expenses	Market price	Market price	31,394	14.79	By cash	/	Nil
Total				/	/	342,977	/	/	/	/

Note: Pursuant to Rule 6.3.3 of the Shanghai Stock Exchange Listing Rules, as of 31 May 2025, Mr. Xu Wenhui, our former Supervisor, was no longer a related natural person of the Company, and Fuchuan Mining, of which he served as a director, was no longer a related legal person of the Company. Therefore, the related party transaction amounts in the table are the transaction amounts between 1 January 2025 and 31 May 2025, and subsequent transactions do not constitute related party transactions.

SECTION VI MAJOR EVENTS (CONTINUED)

V. MAJOR CONTRACTS AND THEIR PERFORMANCE

(I) Guarantees

Unit: Thousand Yuan Currency: RMB

Guarantees provided by the Company to external parties (excluding guarantee granted to its subsidiaries)												
Guarantor	Relationship between the guarantor and the listed company	Guaranteed amount	Date of guarantee signing agreement	Commencement date of guarantee	Expiry date of guarantee	Type of guarantee	Collateral	Whether the guarantee has been fulfilled and completed	Whether the guarantee is overdue	Amount of overdue guarantee	With counter guarantee or not	Whether the guarantee is provided to the related parties
The Company	Headquarters of the Company	160,000.00	2023/3/31	2023/3/31	2029/3/30	Joint liability guarantee	Nil	No	No	0.00	Yes	No
The Company	Headquarters of the Company	100,000.00	2024/9/14	2024/9/14	2028/9/13	Joint liability guarantee	Nil	No	No	0.00	Yes	No
The Company	Headquarters of the Company	100,000.00	2025/1/14	2025/1/14	2031/1/13	Joint liability guarantee	Nil	No	No	0.00	Yes	No
The Company	Headquarters of the Company	100,000.00	2025/1/14	2025/1/14	2029/1/9	Joint liability guarantee	Nil	No	No	0.00	Yes	No
The Company	Headquarters of the Company	1,686,566.16	2021/9/30	2021/9/30	2032/3/21	Joint liability guarantee	Equity pledge	No	No	0.00	No	No
Total amount of guarantee provided during the reporting period (excluding guarantee provided to its subsidiaries)												
Total balance of guarantee at the end of the reporting period (A) (excluding guarantee provided to its subsidiaries)												
Guarantee provided by the Company and its subsidiaries to its subsidiaries												
Total amount of guarantee provided to its subsidiaries during the reporting period												
Total balance of guarantee provided to its subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period (B)												
Total guarantee of the Company (including guarantee provided to its subsidiaries)												
Total guaranteed amount (A+B)												
Percentage of the total guaranteed amount to net assets of the Company (%)												
Among which:												
Guaranteed amount provided to the shareholders, the de facto controller and its connected parties (C)												
Guaranteed amount directly or indirectly provided on liabilities to guaranteed targets with gearing ratio of over 70% (D)												
Portion of the total amount of guarantee in excess of 50% of net assets (E)												
Total of the above three guaranteed amounts (C+D+E)												

Note: Pursuant to Rule 6.3.3 of the Shanghai Stock Exchange Listing Rules, as of 31 May 2025, Mr. Xu Wenhui, our former Supervisor, was no longer a related natural person of the Company, and Fuchuan Mining, of which he served as a director, was no longer a related legal person of the Company.

SECTION VI MAJOR EVENTS (CONTINUED)

(II) Entrusting Others for Cash Asset Management

1. Entrusted Wealth Management

(1) Overall entrusted wealth management

Unit: Thousand Yuan Currency: RMB

Type	Capital source	Amount	Outstanding amount
Bank wealth management products	Internal funds	1,100,000.00	20,000.00
Others			
Asset management plan	Internal funds	100,000.00	989,045.76
Structured deposits	Internal funds	2,800,000.00	–

(2) Individual entrusted wealth management

Unit: Thousand Yuan Currency: RMB

Trustee	Type of entrusted wealth management	Commencement			Capital source	Usage of funds	Is there any restriction	Method of income determination	Annualized rate of return	Outstanding amount	Statutory procedure or not
		Amount of entrusted wealth management	date of entrusted wealth management	Expiry date of entrusted wealth management							
NEW CHINA CAPITAL MANAGEMENT	Others	989,045.76	2017-09-08	No fixed-term	Internal funds	Portfolio investment	No	Due payment	–	989,045.76	Yes
Zhongyuan Bank	Bank wealth management products	20,000.00	2019-01-23	2026-01-24	Internal funds	Fixed income bond assets	No	Floating income	4.39	20,000.00	Yes

Note: As of the reporting date, the principal and income of the entrusted wealth management and structured deposits due have been recovered.

SECTION VII CHANGES IN SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS

I. CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL

(I) Table of Changes in Shares

1. *Table of changes in shares*

On 6 February 2025, the Company cancelled 99,999,964 treasury shares, and the total share capital of the Company was changed from 21,599,240,583 shares to 21,499,240,619 shares; on 16 July 2025, the Company cancelled 104,930,443 treasury shares, and the total share capital of the Company was changed from 21,499,240,619 shares to 21,394,310,176 shares.

2. *Explanation of changes in shares*

On 28 October 2024, the Company held the third meeting of the seventh session of the Board, and held the 2024 first extraordinary general meeting on 10 December 2024, where it approved the resolution titled “Proposal on Cancellation of Certain Repurchased Shares and Reduction of Registered Capital”. The resolution agreed to cancel the second tranche of treasury shares totaling 99,999,964 shares, which were repurchased under the 2021 Phase I Employee Stock Ownership Plan, and accordingly reduce the registered capital. The cancellation was completed on 6 February 2025, and the Company’s total share capital was changed from 21,599,240,583 shares to 21,499,240,619 shares. For details, please refer to the Announcement of CMOC Group Limited on Implementation of Cancellation of Repurchased Shares and Changes in Shares issued by the Company on 5 February 2025.

On 21 March 2025, the Company held the fourth meeting of the seventh session of the Board, and held the 2024 annual general meeting on 30 May 2025, where it approved the resolution titled “Proposal on Cancellation of Repurchased Shares and Reduction of Registered Capital by the Company”. The resolution agreed to cancel the third tranche of treasury shares totaling 104,930,443 shares, which were repurchased under the 2021 Phase I Employee Stock Ownership Plan, and accordingly reduce the registered capital. The cancellation was completed on 16 July 2025, and the Company’s total share capital was changed from 21,499,240,619 shares to 21,394,310,176 shares. For details, please refer to the Announcement of CMOC Group Limited on Implementation of Cancellation of Repurchased Shares and Changes in Shares issued by the Company on 15 July 2025.

SECTION VII CHANGES IN SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS (CONTINUED)

II. SHAREHOLDERS

(I) Total Number of Shareholders:

Total number of holders of ordinary shares as of the end of the reporting period 237,523

(II) Table on the Shareholdings of the Top Ten Shareholders and the Top Ten Shareholders with Tradable Shares (or Shareholders Not Subject to Selling Restrictions) as at the End of the Reporting Period

Unit: 10,000 shares

Shareholding of the top ten shareholders (excluding lending shares through refinancing)

Name of shareholders (full name)	Changes during the reporting period	Closing number of shares held	Percentage (%)	Number of shares held subject to selling restrictions	Pledge, mark or frozen		Nature of shareholders
					Status of shares	Number	
Cathay Fortune Corporation	-	533,322.00	24.81	0	Nil	0	Domestic non-state – owned legal person
Luoyang Mining Group Co., Ltd.	-	532,978.04	24.79	0	Nil	0	Domestic non-state – owned legal person
HKSCC NOMINEES LIMITED	39.8	360,052.86	16.75	0	Nil	0	Overseas legal person
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	2,750.4	64,753.18	3.01	0	Nil	0	Overseas legal person
ICBC – SSE 50 Exchange Traded Securities Investment Funds	509.59	13,784.74	0.64	0	Nil	0	Unknown
Taikang Life Insurance Co., Ltd. - Dividends – Individual Dividends – 019L – FH002 Shanghai	6,651.77	12,852.56	0.60	0	Nil	0	Unknown
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Co., Ltd. - Huatai-PB CSI 300 ETF	286.70	12,493.57	0.58	0	Nil	0	Unknown
China State-owned Enterprise Structure Adjustment Fund Co., Ltd.	-	11,671.85	0.54	0	Nil	0	State-owned legal person
Taikang Life Insurance Co., Ltd. - Traditional – Ordinary Insurance Product – 019L – CT001 Shanghai	1,681.11	9,066.60	0.42	0	Nil	0	Unknown
China Securities – China CITIC Financial Asset Management Co., Ltd. - China Securities – Pioneer Single Asset Management Plan	-6,086.84	8,948.36	0.42	0	Nil	0	Unknown

SECTION VII CHANGES IN SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS (CONTINUED)

Shareholding of the top ten shareholders not subject to selling restrictions (excluding lending shares through refinancing)

Name of shareholders	Number of tradable shares held not subject to selling restrictions		Types and number of shares	
	Types	Number	Types	Number
Cathay Fortune Corporation		533,322.00	RMB-denominated ordinary shares	503,022.00
			Overseas-listed foreign-invested shares	30,300.00
Luoyang Mining Group Co., Ltd.		532,978.04	RMB-denominated ordinary shares	532,978.04
HKSCC NOMINEES LIMITED		360,052.86	Overseas-listed foreign-invested shares	360,052.86
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited		64,753.18	RMB-denominated ordinary shares	64,753.18
ICBC – SSE 50 Exchange Traded Securities Investment Funds		13,784.74	RMB-denominated ordinary shares	13,784.74
Taikang Life Insurance Co., Ltd. - Dividends – Individual		12,852.56	RMB-denominated ordinary shares	12,852.56
Dividends – 019L – FH002 Shanghai				
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Co., Ltd. - Huatai-PB CSI 300 ETF		12,493.57	RMB-denominated ordinary shares	12,493.57
China State-owned Enterprise Structure Adjustment Fund Co., Ltd.		11,671.85	RMB-denominated ordinary shares	11,671.85
Taikang Life Insurance Co., Ltd. - Traditional – Ordinary Insurance		9,066.60	RMB-denominated ordinary shares	9,066.60
Product – 019L – CT001 Shanghai				
China Securities – China CITIC Financial Asset Management Co., Ltd. -		8,948.36	RMB-denominated ordinary shares	8,948.36
China Securities – Pioneer Single Asset Management Plan				
Explanation of the dedicated repurchase account of the top ten shareholders				

The Company's dedicated repurchase account is not listed in the "Shareholding of the top ten shareholders". As of the end of the reporting period, the number of shares in the Company's dedicated repurchase account was 104,930,443 shares. On 15 July 2025, the Company issued the Announcement of CMOC Group Limited on Implementation of Cancellation of Repurchased Shares and Changes in Shares, and cancelled 104,930,443 treasury shares on 16 July 2025. As of the issuance of this report, the number of shares in the Company's dedicated repurchase account was 0 shares.

Explanation of the aforesaid shareholders' related relations or concerted action

Cathay Fortune International Company Limited (鴻商產業國際有限公司), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cathay Fortune Corporation (鴻商產業控股集團有限公司) and Cathay Fortune Investment Limited (鴻商投資有限公司), an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of Cathay Fortune Corporation, hold 303,000,000 H shares of the Company, which were registered under HKSCC NOMINEES LIMITED. Cathay Fortune Corporation holds a total of 5,333,220,000 shares of the Company, being the largest controlling shareholder of the Company.

SECTION VII CHANGES IN SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS (CONTINUED)

III. INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS OF SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS IN SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES

To the best knowledge of all Directors and Supervisors, as at 30 June 2025, the persons or companies (other than Directors, the chief executives or Supervisors of the Company) who had interests or short positions in the shares and underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed under Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the “SFO”) or who were deemed to be directly or indirectly interested in 5% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital carrying rights to vote in all circumstances at general meetings of the Company were as follows:

Name	Number of Shares held (Shares)	Capacity	Class of Share	Approximate percentage of shareholding in relevant class of Shares
LMG	5,329,780,425	Beneficial owner	A share	30.34%
Sichuan Contemporary Amperex Technology Limited	5,329,780,425	Interest in controlled corporation	A share	30.34%
CFC ^{(1), (2)}	5,030,220,000	Beneficial owner	A share	28.64%
	303,000,000 (L)	Interest in controlled corporation	H share	7.70% (L)
Cathay Fortune Investment Limited (“Cathay Hong Kong”) ^{(1), (2)}	91,518,000 (L)	Beneficial owner	H share	2.33% (L)
Cathay Fortune International Company Limited ^{(1), (2)}	211,482,000 (L)	Beneficial owner	H share	5.38% (L)
Yu Yong ⁽³⁾	5,030,220,000	Interest in controlled corporation	A share	28.64%
	303,000,000 (L)	Interest in controlled corporation	H share	7.70% (L)
BlackRock, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	312,883,827 (L)	Interest in controlled corporation	H share	7.95% (L)
	186,000 (S)			0.00% (S)

Notes: (L) - Long position, (S) - Short position

SECTION VII CHANGES IN SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS (CONTINUED)

- (1) Mr. Yuan Honglin, a former non-executive Director of the Company, also serves as a director of CFC, Cathay Hong Kong and Cathay Fortune International Company Limited.
- (2) Cathay Hong Kong and Cathay Fortune International Company Limited are wholly-owned subsidiaries of CFC in Hong Kong.
- (3) Mr. Yu Yong holds 99% interest in CFC and is deemed to hold 5,030,220,000 A shares of the Company held directly by CFC. In addition, Mr. Yu Yong is deemed to hold long position of 303,000,000 H shares of the Company. CFC, Cathay Fortune International Company Limited and Cathay Hong Kong, being the controlled corporations, directly or indirectly hold the shares of the Company.
- (4) BlackRock, Inc. is deemed to hold a total of long position of 312,883,827 H shares and short position of 186,000 H shares of the Company due to its control rights over a number of companies. BlackRock Finance, Inc., Trident Merger, LLC, BlackRock Investment Management, LLC, BlackRock Holdco 2, Inc., BlackRock Financial Management, Inc., BlackRock Holdco 4, LLC, BlackRock Holdco 6, LLC, BlackRock Delaware Holdings Inc., BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, National Association, BlackRock Fund Advisors, BlackRock Capital Holdings, Inc., BlackRock Advisors, LLC, BlackRock International Holdings, Inc., BR Jersey International Holdings L.P., BlackRock Lux Finco S.à.r.l., BlackRock Japan Holdings GK, BlackRock Japan Co., Ltd., BlackRock Holdco 3, LLC, BlackRock Canada Holdings ULC, BlackRock Asset Management Canada Limited, BlackRock Australia Holdco Pty. Ltd., BlackRock Investment Management (Australia) Limited, BlackRock (Singapore) Holdco Pte. Ltd., BlackRock HK Holdco Limited, BlackRock Asset Management North Asia Limited, BlackRock Cayman 1 LP, BlackRock Cayman West Bay Finco Limited, BlackRock Cayman West Bay IV Limited, BlackRock Group Limited, BlackRock Finance Europe Limited, BlackRock (Netherlands) B.V., BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited, BlackRock International Limited, BlackRock Group Limited-Luxembourg Branch, BlackRock Luxembourg Holdco S.à.r.l., BlackRock Investment Management Ireland Holdings Unlimited Limited, BlackRock Asset Management Ireland Limited, BLACKROCK (Luxembourg) S.A., BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited, BlackRock Fund Managers Limited, BlackRock Life Limited, BlackRock (Singapore) Limited, BlackRock UK Holdco Limited, BlackRock Asset Management Schweiz AG, EG Holdings Blocker, LLC, Amethyst Intermediate, LLC, Aperio Holdings, LLC and Aperio Group, LLC, being the controlled corporations, directly or indirectly hold the shares of the Company.

Save as disclosed above, as at 30 June 2025, the Directors were not aware of any other persons (other than a Director, chief executive or Supervisor of the Company) who had interests or short positions in the shares and underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under Section 336 of the SFO.



SECTION VII CHANGES IN SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS (CONTINUED)

IV. DIRECTORS', CHIEF EXECUTIVES' AND SUPERVISORS' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SECURITIES

Under the Hong Kong Listing Rules and the SFO, as at 30 June 2025, the shareholding of A shares of the current Directors, chief executives and Supervisors of the Company was as follows:

Name	Number of Shares held (Shares)	Percentage in total share capital (%)
Sun Ruiwen	10,800,000	0.050
Zhang Zhenhao	1,063,500	0.005
Que Chaoyang	5,000	0.000
Total	11,868,500	0.055

Mr. Sun Ruiwen is deemed to be interested in 18,000,000 A shares of the Company by virtue of their participation as incentive recipients in the employee share ownership plan ("Employee Share Ownership Plan") of the Company adopted on 21 May 2021. On 22 September 2022, as approved by the management committee of the Employee Share Ownership Plan, the 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan assigned relevant interests to relevant incentive recipients who had accomplished the performance appraisal indicators during the first tranche of interest allocation period, of which Mr. Sun Ruiwen was awarded 5,400,000 A shares.

On 1 December 2023, with the consent of the management committee of the Employee Share Ownership Plan, the relevant incentive recipients who had accomplished the performance appraisal indicators during the corresponding interest allocation period in 2022 were assigned the related interests by the First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan, of which Mr. Sun Ruiwen was awarded 5,400,000 A shares.

As of the date of this report, the corresponding interests in 2023 under the 2021 First Phase of Employee Share Ownership Plan have not been granted to relevant incentive recipients.

As of the date of this report, none of the undertakers has reduced his/her holdings in the Company's shares.

As at 30 June 2025, the current Directors, chief executives and Supervisors of the Company did not hold any H shares.

Save as disclosed above, so far as was known to the Directors, as at 30 June 2025, none of the Directors, chief executives and Supervisors and their respective associates had interests or short positions in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO), which required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Part XV of the SFO or which were required to be entered into the register required to be kept by the Company under Section 352 of the SFO or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

SECTION VII CHANGES IN SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS (CONTINUED)

V. REPURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE LISTED SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Save for the cancellation as disclosed in “CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL”, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any of the listed securities of the Company or any of its subsidiaries (including sale of treasury shares) during the six months ended 30 June 2025.

As at 30 June 2025, the Company did not hold any treasury shares.



SECTION VIII INFORMATION ON BONDS

I. CORPORATE BONDS (INCLUDING ENTERPRISE BONDS) AND NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATE DEBT FINANCING INSTRUMENTS

(I) Corporate Bonds (Including Enterprise Bonds)

1. Basic information of corporate bonds

Unit: 100 million yuan Currency: RMB

Name of bonds	Abbreviation	Code	Issue date	Value date	Latest put-back date after 31 August 2025	Maturity date	Balance of bonds	Interest rate (%)	Payment method for principal and interest	Trading venues	Lead underwriter	Trustee	Transaction mechanism	Whether there are risks of termination of listing and trading
Public issuance of Renewable Corporate Bonds (first tranche) of CMOC Group Limited to professional investors in 2022	22 CMOC Y1	138732	2022/12/16	2022/12/16	N/A	2025/12/16 (proposed)	10	5.62	Interest payment once a year, one-off payment of principal upon expiry, and the final installment of interest will be paid together with the principal.	Shanghai Stock Exchange	China Development Bank Securities Co., Ltd.	China Development Bank Securities Co., Ltd.	Public trading	No

Note: According to the relevant requirements under the Accounting Standards for Enterprises, the Company included "22 CMOC Y1" in other equity instruments, which was not accounted as liabilities.

The Company's measures to address the risks of termination of listing and trading

The Company maintains robust operating cash flows, has sufficient available credit facilities with cooperative banks, and possesses cash and cash equivalents adequate to cover both the principal and interest of the bonds.

SECTION VIII INFORMATION ON BONDS (CONTINUED)

2. *The triggering and implementation of the option clauses for the Company or the investors and the investor protection provisions*

No issuer or investor option clauses or investor protection provisions were triggered or implemented for this tranche of bonds.

3. *Changes and implementation of guarantees, settlement plan and other settlement safeguards and their impact during the reporting period*

Status	Implementation information	Changed or not
22 CMOC Y1: no guarantee, interest accruing from 16 December 2022, interest payable on an annually basis as scheduled as prescribed in the prospectus.	During the subsisting period, the Company has paid the interest as scheduled according to the settlement plan.	No

(II) Proceeds from Corporate Bonds

None of the Company's corporate bonds involved the use or rectified use of proceeds during the reporting period

(III) Other Matters that should be Disclosed Regarding Special Variety Bonds

1. *Company is an issuer of renewable corporate bonds*

Unit: 100 million yuan Currency: RMB

Code	138732
Abbreviation	22 CMOC Y1
Balance of bonds	10
Whether it is still included in equity and related accounting treatment	Yes, it is included in other equity instruments.

SECTION VIII INFORMATION ON BONDS (CONTINUED)

(IV) Relevant Important Matters of Corporate Bonds During the Reporting Period

1. *Non-operating Intercourse Funds and Money Lending*

(1). Balance of Non-operating Intercourse Funds and Money Lending

At the beginning of the reporting period, the balance of non-operating intercourse funds receivables and money lending from other parties (hereinafter referred to as non-operating intercourse funds and money lending) directly incurred from non-production and operation on consolidated basis: RMB2,396 million;

During the reporting period, there weren't any violations of the relevant agreements or commitments in the prospectus regarding non-operating intercourse funds and money lending

During the reporting period, the total amount of unrecovered non-operating intercourse funds and money lending: RMB2,445 million

(2). Breakdown of Non-operating Intercourse Funds and Money Lending

At the end of the reporting period, the proportion of the unrecovered non-operating intercourse funds or money lending on consolidated basis to the net assets on consolidated basis: 2.75%, which did not exceed 10% of the net assets on consolidated basis

(3). Implementation of the repayment arrangements disclosed in previous reporting periods

Fully implemented



SECTION VIII INFORMATION ON BONDS (CONTINUED)

2. Debts

(1). Interest-bearing debt and its change

1.1 Debt Structure of the Company

At the beginning and end of the reporting period, the balance of interest-bearing debts of the Company (non-consolidated basis of the Company) were RMB10.206 billion and RMB6.984 billion, respectively. Change in closing balance of the current period over the last year was -31.57%.

Unit: 100 million Yuan Currency: RMB

Types of interest-bearing debt	Overdue	Maturity		Total amounts	Percentage of the amount to interest-bearing debt (%)
		Within 1 year (inclusive)	More than 1 year (exclusive)		
Bank loans	–	47.17	22.67	69.84	100.00
Total	–	47.17	22.67	69.84	–

Among the corporate credit bonds perpetuated of the Company at the end of the reporting period, the balance of corporate bond was nil, the balance of enterprise bond was nil, the balance of non-financial enterprises financing instrument was nil.

SECTION VIII INFORMATION ON BONDS (CONTINUED)

1.2 Structure of interest-bearing debt of the Company on consolidated basis

At the beginning and end of the reporting period, the outstanding balance of the Company's interest-bearing debt within the scope of the consolidated statements of the Company amounted to RMB28.662 billion and RMB27.823 billion respectively, Change in closing balance of the current period over the last year was -2.93%.

Unit: 100 million Yuan Currency: RMB

Types of interest-bearing debt	Overdue	Maturity		Total amounts	Percentage of the amount to interest-bearing debt (%)
		Within 1 year (inclusive)	More than 1 year (exclusive)		
Bank loans	–	239.11	39.12	278.23	100.00
Total	–	239.11	39.12	278.23	–

Among the corporate credit bonds perpetuated of the Company on consolidated basis at the end of the reporting period, the balance of corporate bond was nil, the balance of enterprise bond was nil, the balance of non-financial enterprises financing instrument was nil.



SECTION VIII INFORMATION ON BONDS (CONTINUED)

(V) Key Accounting Data and Financial Indicators

Unit: Thousand Yuan Currency: RMB

Primary indicators	End of the reporting period	End of last year	Increase or decrease at the end of the reporting period as compared with the end of last year (%)	Reason for change
Current ratio	1.49	1.74	-14.37	
Quick ratio	1.00	1.08	-7.41	
Gearing ratio (%)	50.15	49.52	1.27	

	The reporting period (January-June)	Corresponding period of last year	Increase or decrease in the reporting period as compared with the corresponding period of last year (%)	Reason for change
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company after deducting non-recurring gains and losses	8,723,864	5,625,355	55.08	Year-on-year increases in copper and cobalt prices, coupled with year-on-year growth in copper production and sales volumes, which led to profitability improvement.
EBITDA to total debts ratio	0.71	0.31	129.03	Year-on-year increase in net profit attributable to the parent company during the period and year-on-year growth in EBITDA; and debts restructuring to reduce interest-bearing debts.
Interest coverage ratio	11.86	6.10	94.43	Same as above
Cash interest coverage ratio	11.68	7.94	47.10	Same as above
EBITDA interest coverage ratio	14.44	7.37	95.93	Same as above
Loan repayment rate (%)	100.00	100.00	-	
Interest repayment ratio (%)	100.00	100.00	-	
EBITDA	19,811,693	15,986,623	23.93	

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. AUDIT REPORT

This interim report has not been audited.

II. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2025

Prepared by: CMOC Group Limited
Unit: RMB

Item	Notes	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Current assets:			
Cash and bank balances	(VII)1	31,769,001,165.12	30,427,258,389.26
Held-for-trading financial assets	(VII)2	8,405,301,326.66	6,509,905,551.61
Derivative financial assets	(VII)3	2,200,345,793.86	1,393,127,738.63
Accounts receivable	(VII)4	956,371,750.29	647,879,043.30
Financing with receivables	(VII)5	61,974,637.90	80,435,196.69
Prepayments	(VII)6	2,118,762,103.75	1,114,395,541.39
Other receivables	(VII)7	5,842,227,947.27	5,524,864,547.38
Including: Interest receivable	(VII)7.2	271,554,391.89	277,967,881.17
Dividends receivable	(VII)7.3	—	210,000,000.00
Inventories	(VII)8	28,615,202,450.67	29,878,326,307.04
Non-current assets due within one year	(VII)9	1,299,560,697.43	669,085,195.47
Other current assets	(VII)10	4,729,851,740.78	2,929,115,294.46
Total Current Assets		85,998,599,613.73	79,174,392,805.23
Non-current assets:			
Long-term equity investments	(VII)11	3,537,550,742.59	3,282,859,126.21
Investments in other equity instruments	(VII)12	7,139,182.24	7,139,182.24
Other non-current financial assets	(VII)13	2,766,707,864.19	2,804,861,188.55
Fixed assets	(VII)14	42,709,032,591.53	44,422,262,703.20
Construction in progress	(VII)15	3,719,239,013.64	4,054,550,381.26
Right-of-use assets	(VII)16	225,743,724.42	257,985,962.59
Intangible assets	(VII)17	25,384,189,723.14	21,651,283,345.49
Long-term inventories	(VII)18	7,185,385,344.21	7,224,831,357.59
Goodwill	(VII)18	434,750,641.71	436,560,432.61
Long-term prepaid expenses	(VII)19	229,399,541.08	279,914,912.55
Deferred tax assets	(VII)20	2,143,394,412.68	1,592,961,821.67
Other non-current assets	(VII)21	4,286,517,492.32	5,046,828,472.63
Total Non-current Assets		92,629,050,273.75	91,062,038,886.59
Total Assets		178,627,649,887.48	170,236,431,691.82

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Item	Notes	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Current liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings	(VII) 23	20,355,158,284.22	13,960,237,085.28
Held-for-trading financing liabilities	(VII) 24	5,163,122,535.92	2,835,872,062.19
Derivative financial liabilities	(VII) 25	4,524,354,821.59	1,454,738,253.36
Notes payable	(VII) 26	146,890,765.88	606,310,041.05
Accounts payable	(VII) 27	5,170,465,513.74	4,807,065,051.51
Contract liabilities	(VII) 28	2,677,760,537.70	2,621,355,529.29
Employee benefits payable	(VII) 29	1,152,692,404.57	1,443,108,200.73
Taxes payable	(VII) 30	7,596,333,365.92	5,529,776,168.33
Other payables	(VII) 31	5,053,841,229.91	5,160,820,314.05
Including: Dividends payable	(VII) 31.2	1,745,798,950.06	34,063,210.06
Non-current liabilities due within one year	(VII) 32	4,412,485,197.74	6,210,958,935.89
Other current liabilities	(VII) 33	1,341,962,352.26	830,355,325.34
Total Current Liabilities		57,595,067,009.45	45,460,596,967.02
Non-current Liabilities:			
Long-term borrowings	(VII) 34	3,912,469,000.00	9,333,840,115.73
Lease liabilities	(VII) 36	123,061,680.73	136,870,676.80
Long-term employee benefits payable	(VII) 37	564,484,307.04	530,656,320.26
Provisions	(VII) 38	2,616,614,104.90	2,830,531,195.69
Deferred income	(VII) 39	50,041,596.80	53,993,446.58
Deferred tax liabilities	(VII) 20	6,280,528,175.58	6,572,753,970.55
Other non-current liabilities	(VII) 40	18,438,677,141.12	19,374,952,854.42
Total Non-current Liabilities		31,985,876,006.17	38,833,598,580.03
Total Liabilities		89,516,515,615.62	84,294,195,547.05

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Item	Notes	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Owners' equity (or Shareholders' equity):			
Paid-in capital (or share capital)	(VII) 41	4,299,848,123.80	4,319,848,116.60
Other equity instruments	(VII) 42	1,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00
Including: Perpetual bonds		1,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00
Capital reserve	(VII) 43	27,046,350,041.13	27,708,934,206.93
Less: Treasury shares	(VII) 44	582,426,318.20	1,266,543,810.15
Other comprehensive income	(VII) 45	2,233,406,424.94	2,739,929,808.22
Special reserve	(VII) 46	335,641,186.80	267,497,082.63
Surplus reserve	(VII) 47	2,159,924,058.30	2,159,924,058.30
Retained profits	(VII) 48	37,309,115,236.60	34,093,404,253.98
Total owners' equity (or shareholders' equity) attributable to equity holders of the Company		73,801,858,753.37	71,022,993,716.51
Minority interests		15,244,848,118.49	14,919,242,428.26
Total owners' equity (or shareholders' equity)		89,046,706,871.86	85,942,236,144.77
Total liabilities and owners' equity (or shareholders' equity)		178,627,649,887.48	170,236,431,691.82

Head of the Company:
Liu Jianfeng

Chief Financial Officer:
Chen Xingyao

Head of Accounting Department:
Chen Xingyao



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

THE COMPANY'S BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2025

Prepared by: CMOC Group Limited

Unit: RMB

Item	Notes	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Current assets:			
Cash and bank balances		6,446,377,339.30	6,612,113,055.60
Held-for-trading financial assets		39,437,136.17	614,050,539.53
Accounts receivable	(XIX) 1	721,459,960.53	761,243,032.25
Financing with receivables		7,709,130.67	18,741,868.56
Prepayments		16,130,426.84	15,797,367.82
Other receivables	(XIX) 2	6,142,063,210.33	12,180,860,063.95
Including: Interest receivable		280,769,879.89	305,732,597.47
Dividends receivable		4,543,368,111.77	5,029,006,084.08
Inventories		259,936,106.20	347,506,465.75
Non-current assets due within one year		462,944,077.45	–
Other current assets		383,710,946.23	17,596,997.80
Total Current Assets		14,479,768,333.72	20,567,909,391.26
Non-current assets:			
Long-term equity investments	(XIX) 3	35,474,521,780.55	35,447,326,287.03
Other non-current financial assets		38,143,733.35	80,650,720.23
Fixed assets		2,049,405,164.25	2,166,502,689.95
Construction in progress		614,979,771.32	459,663,801.52
Intangible assets		163,322,534.23	166,700,030.96
Long-term prepaid expenses		188,867,953.12	194,617,325.91
Deferred tax assets		109,108,591.52	130,046,376.10
Other non-current assets		697,838,610.24	1,131,532,520.93
Total Non-current Assets		39,336,188,138.58	39,777,039,752.63
Total Assets		53,815,956,472.30	60,344,949,143.89

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Item	Notes	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Current liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings		1,201,366,194.48	1,001,100,000.02
Notes payable		50,000,000.00	59,603.31
Accounts payable		360,991,602.14	312,007,663.50
Contract liabilities		18,944,903.94	7,293,086.80
Employee benefits payable		95,795,397.18	165,212,456.96
Taxes payable		286,446,522.83	318,262,951.17
Other payables		9,227,471,068.33	8,511,947,312.81
Including: Interest payable		15,547,392.75	7,865,721.66
Dividends payable		1,003,034,340.00	—
Non-current liabilities due within one year		3,655,835,011.43	4,778,352,480.82
Other current liabilities		256,787,443.74	256,066,309.62
Total Current Liabilities		15,153,638,144.07	15,350,301,865.01
Non-current Liabilities:			
Long-term borrowings		2,266,500,000.00	4,563,800,000.00
Provisions		101,011,551.19	98,920,188.61
Deferred income		15,467,274.20	15,660,067.10
Other non-current liabilities		449,869,370.42	442,407,141.30
Total Non-current Liabilities		2,832,848,195.81	5,120,787,397.01
Total Liabilities		17,986,486,339.88	20,471,089,262.02



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Item	Notes	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Owners' equity (or Shareholders' equity):			
Paid-in capital (or share capital)		4,299,848,123.80	4,319,848,116.60
Other equity instruments		1,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00
Including: Perpetual bonds		1,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00
Capital reserve		27,217,267,704.55	27,879,851,870.35
Less: Treasury shares		582,426,318.20	1,266,543,810.15
Special reserve		318,006,011.64	255,428,194.03
Surplus reserve		2,159,924,058.30	2,159,924,058.30
Retained profits		1,416,850,552.33	5,525,351,452.74
Total owners' equity (or shareholders' equity)		35,829,470,132.42	39,873,859,881.87
Total liabilities and owners' equity (or shareholders' equity)		53,815,956,472.30	60,344,949,143.89

Head of the Company:
Liu Jianfeng

Chief Financial Officer:
Chen Xingyao

Head of Accounting Department:
Chen Xingyao

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

Jan. – Jun. 2025

Unit: RMB

Item	Notes	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
I. Total operating income		94,772,503,770.20	102,818,431,688.56
Including: Operating income	(VII) 49	94,772,503,770.20	102,818,431,688.56
II. Total operating costs		78,964,362,723.50	89,019,210,935.05
Including: Operating costs	(VII) 49	74,727,331,950.71	83,923,963,903.94
Taxes and levies	(VII) 50	1,851,518,519.53	1,990,327,973.37
Selling expenses	(VII) 51	56,528,617.59	54,546,771.97
Administrative expenses	(VII) 52	1,130,402,169.80	1,165,601,995.25
Research and development expenses		219,231,302.10	137,205,701.11
Financial expenses	(VII) 53	979,350,163.77	1,747,564,589.41
Including: Interest expenses		1,371,671,483.59	2,088,952,540.42
Interest income		798,758,089.17	735,750,175.67
Add: Other income	(VII) 54	33,913,059.69	29,832,497.14
Investment income (losses are indicated by "-")	(VII) 55	273,312,181.23	340,839,841.87
Including: Income from investments in associates and joint ventures		301,196,747.46	354,118,291.35
Gains from changes in fair value (losses are indicated by "-")	(VII) 56	(1,152,560,996.52)	(3,046,350,128.57)
Losses from credit impairment (losses are indicated by "-")	(VII) 57	(8,523,413.94)	8,694,881.08
Asset impairment losses (losses are indicated by "-")	(VII) 58	14,792,077.90	(688,375.93)
Gains from disposal of assets (losses are indicated by "-")	(VII) 59	(9,612,963.73)	14,838,948.47
III. Operating profit (losses are indicated by "-")		14,959,460,991.33	11,146,388,417.57
Add: Non-operating income	(VII) 60	7,461,188.89	22,381,354.80
Less: Non-operating expenses	(VII) 61	64,391,511.90	15,653,023.80
IV. Total profit (total loss is indicated by "-")		14,902,530,668.32	11,153,116,748.57
Less: Income tax expenses	(VII) 62	5,059,505,143.26	4,822,725,205.20

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Item	Notes	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
V. Net profit (net loss is indicated by “-”)		9,843,025,525.06	6,330,391,543.37
(I) Classified by business continuity			
1. Net profit from continuing operations (net loss is indicated by “-”)		9,843,025,525.06	6,330,391,543.37
(II) Classified by ownership			
1. Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company (net loss is indicated by “-”)		8,671,260,077.51	5,417,259,340.41
2. Profit or loss attributable to minority interests (net loss is indicated by “-”)		1,171,765,447.55	913,132,202.96
VI. Other comprehensive income, net of tax	(VII) 45	(567,567,080.96)	335,207,673.48
(I) Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company, net of tax		(506,523,383.28)	257,693,128.42
1. Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(506,523,383.28)	257,693,128.42
(1) Cash flow hedging reserve		(77,380,124.15)	(77,030,088.16)
(2) Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies		(429,143,259.13)	334,723,216.58
(II) Other comprehensive income attributable to minority interests, net of tax		(61,043,697.68)	77,514,545.06
VII. Total comprehensive income		9,275,458,444.10	6,665,599,216.85
(I) Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company		8,164,736,694.23	5,674,952,468.83
(II) Total comprehensive income attributable to minority interests		1,110,721,749.87	990,646,748.02
VIII. Earnings per share:			
(I) Basic earnings per share (RMB/share)		0.41	0.25
(II) Diluted earnings per share (RMB/share)		0.41	0.25

Head of the Company:
Liu Jianfeng

Chief Financial Officer:
Chen Xingyao

Head of Accounting Department:
Chen Xingyao

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

THE COMPANY'S INCOME STATEMENT

Jan. – Jun. 2025

Unit: RMB

Item	Notes	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
I. Operating income	(XIX) 4	3,429,066,571.07	3,192,959,014.08
Less: Operating costs	(XIX) 4	1,582,713,754.00	1,645,500,096.88
Taxes and levies		405,311,815.44	258,774,026.10
Administrative expenses		78,899,353.15	84,637,171.98
Research and development expenses		127,262,569.79	115,106,483.64
Financial expenses		46,916,333.27	78,668,667.10
Including: Interest expenses		140,657,741.26	227,917,254.58
Interest income		107,362,229.01	162,832,864.64
Add: Other income		16,907,976.97	6,365,304.39
Investment income (losses are indicated by “-”)	(XIX) 5	56,680,955.80	151,535,218.88
Including: Income from investments in associates and joint ventures		79,712,160.17	151,535,218.88
Gains from changes in fair value (losses are indicated by “-”)		24,409,737.26	23,664,470.58
Losses from credit impairment (losses are indicated by “-”)		(267,334.40)	(56,429.47)
Asset impairment losses (losses are indicated by “-”)		(225,478.93)	(1,000,000.00)
Gains from disposal of assets (losses are indicated by “-”)		(1,629,248.12)	5,883,283.26
II. Operating profit (losses are indicated by “-”)		1,283,839,354.00	1,196,664,416.02
Add: Non-operating income		2,814,423.23	664,215.64
Less: Non-operating expenses		32,476,895.10	10,836,086.47
III. Total profit (total loss is indicated by “-”)		1,254,176,882.13	1,186,492,545.19
Less: Income tax expenses		(92,871,312.35)	163,669,159.22
IV. Net profit (net loss is indicated by “-”)		1,347,048,194.48	1,022,823,385.97
(I) Net profit from continuing operations (net loss is indicated by “-”)		1,347,048,194.48	1,022,823,385.97
V. Other comprehensive income, net of tax		–	–
VI. Total comprehensive income		1,347,048,194.48	1,022,823,385.97

Head of the Company:
Liu Jianfeng

Chief Financial Officer:
Chen Xingyao

Head of Accounting Department:
Chen Xingyao

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Jan. – Jun. 2025

Unit: RMB

Item	Notes	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
I. Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash receipts from sales of goods and rendering of services		93,207,407,090.63	96,146,099,634.23
Other cash receipts relating to operating activities	(VII) 63(1)	1,031,486,207.51	962,436,816.52
Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities		94,238,893,298.14	97,108,536,450.75
Cash payments for goods purchased and services received		70,854,453,855.48	76,038,732,840.67
Cash payments to and on behalf of employees		2,581,087,748.67	2,449,907,481.05
Payments of various types of taxes		8,267,363,366.33	7,252,353,730.74
Other cash payments relating to operating activities	(VII) 63(1)	527,320,007.32	588,250,208.66
Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities		82,230,224,977.80	86,329,244,261.12
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(VII) 64(1)	12,008,668,320.34	10,779,292,189.63
II. Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Cash receipts from disposals and recovery of investments	(VII) 63(2)	5,563,340,604.35	5,782,931,869.79
Cash receipts from investment income		342,917,245.04	146,344,271.46
Net cash receipts from disposals of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		173,877.10	36,997,515.01
Net cash receipts from disposals of subsidiaries and other business units		1.00	156,304,500.00
Other cash receipts relating to investing activities	(VII) 63(2)	216,595,357.55	346,498,214.92
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities		6,123,027,085.04	6,469,076,371.18
Cash payments to acquire or construct fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		4,142,546,489.14	3,965,181,434.30
Cash payments to acquire investments	(VII) 63(2)	4,196,116,032.68	9,058,655,937.36
Net cash payments to acquire subsidiaries and other business units		–	4,985,788.54
Other cash payments relating to investing activities	(VII) 63(2)	85,467,482.98	446,445,231.59
Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities		8,424,130,004.80	13,475,268,391.79
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities		(2,301,102,919.76)	(7,006,192,020.61)

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Item	Notes	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
III. Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Cash receipts from borrowings		39,406,645,326.71	46,831,653,043.37
Other cash receipts relating to financing activities	(VII) 63(3)	1,305,640,636.92	1,337,287,078.91
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities		40,712,285,963.63	48,168,940,122.28
Cash repayments of borrowings		40,405,326,014.84	42,928,681,152.81
Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profits or settlement of interest expenses		5,950,991,617.94	2,427,540,408.65
Including: Payments for distribution of dividends or profits to minority shareholders of subsidiaries		–	447,599,250.00
Other cash payments relating to financing activities	(VII) 63(3)	2,235,260,667.98	1,830,162,424.66
Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities		48,591,578,300.76	47,186,383,986.12
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities		(7,879,292,337.13)	982,556,136.16
IV. Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		82,475,175.25	43,277,962.32
V. Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,910,748,238.70	4,798,934,267.50
Add: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	(VII) 64(2)	27,280,717,697.81	26,118,763,976.52
VI. Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	(VII) 64(2)	29,191,465,936.51	30,917,698,244.02

Head of the Company:
Liu Jianfeng

Chief Financial Officer:
Chen Xingyao

Head of Accounting Department:
Chen Xingyao

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

THE COMPANY'S CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Jan. – Jun. 2025

Unit: RMB

Item	Notes	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
I. Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash receipts from sales of goods and rendering of services		3,492,539,949.03	1,573,729,586.84
Other cash receipts relating to operating activities		2,118,648,107.72	7,291,590,799.42
Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities		5,611,188,056.75	8,865,320,386.26
Cash payments for goods purchased and services received		839,678,762.32	838,194,715.27
Cash payments to and on behalf of employees		326,594,455.20	287,049,974.31
Payments of various types of taxes		1,047,859,671.18	977,272,779.33
Other cash payments relating to operating activities		1,304,553,095.30	5,402,349,546.39
Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities		3,518,685,984.00	7,504,867,015.30
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities		2,092,502,072.75	1,360,453,370.96
II. Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Cash receipts from disposals and recovery of investments		4,010,000,000.00	4,130,000,000.00
Cash receipts from investment income		556,249,092.02	70,705,349.09
Net cash receipts from disposals of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		–	33,770,838.00
Other cash receipts relating to investing activities		4,959,266,901.16	5,961,721,903.17
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities		9,525,515,993.18	10,196,198,090.26
Cash payments to acquire or construct fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		121,285,728.81	84,296,654.84
Cash payments to acquire investments		3,390,201,157.29	5,850,218,548.24
Net cash payments to acquire subsidiaries and other business units		–	20,000,000.00
Other cash payments relating to investing activities		2,458,752,574.05	6,769,761,023.57
Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities		5,970,239,460.15	12,724,276,226.65
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities		3,555,276,533.03	(2,528,078,136.39)

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Item	Notes	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
III. Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Cash receipts from borrowings		200,000,000.00	2,330,000,000.00
Other cash receipts relating to financing activities		9,344,505,285.06	16,008,458,522.63
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities		9,544,505,285.06	18,338,458,522.63
Cash repayments of borrowings		3,359,137,292.35	3,088,537,292.35
Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profits or settlement of interest expenses		4,619,097,944.67	280,213,330.77
Other cash payments relating to financing activities		7,629,983,563.01	14,528,410,305.74
Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities		15,608,218,800.03	17,897,160,928.86
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities		(6,063,713,514.97)	441,297,593.77
IV. Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		(1,964.40)	81,924.06
V. Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(415,936,873.59)	(726,245,247.60)
Add: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		5,555,845,485.05	9,426,057,531.60
VI. Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		5,139,908,611.46	8,699,812,284.00

Head of the Company:
Liu Jianfeng

Chief Financial Officer:
Chen Xingyao

Head of Accounting Department:
Chen Xingyao



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY

Jan. – Jun. 2025

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan. - Jun. 2025										Minority interests	Total owners' equity
	Attributable to owners of the Company											
	Paid-in capital (or share capital)	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained profits	Sub-total			
I. Closing balance of the preceding year	4,319,848,116.60	1,000,000,000.00	27,708,934,206.93	1,266,543,810.15	2,739,929,808.22	267,497,082.63	2,159,924,058.30	34,093,404,253.98	71,022,993,716.51	14,919,242,428.26	85,942,236,144.77	
II. Opening balance of the current year	4,319,848,116.60	1,000,000,000.00	27,708,934,206.93	1,266,543,810.15	2,739,929,808.22	267,497,082.63	2,159,924,058.30	34,093,404,253.98	71,022,993,716.51	14,919,242,428.26	85,942,236,144.77	
III. Changes for the period (decrease is indicated by "-")												
(I) Total comprehensive income	(19,999,992.80)	-	(662,584,165.80)	(684,117,491.95)	(506,523,383.28)	68,144,104.17	-	3,215,710,982.62	2,778,865,036.86	325,605,690.23	3,104,470,727.09	
(II) Owners' contributions and reduction in capital	-	-	-	-	(506,523,383.28)	-	-	8,671,260,077.51	8,164,736,694.23	1,110,721,749.87	9,275,458,444.10	
1. Share-based payments recognised in owners' equity	(19,999,992.80)	-	(662,584,165.80)	(684,117,491.95)	-	-	-	-	1,533,333.35	-	1,533,333.35	
2. Others (Note)	-	-	1,533,333.35	-	-	-	-	-	1,533,333.35	-	1,533,333.35	
(III) Profit distribution	-	-	(664,117,499.15)	(684,117,491.95)	-	-	-	(5,455,549,094.89)	(5,455,549,094.89)	(787,446,000.00)	(6,242,995,094.89)	
1. Distributions to owners (shareholders)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,455,549,094.89)	(5,455,549,094.89)	(787,446,000.00)	(6,242,995,094.89)	
2. Special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	68,144,104.17	-	-	68,144,104.17	2,329,940.36	70,474,044.53	
1. Transfer to special reserve in the period	-	-	-	-	-	99,908,031.49	-	-	99,908,031.49	4,076,480.49	103,984,511.98	
2. Amount utilised in the period	-	-	-	-	-	(31,763,927.32)	-	-	(31,763,927.32)	(1,746,540.13)	(33,510,467.45)	
V. Closing balance of the current period	4,299,848,123.80	1,000,000,000.00	27,046,350,041.13	582,426,318.20	2,233,406,424.94	335,641,186.80	2,159,924,058.30	37,309,115,236.60	73,801,858,753.37	15,244,848,118.49	89,046,706,871.86	

Note: Refer to Note (VII), 41, note 1 for details.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Jan. – Jun. 2024

Item	Attributable to owners of the Company									Total owners' equity
	Paid-in capital (or share capital)	Other equity instruments	Less: Treasury shares	comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained profits	Sub-total	Minority interests	
		Perpetual bonds	Capital reserve							
I. Closing balance of the preceding year	4,319,848,116.60	1,000,000,000.00	27,694,825,276.01	1,574,263,722.33	140,310,748.25	2,099,837,960.76	23,977,727,693.23	59,540,269,707.03	12,421,904,500.28	71,962,174,207.31
II. Opening balance of the current year	4,319,848,116.60	1,000,000,000.00	27,694,825,276.01	1,574,263,722.33	140,310,748.25	2,099,837,960.76	23,977,727,693.23	59,540,269,707.03	12,421,904,500.28	71,962,174,207.31
III. Changes for the period (decrease is indicated by "-")										
(I) Total comprehensive income	-	-	12,268,930.90	257,693,128.42	72,197,579.28	-	2,117,186,995.76	2,459,346,634.36	1,493,409,669.90	3,952,756,303.26
(II) Owners' contributions and reduction in capital	-	-	-	257,693,128.42	-	-	5,417,259,340.41	5,674,952,468.83	990,646,748.02	6,665,599,216.85
1. Ordinary shares contributed by owners	-	-	12,268,930.90	-	-	-	-	12,268,930.90	999,150,686.27	1,011,419,617.17
2. Share-based payments recognised in owners' equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	979,935,000.00	979,935,000.00
3. Business combination not involving enterprises under common control	-	-	12,268,930.90	-	-	-	-	12,268,930.90	-	12,268,930.90
(III) Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,300,072,344.65)	(3,300,072,344.65)	(498,876,000.00)	(3,798,948,344.65)
1. Distributions to owners (shareholders)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,300,072,344.65)	(3,300,072,344.65)	(498,876,000.00)	(3,798,948,344.65)
(IV) Special reserve	-	-	-	-	72,197,579.28	-	-	72,197,579.28	2,488,234.61	74,685,813.89
1. Transfer to special reserve in the period	-	-	-	-	99,432,226.47	-	-	99,432,226.47	3,949,975.50	103,382,201.97
2. Amount utilised in the period	-	-	-	-	(27,234,647.19)	-	-	(27,234,647.19)	(1,461,740.89)	(28,696,398.08)
IV. Closing balance of the current period	4,319,848,116.60	1,000,000,000.00	27,707,094,206.91	1,831,956,850.75	212,508,327.53	2,099,837,960.76	26,094,914,688.99	61,999,616,341.39	13,915,314,169.18	75,914,930,510.57

Head of the Company: Liu Jianfeng

Chief Financial Officer: Chen Xingyao

Head of Accounting Department: Chen Xingyao

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

THE COMPANY'S STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY

Jan. – Jun. 2025

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan. – Jun. 2025					
	Paid-in capital (or share capital)	Other equity instruments	Less:	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained profits
		Perpetual bonds	Treasury shares			Total owners' equity
I. Closing balance of the preceding year	4,319,848,116.60	1,000,000,000.00	1,266,543,810.15	255,428,194.03	2,159,924,058.30	39,873,859,881.87
II. Opening balance of the current year	4,319,848,116.60	1,000,000,000.00	1,266,543,810.15	255,428,194.03	2,159,924,058.30	39,873,859,881.87
III. Changes for the period (decrease is indicated by “-”)	(19,999,992.80)	-	(684,117,491.95)	62,577,817.61	-	(4,108,500,900.41)
(I) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
(II) Owners' contributions and reduction in capital	(19,999,992.80)	-	(684,117,491.95)	-	-	-
1. Share-based payments recognised in owners' equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Others (Note)	(19,999,992.80)	-	(684,117,491.95)	-	-	-
(III) Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Distributions to owners (shareholders)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(IV) Special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Transfer to special reserve in the period	-	-	-	62,577,817.61	-	62,577,817.61
2. Amount utilised in the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Closing balance of the current period	4,299,848,123.80	1,000,000,000.00	582,426,318.20	318,006,011.64	2,159,924,058.30	35,829,470,132.42

Note: Refer to Note (VII), 41, note 1 for details.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Jan. - Jun. 2024

Item	Paid-in capital (or share capital)	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Less:		Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained profits	Total owners' equity
				Treasury shares					
I. Closing balance of the preceding year	4,319,848,116.60	1,000,000,000.00	27,930,079,604.42	1,266,543,810.15		122,482,119.17	2,099,837,960.76	3,907,812,303.97	38,113,516,294.77
II. Opening balance of the current year	4,319,848,116.60	1,000,000,000.00	27,930,079,604.42	1,266,543,810.15		122,482,119.17	2,099,837,960.76	3,907,812,303.97	38,113,516,294.77
III. Changes for the period (decrease is indicated by "-")									
(I) Total comprehensive income	-	-	(52,067,734.09)	-		78,402,671.76	-	(2,412,190,951.69)	(2,385,856,014.02)
(II) Owners' contributions and reduction in capital	-	-	(52,067,734.09)	-		16,567,658.61	-	1,022,823,385.97	1,022,823,385.97
1. Share-based payments recognised in owners' equity	-	-	12,268,930.90	-		-	-	-	12,268,930.90
2. Absorption and merger of subsidiaries	-	-	(64,336,664.99)	-		16,567,658.61	-	(134,941,993.01)	(182,710,999.39)
(III) Profit distribution	-	-	-	-		-	-	(3,300,072,344.65)	(3,300,072,344.65)
1. Distributions to owners (shareholders)	-	-	-	-		-	-	(3,300,072,344.65)	(3,300,072,344.65)
(IV) Special reserve	-	-	-	-		61,835,013.15	-	-	61,835,013.15
1. Transfer to special reserve in the period	-	-	-	-		87,220,024.34	-	-	87,220,024.34
2. Amount utilised in the period	-	-	-	-		(25,385,011.19)	-	-	(25,385,011.19)
IV. Closing balance of the current period	4,319,848,116.60	1,000,000,000.00	27,878,011,870.33	1,266,543,810.15		200,884,790.93	2,099,837,960.76	1,495,621,352.28	35,727,660,280.75

Head of the Company: Liu Jianfeng

Chief Financial Officer: Chen Xingyao

Head of Accounting Department: Chen Xingyao

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

III. BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

1. General Information

CMOC Group Limited. (the “Company”) was incorporated on 25 August 2006 as a joint-stock limited company on the basis of China Molybdenum Co., Ltd. by Luoyang Mining Group Co., Ltd. (“LMG”) and Cathay Fortune Corporation (“CFC”). Details of share capital are set out in Note (VII) 41.

The Company together with its subsidiaries (collectively as the “Group”) are principally engaged in mining, smelting and deep processing of molybdenum tungsten series products, mining and melting of copper, cobalt and niobium series products; the mining and deep processing of phosphate products, as well as metal trading.

2. Date of Approval of Financial Statements

The consolidated and the Company’s financial statements have been approved by the board of directors of the Company on 22 August 2025.

IV. PREPARATION BASIS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Preparation basis

The Group implements the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises issued by the Ministry of Finance (“MoF”) and the relevant regulations. The Group also discloses related financial information in accordance with Preparation Rules for Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No. 15 – General Provisions on Financial Reports (2014 Amendment). In addition, the financial statements also include the relevant disclosures required by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

2. Going concern

The Group assessed its ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months from 30 June 2025, and didn’t notice any event or circumstance that may cast significant doubts on its ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3. Basis of accounting and principle of measurement

The Group has adopted the accrual basis of accounting. Except for certain financial instruments and inventories held for trading which are measured at fair value, the Group adopts the historical cost as the principle of measurement in the financial statements. Where assets are impaired, provisions for asset impairment are made in accordance with relevant requirements.

Where the historical cost is adopted as the measurement basis, assets are recorded at the amount of cash and cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire them at the time of their acquisition. Liabilities are recorded at the amount of proceeds or assets received or the contractual amounts for assuming the present obligation, or, at the amounts of cash and cash equivalents expected to be paid to settle the liabilities in the normal course of business.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

IV. PREPARATION BASIS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. Basis of accounting and principle of measurement (Continued)

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurements date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using valuation technique. Fair value measurement and disclosure in the financial statements are determined according to the above basis.

For non-financial assets measured at fair value, the capacity of market participants to realise the maximum profit of non-financial assets, or the capacity of other participants who acquired non-financial assets to realise the maximum profit will be considered when measuring fair values of such non-financial assets.

For financial assets with transaction prices as the fair value upon initial recognition and the valuation technique of unobservable inputs employed in the subsequent measurement at the fair value, the technique is adjusted during the valuation to match the initial recognition results determined with the transaction prices.

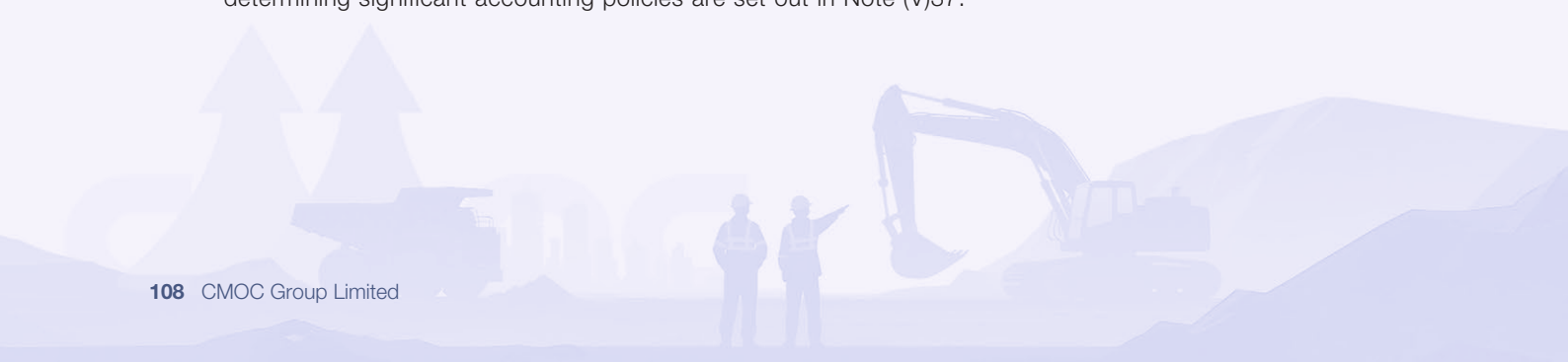
Fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than inputs within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Specific accounting policies and accounting estimates:

The Group has formulated specific accounting policies and accounting estimates for the determination and selection basis of materiality standards, provision for decline in value of inventories, depreciation of fixed assets, fixed assets transferred from construction in progress, amortisation of intangible assets, and transactions or events related to the recognition of revenue, stripping cost and exploration, assessment and development expenditures in accordance with actual production and operation characteristics of the Group. Details of significant judgements, accounting estimates and key assumptions used by the Group in determining significant accounting policies are set out in Note (V)37.



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

1. Statement of compliance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and present truly and completely, the consolidated and the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025, and the consolidated and the Company's results of operations, cash flows and changes in shareholders' equity for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2025.

2. Accounting period

The Group has adopted the calendar year as its accounting year, i.e. from 1 January to 31 December.

3. Operating cycle

The operating cycle refers to the period from purchase of assets used for processing to realisation of cash or cash equivalents. The Company's operating cycle is usually 12 months.

4. Functional currency

Renminbi ("RMB") is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company and its domestic subsidiaries operate. Therefore, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries choose RMB as their functional currency. The Company's foreign subsidiaries determine their functional currencies according to the currencies of economic environment in which they operate. The Group adopts RMB to prepare the financial statements.

5. Determination and selection basis of materiality standards

Item	Materiality standards
Significant recovery or reversal amount of bad debt provision of receivables for the current period	RMB10 million
Significant write-off of receivables for the current period	RMB10 million
Significant construction in progress for the current period	RMB10 million
Significant cash relating to investing activities for the current period	RMB20 million
Significant non-wholly owned subsidiaries for the current period	The proportion of minority interests to shareholders' equity $\geq 5\%$
Significant joint ventures or associates for the current period	The carrying amount of long-term equity investments $\geq$ RMB75 million

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

6. Accounting treatment of business combination involving or not involving enterprises under common control

Business combinations are classified into business combinations involving enterprises under common control and business combinations not involving enterprises under common control.

6.1 *Business combinations involving enterprises under common control*

A business combination involving enterprises under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining enterprises are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the combination, and that control is not transitory.

Assets and liabilities obtained are measured at their respective carrying amounts as recorded by the combining entities at the date of the combination. The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets obtained and the carrying amount of the consideration paid for the combination is adjusted to the share premium in capital reserve. If the share premium is not sufficient to absorb the difference, any excess is adjusted against retained earnings.

Costs that are directly attributable to the combination are charged to profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

6.2 *Business combinations not involving enterprises under common control and goodwill*

A business combination not involving enterprises under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining enterprises are not ultimately controlled by the same party or parties before and after the combination.

For purchase transactions not involving enterprises under common control, the acquirer will consider whether or not to adopt the simplified “concentration test” when determining whether or not an acquired portfolio constitutes a business. If the portfolio passes the concentration test, it will be judged not to constitute a business. If the portfolio does not pass the concentration test, the judgment is made on the basis of whether it constitutes a business.

The cost of combination is the aggregate of the fair values, at the acquisition date, of the assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity securities issued by the acquirer in exchange for control of the acquiree. Where a business combination not involving enterprises under common control is achieved in stages that involve multiple transactions, the cost of combination is the sum of the consideration paid at the acquisition date and the fair value at the acquisition date of the acquirer’s previously held interest in the acquiree. The intermediary expenses incurred by the acquirer in respect of auditing, legal services, valuation and consultancy services, etc. and other associated administrative expenses attributable to the business combination are recognised in profit or loss when they are incurred.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

6. Accounting treatment of business combination involving or not involving enterprises under common control (Continued)

6.2 *Business combinations not involving enterprises under common control and goodwill (Continued)*

The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, acquired by the acquirer in a business combination, that meet the recognition criteria are measured at fair value at the acquisition date.

When the business combination contract provides that, upon the occurrence of multiple future contingencies, the acquirer shall pay an additional consideration for the combination, such contingent consideration as set out in the contract shall be recognised as a liability by the Group as a part of the aggregate consideration transferred in the business combination, and be included in the cost of combination at the fair value at the acquisition date. Within twelve months after the acquisition, if the contingent consideration needs to be adjusted as new or further evidence is obtained in respect of circumstances existed as at the acquisition date, the amount previously included in goodwill/non-operating income shall be adjusted. A change in or adjustment to the contingent consideration under other circumstances shall be accounted for in accordance with relevant provisions in the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Any change or adjustment is included in profit or loss for the current period.

Where the cost of combination exceeds the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the difference is treated as an asset and recognised as goodwill, which is measured at cost on initial recognition. Where the cost of combination is less than the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the acquirer firstly reassesses the measurement of the fair values of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities and measurement of the cost of combination. If after that reassessment, the cost of combination is still less than the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the acquirer recognises the remaining difference immediately in profit or loss for the current period.

Goodwill arising on a business combination is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, and is presented separately in the consolidated financial statements.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

7. Basis of control and preparation of the consolidated financial statements

7.1 *Basis of control*

Control exists when the investor has power over the investee; is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns. The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes of the above elements of the definition of control.

7.2 *Preparation of the consolidated financial statements*

The scope of consolidation in the consolidated financial statements is determined on the basis of control.

The combination of subsidiaries begins with the Group's control over the subsidiary, and ceases with the Group's losing control of the subsidiary. For a subsidiary disposed by the Group, the operating results and cash flows before the date of disposal (the date when control is lost) are included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of cash flows, as appropriate.

For a subsidiary acquired through a business combination not involving enterprises under common control, the operating results and cash flows from the acquisition date (the date when control is obtained) are included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of cash flows, as appropriate.

No matter when the business combination occurs in the reporting period, subsidiaries acquired through a business combination involving enterprises under common control or the party being absorbed under merger by absorption are included in the Group's scope of consolidation as if they had been included in the scope of consolidation from the date when they first came under the common control of the ultimate controlling party. Their operating results and cash flows from the beginning of the earliest reporting period or from the date when they first came under the common control of the ultimate controlling party are included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated cash flow statement, as appropriate.

The significant accounting policies and accounting periods adopted by the subsidiaries are determined based on the uniform accounting policies and accounting periods set out by the Company. Influence over the consolidated financial statements arising from significant intra-group transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

7. Basis of control and preparation of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

7.2 Preparation of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

The portion of subsidiaries' equity that is not attributable to the Company is treated as minority interests and presented as "minority interests" in the consolidated balance sheet within shareholders' equity. The portion of net profits or losses of subsidiaries for the period attributable to minority interests is presented as "profit or loss attributable to minority interests" in the consolidated income statement below the "net profit" line item.

When the amount of loss for the period attributable to the minority shareholders of a subsidiary exceeds the minority shareholders' portion of the opening balance of owners' equity of the subsidiary, the excess amount is still allocated against minority interests.

Acquisition of minority interests or disposal of interest in a subsidiary that does not result in the loss of control over the subsidiary is accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Company's interests and minority interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. The difference between the amount by which the minority interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is adjusted to capital reserve under owners' equity. If the capital reserve is not sufficient to absorb the difference, the excess is adjusted against retained earnings.

For the stepwise acquisition of equity interest till acquiring control after a few transactions and leading to business combination not involving enterprises under common control, it should be dealt with based on whether this belongs to 'package deal': if it belongs to 'package deal', transactions will be dealt as transactions to acquire control. If it does not belong to 'package deal', transactions to acquire control on acquisition date will be under accounting treatment, the fair value of acquirees' shares held before acquisition date will be re-measured, and the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount will be recognised in profit or loss of the current period; if acquirees' shares held before acquisition date involve in changes of other comprehensive income and other equity of owners under equity method, this will be transferred to income of acquisition date.

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary due to disposal of certain equity interest or other reasons, any retained interest is re-measured at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between (i) the aggregate of the consideration received on disposal and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the share of the former subsidiary's net assets cumulatively calculated from the acquisition date according to the original proportion of ownership interest is recognised as investment income in the period in which control is lost and offset against goodwill. Other comprehensive income associated with investment in the former subsidiary is reclassified to investment income in the period in which control is lost.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

8. Classification of joint arrangements and accounting treatments of joint operations

A joint arrangement is classified into joint operation and joint venture, depending on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement, which is assessed by considering the structure and the legal form of the arrangement, the terms agreed by the parties in the contractual arrangement and, when relevant, other facts and circumstances. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement.

The Group accounts for investments in joint ventures using equity method. Refer to Note (V) 17.3.2. “Long-term equity investments accounted for using the equity method” for details.

The Group as a joint operator recognises the following items in relation to its interest in a joint operation: its solely-held assets, including its share of any assets held jointly; its solely-assumed liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly; its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation; its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and its solely-incurred expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly. The Group accounts for the recognised assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation in accordance with the requirements applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

9. Standards for determining cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are the Group’s short-term (generally matured within three months from the acquisition date), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

10. Translation of transactions and financial statements denominated in foreign currencies

10.1 Transactions denominated in foreign currencies

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition, by applying the spot exchange rate on the date of the transaction.

At the balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are translated into RMB using the spot exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the differences between the spot exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date and those on initial recognition or at the previous balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss for the period, except that (1) exchange differences related to a specific-purpose borrowing denominated in foreign currency that qualify for capitalisation are capitalised as part of the cost of the qualifying asset during the capitalisation period; (2) exchange differences related to hedging instruments for the purpose of hedging against foreign currency risks are accounted for using hedge accounting; (3) exchange differences arising from changes in the gross carrying amounts (other than the amortised cost) of items that are reclassified at fair value through other comprehensive income are included in other comprehensive income.

When the consolidated financial statements include foreign operation(s), if there is foreign currency monetary item constituting a net investment in a foreign operation, exchange difference arising from changes in exchange rates are recognised as “exchange differences arising on translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies” in other comprehensive income, and in profit or loss for the period upon disposal of the foreign operation.

Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated to the amounts in functional currency at the spot exchange rates on the dates of the transactions and the amounts in functional currency remain unchanged. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value are re-translated at the spot exchange rate on the date the fair value is determined. Difference between the re-translated functional currency amount and the original functional currency amount is treated as changes in fair value (including changes of exchange rate) and is recognised in profit or loss or as other comprehensive income.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

10. Translation of transactions and financial statements denominated in foreign currencies (Continued)

10.2 Translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies

For the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements, financial statements of a foreign operation are translated from the foreign currency into RMB using the following method: assets and liabilities on the balance sheet are translated at the spot exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date; shareholders' equity items are translated at the spot exchange rates at the dates on which such items arose; all items in the income statement as well as items reflecting the distribution of profits are translated at exchange rates that approximate the actual spot exchange rates on the dates of the transactions; The difference between the translated assets and the aggregate of liabilities and shareholders' equity items is recognised as other comprehensive income and included in shareholders' equity.

Cash flows arising from a transaction in foreign currency and the cash flows of a foreign subsidiary are translated at an exchange rate which approximates the spot exchange rate on the date of the cash flows. The effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents is regarded as a reconciling item and presented separately in the cash flow statement as "effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents".

The opening balances and the comparative figures of previous year are presented at the translated amounts in the previous year's financial statements.

On disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or upon a loss of control over a foreign operation due to disposal of certain interest in it or other reasons, the Group transfers the accumulated exchange differences arising on translation of financial statements of this foreign operation attributable to the owners' equity of the parent company and presented under shareholders' equity, to profit or loss in the period in which the disposal occurs.

When the disposal of part of the equity investments results in decrease in proportion of equity in a foreign operation but does not result in loss of control, the translation differences of the financial statements denominated in foreign currency relating to the partial disposal of the foreign operation are attributable to minority interests and are not transferred to profit or loss for the period. When the disposal of foreign operation is partial disposal of equity in associate or joint venture, the translation differences of the financial statements denominated in foreign currency relating to the foreign operation is transferred to profit or loss in proportion to the foreign operation disposed.



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

11. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

For financial assets purchased or sold in a regular way, the Group recognises assets acquired and liabilities assumed on a trade date basis, or derecognises the assets sold on a trade date basis.

Contracts to buy or sell non-financial items that can be settled net in cash or other financial instruments, or through an exchange of financial instruments apply to the Revenue Standard when the Group enters into and holds such contracts intended for the receipt or delivery of non-financial items in accordance with the intended purchase, sale or use requirements.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value (The determination of fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is set out in relevant disclosure of basis of accounting and principle of measurement in Note (IV)). For financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are immediately recognised in profit or loss. For other financial assets and financial liabilities, transaction costs are included in their initial recognised amounts. When conducting initial recognition of the accounts receivable that does not include significant financing components or the financing components in the contract no more than one year are not taken into consideration in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14 – Revenue (“Revenue Standard”), the Group makes the initial measurement at the transaction price specified in the revenue standard.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant accounting period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial assets or financial liabilities (such as repayment in advance, extension, call options or other similar options), without considering future credit losses.

The amortised cost of financial asset or financial liability is the initial recognition amount of the financial asset or the financial liability less the repaid amount of principal plus or less the accumulated amortised amount of the difference between the initial recognition amount and the amount of maturity with the effective interest rate method less the accumulated provisions for the losses (only applicable to the financial assets).

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

11. Financial instruments (Continued)

11.1 Classification, recognition and measurement of financial assets

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's financial assets of various categories are subsequently measured at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

If contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, and the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, such asset is classified into financial asset measured at amortised cost. The financial assets classified as at amortised cost include cash and bank balances, accounts receivable, other receivables, deposits for derivative financial instruments in other current assets, borrowings receivable in other non-current assets, due from minority interests, litigation guarantee, loans to suppliers, related party borrowings, and certificates of deposit, etc.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are classified as at FVTOCI: 1) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and 2) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Such financial assets due over one year since acquisition are presented as other debt investments and those due within one year (inclusive) since balance sheet date are presented as non-current assets due within one year; notes receivable classified as at FVTOCI on acquisition are presented under financing with receivables, and those due within one year (inclusive) since acquisition are presented under other current assets.

On the initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate non-trading equity instruments except for contingent consideration recognised in business combination not involving enterprises under common control as financial assets at FVTOCI on an individual basis. Such financial assets are presented as investments in other equity instruments in financial statements.

Financial assets that meet one of the following requirements indicate that the purpose for the Group to hold the financial assets is for trading:

- It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term.
- On initial recognition, relevant financial assets are part of a portfolio of the identifiable financial instruments that the Group manages on a collective basis and there is objective evidence indicating that the Group has an actual pattern of short-term profit-taking recently.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

11. Financial instruments (Continued)

11.1 *Classification, recognition and measurement of financial assets (Continued)*

- Relevant financial assets are classified to derivative instruments, excluding derivatives that meet the definitions of financial guarantee contracts and are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets classified as at FVTPL and those designated as at FVTPL:

- Financial assets that do not meet the requirements to be reclassified as financial assets at amortised cost or financial assets at FVTOCI are classified as financial assets at FVTPL.
- Upon initial recognition, in order to eradicate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches, the Group can irrevocably designate financial assets as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL (other than derivative financial assets) are all presented under held-for-trading financial assets. Financial assets due over one year (or without fixed maturity) since the balance sheet date and expected to be held for over one year are presented under other non-current financial assets.

11.1.1 Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are measured subsequently at amortised cost by adopting the effective interest method, with gains or losses arising from the impairment or derecognition recorded to the profit or loss for the period.

Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost are recognised by the Group based on the effective interest method. Interest income is determined by applying an effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset except for the following situations:

- For the purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group recognises their interest income based on amortised cost and credit-adjusted effective interest rate of these financial assets since initial recognition.
- For the purchased or originated financial assets not-credit-impaired but subsequently becoming credit-impaired, the Group subsequently recognises their interest income based on amortised cost and effective interest rate of these financial assets. If no credit exists due to improvement in credit risk of the financial instruments subsequently and such improvement is in relation to an event incurred subsequent to the application of above provisions, the Group will transfer to calculate and determine the interest income by applying an effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

11. Financial instruments (Continued)

11.1 *Classification, recognition and measurement of financial assets (Continued)*

11.1.2 Financial assets at FVTOCI

The impairment losses or gains relating to financial assets classified as at FVTOCI, the interest income calculated by effective interest method, and the exchange gains or losses shall be included into the profit or loss over the current period, and the other financial assets shall be measured at FVTOCI. The amount of the financial assets included into profit or loss of each period shall be regarded as equal as the amount measured at amortised cost through profit or loss over each period. When the financial assets are derecognised, the accumulated income or loss included in the other comprehensive income previously will be reclassified into the profit or loss over the current period from the other comprehensive income.

Fair value change of non-held-for-trading equity investment designated as at FVTOCI, is recognised in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition of the financial asset, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred and included in retained earnings. During the period for which the Group holds the investments in the non-held-for-trading equity instruments, dividend income is recognised and included in profit or loss for the period when 1) the Group's right to collect dividend has been established; 2) it is probable that economic benefits associated with dividend will flow to the Group; and 3) the amount of dividend can be reliably measured.

11.1.3 Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured subsequently at fair value. Gains or losses from changes in fair value and dividends and interest income relevant to the financial assets are recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

11.2 *Impairment of financial instruments*

The Group accounts for impairment on financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets classified as FVTOCI and financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at FVTPL on the basis of ECL and recognises relevant loss allowance.

The Group measures loss allowance based on the amount equal to the lifetime ECL for the accounts receivable and notes receivable arising from the transactions under revenue standards but not including significant financial elements or not considering the contract less than one year.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

11. Financial instruments (Continued)

11.2 *Impairment of financial instruments (Continued)*

For other financial assets, except for the purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, at each balance sheet date, the Group assess changes in credit risk of relevant financial instruments since initial recognition. If the credit risk of the above financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures loss allowance based on the amount of full lifetime; if credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group recognises loss allowance based on 12-month ECL of the financial instrument. Increase in or reversal of credit loss allowance is included in profit or loss as loss/gain on impairment, except the financial assets classified as FVTOCI. The Group recognises credit loss allowance for financial assets at FVOCI in other comprehensive income and recognises loss or gain on impairment in profit or loss for the period, without reducing the carrying amount of the financial assets presented in the balance sheet.

The Group measured loss allowance at the full lifetime ECL of the financial instruments in the prior accounting period. However, as at the balance sheet date for the current period, for the above financial instruments, due to failure to qualify as significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group measures loss allowance for the financial instrument at 12-month ECL at the balance sheet date for the current period. Relevant reversal of loss allowance is included in profit or loss for the current period as gain on impairment.

11.2.1 Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition with available reasonable and supportable forward-looking information. For financial guarantee contracts, the date that the Group becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition in the application of criteria related to the financial instrument for impairment.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly:

- (1) Whether external market indicators of credit risk for the same financial instrument or financial instruments with shared expected life have changed significantly. Indicators include: credit spreads, credit default swap price for the borrower, length and extent of time when fair value of financial assets is less than amortised cost, other market information related to the borrower (including price changes in borrower's debt instruments or equity instruments);

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

11. Financial instruments (Continued)

11.2 Impairment of financial instruments (Continued)

11.2.1 Significant increase in credit risk (Continued)

- (2) Whether external credit rating of the financial instrument has actually changed significantly or is expected to change significantly;
- (3) Whether the debtor's internal credit rating is actually lowered or is expected to be lowered;
- (4) Whether expected detrimental changes in business, financial and economic conditions of the debtor which will affect borrower's ability to perform repayment obligation have changed significantly;
- (5) Whether the actual or expected results of the debtor's operations have changed significantly, including the circumstance that an evident adverse change happens to the business indicators such as income and profit and is expected difficult to improve in a short term;
- (6) Whether the credit risk of other financial instruments issued by the same debtor has increased significantly;
- (7) Whether supervisory, economic or technical environment for the borrower has significant detrimental changes, including the circumstance whether the technological change, or the relevant policies proposed to introduce by the state or local government have significant adverse impact on the debtor;
- (8) Whether the value of collateral for debt mortgage or the guarantee or credit enhancement quality provided by a third party has changed significantly, and these changes are expected to lower the economic motive of the debtor to repay within the time limit as specified by the contract or affect the probability of default;
- (9) Whether the economic motive that will lower the borrower's repayment within the time limit as specified by the contract has changed significantly;
- (10) Whether the loan contract is expected to be changed, including the exemption or revision of contractual obligations, the granting of interest-free periods, the jump in interest rates, the requirement for additional collateral or guarantees, or other changes in the contractual framework for financial instruments that may result from the breach of contract;

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

11. Financial instruments (Continued)

11.2 *Impairment of financial instruments (Continued)*

11.2.1 Significant increase in credit risk (Continued)

- (11) Whether the debtor's expected performance and repayment activities have changed significantly;
- (12) Whether the Group's approach to credit management of financial instruments has changed.

Regardless of whether the credit risk has increased significantly after the above assessment, when the financial instrument contract payment has been overdue for more than 30 days (inclusive), it indicates that the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly.

At the balance sheet date, the Group may assume that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk. If the default risk of financial instrument is relatively low, the borrower has a strong capability in performing its contract cash flow obligation in the short term, and the capability of the borrower to perform its contract cash obligation is not necessarily reduced even if adverse change exists in the economic situation and business environment in a relatively long time, the financial instrument is considered to be exposed to the credit risk at a relatively low level.

11.2.2 Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- (1) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the debtor;
- (2) A breach of contract by the debtor, such as a default in interest or principal or past due event;
- (3) The creditor(s) of the debtor, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the debtor's financial difficulty, having granted to the debtor a concession(s) that the creditor(s) would not otherwise consider;
- (4) It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

11. Financial instruments (Continued)

11.2 Impairment of financial instruments (Continued)

11.2.2 Credit-impaired financial assets (Continued)

- (5) The issuer or debtor has financial difficulty resulting in disappearance of active market for the financial assets;
- (6) Purchase or originate a financial asset at substantial discount, which reflects the fact that the financial asset has become credit-impaired.

11.2.3 Recognition of expected credit losses

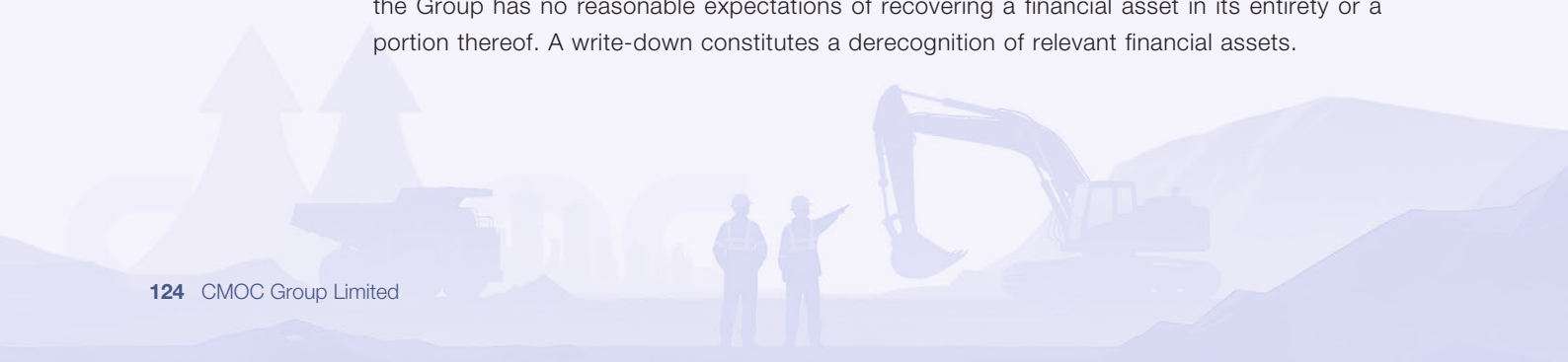
ECL of relevant financial instruments is recognised based on the following methods:

- For a financial asset, credit loss is the present value of difference between the contractual cash flow receivable and the expected cash flow to be received.
- For a financial guarantee contract (refer to Note (V) 11.4.1.2.1 for detailed accounting policies), credit loss is the present value of difference between the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amounts that the Group expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.
- For credit-impaired financial assets other than the purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets at the balance sheet date, credit loss is difference between the gross carrying amount of financial assets and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at original effective interest rate.

The Group's measurement of ECL of financial instruments reflects factors including unbiased probability weighted average amount recognised by assessing a series of possible results, time value of money, reasonable and supportable information related to historical events, current condition and forecast of future economic position that is available without undue cost or effort at the balance date.

11.2.4 Write-down of financial assets

The Group shall directly write down the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. A write-down constitutes a derecognition of relevant financial assets.



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

11. Financial instruments (Continued)

11.3 Transfer of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset if one of the following conditions is satisfied: (1) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or (2) the financial asset has been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is transferred to the transferee; or (3) although the financial asset has been transferred, the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset but has not retained control over the financial asset.

If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, and it retains control over the financial asset, it recognises the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset and recognises an associated liability. The Group measures relevant liabilities by the following methods:

- If the financial assets transferred are measured at amortised cost, and the carrying amounts of relevant liabilities are equivalent to the carrying amounts of the transferred financial assets continuing in involvement less the amortised costs of the retained rights of the Group (if the Group retains associated rights for the transfer of financial assets) plus the amortised costs of the Group's obligations (if the Group bears associated obligations for the transfer of financial assets), relevant liabilities are not designated as financial liabilities at FVTPL.
- If financial assets transferred are measured at fair value, and the carrying amounts of relevant liabilities are equivalent to the carrying amounts of the transferred financial assets continuing in involvement less the fair value of the retained rights of the Group (if the Group retains associated rights for the transfer of financial assets) plus the Group's obligations (if the Group bears associated obligations for the transfer of financial assets), the fair value of the rights and obligations should be the fair value measured on an individual basis.

For a transfer of a financial asset in its entirety that satisfies the derecognition criteria, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset transferred at the derecognition date; and the sum of the consideration received from the transfer of financial assets and the corresponding amount of the derecognition part in the cumulative change that has been recognised in other comprehensive income, is recognised in profit or loss for the current period. If the financial assets transferred by the Group are the non-trading equity instrument investment designated as at FVTOCI, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified in retained earnings from other comprehensive income.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

11. Financial instruments (Continued)

11.3 *Transfer of financial assets (Continued)*

If a part of the transferred financial asset qualifies for derecognition, the overall carrying amount of the financial asset prior to transfer is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is derecognised, based on the respective fair values of those parts at the date of transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognised on the date of derecognition; and the sum of the consideration received for the part derecognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to the part derecognised which has been previously recognised in other comprehensive income, is recognised in profit or loss for the current period. If the financial assets transferred by the Group are the non-trading equity instrument investment designated as at FVTOCI, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified in retained earnings from other comprehensive income.

For a transfer of a financial asset in its entirety that does not satisfy the derecognition criteria, the Group continues to recognise the transferred financial asset in its entirety. The consideration received from transfer of assets is recognised as a financial liability upon receipt.

11.4 *Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments*

Financial instruments issued by the Group are classified in accordance with the economic substance of the contractual arrangements instead of the legal form as well as the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument; on initial recognition, financial instruments or their component parts are classified as either financial liabilities or equity instruments.

11.4.1 Classification, recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

On initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified into financial liabilities at FVTPL and other financial liabilities.

11.4.1.1 *Financial liabilities at FVTPL*

Financial liabilities at FVTPL consist of financial liabilities held for trading (including derivative instrument of financial liabilities) and those designated as at FVTPL, in which financial liabilities at FVTPL are presented as financial liabilities held for trading, except for derivative liabilities that are presented independently.



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

11. Financial instruments (Continued)

11.4 Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments (Continued)

11.4.1 Classification, recognition and measurement of financial liabilities (Continued)

11.4.1.1 Financial liabilities at FVTPL (Continued)

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- It has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and there is objective evidence that the Group has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking.
- It is a derivative, except for a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is a designated and effective hedging instrument.

A financial liability may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition only when one of the following conditions is satisfied: (1) Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces accounting mismatch; (2) The financial liability forms part of a group of financial liabilities or a group of financial assets and financial liabilities, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is reported to key management personnel on that basis; (3) or it is a qualifying hybrid contract containing embedded derivatives.

Held-for-trading financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value or any dividend or interest expenses related to the financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

For financial liability designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of such financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, and other changes in the fair value are presented in profit or loss. Upon the derecognition of such financial liability, the accumulated amount of change in fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, which is recognised in other comprehensive income, is transferred to retained earnings. Any dividend or interest income earned on the financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss. If the impact of the change in credit risk of such financial liability dealt with in the above way would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, the Group shall present all gains or losses on that liability (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of that liability) in profit or loss.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

11. Financial instruments (Continued)

11.4 Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments (Continued)

11.4.1 Classification, recognition and measurement of financial liabilities (Continued)

11.4.1.2 Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities (exclusive of financial guarantee contracts and those arising from transfer of financial assets that does not meet the requirements for derecognition or continuing involvement in the transferred financial assets) are classified as at amortised cost and measured subsequently at amortised cost. Gains or losses arising from derecognition or amortisation are recorded to profit or loss for the period.

When the contractual cash flows are changed due to the renegotiation or modification of the contract made between the Group and the counterparty and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial asset that is subsequently measured at amortised cost, the Group shall recalculate the carrying amount of the financial asset and shall recognise related gains or losses in profit or loss. The carrying amount of the financial asset shall be recalculated at the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial liability's original effective interest rate. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial liability.

11.4.1.2.1 Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder of the contract for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial guarantee contracts that are not designated as financial liabilities at FVTPL, or financial liabilities arising from transfer of financial assets does not satisfy derecognition criteria or continue involvement of transferred financial assets are measured at the higher of: amount of loss allowance; and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation amount during the guarantee period.



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

11. Financial instruments (Continued)

11.4 *Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments (Continued)*

11.4.2 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability (or part of it) only when the underlying present obligation (or part of it) is discharged. An agreement between the Group (an existing borrower) and an existing lender to replace the original financial liability with a new financial liability with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

When the Group derecognises a financial liability or a part of it, it recognises the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability (or part of the financial liability) derecognised and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or new financial liabilities assumed) in profit or loss.

11.4.3 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of the liabilities. Equity instruments issued (including refinanced), repurchased, sold and cancelled by the Group are recognised as changes of equity. The Group doesn't recognise the changes in fair value of equity instruments. Transaction costs related to equity transactions are deducted from equity.

The Group recognises the distribution to holders of the equity instruments as distribution of profits, and dividends paid do not affect total amount of shareholders equity.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

11. Financial instruments (Continued)

11.5 Derivatives and embedded derivatives

Derivative instruments include forward foreign exchange contracts, commodity futures contracts, commodity forward contracts, currency swaps contracts, and interest rate swaps contracts and foreign exchange options contracts. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value at the date when the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value.

For the hybrid contract comprised of embedded derivatives and master contract, if the master contract belongs to financial assets, the Group shall apply the hybrid contract as a whole to the accounting standards on the classification of financial assets rather than split embedded derivatives from the hybrid contract.

An embedded derivative is separated from the hybrid instrument as a stand-alone derivative instrument, where the master contract included in the hybrid contract does not belong to financial assets and meet the following conditions.

- (1) The economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract.
- (2) A separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative.
- (3) The hybrid contract is not measured at FVTPL over the current period.

Where an embedded derivative is split from a hybrid contract, the Group performs accounting treatment for the master contract of the hybrid contract in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Where the Group is unable to measure the fair value of an embedded derivative reliably in accordance with the terms and conditions of the embedded derivative, the fair value of such embedded derivative is determined as the difference between the fair value of the hybrid contract and that of the master contract. Where the fair value of such embedded derivative on the acquisition date or the subsequent balance sheet dates is still unable to be measured separately, the Group designates the hybrid contract in a whole into the financial instrument at FVTPL over the current period.



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

11. Financial instruments (Continued)

11.6 *Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities*

When the Group has a legal right that is currently enforceable to set off the recognised financial assets and financial liabilities, and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously, financial assets and financial liabilities are offset with the net amounts presented on the balance sheet. Otherwise, financial assets and financial liabilities are separately presented on the balance sheet without offsetting.

11.7 *Compound instruments*

Convertible bonds issued by the Group that contain both the liability and conversion option components are classified separately into respective items on initial recognition. Conversion option that is settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Group's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

On initial recognition, the fair value of the liability component is determined using the prevailing market interest of similar non-convertible debts. The difference between the gross proceeds of the issue of the convertible bonds and the fair value assigned to the liability component, representing the conversion option for the holder to convert the bonds into equity instrument, is included in other equity instruments.

In subsequent periods, the liability component of the convertible loan notes is carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The conversion option classified as equity remains in equity instruments. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the option.

Transaction costs incurred for the issue of convertible loan notes are allocated to the liability component and equity component in proportion to their respective fair values. Transaction costs relating to the equity instruments component are charged directly to equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and amortised over the period of the convertible loan notes using the effective interest method.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

12. Accounts receivable

Categories of portfolios for which bad debt provision is assessed on a portfolio basis according to credit risk characteristics and the basis of determination

The Group classifies accounts receivable into different internal credit risk rating portfolios based on the ageing and historical repayment at the balance sheet date, and determines the credit losses according to the expected credit loss (“ECL”) rate of each portfolio. The amount of increase or reversal of the allowance for ECLs on accounts receivable is recognised as credit impairment losses or gains in profit or loss for the period.

13. Financing with receivables

Notes receivable classified as at FVTOCI due within one year (inclusive) since acquisition are presented as financing with receivables, and those due over one year since acquisition are presented as other debt investments.

Portfolios for which bad debt provision is collectively assessed based on credit risk characteristics and their basis

The Group classifies financing with receivables into portfolios with credit risk characteristics based on the credit ratings of the accepting banks, with reference to historical credit loss experience and taking into account current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions as the basis for judgment.

14. Other receivables

Determination criteria for bad debt provision on an individual basis

The Group recognises the ECL on other receivables on an individual asset basis. The increase or reversal amount of ECL of other receivables is included in profit or loss for the period as credit impairment losses or gains.



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

15. Inventories

Category of inventories, valuation methods of the inventory delivered, inventory system, amortisation method for low cost and short-lived consumable items and packaging materials

15.1.1 Category of inventories

The Group's inventories mainly include raw materials, work in progress, finished goods, trading inventories, etc. Inventories (excluding trading inventories outside the PRC) are initially measured at cost. Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other expenditures incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The trading inventories are mainly from IXM (including IXM Holding and its subsidiaries), the subsidiaries of the Group. As a commodity trader, IXM measures the trading inventories at fair value less costs to sell in its financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and recognises changes in fair value in profit or loss.

Pursuant to Interpretation No. 1 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, for transactions or events occurred abroad to overseas subsidiaries of a domestic enterprise within China, if such transactions or events are not subject to the relevant laws and regulations of China or if such transactions are rare and not covered by the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, the accounting treatments made by the aforesaid overseas subsidiaries may be adjusted under the International Financial Reporting Standards and then be consolidated into the relevant items of the consolidated financial statements of the parent company, provided that the principle of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises – Basic Standards is followed. Therefore, in the preparation of the financial statements, trading inventories outside the PRC of IXM are still measured according to the above-mentioned accounting policies.

15.1.2 Valuation methods of the inventory delivered

When the inventories (excluding trading inventories outside the PRC) are delivered, the actual costs of the delivered inventories are determined using the method of weighted average.

15.1.3 The inventory system for inventories

The Group uses a perpetual inventory system.

15.1.4 Amortisation method of low cost and short-lived consumable items and packaging materials

Packing materials and low cost and short-lived consumable items are amortised using immediate writing-off method.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

15. Inventories (Continued)

Determination basis and accrual method for provision for decline in value of inventories

At the balance sheet date, the inventories (excluding trading inventories outside the PRC) shall be calculated by the lower of cost and net realised value. When the net realisable value is less than the cost, inventory provision is required.

The net realisable value represents the amount derived by deducting the potential cost, estimated sale cost and relative taxes to the completion date from the estimated selling price of the inventory in daily activities. The Company determined net realisable value of inventories, made the obtained conclusive evidence as basis, and considered the purposes of holding inventories, events after the balance sheet date and other factors.

The provision for decline in value of inventories shall be provided by the difference between the cost of the individual inventory or a type of inventories and its net realised value.

In case the factors impacting the inventory provision is eliminated, making the net realisable value be higher than the carrying amount, the write-down amount should be recovered from the previous write-down amount of inventory provision and the corresponding amount shall be reversed to profit or loss.

16. Held-for-sale non-current assets or disposal groups

Determination basis of and accounting treatment for non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale category when the Group recovers the carrying amount through a sale rather than continuing use.

Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale are required to satisfy the following conditions: (1) the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset or disposal group; (2) the sale is highly probable, i.e. the Group has made a resolution about selling plan and obtained a confirmed purchase commitment and the sale is expected to be completed within one year.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

16. Held-for-sale non-current assets or disposal groups (Continued)

Determination basis of and accounting treatment for non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale (Continued)

When there is loss of control over a subsidiary due to disposal of investments in the subsidiary, and the proposed disposal of investment in the subsidiary satisfies classification criteria of held-for-sale category, the investments in subsidiaries are classified as held-for-sale category as a whole in the Company's separate financial statement, and all assets and liabilities of subsidiaries are classified as held-for-sale category in the consolidated financial statements regardless that part of the equity investments are remained after the sale.

The Group measures the non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held-for-sale at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where the carrying amount is higher than the net amount of fair value less costs to sell, carrying amount should be reduced to the net amount of fair value less costs to sell, and such reduction is recognised in impairment loss of assets and included in profit or loss for the period. Meanwhile, provision for impairment of held-for-sale assets is made. When there is increase in the net amount of fair value of held-for-sale non-current assets less costs to sell at the balance sheet date, the original deduction should be reversed in impairment loss of assets recognised after the classification of held-for-sale category, and the reverse amount is included in profit or loss for the period. The impairment loss of assets recognised before the classification of held-for-sale category will not be reversed.

Held-for-sale non-current assets or disposal groups are not depreciated or amortised, the Group continues to recognise the interest and other costs on liabilities in held-for-sale disposal groups.

Determination basis and presentation of discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that can be clearly distinguished and satisfies one of the following conditions, and such component has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale:

- Such component represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- Such component is part of the separate major line of business or geographical area of operations to be disposed of based on the associated plan;
- Such component is a subsidiary acquired exclusively for the purpose of resale.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

16. Held-for-sale non-current assets or disposal groups (Continued)

Determination basis and presentation of discontinued operations (Continued)

Gains or losses from discontinued operations are presented separately from those from continuing operations in the income statement. Operating gains or losses such as impairment losses from discontinued operations and the amount of reversals, and the gains or losses from disposals are presented as discontinued operations. For discontinued operations presented in the current period, the Group restates the information previously presented as gains or losses from continuing operations in the current financial statements as discontinued operations in the comparable accounting period.

17. Long-term equity investments

17.1 Basis for determining joint control and significant influence over the investee

Details of basis of control are set out in Note (V) 7.1. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control over an economic activity, and exists only when the strategic financial and operating policy decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. When determining whether an investing enterprise is able to exercise control or significant influence over an investee, the effect of potential voting rights of the investee (for example, warrants and convertible debts) held by the investing enterprises or other parties that are currently exercisable or convertible shall be considered.

17.2 Determination of initial investment cost

For a long-term equity investment acquired through a business combination involving enterprises under common control, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the attributable share of the carrying amount of the shareholders' equity of the acquiree at the date of combination in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party. The difference between the initial investment cost and the carrying amount of cash paid, non-cash assets transferred and liabilities assumed is adjusted to capital reserve. If the balance of capital reserve is not sufficient, any excess is adjusted to retained earnings. If the consideration of the combination is satisfied by the issue of equity securities, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the attributable share of the carrying amount of the shareholders' equity of the acquiree in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party. The aggregate face value of the shares issued is accounted for as share capital. The difference between the initial investment cost and the aggregate face value of the shares issued is adjusted to capital reserve. If the balance of capital reserve is not sufficient, any excess is adjusted to retained earnings.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

17. Long-term equity investments (Continued)

17.2 Determination of initial investment cost (Continued)

For a long-term equity investment acquired through business combination not involving enterprises under common control, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the cost of acquisition at the date of combination. Where equity interests in an acquiree are acquired in stages through multiple transactions ultimately constituting a business combination not involving entities under common control, the acquirer determines if these transactions are considered to be “a bundled transaction”. If yes, these transactions are accounted for as a single transaction where control is obtained. If no, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the aggregate of the carrying amount of the equity interest held in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date and the cost of the additional investment at the acquisition date. When the equity held was accounted for under equity method, relevant other comprehensive income is not accounted temporarily; when the equity held was accounted for investments in other equity instruments, the difference between the fair value and carrying amount, together with the cumulative changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income are included in retained earnings for the current period.

The intermediary fees incurred by the absorbing party or acquirer such as audit, legal, valuation and consulting fees, etc. and other related administrative expenses attributable to the business combination are recognised in profit or loss when they are incurred.

The long-term equity investment acquired otherwise than through a business combination is initially measured at its cost. When the entity is able to exercise significant influence or joint control (but not control) over an investee, the cost of long-term equity investments is the sum of the fair value of previously-held equity investments determined in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and the additional investment cost.

17.3 Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit or loss

17.3.1 Long-term equity investments accounted for using the cost method

Long-term equity investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the cost method in the Company's separate financial statements. A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the Group.

Under the cost method, a long-term equity investment is measured at initial investment cost. When additional investment is made or the investment is recouped, the cost of the long-term equity investment is adjusted accordingly. Investment income is recognised in the period in accordance with the attributable share of cash dividends or profit distributions declared by the investee.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

17. Long-term equity investments (Continued)

17.3 Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit or loss (Continued)

17.3.2 Long-term equity investments accounted for using the equity method

The Group accounts for investment in associates and joint ventures using the equity method. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence; a joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

Under the equity method, where the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment exceeds the Group's share of the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition, no adjustment is made to the initial investment cost. Where the initial investment cost is less than the Group's share of the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition, the difference is recognised in profit or loss for the period, and the cost of the long-term equity investment is adjusted accordingly.

Under the equity method, the Group recognises its share of the net profit or loss and other comprehensive income made by the investee as investment income and other comprehensive income respectively, and adjust the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment accordingly; the carrying amount of the investment is reduced by the portion of any profit distributions or cash dividends declared by the investee that is distributed to the Group; the share of the changes in owners' equity of the investee other than those arising from net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution are recognised in the capital reserve and the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment is adjusted accordingly. The Group recognises its share of the investee's net profit or loss after making appropriate adjustments based on the fair value of the investee's individual separately identifiable assets, etc. at the acquisition date. Where the accounting policies and accounting period adopted by the investee are not consistent with those of the Group, the Group shall adjust the financial statements of the investee to conform to its own accounting policies and accounting period, and recognise investment income and other comprehensive income based on the adjusted financial statements. For the Group's transactions with its associates and joint ventures where assets contributed or sold does not constitute a business, unrealised intra-group profits or losses are recognised as investment income or loss to the extent that those attributable to the Group's proportionate share of interest are eliminated. However, unrealised losses resulting from the Group's transactions with its associates and joint ventures which represent impairment losses on the transferred assets are not eliminated.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

17. Long-term equity investments (Continued)

17.3 Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit or loss (Continued)

17.3.2 Long-term equity investments accounted for using the equity method (Continued)

The Group discontinues recognising its share of net losses of the investee after the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment together with any long-term interests that in substance form part of its net investment in the investee is reduced to zero. If the Group has incurred obligations to assume additional losses of the investee, a provision is recognised according to the expected obligation, and recorded as investment loss for the period. Where net profits are subsequently made by the investee, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits exceeds the share of losses previously not recognised.

17.4 Disposal of long-term equity investments

On disposal of a long-term equity investment, the difference between the proceeds actually received and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss for the period.

18. Fixed assets

(1). The conditions of recognition

Fixed assets are tangible assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and have useful lives of more than one accounting year. A fixed asset is recognised only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Fixed assets are initially measured at cost and the effect of any expected costs of abandoning the asset at the end of its use is considered.

Subsequent expenditures incurred for the fixed asset are included in the cost of the fixed asset and if it is probable that economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and the subsequent expenditures can be measured reliably. Meanwhile the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Other subsequent expenditures are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

18. Fixed assets (Continued)

(2). Depreciation method

Resources-related subsidiaries of the Group situated in PRC

Category	Depreciation method	Depreciation period (year)	Residual value rate (%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
Land use rights, buildings	Straight-line method	8-45	0~5	2.1~12.5
Mining projects	Units of production method	Expected life of mines	0	Unit of production
Machinery and equipment	Straight-line method	8-10	5	9.5~11.9
Electronic equipment, appliances and furniture	Straight-line method	5	5	19.0
Transportation equipment	Straight-line method	8	5	11.9

Resources-related subsidiaries of the Group situated in Brazil

Category	Depreciation method	Depreciation period (year)	Residual value rate (%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
Land ownership	N/A	Permanent	–	–
Buildings	Straight-line method	20-50	0~5	1.9~5.0
Mining projects	Units of production method	Expected life of mines	0	Unit of production
Machinery and equipment	Straight-line method	5-20	0~5	4.8~20.0

Resources-related subsidiaries of the Group situated in Congo (DRC)

Category	Depreciation method	Depreciation period (year)	Residual value rate (%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
Land ownership	N/A	Permanent	–	–
Mining projects	Units of production method	Expected life of mines	0	Unit of production
Buildings	Straight-line method	5-33	0~5	2.9~20.0
Machinery and equipment	Straight-line method	3-20	0~5	4.8~33.3

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

18. Fixed assets (Continued)

(2). Depreciation method (Continued)

Resources-related subsidiaries of the Group situated in Ecuador

Category	Depreciation method	Depreciation period (year)	Residual value rate (%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
Buildings	Straight-line method	10-45	0	2.2~10
Machinery and equipment	Straight-line method	3-20	0	5~33.3

Metal trading-related subsidiaries of the Group

Category	Depreciation method	Depreciation period (year)	Residual value rate (%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
Buildings	Straight-line method	20	5	4.8
Machinery and equipment	Straight-line method	3-5	5	19.0~31.7
Electronic equipment, appliances and furniture	Straight-line method	5	5	19.0

Estimated net residual value of a fixed asset is the estimated amount that the Group would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

(3). Other descriptions

If a fixed asset is upon disposal or no future economic benefits are expected to be generated from its use or disposal, the fixed asset is derecognised. When a fixed asset is sold, transferred, retired or damaged, the amount of any proceeds on disposal of the asset net of the carrying amount and related taxes is recognised in profit or loss for the period.

The Group reviews the useful life and estimated net residual value of a fixed asset and the depreciation method applied at least once at each financial year-end, and account for any change as a change in an accounting estimate.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

19. Construction in progress

Construction in progress is measured at its actual costs. The actual costs include various construction expenditures during the construction period, borrowing costs capitalised before it is ready for intended use and other relevant costs. Construction in progress is not depreciated.

Construction in progress is transferred to a fixed asset when it is ready for intended use. Basis and time point of transferring all construction in progress to fixed assets are as follows:

Category	Basis of transfer	Time point of transfer
Land and buildings and mining projects	(1) The main construction project and supporting projects have been completed, the predetermined design requirements have been met and acceptance has been completed.	When it is available for expected use
	(2) If a construction project is available for expected use but has not yet completed the final accounts, it will be transferred to fixed assets in accordance with the estimated value based on actual project cost from the date when it is available for expected use.	
Machinery and equipment, electronic equipment, appliances and furniture and transportation equipment to be installed	(1) Relevant equipment and other supporting facilities have been installed.	When it is available for expected use
	(2) The equipment can maintain normal and stable operation for a period of time after debugging.	

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

20. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset are capitalised when expenditures for such asset and borrowing costs are incurred and activities relating to the acquisition, construction or production of the asset that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale have commenced. Capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when the qualifying asset being acquired, constructed or produced becomes ready for its intended use or sale.

Where funds are borrowed under a specific-purpose borrowing, the amount of interest to be capitalised is the actual interest expense incurred on that borrowing for the period less any bank interest earned from depositing the borrowed funds before being used on the asset or any investment income on the temporary investment of those funds. Where funds are borrowed under general-purpose borrowings, the Group determines the amount of interest to be capitalised on such borrowings by applying a capitalisation rate to the weighted average of the excess of cumulative expenditures on the asset over the amounts of specific-purpose borrowings. The capitalisation rate is the weighted average of the interest rates applicable to the general-purpose borrowings.

21. Biological assets

Biological assets of the Group are timber forests that will be harvested as agricultural products in the future.

Upon harvest of timber forests, the Group uses the weighted average method to carry forward the cost by carrying amount.

If there is an active market for timber forests and the Group can obtain market prices and other relevant information regarding the same or similar type of timber forests from the market so as to reasonably estimate the fair value of the related timber forests, the Group subsequently measures the timber forests at fair value with changes of the fair value are recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

22. Intangible assets

(1). *Useful life and its basis, valuation, amortisation method or review procedures*

Intangible assets include land use rights, exploration and mining rights, copper supply concessions, supplier relationships, etc.

An intangible asset is measured initially at cost. When an intangible asset with a finite useful life is available for use, its original cost less accumulated impairment provision is amortised over its estimated useful life using the straight-line method or the units of production method. Amortisation method, useful life and estimate residual value rate of all intangible assets are as follows:

Category	Amortisation method	Useful life (year) and its basis	Residual value rate (%)
Land use rights	Straight-line method	50 years, the time when the lands are available for use	0
Land use rights	N/A	Permanent	–
Exploration and mining rights	Units of production method	N/A	0
Copper supply concessions	Units of purchase method	N/A	0
Supplier relationship	Straight-line method	15 years, the expected period that it can bring economic benefits to the Company	0

At the end of the year, the Group reviews the useful life and amortisation method of intangible assets, and makes adjustments when necessary.

(2). *Scope of and related accounting treatment for research and development expenditure*

Expenditure during the research phase is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

22. Intangible assets (Continued)

(2). *Scope of and related accounting treatment for research and development expenditure (Continued)*

Expenditure during the development phase that meets all of the following conditions at the same time is recognised as intangible asset. Expenditure during development phase that does not meet the following conditions is recognised in profit or loss for the period:

- (1) It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- (2) The Group has the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- (3) The Group can demonstrate the ways in which the intangible asset will generate economic benefits, including the evidence of the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset;
- (4) The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- (5) The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development phase can be reliably measured.

If the expenditures cannot be distinguished between the research phase and development phase, the Group recognises all of them in profit or loss for the period.

The scope of research and development expenditure includes salaries and welfare expenses of personnel directly engaged in research and development activities, materials, fuel and power expenses directly consumed in research and development activities, depreciation expenses of instruments and equipment in research and development activities, lease and maintenance expenses of research and development sites, travel, transportation and communication expenses required for research and experimental development. The Group takes whether the product design has been approved as the specific basis for classifying research and development projects into research stage and development stage.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

23. Impairment of long-term assets

The Group reviews the long-term equity investments, fixed assets, construction in progress, right-of-use assets, and intangible assets with finite useful life at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that they have suffered an impairment loss. If an impairment indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, irrespective of whether there is any indication that the assets may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is estimated on individual basis. If it is not practical to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the asset group to which the asset belongs will be estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or asset group is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset or asset group.

If such recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, a provision for impairment losses in respect of the deficit is recognised in profit or loss for the period.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least at the end of each year. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is considered together with the related assets groups, i.e., goodwill is reasonably allocated to the related assets group(s) or each of assets group(s) expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. An impairment loss is recognised if the recoverable amount of the assets group or sets of assets groups (including goodwill) is less than its carrying amount. The impairment loss is firstly allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to such assets group or sets of assets groups, and then to the other assets of the group pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset (other than goodwill) in the group.

Once an impairment loss is recognised for above mentioned assets, it will not be reversed in any subsequent period.

24. Long-term prepaid expenses

Long-term prepaid expenses represent expenses incurred that should be borne and amortised over the current and subsequent periods (together of more than one year). Long-term prepaid expenses are amortised using the straight-line method over the expected periods in which benefits are derived.



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

25. Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities refer to the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration from the customer. Contract assets and contract liabilities under the same contract are presented at net amount.

26. Employee benefits

(1). Accounting treatment of short-term benefits

In an accounting period in which an employee has rendered service to the Group, the Group recognises the short-term employee benefits for that service as a liability, and the related expenditures are either charged to profit or loss in the period when they are incurred or included in cost of related assets. Employee welfare expenses incurred by the Group are recognised in profit or loss for the period or the costs of relevant assets based on the actually incurred amounts when they are actually incurred. Non-monetary employee welfare expenses are measured at fair value.

Payment made by the Group of social security contributions for employees such as premiums or contributions on medical insurance, work injury insurance, etc. and payments of housing funds, as well as union running costs and employee education fund provided in accordance with relevant requirements, are calculated according to prescribed bases and percentages in determining the amount of employee benefits and recognised as relevant liabilities, with a corresponding charge to the profit or loss for the period or the costs of relevant assets in the accounting period in which employees provide services.

(2). Accounting treatment of post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are classified into defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans.

During the accounting period of rendering service to employees of the Group, amount which should be paid according to defined contribution plans is recognised as liabilities, and recognised in profit or loss or related costs of assets.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

26. Employee benefits (Continued)

(2). *Accounting treatment of post-employment benefits (Continued)*

For defined benefit plans, the Group assigns the welfare obligation generated from the defined benefit plans to the period of rendering services using the formula determined by the projected unit credit method, and includes it in the current profit or loss or related asset costs. Employee benefit costs generated from the defined benefit plans are categorised as follows:

- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements.);
- Net interest of net liabilities or net assets of defined benefit plans (including interest income of planned assets, interest expenses of defined benefit plan liabilities and effect of asset ceiling); and
- Changes arising from re-measurement of net liabilities or net assets of defined benefit plans.

Service cost and net interest of net liabilities or net assets of defined benefit plans are included in the current profit or loss or related asset costs. Remeasurement of changes in net liabilities or net assets of defined benefit plans (including actuarial gains or losses, return on plan assets excluding the amount included in the net interest of net liabilities or net assets of defined benefit plans, and changes to the asset ceiling excluding the amount included in the net interest of net liabilities or net assets of defined benefit plans) is included in other comprehensive income.

A deficit or surplus generated from the present value of the obligation of a defined benefit plan less the fair value of the defined benefit plan asset is recognised as a net liability or a net asset of the defined benefit plan. If there is a surplus in the defined benefit plan, the lower of the surplus of the defined benefit plan and the asset ceiling is used to measure the net asset of the defined benefit plan.

(3). *Accounting treatment of termination benefits*

When the Group provides termination benefits to employees, employee benefit liabilities are recognised for termination benefits, with a corresponding charge to the profit or loss for the period at the earlier of: (1) when the Group cannot unilaterally withdraw the offer of termination benefits because of the termination plan or a curtailment proposal; and (2) when the Group recognises costs or expenses related to restructuring that involves the payment of termination benefits.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

27. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation related to a contingency, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account factors pertaining to a contingency such as the risks, uncertainties and time value of money. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision is determined by discounting the related future cash outflows.

28. Share-based payments

A share-based payment is a transaction which the Group grants equity instruments, or incurs liabilities for amounts that are determined based on the price of equity instruments, in return for services rendered by employees. The Group's share-based payments include equity-settled share-based payments and cash-settled share-based payments.

28.1 *Equity-settled share-based payments*

Equity-settled share-based payments granted to employees

The equity-settled share-based payments granted to employees for exchange of the services rendered by employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instrument at the grant date. The amount of the fair value in the vesting period is determined based on the best estimate of the quantity of exercisable equity instruments, and included in related cost or expenses using straight-line method, with capital reserve increased accordingly.

At each balance sheet date within the vesting period, the Group revises the quantity of expected exercisable equity instruments on the basis of best estimate made based on subsequent information such as the latest change in number of employees with vesting rights. The effect of the above estimate is recognised as related costs or expenses, with a corresponding adjustment to capital reserve.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

28. Share-based payments (Continued)

28.2 Cash-settled share-based payments

Cash-settled share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the liabilities incurred by the Group, which are determined based on the price of the share or other equity instruments. The Group recognises the services for the period as related costs or expenses, with a corresponding increase in liability, at an amount equal to the fair value of the liability based on the best estimate of the outcome of vesting at each balance sheet date within the vesting period. Until the liability is settled, the Group re-measures the fair value of the liability at each balance sheet date and at the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss for the period.

28.3 Accounting treatment related to implementation, modification and termination of share-based payment plan

In case the Group modifies a share-based payment arrangement, if the modification increases the fair value of the equity instruments granted, the Group will include the incremental fair value of the equity instruments granted in the measurement of the amount recognised for services received. If the modification increases the number of the equity instruments granted, the Group will include the fair value of additional equity instruments granted in the measurement of the amount recognised for services received. The increase in the fair value of the equity instruments granted is the difference between fair value of the equity instruments before and after the modification on the date of the modification. If the Group modifies the terms or conditions of the share-based payment arrangement in a manner that reduces the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is not otherwise beneficial to the employee, the Group will continue to account for the services received as if that modification had not occurred (other than a cancellation of some or all the equity instruments granted).

29. Other financial instruments such as preferred shares, perpetual bonds, etc.

Other financial instruments such as the as preference shares, perpetual bonds issued by the Group are accounted for as equity instruments if all the following criteria are satisfied:

- (1) The financial instrument does not include a contractual obligation of delivering cash or other financial assets to other party, or exchanging financial assets or financial liabilities with other party under potentially adverse conditions;



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

29. Other financial instruments such as preferred shares, perpetual bonds, etc. (Continued)

- (2) Where the financial instrument is required to be or may be settled using the Group's own equity instrument, it does not include a contractual obligation of settlement by delivering variable quantity of the Group's own equity instruments if the financial instrument is not a derivative instrument; or the financial instrument is settled by exchanging only fixed quantity of the Group's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets if the financial instrument is a derivative instrument.

Except for those satisfy the above criteria of classification as equity instruments, the Group's other financial instruments are classified as financial liabilities.

For other financial instruments (including preference shares, perpetual bonds, etc.) classified as financial liabilities, the interest expenses or dividends distribution are accounted for as borrowing cost, with any gain or loss arising from the repurchase or redemption included in profit or loss for the period. If the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, related transaction costs are included in initial measurement amount.

For other financial instruments (including preference shares, perpetual bonds, etc.) classified as equity instruments, the interest expenses or dividends distribution are accounted for as profit distribution, and the repurchase, cancellation, etc. are dealt with as changes in equity, with related transaction costs deducted from equity.

30. Revenue

- (1). *Disclosure of accounting policies adopted in revenue recognition and measurement in accordance with business types*

- (1) Sale of goods and metal trading

The Group sells minerals including self-produced mineral products of molybdenum, tungsten, niobium, phosphate, copper and cobalt, etc. and commercial mineral products of copper, lead and zinc concentrates and copper, lead and zinc refined metal to the customers. Generally, the performance business only includes delivery of goods in the contract concerning sales of goods, so the consideration of sale is recognised according to the price as agreed in the sales contract. The Group recognises the revenue at the time point when the control over the relevant goods are passed to the customers. In the meanwhile, the Group carries out business by receipts in advance or sales on credit based on credit status of counterparties.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

30. Revenue (Continued)

(1). *Disclosure of accounting policies adopted in revenue recognition and measurement in accordance with business types (Continued)*

(2) Metal flow transaction

In respect of the Group's metal flow transactions, the Group receives payments in advance from customers for the sale of goods, which are first recognised as liabilities (contract liabilities and other non-current liabilities – metal flow transaction contract liabilities) and then transferred to revenue when the relevant performance obligations are satisfied, i.e. when control of the goods is transferred to the customer. Where a metal flow contract has a significant financing component, the Group determines the transaction price at the time of entering into the metal flow contract based on the amount payable in cash assuming that the customer will pay for the goods as soon as it obtains control over these goods, and the difference between this transaction price and the contract consideration is amortised over the term of the contract using the effective interest method.

Where a contract includes a variable consideration, the Group determines the best estimate of the variable consideration based on the volume of mineral reserve, the expected delivery time and quantity of goods and the expected market price of goods. The transaction price that includes variable consideration does not exceed the amount for which it is highly probable that there will be no material reversal of the revenue recognised in the aggregate when the relevant uncertainty is eliminated. At each balance sheet date, the Group re-estimates the amount of variable consideration to be included in the transaction price.

(3) Hotel services

The Group provides housekeeping and catering services to the customers through its self-operated hotels and accordingly obtains revenue, of which the revenue from housekeeping service provided is recognised over the period when the customers obtain and consume the service, and the revenue from catering service provided is recognised at the time point when the customers obtain the control over relevant goods.

(4) Other revenue

Meanwhile, the Group sells auxiliary materials including scraps to the customers. Generally, there is only one performance obligation i.e., delivery of goods in the contract concerning sales of goods. Relevant revenue is recognised at the time point when the control over the relevant goods is transferred to the customers. The consideration for sales of goods is determined based on the fixed price agreed in the sales contract.

A performance obligation is a commitment that the Group transfers a distinct good or service to a customer in the contract.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

31. Government grants

Government grants are transfer of monetary assets and non-monetary assets from the government to the Group at no consideration. A government grant is recognised only when the Group can comply with the conditions attaching to the grant and the Group will receive the grant.

If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a monetary asset, it is measured at the amount received or receivable.

31.1 Criterion and accounting treatment of government grants related to assets

The government grants of the Group mainly include subsidies for demonstration base project, etc. Due to direct relationship with investment and construction of fixed assets, such government grants are defined as the government grants related to assets.

A government grant related to an asset is recognised as deferred income, and evenly amortised to profit or loss over the useful life of the related asset.

31.2 Criterion and accounting treatment of government grants related to income

The government grants of the Group mainly include receipts of tax refunds, etc. Such government grants are defined as the government grants related to income.

For a government grant related to income, if the grant is a compensation for related costs, expenses or losses to be incurred in subsequent periods, the grant is recognised as deferred income, and recognised in profit or loss over the periods in which the related costs or losses are recognised. If the grant is a compensation for related costs, expenses or losses already incurred, the grant is recognised immediately in profit or loss for the period.

A government grant related to the Group's daily activities is recognised in other income based on the nature of economic activities; a government grant not related to the Group's daily activities is recognised in non-operating income.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

32. Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identical asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at inception date. Such contract will not be reassessed unless the terms and conditions of the contract are subsequently changed.

32.1 The Group as a lessee

32.1.1 Separating components of a lease

For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative standalone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

32.1.2 Right-of-use assets

Except for short-term leases, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset at the commencement date of the lease. The commencement date of the lease is the date on which a lessor makes an underlying asset available for use. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall include:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- Any initial direct costs incurred by the Group; and
- An estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

32. Leases (Continued)

32.1 *The Group as a lessee (Continued)*

32.1.2 Right-of-use assets (Continued)

The Group makes provision for the depreciation of right-of-use assets in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 4-Fixed Assets. Right-of-use assets in which the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease terms are depreciated from commencement date to the end of their useful lives. Otherwise, right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives and the lease terms.

The Group assesses and determines whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any impairment loss identified in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 8 – Impairment of Assets.

32.1.3 Lease liabilities

Except for short-term leases, at the commencement date of a lease, the Group recognises the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease payments are payments to the lessor for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term made by the Group, including fixed payments and in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable, if applicable.

After the commencement date, the Group recognises interest expenses in each accounting periods during the lease, based on a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liabilities, and charges to profit or loss or the related costs of assets for the current period.

After the commencement date, the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments and the corresponding right-of-use asset is adjusted, if the carrying amount of right-of-use assets has been reduced to zero, but the lease liability still needs to be further reduced, the difference is recognised in the profit or loss for the current period.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

32. Leases (Continued)

32.1 *The Group as a lessee (Continued)*

32.1.4 Basis of adopting simplified methods and relevant accounting treatment for short-term leases as lessee

The Group elects not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of transportation devices and machinery equipment. A short-term lease is a lease that at the commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less and does not contain any purchase options. The Group shall recognise the lease payments associated with short-term leases as the cost of the related assets or profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

32.1.5 Lease modifications

The Group accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- the consideration for the leases increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Group reallocates the consideration in the contract, and remeasures the lease liability based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

For the decrease in scope of lease or the lease term arising from lease modification, the Group should decrease the carrying amount of right-of-use assets and recognises the gains or losses relating to the partly or full derecognition of the lease into the profit or loss in current period. For remeasurement arising from lease modification, the Group should adjust the corresponding carrying amount of right-of-use assets.



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

33. Deferred tax assets/Deferred tax liabilities

The income tax expenses include current income tax and deferred income tax.

33.1 Current income taxes

At the balance sheet date, current income tax liabilities (or assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid (or recovered) according to the requirements of tax laws.

33.2 Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

For temporary differences between the carrying amounts of certain assets or liabilities and their tax base, or between the nil carrying amount of those items that are not recognised as assets or liabilities and their tax base that can be determined according to tax laws, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax is generally recognised for all temporary differences. Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. However, for temporary differences associated with the initial recognition of goodwill and the initial recognition of an asset or liability arising from a transaction (not a business combination) that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profits (or deductible losses) at the time of transaction and will not result in taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences in equal amounts, no deferred tax asset or liability is recognised.

For deductible losses and tax credits that can be carried forward, deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible losses and tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

33. Deferred tax assets/Deferred tax liabilities (Continued)

33.2 *Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities (Continued)*

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates, according to tax laws, that are expected to apply in the period in which the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

Current and deferred tax expenses or income are recognised in profit or loss for the period, except when they arise from transactions or events that are directly recognised in other comprehensive income or in shareholders' equity, in which case they are recognised in other comprehensive income or in shareholders' equity; and when they arise from business combinations, in which case they adjust the carrying amount of goodwill.

At the balance sheet date, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed and reduced if it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available in the future to allow the benefit of deferred tax assets to be utilised. Such reduction in amount is reversed when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

33.3 *Income tax offsetting*

When the Group has a legal right to settle on a net basis and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset and presented on a net basis.

When the Group has a legal right to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realise the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be reversed, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset and presented on a net basis.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

34. Stripping costs

During mining operations, the Group may find that mineral wastes and surface cover to be removed before mining, and the removal activities for such wastes is called stripping. The stripping costs are usually capitalised in the mining development phase (before production). The capital expenditure is divided into cash outflows of investment activities.

After mining development phase can be ended for getting into the production phase, the waste removal activity is referred to as production stripping.

If the production stripping activity is related to the current mining, the associated stripping costs are included in the statement of profit or loss for the current period as operating costs. If the production stripping is associated with inventory production and improves the mining environment for subsequent years, the expenditure on the removal of wastes should be reasonably allocated between the two activities, and the portion that is beneficial to the mining environment for subsequent years shall be capitalised into fixed assets. In some cases, where a large amount of wastes is removed or only a small volume of inventory is produced, the costs incurred by the stripping of wastes will be fully capitalised.

On the basis of the proven reserves of ore, all capitalised waste stripping costs are depreciated in accordance with the output method.

The impact on the waste stripping costs or on the remaining ore reserves arising from changes in mine life expectancy or mining plans will be treated as changes in accounting estimates.

35. Exploration, assessment and development expenditures

The costs of exploration and assessment are directly recognised in costs when they are incurred. When a mine is determined to be of economic value, all subsequent assessment and exploration expenditures, including expenditures incurred in the development phase, are capitalised into the cost of the underlying asset. The above capitalisation terminates after the mine has reached the commercial production phase. The exploration assets generated from acquisitions are presented on the balance sheet at the assessed value.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

36. Other significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

36.1 Safety production expenses

In accordance with the Notice on Issuing the Administrative Measures for the Collection and Utilisation of Enterprise Work Safety Funds (Cai Qi [2012] No. 16), the safety expenses for domestic mining enterprises are provided as per RMB5/ton for raw ore of surface mine, RMB10/ton for raw ore of downhole mine and RMB1/ton for tailing pond; the safety expenses for domestic metallurgy enterprises are provided as per actual operating income in the prior year and are provided month by month based on the following standards with excessive and accumulative withdrawal method:

- (I) Provided 3% if the operating income does not exceed RMB10 million;
- (II) Provided 1.5% if the operating income is RMB10 million to RMB0.1 billion;
- (III) Provided 0.5% if the operating income is RMB0.1 billion to RMB1 billion;
- (IV) Provided 0.2% if the operating income is RMB1 billion to RMB5 billion;
- (V) Provided 0.1% if the operating income is RMB5 billion to RMB10 billion;
- (VI) Provided 0.05% if the operating income exceeds RMB10 billion.

In accordance with the Notice on Issuing the Administrative Measures for the Collection and Utilisation of Enterprise Work Safety Funds (Cai Zi [2022] No. 136), from 1 December 2022, the safety expenses for domestic mining enterprises are provided as per RMB5/ton for raw ore of surface mine, RMB15/ton for raw ore of downhole mine and RMB4/ton for tailing pond.

When safety expenses of the enterprises are provided as per the standards, debit “manufacturing expenses” and credit “special reserve”.

When the safety protection equipment and facilities are purchased with safety production reserve within specified limit, it should debit “construction in progress” and credit “bank deposit” based on the amount included into assets cost. The safe projects will be deemed as fixed assets upon completion and reaching the reserved serviceable condition; the special reserves will be written down as per the cost of fixed assets and the cumulative depreciation in the same amount will be confirmed; debit “special reserve” and credit “accumulated depreciation”. The fixed asset will not withdraw depreciation later, but amount carried forward is within the limit of the balance of “special reserves” being offset to be zero.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

36. Other significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Continued)

36.1 Safety production expenses (Continued)

When the safety production reserve is used to pay the expenses in safety production inspection, evaluating expenditure, safety skills training and emergency rescue drill, it should directly write down special reserves, debit “special reserve” and credit “bank deposits”. The amount carried forward should be within the scope that the balance of “special reserve” is written down to zero.

36.2 Hedge accounting

36.2.1 Basis of adopting hedge accounting and relevant accounting treatment

Some financial instruments are designated as hedging instruments by the Group for the purpose of managing risk exposure caused by specific risks such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, price risk, etc. The Group applies hedging accounting for a hedge that satisfies the prescribed conditions. Hedging activities of the Group include fair value hedges and cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge, the Group designates hedging instruments and hedged items formally, and prepares written documents of the nature of hedging instruments, hedged items and hedged risks as well as the effective assessment methods of hedge (including analysis on the causes for effective hedging and the method to determine the hedging ratio).

The Group will terminate the application of hedge accounting if one of the following conditions is met:

- the risk management objective is changed so that the hedging relationship no longer meets the risk management objective.
- the hedging instrument expires, or is sold, terminated or exercised.
- an economic relationship no longer exists between the hedged items and the hedging instruments, or the effect of credit risk starts to dominate in the changes in value arising from the economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments.
- the hedging relationship no longer meets other conditions for hedge accounting.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

36. Other significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Continued)

36.2 Hedge accounting (Continued)

36.2.1 Basis of adopting hedge accounting and relevant accounting treatment (Continued)

Fair value hedges

The Group recognises gains or losses arising from hedging instruments in current profit or loss. Where a hedging instrument is a hedge of an investment in a non-trading equity instrument that has been elected to be measured at FVTOCI, the gain or loss arising on the hedging instrument is included in other comprehensive income.

The Group recognises gains or losses on hedged items arising from hedged exposures in current profit or loss and adjusts the carrying amount of recognised hedged items not measured at fair value. If the hedged item is a financial asset classified as at FVTOCI, the gain or loss arising from the hedged exposure is included in profit or loss for the period.

Cash flow hedges

The Group recognises the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge in the other comprehensive income as cash flow hedges, and recognises the portion that is determined to be an ineffective hedge in current profit or loss. The cash flow hedging reserve shall be determined to be the lesser of (in absolute amounts) 1) the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument from inception of the hedge; and 2) the cumulative change in present value of the expected future cash flows on the hedged item from inception of the hedge.

If a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, or the forecast transaction of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability forms a firm commitment applicable to fair value hedge accounting, the Group will reclassify the cash flow hedging reserve originally recognised in the other comprehensive income into initial carrying amount of the asset or liability. For the cash flow hedges not under the above conditions, the Group will reclassify the cash flow hedging reserve originally recognised in the other comprehensive income into current profit or loss in the same period(s) during which the hedged expected cash flow affects profit or loss. If the cash flow hedging reserve recognised in the other comprehensive income is a loss all or a portion of which will not be recovered in future accounting periods, the Group shall reclassify into profit or loss the amount that is not expected to be recovered.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

36. Other significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Continued)

36.2 Hedge accounting (Continued)

36.2.1 Basis of adopting hedge accounting and relevant accounting treatment (Continued)

Cash flow hedges (Continued)

When the Group terminates the application of hedge accounting to cash flow hedge, if the hedged future cash flow is still expected to happen, the accumulated cash flow hedging reserve should be reserved and an accounting treatment should be made in the above manner; if the hedged future cash flow is expected not to happen, the accumulated cash flow hedging reserve will be reclassified from other comprehensive income into current profit or loss.

36.2.2 Method for assessing effectiveness of hedging

The Group assesses whether the hedging relationship conforms to the hedge effectiveness requirements at the inception date of the hedge and the subsequent periods continuously. A hedge is regarded as conforming to the hedge effectiveness requirement if all of the following conditions are met:

- An economic relationship exists between the hedged items and the hedging instruments.
- The effect of credit risk is not dominant in the changes in value arising from the economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments.
- The hedge ratio of hedging relationship is equal to the ratio between the quantity of actual hedged items of the Group and the actual quantity of hedging instruments to hedge them.

Where the hedging relationship no longer conforms to the hedging effectiveness requirement due to hedge ratio, but the risk management objective for such set of hedging relationship designated by the Group stays unchanged, the Group will rebalance the hedging relationship and adjust the quantity of the hedged items or hedging instruments having existed in the hedging relationship to make the hedge ratio conform to the hedge effectiveness requirement again.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

36. Other significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Continued)

36.3 Accounting treatment related to repurchase of the Company's shares

The consideration and transaction costs paid to repurchase shares are deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the repurchase, sale or cancellation of the Company's shares.

37. Key assumptions and uncertainties in the accounting estimates

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note (V), the Group is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of items in the financial statements that cannot be measured accurately, due to the internal uncertainty of the operating activities. These judgments, estimates and assumptions are based on historical experiences of the Group's management as well as other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The aforementioned judgments, estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly on a going concern basis. The effect of a change in accounting estimate is recognised in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only; or recognised in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

The following are the key assumptions and uncertainties in accounting estimates at the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in future periods:

Estimate of mineral reserve

The estimate of mineral reserve is determined based on the materials formulated by the industrial experts or other judicial authorities. Use the method to determine the mineral reserve and other minerals and calculate depreciation and amortisation of assets, evaluate impairment indicators and useful life of mine, calculate metal flow transaction and forecast the payment time of rehabilitation cost for forecasting to be closed or rehabilitate mine.

When evaluating the useful life of mine for the purpose of accounting, calculate the mineral resources with mining value. The estimate of mineral reserve will involve multiple uncertainties. Estimate the currently effective assumptions and material changes in actual data. The changes in market prices, exchange rate, production cost or recovery may change the current economic situation of reserve and cause revaluation of the reserve in the end.



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

37. Key assumptions and uncertainties in the accounting estimates (Continued)

Useful life of fixed assets

The management makes judgments on the estimated useful life of fixed assets and their residual value. The estimate should base on the experience in actual useful life of fixed assets and assume the government will update upon expiration of mining rights. The scientific innovation and fierce industrial competition have material impact on the estimate of useful life. Where the actual useful life is different from the estimated useful life, the management should adjust the depreciation amount.

Impairment of non-current assets other than financial assets

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment of all non-current assets other than financial assets at the balance sheet date. Non-current assets other than financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life or not yet available for use and goodwill are tested for impairment annually, irrespective of whether there is any indication that the assets and goodwill may be impaired. If it is not practical to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the asset group to which the asset belongs will be estimated. Impairment exists if the carrying amount of an asset or asset group is higher than recoverable amount, the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset or asset group. For the net amount of fair value less costs of disposal, it is determined by referring to the observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. For the estimated future cash flows, the changes in assumptions adopted by the Group, such as budgeted gross profits, discount rates and inflation rates of raw material prices, may have a significant impact on the present value of future cash flows used in the impairment test.

Revenue recognition – metal flow transactions

The Group's metal cash flow transaction contract contains variable considerations and significant financing components. The unrecognised financing expenses are amortised in each reporting period, with the balance of contract liabilities and other non-current liabilities (metal flow transaction contract liabilities) adjusted accordingly. In application of Revenue Standards to account for the metal flow transactions, the key assumptions adopted by the Group include the discount rate of significant financing component, mineral reserves, expected time and quantity of delivery, as well as the forecasted market price of the goods, etc. The changes in the above estimates may have impact on the adjustment of variable considerations and the measurement of contract liabilities and other non-current liabilities (metal flow transaction contract liabilities).

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

37. Key assumptions and uncertainties in the accounting estimates (Continued)

Provision for closure, restoration and rehabilitation costs

Provision for closure, restoration and rehabilitation costs has been determined by the directors based on their best estimates. The directors estimated this liability for final reclamation and mine closure based upon detailed calculations of the amount and timing of future cash flows spending for a supplier to perform the required work, escalated for inflation, then discounted at a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability, such that the provision reflects the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. However, in so far as the effect on the land and the environment from current mining activities becomes apparent in future periods, the estimate of the associated costs may be subject to change in the future. The provision is reviewed regularly to verify that it properly reflects the present value of the obligation arising from the current and past mining activities. The adjustments to the expected rehabilitation costs for the current year are detailed in Note (VII), 14.

Deferred tax assets

The realisation of deferred tax assets mainly depends on actual future profits and taxable temporary differences. In cases where the actual future profits are less than the expected profits or the actual tax rates are lower than the expected tax rates, deferred tax assets recognised will be reversed and recognised in the consolidated profit or loss account for the period during which such reversals take place.

Income tax

Since the operating environment for subsidiaries of the Group situated in the Brazil and Congo (DRC) is special, and the final tax decisions on certain transactions made by local tax authorities have uncertainties. The income tax expenses accrued by the relevant subsidiaries during the reporting period are objectively estimated based on existing tax laws and other relevant tax policies. The provision for liabilities uses significant accounting estimates and is based on the management's best estimate of future income tax to be paid.

The subsidiaries of the Group situated in Congo (DRC) are subject to a series of local regulations in Congo (DRC), including but not limited to the Mining Law passed in 2018 ("2018 Mining Law of Congo (DRC)") and the constantly updated fiscal bill; under the relevant legal system, the Company may be exposed to a series of taxes and operating expenses, including royalties and excess profit tax. The tax regulations of Congo (DRC) are complicated and constantly updated. The relevant laws and regulations promulgated and updated at any time and the interpretation of relevant laws and regulations by local tax authorities may have a significant impact on the income tax currently recognised by the Group.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

37. Key assumptions and uncertainties in the accounting estimates (Continued)

Contingent liabilities

The Group will face a wide range of legal disputes in the course of continuing operations, and the results of the relevant disputes are highly uncertain.

When the economic benefits related to a particular administrative and legal dispute are considered to be extremely likely to flow out and measurable, the management of the Group will make corresponding provisions according to the professional legal advice. The management uses judgment to determine whether a provision shall be made for the relevant administrative and legal dispute or whether the dispute shall be disclosed as a contingent liability. Details are set out in Note (VII) 38 and Note (XVI).

Fair value measurement and valuation procedure

The Group's held-for-trading financial assets, derivative financial assets, held-for-trading financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities and trading inventories at fair value that are related with IXM business are measured at fair value. In determining the fair value of the underlying assets and liabilities, the management of the Group will adopt the appropriate valuation method and the input value of the fair value measurement according to the nature of the underlying assets and liabilities. For the selection of input values, the Group will use observable market data wherever possible. The Group will set up an internal valuation team or employs eligible appraisers from a third party to assess the part of financial instruments in respect of which the Level 1 inputs are not available. The financial department of the Group will cooperate with the valuation team or eligible external appraisers closely to determine suitable valuation technology and inputs of relevant model. For the relevant information relating to the valuation technology and input adopted in determining the fair value of assets and liabilities, refer to Note (XIII).

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VI. TAXATION

1. Major categories of taxes and tax rates

Details of major categories of taxes and tax rates

Category of tax	Basis of tax assessment	Tax rate
Value-added taxes ("VAT")	The Company is a general taxpayer. The balance of VAT payable is output VAT less deductible input VAT.	13%, 9%, 6%
Urban maintenance and construction tax	Turnover tax actually paid	For urban area, the tax rate is 7%; For county and town, the tax rate is 5%; For others, the tax rate is 1%.
Chinese resource tax	Sales volume of concentrate	6.5%, 8% collected on ad valorem basis (<i>Note 1</i>)
Chinese educational surcharges	Turnover tax actually paid	3%
Chinese local educational surcharges	Turnover tax actually paid	2%
Income from transfer of mining rights in China	Sales volume of relevant mineral products	2.3% for molybdenum concentrate, 2.3% for tungsten concentrate, 1.8% for iron ore concentrate and 1.2% for copper concentrate
Brazil social contribution tax and goods turnover tax	Brazil local social contribution tax (PIS & CONFINS) and the goods turnover tax (ICMS) are applicable to CMOC Brazil, of which the tax basis is the income from the sales of goods and the rendering of services in Brazil. Tax payable is the balance of output tax less deductible input tax. No social contribution tax or goods turnover tax is levied on export goods.	The social contribution tax is 9.25% of the sales price of goods or services. The goods turnover tax is 4% -25% of the sales price of goods or services. The tax rates vary among different states of Brazil.
Congo (DRC) VAT	CMOC Kisanfu Mining S.A.R.L ("KFM") and Tenke Fungurume Mining S.A. ("TFM") are subject to VAT of the Democratic Republic of the Congo ("DRC")	The output VAT is calculated at 16% of the sales volume calculated in accordance with the relevant tax regulations.
Royalties of mining rights in Congo (DRC)	Sales volume of related products	<i>Note 2</i>
Congo (DRC) exchange tax	The amount of foreign currency paid to or received from countries other than Congo (DRC).	0.2%
Enterprise income tax	Taxable income: income tax payable is calculated based on taxable income adjusted pre-tax accounting profit for the period in accordance with the relevant tax laws multiplying by the statutory tax rate.	

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VI. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

1. Major categories of taxes and tax rates (Continued)

Details of major categories of taxes and tax rates (Continued)

Note 1: According to the Resource Tax Law of People's Republic of China on, the resource tax is calculated and collected on an ad valorem basis or on a volume basis. The taxes on tungsten and molybdenum resources are calculated and collected on an ad valorem basis at tax rates of 6.5% and 8% respectively.

Note 2: In accordance with the new Mining Act of Congo (DRC), the Group calculates and pays royalties of mining rights at 3.5% and 10% respectively in respect of the sales income from products relating to copper and cobalt business in Congo (DRC).

Note 3: Applicable tax rates:

Except for the tax incentive disclosed below, the applicable enterprise income tax rate for the Company and its domestic subsidiaries is 25%.

According to the two-tier profit tax regime, the qualified HK companies apply profit tax rate of 8.25% to the first HKD2,000,000 taxable profit, and apply 16.5% to the portion of taxable profit exceeding HKD2,000,000. For related companies within a single group, only one enterprise can be nominated for the benefit. China Molybdenum (Hong Kong) Company Limited and CMOC Holding Limited ("CMOC Limited") are both incorporated in Hong Kong. The applicable enterprise income tax rate for China Molybdenum (Hong Kong) Company Limited is 16.5%; the applicable enterprise income tax rates for CMOC Limited are 8.25% and 16.5%.

CMOC UK Limited ("CMOC UK") is incorporated in the United Kingdom, thus is subject to the applicable income tax rate of 25%.

CMOC Brazil Mineração, Indústria e Participações Ltda. ("CMOC Brazil") is incorporated in Brazil, thus is subject to the income tax rate of 34%.

The Group's subsidiaries located in the Bermuda Islands are subject to a corporate income tax rate of 15%, while the Group's subsidiaries located in the British Virgin Islands ("BVI") are not subject to corporate income tax.

TFM and KFM are incorporated in Congo (DRC) and are subject to the enterprise income tax rate of 30%. In addition, when the prices of materials or goods significantly increase by 25% on average basis comparing to the prices disclosed in the feasibility study report of the Company, the mining enterprises are required to pay excess profit tax at 50% of the profit.

IXM and its subsidiaries principally operate in Switzerland and China. The applicable income tax rate of its subsidiaries in Switzerland is 14.70%.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VI. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

2. Tax incentive

In accordance with the Resource Tax Law of the People's Republic of China ("New Resource Tax Law"), the resource tax rate for molybdenum minerals is 8%, and the exemption or reduction of resource tax for associated minerals is decided by the provincial people's congresses; in accordance with the decision of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Thirteenth People's Congress of Henan Province on 31 July 2020, associated minerals are exempt from resource tax. Since 1 September 2020, the Company's associated iron and other associated minerals continue to be exempt from resource tax.

On 22 November 2023, the Company received a "high-tech enterprise certificate", No. GR202341002662, which was jointly issued by Henan Science and Technology Department, Henan Finance Department, the State Taxation Administration, Henan Provincial Tax Service. The issuance of the high-tech enterprise certificate is a re-recognition after the expiration of the previous certificate, which is valid for 3 years. The Company will enjoy a preferential enterprise income tax from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025 and the applicable enterprise income rate during above period is 15% (2024: 15%).

In accordance with the Measures for the Implementation of the Enterprise Income Tax Policies of the Tibet Autonomous Region (Provisional) (Zang Zheng Fa (2022) No. 11), the subsidiary of the Group, Tibet Schmocke Investment Co., Ltd. ("Tibet Schmocke"), meets the condition for enjoying a preferential tax and the condition for exemption from local share of enterprise income tax during the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2025 stipulated in Article 5 of the above documents. Therefore, the applicable enterprise income rate of Tibet Schmocke is 15% during the period.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Cash and bank balances

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Cash on hand	2,867,668.02	3,062,041.30
Bank deposits	29,188,598,268.49	28,036,388,401.15
Other cash and bank balances	2,577,535,228.61	2,387,807,946.81
Total	31,769,001,165.12	30,427,258,389.26
Including: Total amount deposited abroad	16,369,083,211.18	18,979,805,446.96

Other descriptions

At the end of the current period, other cash and bank balances which are restricted for use mainly include deposits for mines, deposits for loan interest, certificates of deposit pledged for obtaining short-term borrowings, deposit for bills and other deposits, amounting to RMB71,243,821.93, RMB1,132,447,471.90, RMB1,250,000,000.00, RMB2,571,930.63 and RMB121,272,004.15 (at the end of the prior year: RMB70,718,040.15, RMB1,135,561,387.41, RMB1,000,000,000.00, RMB2,572,487.27 and RMB178,956,031.98).

2. Held-for-trading financial assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Financial assets at FVTPL		
Including:		
Receivables (Note 1)	8,344,253,337.93	5,724,552,840.30
Structured deposits	9,659.53	750,400,253.77
Wealth management products	25,652,876.70	—
Fund products of financial institutions	21,601,193.03	21,168,198.07
Others	13,784,259.47	13,784,259.47
Total	8,405,301,326.66	6,509,905,551.61

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2. Held-for-trading financial assets (Continued)

Other descriptions:

Note 1: The major products of the Group are copper, lead and zinc concentrates and cobaltous hydroxide etc., selling price of which is provisionally determined according to the market price upon delivery. Generally, the price is finally determined according to the monthly average spot price quoted by the London Metals Exchange (LME) or other agreed pricing methods within a specified period or a period subsequent to the delivery. The Group classifies the accounts receivable generated from relevant business as financial assets at FVTPL.

As at 30 June 2025, receivables with a carrying amount of USD469,269,025.75, equivalent to RMB3,359,309,247.73 (31 December 2024: RMB nil) were pledged to obtain short-term borrowings.

3. Derivative financial assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Derivative financial instruments of which hedging relationship is not designated (<i>Note 1</i>)		
Forward commodity contracts	1,780,931,290.70	388,112,613.81
Forward foreign exchange contracts	19,705,226.35	162,070,544.16
Commodity futures contracts	399,709,276.81	790,280,665.00
Derivative financial instruments of which hedging relationship is designated		
Commodity futures contracts (<i>Note 2</i>)	–	52,663,915.66
Total	2,200,345,793.86	1,393,127,738.63

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. Derivative financial assets (Continued)

Other descriptions:

Note 1: The Group uses commodity (copper, lead, zinc concentrates, refined metals etc.) futures contracts, forward commodity contracts and commodity option contracts to manage the risk of commodity purchases and future sales so as to avoid bearing the risk of significant changes in the price of relevant products arising from the fluctuation of the market price. Besides, the Group uses forward foreign exchange contracts for risk management to avoid the Group's exchange rate and interest rate risk.

The above forward commodity contracts, forward foreign exchange contracts, commodity futures contracts and commodity option contracts are not designated as hedging instruments. The gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of these contracts shall be directly recorded into profit or loss. See Note (VII), 56.

Note 2: It refers to the commodity futures contracts purchased by the Group, which are used to hedge fair value risks caused by price fluctuations in some copper products of the Group or cash flow risks caused by expected sales. The Group accounts for the above hedging instruments and corresponding hedged items in accordance with hedge accounting. See Note (XII), 2 for details.

4. Accounts receivable

(1). *Disclosure by aging*

Unit: RMB

Aging	Closing balance	Opening balance
Within 1 year (inclusive)	995,704,910.65	675,764,284.20
1 to 2 years	161,008.96	558,060.91
2 to 3 years	71,875.00	108,298.58
Over 3 years	20,158,546.02	20,071,332.29
Total	1,016,096,340.63	696,501,975.98

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

4. Accounts receivable (Continued)

(2). Disclosure by category under bad debt provision methods

The Group classifies the customers into different groups on the basis of aging at the balance sheet date and historical repayments and determines expected loss rate of accounts receivable for each group. At the balance sheet date, the Group recognises the ECL allowance for accounts receivable based on impairment matrix.

Unit: RMB

Internal credit rating	30 June 2025				31 December 2024			
	Expected average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Expected average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount
Low risk	0.10%	572,495,388.37	554,846.38	571,940,541.99	0.11%	360,383,431.92	407,335.49	359,976,096.43
Normal	6.31%	399,065,926.42	25,197,239.77	373,868,686.65	4.76%	287,964,257.93	13,713,109.14	274,251,148.79
Attention	10.56%	2,207,884.55	233,042.75	1,974,841.80	10.26%	3,779,011.77	387,901.16	3,391,110.61
Doubtful (impaired)	52.29%	18,000,936.27	9,413,256.42	8,587,679.85	49.30%	20,237,379.49	9,976,692.02	10,260,687.47
Loss (impaired)	100.00%	24,326,205.02	24,326,205.02	-	100.00%	24,137,894.87	24,137,894.87	-
Total		1,016,096,340.63	59,724,590.34	956,371,750.29		696,501,975.98	48,622,932.68	647,879,043.30

The expected average loss rate is measured based on historical actual impairment rate with the current situation and prediction on future economy taken into consideration. There are no changes in assessment approach and significant assumption for the period from January to June 2025 and in 2024.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

4. Accounts receivable (Continued)

(3) Provision for bad debts based on general ECL model

Unit: RMB

Bad debt provision	Lifetime ECL
Balance at 1 January 2025	48,622,932.68
Provision	10,183,366.97
Reversal	(2,080,283.05)
Changes in exchange rate	2,998,573.74
Balance at 30 June 2025	59,724,590.34

(4). Top five accounts receivable and contract assets at the end of the period by debtors

Unit: RMB

Name of entity	Closing balance of accounts receivable	Proportion to total accounts receivable and contract assets at the end of the period (%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision
CC	210,680,378.68	20.73	253,235.46
HK Brunp Resource Recycling Technology Co. Limited ("HKBRRT")	167,855,345.60	16.52	—
CD	44,382,042.56	4.37	53,346.72
CE	31,974,680.12	3.15	38,433.21
CF	30,678,260.00	3.02	36,874.93
Total	485,570,706.96	47.79	381,890.32

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

5. Financing with receivables

(1). Disclosure of financing with receivables by category

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Notes receivable	61,974,637.90	80,435,196.69
Including: Bank acceptances	61,974,637.90	80,435,196.69
Total	61,974,637.90	80,435,196.69

Part of notes receivable are endorsed or discounted by the Group according to its daily funds demand. Therefore, relevant notes receivable are classified as financial assets at FVTOCI.

At 30 June 2025, the Group measures bad debt provision at lifetime ECL. The Group believes that there is minor possibility of significant loss arising from the default of banks, therefore it has no significant credit risk on bank acceptances.

(2). At the end of the current period, the financing with receivables that have been endorsed or discounted by the Company but are not yet due at the balance sheet are as follows:

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount derecognised as at 30 June 2025	Amount not derecognised as at 30 June 2025
Bank acceptances	1,628,404,389.11	–
Total	1,628,404,389.11	–

At 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group had no financing with receivables were pledged for issue of notes payable.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

6. Prepayments

(1). Disclosure of prepayments by aging

Unit: RMB

Aging	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	2,062,721,965.64	97.36	1,072,509,158.76	96.24
1 to 2 years	34,600,250.19	1.63	37,988,865.94	3.41
2 to 3 years	17,788,275.85	0.84	1,939,432.19	0.17
Over 3 years	3,651,612.07	0.17	1,958,084.50	0.18
Total	2,118,762,103.75	100.00	1,114,395,541.39	100.00

(2). Top five of prepayments at the end of the period by receivers

Unit: RMB

Name of entity	Proportion to total prepayments at the end of the period (%)	
	Closing balance	
CG	288,849,143.69	13.63
CH	234,118,602.64	11.05
CI	121,338,678.11	5.73
CJ	119,988,853.35	5.67
CL	98,786,730.57	4.66
Total	863,082,008.36	40.74

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7. Other receivables

7.1 Presentation of items

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Interest receivable	271,554,391.89	277,967,881.17
Dividends receivable	–	210,000,000.00
Other receivables	5,570,673,555.38	5,036,896,666.21
Total	5,842,227,947.27	5,524,864,547.38

7.2 Interest receivable

(1). Category of interest receivable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Interest receivable on bank deposits	105,828,127.98	123,343,943.24
Interest receivable from related parties (Note (XIV), 6)	160,676,730.79	147,962,010.09
Interest receivable from third parties	5,049,533.12	6,661,927.84
Total	271,554,391.89	277,967,881.17

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7. Other receivables (Continued)

7.3 Dividends receivable

(1). Dividends receivable

Unit: RMB

Item (or investee)	Closing balance	Opening balance
Luoyang Huanyu Molybdenum Co., Ltd. ("Huanyu")	–	163,600,000.00
Luoyang Fuchuan Mining Co., Ltd. ("Fuchuan")	–	46,400,000.00
Total	–	210,000,000.00

7.4 Other receivables

(1). Disclosure of other receivables by nature

Unit: RMB

Nature of other receivables	Closing balance	Opening balance
VAT refunds receivable and other taxes (Note 1)	4,936,268,574.96	4,573,730,785.78
Deductible Brazil social contribution tax (Note 2)	310,055,542.45	108,209,608.39
Deposits	77,408,061.54	59,496,000.25
Gains in close position (Note 3)	825,941.23	3,161,212.12
Others	293,321,649.34	339,138,609.34
Total	5,617,879,769.52	5,083,736,215.88

Note 1: It mainly refers to the VAT refundable amount generated from the Group's export business. The entity has applied for tax refunds from the government.

Note 2: Details are set out in note 2 of Note (VII), 21.

Note 3: It refers to the gains that will be received at the settlement after the period from the Group's forward commodity contracts that have been closed out.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7. Other receivables (Continued)

7.4 Other receivables (Continued)

(2). Details of bad debt provision

The Group's other receivables for which loss allowances are recognised based on ECLs are as follows:

Unit: RMB

	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount
Other receivables for which the loss allowance is recognised based on ECL	5,617,879,769.52	47,206,214.14	5,570,673,555.38	5,083,736,215.88	46,839,549.67	5,036,896,666.21

At 30 June 2025, the management of the Group believes that there's no significant ECL on other receivables as their credit risk has not been increased significantly since the initial recognition, except for which impairment has been provided.

(3). Top five other receivables at the end of period by debtors

Unit: RMB

Name of entity	Closing balance	Proportion to total other receivables at the end of the period (%)	Nature of other receivables	Aging	Closing balance of bad debt provision
CB	4,936,268,574.96	87.87	Tax refunds receivable	1~5 years	-
Federal government of Brazil	257,221,228.28	4.58	Deductible tax	Within 2 years	-
Federal government of Brazil	52,834,314.17	0.94	Tax refunds receivable	Within 1 year	-
People's Government of Luanchuan County	25,920,200.00	0.46	Land transfer payment	Within 3 years	-
CK	16,636,586.40	0.30	Deposits	Within 1 year	-
Total	5,288,880,903.81	94.15		/	/

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

8. Inventories

Unit: RMB

Item	30 June 2025 Carrying amount	31 December 2024 Carrying amount
Inventories:		
– Measured at cost	29,709,751,884.91	29,128,715,494.28
– Measured at fair value	6,090,835,909.97	7,974,442,170.35
Total	35,800,587,794.88	37,103,157,664.63

As at 30 June 2025, the carrying amount of inventories pledged by the Group to secure short-term borrowings was USD780,520,974.25, equivalent to RMB5,587,437,446.29 (31 December 2024: USD1,152,418,000.00, equivalent to RMB8,284,041,551.20).

Inventories measured at cost

(1). Category of inventories

Unit: RMB

Measured at cost	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Gross carrying amount	Provision for decline in value of inventories	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Provision for decline in value of inventories	Carrying amount
Current:						
Raw materials	7,683,810,430.77	52,117,407.33	7,631,693,023.44	8,144,244,914.80	50,245,028.99	8,093,999,885.81
Work in progress	6,067,948,593.51	–	6,067,948,593.51	5,941,706,395.00	–	5,941,706,395.00
Finished goods	4,033,657,525.82	–	4,033,657,525.82	4,732,836,320.70	186,574,648.84	4,546,261,671.86
Trading inventories (Note 1)	4,881,207,973.20	–	4,881,207,973.20	3,422,011,785.99	–	3,422,011,785.99
Total	22,666,624,523.30	52,117,407.33	22,614,507,115.97	22,240,799,416.49	236,819,677.83	22,003,979,738.66

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

8. Inventories (Continued)

Inventories measured at cost (Continued)

(1). Category of inventories (Continued)

Non-current:	Gross carrying amount	Closing balance Provision for decline in value of inventories	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Opening balance Provision for decline in value of inventories	Carrying amount
Raw material (Note 2)	7,095,244,768.94	-	7,095,244,768.94	7,124,735,755.62	-	7,124,735,755.62
Total	7,095,244,768.94	-	7,095,244,768.94	7,124,735,755.62	-	7,124,735,755.62

Note 1: Mainly represents the trading inventories measured at cost held by IXM.

Note 2: Non-current raw materials are minerals reserved by the Group for future production or sales, mainly including the low-grade ores produced from Tenke Copper-Cobalt mine in Congo (DRC). As the ore recovery process is further demanded in the future, the management estimates that these ores will not be ready for sale within one year, so they are presented as non-current assets.

(2). Provision for decline in value of inventories

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase Provision	Decrease Reversal or write-off	Others	Closing balance
Raw materials	50,245,028.99	4,283,709.44	2,211,528.15	199,802.95	52,117,407.33
Finished goods	186,574,648.84	79,528,297.57	265,716,217.48	386,728.93	-
Total	236,819,677.83	83,812,007.01	267,927,745.63	586,531.88	52,117,407.33

Note : The decrease of others in this period is translation difference of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

8. Inventories (Continued)

Inventories measured at fair value

(1). Category of inventories

Unit: RMB

Item	30 June 2025 Carrying amount	31 December 2024 Carrying amount
Current: Trading inventories outside the PRC	6,000,695,334.70	7,874,346,568.38
Non-current: Consumable biological assets	90,140,575.27	100,095,601.97
Total	6,090,835,909.97	7,974,442,170.35

(2). Changes in consumable biological assets are set out below

Unit: RMB

Item	Quantity	31 December 2024	Increase		Decrease		Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	30 June 2025
			Transfer from construction in progress	Changes in fair value	Utilisation			
Eucalyptus forest in Brazil	1,947 hectares	100,095,601.97	2,858,928.41	(9,261,274.01)	3,157,584.82	(395,096.28)		90,140,575.27

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

9. Non-current assets due within one year

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Loans receivable from SNEL (Note (VII), 21)	230,539,418.33	231,499,113.61
Loans to suppliers (Note (VII), 21)	11,382,173.93	9,094,415.19
Certificate of deposit due within one year (Note (VII), 21)	1,057,639,105.17	428,491,666.67
Total	1,299,560,697.43	669,085,195.47

10. Other current assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Derivative financial instruments deposits (Note)	3,249,169,934.35	1,764,513,234.39
Input VAT to be deducted	767,308,571.67	866,961,508.99
Prepayment of enterprise income tax	425,308,480.05	138,776,816.23
Prepaid insurance expenses	18,943,211.95	5,108,902.93
Prepayment of VAT	165,506,416.63	110,423,182.10
Others	103,615,126.13	43,331,649.82
Total	4,729,851,740.78	2,929,115,294.46

Other descriptions:

The Group accounts for the ECL allowance for relevant financial assets in other current assets using ECL model. At 30 June 2025, the Group's management believes that the credit risk on relevant financial assets is low.

Note: This represents the deposits paid by the Group to acquire derivative financial instruments.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

11. Long-term equity investments

(1). Details of long-term equity investments

Unit: RMB

Investee	Remark	Opening balance	Additional investments	Decreased investments	Changes for the period			Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	Others	Closing balance
					Investment income (loss) recognised under equity method	Cash dividends or profits declared for distribution	Provision for impairment losses			
I. Joint ventures										
Huanyu	Note 1	519,782,813.30	-	-	47,096,866.03	-	-	-	-	566,879,679.33
USHAKA CARGO TERMINAL PROPRIETARY LIMITED ("USHAKA")	Note 2	2,186,963.18	-	-	(2,182,430.08)	-	-	(4,523.10)	-	-
PHOENIX COMMODITIES LLC ("PHOENIX")	Note 3	7,475,936.00	-	-	61,825.80	-	-	(41,527.16)	-	7,496,234.64
Sub-total		529,445,702.48	-	-	44,976,261.75	-	-	(46,050.26)	-	574,375,913.97
II. Associates										
Luoyang Yulu Mining Co., Ltd. ("Yulu Mining")	Note 4	86,863,113.55	-	-	32,027,015.40	54,050,000.00	-	-	-	64,840,128.95
Caly Nanomoly Development, Inc. ("Nanomoly Development")	Note 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luoyang Shenyu Molybdenum Co., Ltd. ("Luoyang Shenyu")	Note 6	6,025,607.07	-	-	428,607.83	-	-	-	-	6,454,214.90
Zhejiang Youqing Trade Co., Ltd. ("You Qing Trade")	Note 7	8,228,449.96	-	-	1,860,950.67	-	-	-	-	10,089,400.63
Walvis Bay Cargo Terminal Pty. Ltd. ("WalvisBay")	Note 8	14,663,836.60	-	-	1,816,826.61	5,849,685.09	-	896,248.00	-	11,527,226.12

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

11. Long-term equity investments (Continued)

(1). Details of long-term equity investments (Continued)

Investee	Remark	Opening balance	Additional investments	Decreased investments	Changes for the period				Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	Others	Closing balance
					Investment income (loss) recognised under equity method	Cash dividends or profits declared for distribution	Provision for impairment losses				
PT.Huayue Nickel Cobalt ("Huayue Nickel Cobalt")	Note 9	2,086,426,952.19	-	-	211,250,021.98	-	-	(9,141,527.80)	25,669,636.12	-	2,314,205,082.49
Beijing Youhong Yongsheng Science & Technology Co., Ltd. ("Beijing Youhong")	Note 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tongxiang Huang Trade Co., Ltd. ("Tongxiang Huang")	Note 11	6,749,912.54	-	-	897,296.08	-	-	-	-	-	7,647,208.62
ENERLOG SA	Note 12	244,405.62	-	-	-	-	-	(1,013.20)	-	-	243,392.42
HongKong CBC Investment Limited ("CBC")	Note 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guochuang Intelligent Mining Equipment Research Institute (Luoyang) Co., Ltd. ("Guochuang Intelligent")	Note 14	3,954,903.63	-	-	159,670.91	-	-	-	-	-	4,114,574.54
Ningbo Bangya Trading Co., Ltd. ("Ningbo Bangya")	Note 15	1,809,199.31	-	1,734,254.43	(74,944.88)	-	-	-	-	-	-
LUALABA POWER SA ("LUALABA")	Note 16	538,439,269.74	-	-	7,862,796.53	-	-	(2,248,468.32)	-	-	544,053,599.95
RESOURCE SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGIES B.V. ("RESOURCE")	Note 17	7,773.52	-	-	(7,757.42)	-	-	(16.10)	-	-	-
Sub-total		2,753,413,423.73	-	1,734,254.43	256,220,485.71	59,899,685.09	-	(10,494,777.42)	25,669,636.12	-	2,963,174,828.62
Total		3,282,859,126.21	-	1,734,254.43	301,196,747.46	59,899,685.09	-	(10,540,827.68)	25,669,636.12	-	3,537,550,742.59

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

11. Long-term equity investments (Continued)

(1). Details of long-term equity investments (Continued)

Note 1: Huanyu, a joint venture of the Group (holding 50% equity in the joint venture), holds 90% of equity in Luoyang Fuchuan Mining Co., Ltd. ("Fuchuan"). Meanwhile, the Group holds 10% of equity in Fuchuan directly. According to the agreement with local government, the local government has the right to 8% dividends of Fuchuan.

Note 2: USHAKA was incorporated in April 2023 and the Group, as a shareholder with 50% equity therein, contributed ZAR5 million in cash in October 2023 and appointed two directors to USHAKA. USHAKA is accounted for as a joint venture.

Note 3: PHOENIX was incorporated in December 2024 and the Group, as a shareholder with 50% equity therein, contributed USD1,040,000 in cash. PHOENIX is accounted for as a joint venture.

Note 4: The Group holds 40% equity in Yulu Mining. According to the resolution of Yulu Mining's 2007 annual general meeting of shareholders, both investors would share the net profit at the ratio of 1:1 since year 2008.

Note 5: The Group holds 40% equity in Nanomoly Development and accounts for the investment therein using equity method. In accordance with Articles of Association of Nanomoly Development, the Group does not assume any additional liabilities for excess loss. As at the end of the period, the Group has written down its investment in Nanomoly Development to zero.

Note 6: On April 2016, the Company entered into a collaboration agreement with a third party to establish Luoyang Shenyu, with capital contribution of RMB1.5 million by way of intangible assets from the Company and RMB8.5 million in cash from the counterparty respectively. Meanwhile, the Company assigned a director and a supervisor to Luoyang Shenyu. Therefore, the Company has significant influence over Luoyang Shenyu and accounts for it as an associate.

Note 7: In October 2019, the Company signed an equity transfer agreement with a third party. According to the agreement, the Company purchases 30% equity of You Qing Trade held by the third party at cash consideration of RMB1.5 million. In 2022, in accordance with the Articles of Association, the Company supplemented its capital by RMB1.5 million, and the shareholding ratio remained unchanged. At the same time, the Company assigned two directors and one supervisor. Therefore, it is accounted for as an associate due to the Company's significant influence.

Note 8: Walvis Bay is an associate of XM Holding SA, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

Note 9: In November 2019, the Group's wholly-owned subsidiary CMOC Limited signed an equity transfer agreement with Newstride Limited. According to the agreement, CMOC Limited acquires 100% equity of W-Source Holding Limited ("W-Source Holding") at the consideration of USD1,125.87 so as to indirectly acquire 21% share of PT.Huayue Nickel Cobalt held by W-Source Holding. On 25 July 2020, CMOC Limited increased its equity in Huayue Nickel Cobalt to 30% through subscription of the additional registered capital of Huayue Nickel Cobalt via W-Source Holding. W-Source Holding assigned a director and a supervisor to Huayue Nickel Cobalt. Therefore, the Group has significant influence over Huayue Nickel Cobalt and accounts for it as an associate.

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

11. Long-term equity investments (Continued)

(1). Details of long-term equity investments (Continued)

Note 10: Beijing Youhong was incorporated in August 2020 and the Company, as a shareholder with 30% equity therein, contributed RMB900,000 in cash and assigned one director and one supervisor. Therefore, Beijing Youhong is accounted for as an associate due to the Company's significant influence. The Group does not assume any additional liabilities for excess loss. As at the end of the period, the Group has written down its investment in Beijing Youhong to zero.

Note 11: Tongxiang Huang was incorporated in August 2019 and the Company, as a shareholder with 30% equity therein, contributed RMB600,000 in cash. In 2022, in accordance with the Articles of Association, the Company supplemented its capital by RMB900,000, and the shareholding ratio remained unchanged. The Company assigned one director and one supervisor. Therefore, Tongxiang Huang is accounted for as an associate due to the Company's significant influence.

Note 12: In July 2021, the Company, as a shareholder with 34% equity therein, contributed USD34,000 in cash. Therefore, ENERLOG SA is accounted for as an associate due to the Company's significant influence.

Note 13: In March 2022, the Company, as a shareholder with 34% equity therein, contributed USD3,400 and assigned one director. Therefore, CBC is accounted for as an associate due to the Company's significant influence. CBC transferred shareholder's borrowings of USD1,020,000 to capital for 2023, and the shareholding ratio of the Company remained unchanged. In the first half of 2025, the Company sold all the equity in CBC.

Note 14: Guochuang Intelligent was incorporated in February 2023, and the Company, as a shareholder with 20% equity therein, contributed RMB4 million in cash and assigned one director. Therefore, Guochuang Intelligent is accounted for as an associate due to the Company's significant influence.

Note 15: Ningbo Bangya was incorporated in March 2023. In April 2023, the Company, as a shareholder with 34% equity therein, contributed USD6.8 million in cash. Therefore, Ningbo Bangya is accounted for as an associate due to the Company's significant influence. In the first half of 2025, all shares of Ningbo Bangya were sold for RMB2.65 million.

Note 16: In May 2024, the Group entered into an equity transfer agreement with a third party to purchase the 44% equity interest in LUALABA held by the third party for a cash consideration of USD65 million and assigned two directors. Therefore, LUALABA is accounted for as an associate due to the Company's significant influence. In the same year, the Company and other shareholders made capital increases in proportion to their shareholdings, and the Company increased its capital by USD11 million, with no change in its shareholding.

Note 17: In April 2024, the Group, as a shareholder with 33% equity therein, contributed USD1,080 and assigned one director. Therefore, RESOURCE is accounted for as an associate due to the Company's significant influence.

No limits exist regarding the Group's ability to transfer funds to the investees through long-term equity investments.

The entities invested by the Group are all unlisted entities.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

12. Investments in other equity instruments

(1). Details of investments in other equity instruments

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Additional investments	Decreased investments	Changes for the period Loss recognised in other comprehensive income	Others	Closing balance	Accumulated loss recognised in other comprehensive income
Z company equity	1,343,606.00	-	-	-	-	1,343,606.00	(98,656,394.00)
AA company equity	5,795,576.24	-	-	-	-	5,795,576.24	-
Total	7,139,182.24	-	-	-	-	7,139,182.24	(98,656,394.00)

(2). Description of derecognition during the period

Other descriptions:

Investments in equity instruments of the Group and its subsidiaries are investments that the Group and its subsidiaries plan to hold for a long period of time and therefore the Group and its subsidiaries designate them as financial assets at FVTOCI.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

13. Other non-current financial assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Entrusted wealth management products of banking financial institutions	–	42,506,986.88
AC Partnership shares (Note 1)	249,355,782.56	257,683,769.00
AD Partnership shares	164,605,195.00	164,605,195.00
AE Partnership shares	66,105,318.57	66,380,503.45
AF Fund shares	234,350,430.11	237,920,024.24
Target asset management plans (Note 2)	989,045,756.37	967,995,694.76
AJ company equity	128,425,190.94	128,959,802.55
AK Fund shares	543,978,736.58	540,779,673.11
AL Partnership	289,399,413.00	289,399,413.00
AM company equity	1,039,634.89	492,514.67
IXM Fund investments (Note 3)	62,059,646.95	69,993,634.10
Others	38,342,759.22	38,143,977.79
Total	2,766,707,864.19	2,804,861,188.55

Other descriptions:

Note 1: This represents the Group's partnership shares.

Note 2: This represents the Group's target asset management plans, which mainly include shares and fund investments.

Note 3: This represents the investment in Efficient Pure Trend Fund by IXM, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The Fund mainly invests in commodities and related derivative instruments.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

14. Fixed assets

(1). Details of fixed assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Land, buildings and mining structures	Machinery and equipment	Electronic equipment, fixture and furniture	Transportation devices	Total
I. Original carrying amount:					
1. Opening balance	31,351,732,067.81	34,428,062,355.74	283,244,909.48	180,269,881.42	66,243,309,214.45
2. Increase in the current period	139,935,125.21	727,279,134.65	12,725,601.52	412,339.08	880,352,200.46
(1) Purchase (Note 1)	445,001,158.02	3,768,506.93	2,128,466.73	412,339.08	451,310,470.76
(2) Transfer from CIP	43,832,897.22	723,510,627.72	10,597,134.79	-	777,940,659.73
(3) Revaluation of rehabilitation and asset disposal cost (Note 2)	(348,898,930.03)	-	-	-	(348,898,930.03)
3. Decrease in the current period	130,468,799.31	65,081,522.25	43,178,588.01	4,013,486.39	242,742,395.96
(1) Disposal or scrap	130,468,799.31	65,081,522.25	43,178,588.01	4,013,486.39	242,742,395.96
4. Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	(111,426,992.90)	(143,117,935.28)	(307,727.29)	(421,192.44)	(255,273,847.91)
5. Closing balance	31,249,771,400.81	34,947,142,032.86	252,484,195.70	176,247,541.67	66,625,645,171.04
II. Accumulated depreciation					
1. Opening balance	9,023,686,539.89	12,457,312,027.48	212,893,047.92	72,866,592.22	21,766,758,207.51
2. Increase in the current period	1,000,447,563.46	1,300,624,571.49	19,622,462.34	13,602,390.04	2,334,296,987.33
(1) Provision	1,000,447,563.46	1,300,624,571.49	19,622,462.34	13,602,390.04	2,334,296,987.33
3. Decrease in the current period	43,328,043.06	61,164,803.43	41,406,666.52	3,388,812.31	149,288,325.32
(1) Disposal or scrap	43,328,043.06	61,164,803.43	41,406,666.52	3,388,812.31	149,288,325.32
4. Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	(26,950,983.10)	(50,212,005.30)	(129,994.97)	(122,606.53)	(77,415,589.90)
5. Closing balance	9,953,855,077.19	13,646,559,790.24	190,978,848.77	82,957,563.42	23,874,351,279.62
III. Impairment provision					
1. Opening balance	29,059,237.92	23,930,090.51	1,253,728.72	45,246.59	54,288,303.74
2. Increase in the current period	20,257.89	-	-	-	20,257.89
(1) Provision	20,257.89	-	-	-	20,257.89
3. Decrease in the current period	11,845,334.18	86,119.35	12,822.69	19,723.54	11,963,999.76
(1) Disposal or scrap	11,845,334.18	86,119.35	12,822.69	19,723.54	11,963,999.76
4. Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	(3,147.45)	(79,223.49)	(891.04)	-	(83,261.98)
5. Closing balance	17,231,014.18	23,764,747.67	1,240,014.99	25,523.05	42,261,299.89
IV. Carrying amount					
1. Closing carrying amount	21,278,685,309.44	21,276,817,494.95	60,265,331.94	93,264,455.20	42,709,032,591.53
2. Opening carrying amount	22,298,986,290.00	21,946,820,237.75	69,098,132.84	107,358,042.61	44,422,262,703.20

Note 1: This includes the related assets obtained by the Group through the acquisition of 100% equity in Lumina Gold Corp. on 24 June 2025, as described in Note (IX) 1, (1).

Note 2: At the end of the period, the Group reassessed the future rehabilitation and asset disposal obligation related to the Congo (DRC) operations and adjusted the carrying amount of rehabilitation and asset disposal cost in accordance with the updated rehabilitation plan.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

14. Fixed assets (Continued)

(2). Details of the fixed assets without certificate of titles

Unit: RMB

Item	Carrying amount	Reason why the certificates of titles are not obtained
High-pressure roller mill workshop	19,005,586.71	Completed and settled, asset right transaction is in progress
High-pressure roller mill slope retaining	5,832,038.01	Completed and settled, asset right transaction is in progress
Tungsten and molybdenum extraction and separation workshop	4,779,936.33	Completed and settled, asset right transaction is in progress
Main decomposition workshop	4,674,273.12	Completed and settled, asset right transaction is in progress
Main extraction workshop	4,588,659.19	Completed and settled, asset right transaction is in progress
Office staff dining hall	4,385,982.19	Completed and settled, asset right transaction is in progress
Main crystallisation workshop	3,849,783.92	Completed and settled, asset right transaction is in progress
Sandaogou tailings pond pressure pump house	2,664,079.36	Completed and settled, asset right transaction is in progress
Others	12,349,602.88	Completed and settled, asset right transaction is in progress
Total	62,129,941.71	

At 30 June 2025, the Group had no fixed assets mortgaged as collateral.

15. Construction in progress

Presentation of items

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Construction in progress	3,719,239,013.64	4,054,550,381.26
Total	3,719,239,013.64	4,054,550,381.26

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15. Construction in progress (Continued)

(1). Details of construction in progress

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Gross carrying amount	Impairment provision	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Impairment provision	Carrying amount
House acquisition and decoration project	1,015,684,750.28	-	1,015,684,750.28	1,011,608,864.77	-	1,011,608,864.77
Copebras phosphate production plant maintenance project	204,910,636.21	-	204,910,636.21	403,371,430.72	-	403,371,430.72
Niobras Niobium production plant maintenance project	204,650,807.59	-	204,650,807.59	276,889,897.72	-	276,889,897.72
Project replacing Xuansan Tailing	333,670,477.89	-	333,670,477.89	237,350,724.54	-	237,350,724.54
Main body and supporting engineering of KFM Phase I project	167,122,562.26	-	167,122,562.26	118,968,358.94	-	118,968,358.94
TFM dehydration equipment installation project	44,423,427.27	-	44,423,427.27	84,736,674.25	-	84,736,674.25
Xinjiang Hami Donggobi Molybdenum Project	105,065,521.10	31,615,388.19	73,450,132.91	101,688,279.82	31,615,388.19	70,072,891.63
Copebras phosphate production process improvement project	78,991,776.65	-	78,991,776.65	69,720,817.86	-	69,720,817.86
TFM copper-cobalt mixed ore project	1,106,828.80	-	1,106,828.80	49,268,027.66	-	49,268,027.66
Niobras tailings dam heightening project	56,050,848.40	-	56,050,848.40	38,512,914.36	-	38,512,914.36
TFM mine power distribution project	11,229,036.79	-	11,229,036.79	37,740,026.79	-	37,740,026.79
TFM production process modeling and evaluation project	8,337.41	-	8,337.41	17,457,217.23	-	17,457,217.23
Others	1,527,939,391.18	-	1,527,939,391.18	1,638,852,534.79	-	1,638,852,534.79
Total	3,750,854,401.83	31,615,388.19	3,719,239,013.64	4,086,165,769.45	31,615,388.19	4,054,550,381.26

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15. Construction in progress (Continued)

(2). Change in significant construction in progress in the current period

Unit: RMB

Name of project	Budget	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Transfer to fixed assets	Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	Closing balance	Proportion of project investment to budget amount (%)	Progress (%)	Accumulated capitalisation of interest	Including: interest capitalisation for the current period	Source of fund
House acquisition and decoration project	1,449,347,323.21	1,011,608,864.77	4,130,842.63	54,957.12	-	1,015,684,750.28	70	70	-	-	Funds in hand
Copebras phosphate production plant maintenance project	1,550,060,953.59	403,371,430.72	147,020,829.49	344,219,018.61	(1,262,605.39)	204,910,636.21	68	68	-	-	Funds in hand
Nibras Niobium production plant maintenance project	565,650,903.56	276,889,897.72	26,338,802.01	97,577,996.44	(999,895.70)	204,650,807.59	95	95	-	-	Funds in hand
Project replacing Xuansan Tailing	348,730,000.00	237,350,724.54	96,319,753.35	-	-	333,670,477.89	96	96	-	-	Funds in hand
KFM Main body and supporting engineering of Phase I project	13,219,520,248.49	118,988,358.94	150,080,457.05	100,944,721.64	(981,532.09)	167,122,562.26	67	100	-	-	Funds in hand
TFM dehydration equipment installation project	176,608,388.88	84,736,674.25	-	40,045,142.67	(268,104.31)	44,423,427.27	72	82	-	-	Funds in hand
Xinjiang Hami Donggobi Molybdenum Project	2,849,000,000.00	70,072,891.63	3,912,639.51	535,398.23	-	73,450,132.91	3	3	-	-	Funds in hand
Copebras phosphate production process improvement project	377,478,549.90	68,720,817.86	41,245,489.38	31,665,599.92	(608,980.67)	78,991,776.65	84	84	-	-	Funds in hand
TFM copper-cobalt mixed ore project	17,988,086,000.00	49,268,027.66	-	47,069,585.46	(1,091,613.40)	1,106,828.80	90	100	312,080,675.99	-	Raised/Funds in hand
Nibras tailings dam heightening project	220,350,347.21	38,512,914.36	22,464,279.45	4,729,851.53	(196,493.88)	56,050,948.40	71	71	-	-	Funds in hand
TFM mine power distribution project	102,053,001.60	37,740,026.79	-	26,409,390.82	(101,599.18)	11,229,036.79	100	98	-	-	Funds in hand
TFM production process modeling and evaluation project	2,200,553,640.00	17,457,217.23	4,110,803.37	21,523,480.80	(36,202.39)	8,337.41	99	100	-	-	Funds in hand

At 30 June 2025, the balance of impairment provision for the Group's construction in progress was RMB31,615,388.19 (31 December 2024: RMB31,615,388.19).

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

16. Right-of-use assets

(1). Details of right-of-use assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Total
I. Original carrying amount			
1. Opening balance	370,784,068.86	244,777,669.28	615,561,738.14
2. Increase in the current period	62,121,582.84	9,860,304.08	71,981,886.92
(1) Purchase (Note 1)	1,383,728.48	–	1,383,728.48
(2) Leased in	60,737,854.36	9,860,304.08	70,598,158.44
3. Decrease in the current period	106,605,098.91	20,128,129.60	126,733,228.51
(1) Disposals	106,605,098.91	20,128,129.60	126,733,228.51
4. Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	(381,064.39)	(991,561.00)	(1,372,625.39)
5. Closing balance	325,919,488.40	233,518,282.76	559,437,771.16
II. Accumulated depreciation			
1. Opening balance	234,034,947.16	123,540,828.39	357,575,775.55
2. Increase in the current period	30,541,107.10	39,308,720.49	69,849,827.59
(1) Provision	30,541,107.10	39,308,720.49	69,849,827.59
3. Decrease in the current period	73,125,486.42	19,884,518.04	93,010,004.46
(1) Disposals	73,125,486.42	19,884,518.04	93,010,004.46
4. Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	(172,071.14)	(549,480.80)	(721,551.94)
5. Closing balance	191,278,496.70	142,415,550.04	333,694,046.74
III. Impairment provision			
1. Opening balance	–	–	–
2. Increase in the current period	–	–	–
(1) Provision	–	–	–
3. Decrease in the current period	–	–	–
(1) Disposals	–	–	–
4. Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	–	–	–
5. Closing balance	–	–	–
IV. Carrying amount			
1. Closing carrying amount	134,640,991.70	91,102,732.72	225,743,724.42
2. Opening carrying amount	136,749,121.70	121,236,840.89	257,985,962.59

Note 1: It mainly refers to the assets obtained by the Group from its acquisition of 100% equity in Lumina Gold Corp. on 24 June 2025. Details are set out in Note (IX), 1, (1).

The Group's lease liabilities are detailed in Note (VII), 36 and interest expenses on lease liabilities are detailed in Note (VII), 53. As at 30 June 2025, the lease agreements do not carry any other security clauses, except for the deposit paid by the Group to the lessor as a security interest over the leased assets.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had no lease for which an agreement had been signed but the commencement date of the lease term had not yet been reached.

As at 30 June 2025, the management of the Group did not identify any indication of impairment of the right-of-use assets and therefore no impairment test was performed.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

17. Intangible assets

(1). Details of intangible assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Land use rights	Exploration and mining rights	Copper supply concessions (Note 1)	Supplier relationship (Note 1)	Others	Total
I. Original carrying amount						
1. Opening balance	347,274,367.76	31,909,767,990.83	137,870,785.94	294,724,400.00	445,805,119.18	33,135,442,663.71
2. Increase in the current period	97,733,038.23	4,814,287,915.50	-	-	24,449,556.85	4,936,470,510.58
(1) Purchase (Note 2)	97,733,038.23	4,814,287,915.50	-	-	24,449,556.85	4,936,470,510.58
3. Decrease in the current period	-	-	-	-	1,326,741.00	1,326,741.00
(1) Disposals	-	-	-	-	1,326,741.00	1,326,741.00
4. Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	(203,000.25)	(136,171,318.40)	(571,552.70)	(1,221,800.00)	(1,617,513.26)	(139,785,184.61)
5. Closing balance	444,804,405.74	36,587,884,587.93	137,299,233.24	293,502,600.00	467,310,421.77	37,930,801,248.68
II. Accumulated amortisation						
1. Opening balance	106,634,635.87	10,910,925,079.35	95,993,023.16	98,312,118.04	251,807,745.08	11,463,672,601.50
2. Increase in the current period	3,957,454.19	1,063,468,471.10	14,266,743.10	4,560,457.00	25,003,859.14	1,111,256,984.53
(1) Provision	3,957,454.19	1,063,468,471.10	14,266,743.10	4,560,457.00	25,003,859.14	1,111,256,984.53
3. Decrease in the current period	-	-	-	-	1,313,361.49	1,313,361.49
(1) Disposals	-	-	-	-	1,313,361.49	1,313,361.49
4. Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	-	(45,722,776.22)	(427,578.89)	(417,032.03)	(924,018.64)	(47,491,405.78)
5. Closing balance	110,592,090.06	11,928,670,774.23	109,832,187.37	102,455,543.01	274,574,224.09	12,526,124,818.76
III. Impairment provision						
1. Opening balance	-	20,484,319.60	-	-	2,397.12	20,486,716.72
2. Increase in the current period	-	-	-	-	-	-
(1) Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Decrease in the current period	-	-	-	-	-	-
(1) Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	-	-	-	-	(9.94)	(9.94)
5. Closing balance	-	20,484,319.60	-	-	2,387.18	20,486,706.78
IV. Carrying amount						
1. Closing carrying amount	334,212,315.68	24,638,729,494.10	27,467,045.87	191,047,056.99	192,733,810.50	25,384,189,723.14
2. Opening carrying amount	240,639,731.89	20,978,358,591.88	41,877,762.78	196,412,281.96	193,994,976.98	21,651,283,345.49

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

17. Intangible assets (Continued)

(1). Details of intangible assets (Continued)

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had no intangible assets arising from internal research and development.

As at 30 June 2025, land use rights and mining rights were not used as collateral.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had no land use rights for which title certificates had not been issued.

The land use rights situated in the PRC are acquired with the lease period of 50 years.

Note 1: The copper supply concessions and supplier relationship were acquired through the acquisition of IXM.

Note 2: This includes the related assets acquired by the Group through the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Lumina Gold Corp. on 24 June 2025, as detailed in Note (IX) 1, (1).

18. Goodwill

(1). Original carrying amount of goodwill

Unit: RMB

Name of investee or events generating goodwill	Opening balance	Increase in the period	Decrease in the period		Closing balance
			Disposal	Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	
Brazil phosphate business	679,527,548.87	–	–	2,817,027.57	676,710,521.30
Total	679,527,548.87	–	–	2,817,027.57	676,710,521.30

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

18. Goodwill (Continued)

(2). Provision for impairment of goodwill

Unit: RMB

Name of investee or events generating goodwill	Opening balance	Increase in the period Provision	Decrease in the period		Closing balance
			Disposal	Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	
Brazil phosphate business	242,967,116.26	–	–	1,007,236.67	241,959,879.59
Total	242,967,116.26	–	–	1,007,236.67	241,959,879.59

(3). Information of the asset group or portfolio of asset groups with goodwill

Name	Constitution and basis of the asset group or portfolio	Operating segment and basis	Consistent with prior years or not?
Brazil phosphate business	Major cash inflows from Brazil phosphate business of CMOC Brazil are independent of other assets or asset groups	Niobium-and phosphate-related products segment Classified according to product types	Yes

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

18. Goodwill (Continued)

(4). Specific determination of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount is determined according to the present value of the expected future cash flows

Unit: RMB

Item	Carrying amount	Recoverable amount	Impairment amount	Length of the expected period	Key parameters in the expected period (growth rate, profit margin, etc.)	Basis of parameters in the expected period	Key parameters in the stable period (growth rate, profit margin, discount rate, etc.)	Basis of key parameters in the stable period
Brazil phosphate business	5,138,449,201.41	5,766,851,601.52	-	5 years	Budgeted gross profit, discount rate	Market price of metal, remaining years of mining rights	Budgeted gross profit, discount rate	Market price of metal, remaining years of mining rights
Total	5,138,449,201.41	5,766,851,601.52	-	/	/	/	/	/

The recoverable amount of the asset group of Brazil phosphate business is determined according to the present value of the expected future cash flows. Future cash flows are determined based on the financial budget of the next five years approved by the management and based on the production life of available reserves and future mining plans, and discount rate of 10.91% is used. As the sale of the products in phosphate business is priced in USD and settled in BRL, the management believes that the inflation risk faced with by the relevant business in the operation process mainly comes from the inflation risk in the environment denominated in USD. Therefore, the inflation rate used to infer the cash flow from the asset group after 5 years is 2.50% (based on the USD environment).

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

19. Long-term prepaid expenses

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Amortisation for the current period	Other decreases for the current period	Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	Closing balance
Relocation compensation (Note 1)	33,785,526.17	-	1,380,166.71	-	-	32,405,359.46
Geological Museum project (Note 2)	22,800,000.00	-	300,000.00	-	-	22,500,000.00
Tailings pond maintenance fees (Note 3)	124,073,117.25	-	8,816,627.66	-	-	115,256,489.59
Others	99,256,269.13	7,942,197.87	11,590,465.66	36,366,532.87	(3,776.44)	59,237,692.03
Total	279,914,912.55	7,942,197.87	22,087,260.03	36,366,532.87	(3,776.44)	229,399,541.08

Other descriptions:

Note 1: The Company paid relocation compensation to the villagers in the area surrounding the tailings dam and industrial park.

Note 2: According to the Geological Museum use right agreement entered into between and by the Company and Luanchuan Finance Bureau on 18 December 2012, the Company would be allocated with 2,000 square meters showroom area in the Geological Museum for promoting the Company's products for 50 years from 1 January 2013.

Note 3: This represents the maintenance fees for seepage-proofing Phase II of Cecaohu tailings pond paid by the Company.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

20. Deferred tax assets/deferred tax liabilities

(1). *Deferred tax assets before offsetting*

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets
Provision for asset impairment	1,513,954,378.56	452,617,966.80	1,145,671,082.56	338,188,792.08
Deductible losses	135,943,918.59	43,012,290.71	196,016,701.70	41,461,089.51
Unrealised gross profit	9,061,627,726.60	1,899,341,431.17	5,844,640,003.43	1,321,911,136.53
Deferred income from government grants	24,807,100.12	4,655,047.61	28,502,327.90	5,559,575.27
Gains or losses from fair value changes	149,561,610.88	37,390,402.72	64,711,249.12	16,177,812.28
Outstanding expenses – net	2,035,748,042.82	442,134,082.50	2,229,765,876.93	479,193,388.59
Equity incentives not yet unlocked	72,221,919.90	18,055,479.97	44,252,574.28	11,063,143.57
Differences in depreciation of fixed assets	23,190,487.89	6,666,999.44	23,058,105.08	6,639,525.32
Lease liabilities	249,049,813.89	75,475,948.08	273,423,229.29	84,220,390.83
Differences in inventory costs	72,242,951.86	21,672,885.58	60,541,826.19	18,162,547.86
Others	117,790,123.23	27,635,180.76	224,112,027.88	61,499,896.54
Total	13,456,138,074.34	3,028,657,715.34	10,134,695,004.36	2,384,077,298.38

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

20. Deferred tax assets/deferred tax liabilities (Continued)

(2). Deferred tax liabilities before offsetting

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	temporary differences	Deferred tax liabilities	temporary differences	Deferred tax liabilities
Accrued interest income	350,443,600.00	53,926,540.24	362,329,067.59	55,709,360.42
Effect of exchange rate of non-monetary items (Note 1)	966,875,304.02	345,987,022.78	2,377,914,086.47	735,009,313.80
Differences in depreciation of fixed assets	10,615,650,748.97	3,191,238,812.52	9,656,560,166.00	2,900,762,297.06
Gains or losses from fair value changes	300,037,133.77	50,922,206.46	260,224,669.09	46,308,148.92
Additional provision under Switzerland tax laws (Note 2)	3,846,950,747.18	565,501,759.86	3,936,464,429.81	579,399,385.03
Adjustment to the fair value of assets in business combination not involving enterprises under common control (Note 3)	9,597,399,374.53	2,853,065,517.76	9,862,208,954.73	2,937,577,899.41
Right-of-use assets	222,741,674.80	67,256,415.74	254,737,170.72	74,612,587.53
Others	164,145,296.16	37,893,202.88	140,706,943.96	34,490,455.09
Total	26,064,243,879.43	7,165,791,478.24	26,851,145,488.37	7,363,869,447.26

Note 1: Certain enterprises of the Group's business in Brazil adopt USD as functional currency, while make tax declaration and annual filing in BRL for the operating activities in Brazil in accordance with local tax regulations in Brazil. The non-monetary items including inventories and fixed assets of such enterprises on the balance sheet are recognised and subsequently measured at historical exchange rate, resulting temporary difference between their tax bases and carrying amounts upon tax accounting, the Company accordingly recognises the relevant temporary difference as one deferred tax asset/liability.

Note 2: It represents the taxable temporary differences arising from additional provision made to certain extent based on the carrying amount of inventories under Switzerland tax laws.

Note 3: It mainly represents the deferred tax liabilities arising from the adjustments on fair values of assets in the acquisitions of Congo (DRC) business in 2016, Brazil business in 2016 and Switzerland metal trading platform business in 2019. The Group made structural reorganisation in 2020 to consolidate the three legal entities of the niobium phosphate business in Brazil, redetermine the tax basis of their carrying assets and liabilities and adjust the deferred income tax liabilities mentioned above.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

20. Deferred tax assets/deferred tax liabilities (Continued)

(3). *Deferred tax assets or liabilities at net after offsetting*

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Set-off amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities	Balance of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities after offsetting	Set-off amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities	Balance of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities after offsetting
Deferred tax assets	885,263,302.66	2,143,394,412.68	791,115,476.71	1,592,961,821.67
Deferred tax liabilities	885,263,302.66	6,280,528,175.58	791,115,476.71	6,572,753,970.55

(4). *Details of unrecognised deferred tax assets*

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Deductible temporary differences	112,639,721.56	122,925,940.87
Deductible losses	80,246,921.85	84,358,506.56
Total	192,886,643.41	207,284,447.43

Note: Deferred income tax assets are not recognised as there is uncertainty as to whether sufficient taxable income will be available in the future.

(5). *Deductible losses, for which deferred tax assets are not recognised, will expire in the following years*

Unit: RMB

Year	Closing balance	Opening balance
2025	—	20,550,465.97
2026	17,991,065.08	19,019,006.62
2027	43,969,120.80	47,401,866.63
2028	12,854,703.33	12,859,602.78
2029	23,093,734.86	23,094,998.87
2030	14,731,097.49	—
Total	112,639,721.56	122,925,940.87

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

21. Other non-current assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Gross carrying amount	Impairment provision	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Impairment provision	Carrying amount
Borrowings due from SNEL (Note 1)	1,835,911,455.31	-	1,835,911,455.31	1,806,825,178.96	-	1,806,825,178.96
Brazil deductible social contribution tax (Note 2)	135,570,103.34	-	135,570,103.34	115,574,213.83	-	115,574,213.83
Prepayments for water charges (Note 3)	77,317,200.00	-	77,317,200.00	63,000,000.00	-	63,000,000.00
Compensatory assets (Note 4)	155,044,092.41	-	155,044,092.41	147,885,987.65	-	147,885,987.65
Litigation guarantee (Note 5)	151,943,391.20	-	151,943,391.20	105,171,941.79	-	105,171,941.79
Loans to suppliers (Note 6)	22,120,073.28	-	22,120,073.28	30,796,194.00	-	30,796,194.00
Related party borrowings (Note 7)	427,032,673.50	-	427,032,673.50	410,702,756.25	-	410,702,756.25
Certificates of deposit due after one year (Note 8)	1,618,893,124.41	-	1,618,893,124.41	1,595,177,096.63	-	1,595,177,096.63
Prepayments for construction and equipment	1,157,278,838.12	-	1,157,278,838.12	1,430,877,919.40	-	1,430,877,919.40
Others	4,967,238.18	-	4,967,238.18	9,902,379.59	-	9,902,379.59
Less: Non-current assets due within one year (Note (VII).9)	1,299,560,697.43	-	1,299,560,697.43	669,085,195.47	-	669,085,195.47
Total	4,286,517,492.32	-	4,286,517,492.32	5,046,828,472.63	-	5,046,828,472.63

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

21. Other non-current assets (Continued)

Other descriptions:

The Group recognises ECL provision of relevant financial assets in the other non-current assets on the basis of ECL. At 30 June 2025, the management of the Group believes that the credit risk of the relevant financial assets has not increased significantly since initial recognition, and has no significant ECL.

Note 1: The represents The Congo (DRC) subsidiary's loans receivable from SNEL. The applicable interest rate for the loan is determined at 6-months Libor interest rate plus 3%, which will be charged against electricity charges payable in the future. The details of the portion expected to be deductible within one year are set out in Note (VII).9.

Note 2: Brazil social contribution tax applicable to CMOC Brazil, of which the tax base is the balance of income from the sales of goods and rendering of services in Brazil after deducting deductible cost. As it is not required to pay the social contribution tax and goods circulation tax for export goods, not tax credit is formed at the end of the period. The social contribution tax is levied by the Federal government of Brazil, so the tax credit can be used to deduct the enterprise income tax levied by the federal government without expiry date. The portion expected to be deducted within one year is accounted for as other receivables by the Group. See Note (VII) 7 for details.

Note 3: It mainly represents prepayments for water charges of Xin Kuang Luo Mu.

Note 4: Based on the agreement between the Group and Anglo American in the course of the acquisition of the Brazilian Niobium Phosphate business, if CMOC Brazil subsidiary has incurred cash outflows in the course of the business due to tax-related contingencies, compensation will be provided by Anglo American. The Group recognised a provision for CMOC Brazil subsidiary related contingencies at fair value (Note (VII) 38), and accordingly recognises the right of relevant tax related compensation as non-current assets.

Note 5: It represents CMOC Brazil's disputes and litigation arising from some of the tax, labour and civil related legal proceedings in the course of business. Some of these proceedings require the submission of litigation collateral at the request of the court. The deposit is restricted for use and the interest is calculated at the Brazilian benchmark interest rate during this period. After the end of the litigation, according to the results, the Company can call back the deposit or settle the litigation by the deposit.

Note 6: It represents loans that IXM provided to its suppliers. As at 30 June 2025, balance of loans to suppliers amounted to USD4,679,999.89, equivalent to RMB33,502,247.21, representing the loan provided to third party suppliers B and C by the Group, with interest rate of 8.25% per annum. Therein, the details of the portion due within 1 year are set out in Note (VII) 9.

Note 7: It mainly the shareholder loan provided by the Group to Huayue Nickel Cobalt.

Note 8: As at 30 June 2025, among the certificates of deposit held by the Group, certificates of deposit with a carrying amount of RMB440,000,000.00 (including the portion maturing within one year) were pledged for the purpose of obtaining short-term borrowings for the Group.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

22. Assets with restricted ownership or use rights

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Gross carrying amount	Restricted type	Gross carrying amount	Restricted type
Cash and bank balances	2,577,535,228.61	Collateral, deposits for short-term borrowings	2,387,807,946.81	Collateral, deposits for short-term borrowings
Held-for-trading financial assets	3,359,309,247.73	Collateral for short-term borrowings	–	/
Inventories	5,587,437,446.29	Collateral for short-term borrowings	8,284,041,551.20	Collateral for short-term borrowings
Non-current assets due within one year	290,000,000.00	Collateral for short-term borrowings	250,000,000.00	Collateral for short-term borrowings
Other non-current assets	150,000,000.00	Collateral for short-term borrowings	660,000,000.00	Collateral for short-term borrowings
Total	11,964,281,922.63	/	11,581,849,498.01	/

23. Short-term borrowings

(1). Categories of short-term borrowings

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Secured borrowings	8,982,718,307.47	9,146,966,209.16
Credit borrowings	11,372,439,976.75	4,813,270,876.12
Total	20,355,158,284.22	13,960,237,085.28

Description of short-term borrowings classification:

Note: For security details of secured borrowings, refer to Note (VII)1, 2, 8 and 21.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

24. Held-for-trading financial liabilities

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Payables at FVTPL (Note)	5,163,122,535.92	2,835,872,062.19
Total	5,163,122,535.92	2,835,872,062.19

Other descriptions:

Note: The major products of the Group are copper, lead and zinc and concentrates etc., purchasing price of which is provisionally determined according to the market price upon delivery. Generally, the price is finally determined according to the spot price quoted by the London Metals Exchange (LME) with additional mark-ups and discounts within a specified period or a period subsequent to the delivery. The Group classifies payables generated from relevant business as financial liabilities at FVTPL.

25. Derivative financial liabilities

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Derivative financial instrument of which hedge relationship is not designated (Note)	1,938,553,849.73	737,115,667.79
Commodity futures contracts	43,248,484.28	141,410,570.72
Forward foreign exchange contracts and exchange rate option contracts	982,763,223.62	576,212,014.85
Forward commodity contracts	1,559,789,263.96	–
Commodity option contracts		
Total	4,524,354,821.59	1,454,738,253.36

Other descriptions:

Note: For details, please refer to the Note 1 of Note (VII) 3.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

26. Notes payable

Unit: RMB

Categories	Closing balance	Opening balance
Commercial acceptances	24,327.54	212,868.31
Bank acceptances	146,866,438.34	606,097,172.74
Total	146,890,765.88	606,310,041.05

27. Accounts payable

(1). Details of accounts payable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Payables for purchase of goods	3,336,507,429.50	3,221,000,014.62
Others	1,833,958,084.24	1,586,065,036.89
Total	5,170,465,513.74	4,807,065,051.51

Other descriptions:

The aging analysis of accounts payable is as follows:

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Within 1 year	4,725,198,454.71	4,406,631,087.70
1 to 2 years	332,325,564.13	350,725,275.80
Over 2 years	112,941,494.90	49,708,688.01
Total	5,170,465,513.74	4,807,065,051.51

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

28. Contract liabilities

(1). Details of contract liabilities

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Receipts in advance for sales of goods (Note)	2,598,205,078.78	2,345,405,271.54
Metal streaming transaction contract liabilities (Note (VII) 40, Note 1)	79,555,458.92	275,950,257.75
Total	2,677,760,537.70	2,621,355,529.29

Other descriptions:

Note: The Group recognizes the receipts in advance for sales of goods collected on a basis of commodity sales contract as contract liabilities, and relevant contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the control over the goods were transferred to the customers.

The receipts in advance for goods at the beginning of year have been recognised as income in the current period. At the end of period, the contract liabilities with carrying amount of RMB2,595,391,406.49 are expected to be recognised as revenue within one year, and the contract liabilities with carrying amount of RMB10,128,505,533.91 are expected to be recognised as revenue after one year.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

29. Employee benefits payable

(1). Details of employee benefits payable

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the period	Decrease in the period	Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	Closing balance
I. Short-term benefits	1,433,854,847.94	2,091,997,403.57	2,404,685,868.41	19,598,799.39	1,140,765,182.49
II. Post-employment benefits – defined contribution plan	3,287,295.07	54,616,548.48	54,672,246.73	–	3,231,596.82
III. Others	5,966,057.72	6,028,084.92	3,365,830.13	67,312.75	8,695,625.26
Total	1,443,108,200.73	2,152,642,036.97	2,462,723,945.27	19,666,112.14	1,152,692,404.57

(2). Details of short-term benefits

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the period	Decrease in the period	Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	Closing balance
I. Wages or salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies	1,358,037,210.14	1,888,743,001.01	2,201,039,420.87	18,559,224.55	1,064,300,014.83
II. Staff welfare	493,176.59	17,641,055.79	17,950,911.56	(552.83)	182,767.99
III. Social security contributions	61,668,669.36	132,405,015.31	132,788,514.79	1,040,300.30	62,325,470.18
Including: Medical insurance	52,057,945.31	74,952,599.18	75,488,217.94	(204,072.25)	51,318,254.30
Work injury insurance	9,610,724.05	57,452,416.13	57,300,296.85	1,244,372.55	11,007,215.88
IV. Housing funds	1,707,867.65	42,831,147.82	42,821,178.82	–	1,717,836.65
V. Union running costs and employee education costs	11,947,924.20	10,377,183.64	10,085,842.37	(172.63)	12,239,092.84
Total	1,433,854,847.94	2,091,997,403.57	2,404,685,868.41	19,598,799.39	1,140,765,182.49

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

29. Employee benefits payable (Continued)

(3). Details of defined contribution plan

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the period	Decrease in the period	Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	Closing balance
1. Basic pension insurance	3,203,809.96	52,532,762.65	52,587,038.34	-	3,149,534.27
2. Unemployment insurance	83,485.11	2,083,785.83	2,085,208.39	-	82,062.55
Total	3,287,295.07	54,616,548.48	54,672,246.73	-	3,231,596.82

Other descriptions:

The Group participates, as required, in the pension insurance and unemployment insurance plan established by government institutions. According to such plans, the Group contributes monthly to such plans based on the employee's basic salary. Except for above monthly contributions, the Group does not assume further payment obligations. The related expenditures are either included in cost of related assets or charged to profit or loss in the period when they are incurred.

For the period from January to June 2025, the Group should contribute RMB52,532,762.65 and RMB2,083,785.83 (Jan to Jun 2024: RMB46,921,120.74 and RMB1,859,955.82) to pension insurance and unemployment insurance plans, respectively. As at 30 June 2025, the Group has contributions payable of RMB3,149,534.27 and RMB82,062.55 (31 December 2024: RMB3,203,809.96 and RMB83,485.11) which are due in this reporting period but not yet paid to pension insurance and unemployment plans respectively. The relevant contributions have been paid after the reporting period.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

30. Taxes payable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
PRC Enterprise Income Tax	198,358,564.70	284,024,506.07
Foreign Enterprise Income Tax	6,762,190,900.20	4,506,311,625.44
Urban maintenance and construction tax	2,889,987.40	3,485,596.46
VAT	135,925,521.01	190,862,470.05
Resource tax and royalties of mineral rights	251,836,324.07	393,119,665.20
Education surcharges	2,852,794.75	3,332,101.24
Individual income tax	72,528,118.94	53,201,387.45
Congo (DRC) exchange tax	—	4,036,154.91
Others	169,751,154.85	91,402,661.51
Total	7,596,333,365.92	5,529,776,168.33

31. Other payables

31.1 Presentation of items

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Dividends payable	1,745,798,950.06	34,063,210.06
Other payables	3,308,042,279.85	5,126,757,103.99
Total	5,053,841,229.91	5,160,820,314.05

31.2 Dividends payable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Dividends of ordinary shares	1,003,034,340.00	—
Luanchuan Hongji Mining Co., Ltd. (Note)	15,943,017.89	15,943,017.89
Luanchuan Chengzhi Industrial Co., Ltd. (Note)	11,497,082.93	11,497,082.93
Luanchuan Taifeng Industry and Trading Co., Ltd. (Note)	6,623,109.24	6,623,109.24
Gécamines (Note)	644,274,000.00	—
DRC State-owned Assets Department (Note)	64,427,400.00	—
Total	1,745,798,950.06	34,063,210.06

Note: The minority shareholders of the subsidiaries of the Group.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

31. Other payables (Continued)

31.3 Other payables

Other payables presented by nature

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Project and equipment funds	825,434,827.87	3,017,258,105.48
Loyalties due to Gé camines	347,894,785.10	135,898,663.21
Service and transportation expenses	91,844,429.20	107,106,078.11
Deposits and advances	689,150,849.85	421,832,761.34
Service fees payable	191,165,179.66	319,468,958.76
Resource expenses payable	13,435,224.83	12,072,743.91
Obligations to repurchase restricted stock	39,210,628.85	39,210,628.85
Share transfer deposit (Note 1)	500,000,000.00	500,000,000.00
LUALABA equity payable (Note (VII) 11, Note 16)	143,172,000.00	222,840,400.00
Others	466,734,354.49	351,068,764.33
Total	3,308,042,279.85	5,126,757,103.99

Other descriptions:

Note 1: On 19 June 2024, the Company entered into a share transfer agreement with a third party to transfer 65.1% of its equity interest in Xinjiang Luomu Mining Co., Ltd. ("Xin Kuang Luo Mu") to the third party for RMB2.9 billion. As of 30 June 2025, the Company had received a deposit of RMB500 million for the share transfer. The agreement is subject to certain conditions precedent, which had not been satisfied by the end of the period.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

32. Non-current liabilities due within one year

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Long-term borrowings due within one year (Note (VII) 34)	3,555,593,630.06	3,309,172,093.10
Bonds payable due within one year (Note (VII) 35)	–	2,058,515,068.46
Lease liabilities due within one year (Note (VII) 36)	130,971,839.18	138,308,953.05
Other liabilities due within one year (Note (VII) 40)	725,919,728.50	704,962,821.28
Total	4,412,485,197.74	6,210,958,935.89

33. Other current liabilities

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Accrued expenses	1,341,962,352.26	830,355,325.34
Total	1,341,962,352.26	830,355,325.34

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

34. Long-term borrowings

(1). Categories of long-term borrowings

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Secured borrowings (Note)	972,213,482.12	4,305,368,475.33
Credit borrowings	6,495,849,147.94	8,337,643,733.50
Less: Long-term borrowings due within one year (Note (VII) 32)	3,555,593,630.06	3,309,172,093.10
Total	3,912,469,000.00	9,333,840,115.73

Description of long-term borrowings classification:

Note: The borrowings obtained by the Group through pledge of equities of subsidiaries. The Group pledged its 100% equity interest in CMOC DRC to the bank and provided a joint and several guarantee.

(2). The maturity analysis of long-term borrowings due over one year is as follows:

Unit: RMB

Maturity	Closing balance	Opening balance
Not more than 2 years	3,312,469,000.00	8,013,040,115.73
2–5 years	600,000,000.00	1,320,800,000.00
Total	3,912,469,000.00	9,333,840,115.73

Other descriptions

As at 30 June 2025, the annual interest rate for the above borrowings range from 2.0500% to 6.80726% (31 December 2024: 2.1000% to 7.8214%).

According to the borrowing agreements entered into between the Group and some banks, the Group is required to satisfy a series of specified financial indicators and requirements. Where the Group violates relevant terms, the banks may request for early repayment from the Company. As at 30 June 2025, the Group had not breached any of the relevant terms.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

35. Bonds payable

(1). Bonds payable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Medium-term note	–	2,058,515,068.46
Less: Bonds payable due within one year (Note (VII) 32)	–	2,058,515,068.46
Total	–	–

36. Lease liabilities

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Operating lease payables	254,033,519.91	275,179,629.85
Less: Lease liabilities included in non-current liabilities due within one year (Note (VII) 32)	130,971,839.18	138,308,953.05
Total	123,061,680.73	136,870,676.80

Other descriptions:

The Group is not exposed to significant liquidity risks related to lease liabilities.

(1) The maturity analysis of lease liabilities due over one year is as follows:

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Not more than 2 years	46,261,554.56	43,276,877.72
2–5 years	59,383,757.29	67,641,464.70
Over 5 years	17,416,368.88	25,952,334.38
Total	123,061,680.73	136,870,676.80

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

37. Long-term employee benefits payable

(1). Statement of long-term employee benefits payable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
I. Post-employment benefits – net liability from defined benefit plan	553,829,161.10	521,266,904.86
II. Other long-term benefits		
– Long service leave (Note)	8,400,602.14	7,125,486.33
– Others	2,254,543.80	2,263,929.07
Total	564,484,307.04	530,656,320.26

Other descriptions:

Note: It represents liabilities relating to annual leave and long service leave accrued for employees by overseas companies of the Group. Therein, the portion expected to be paid within 12 months is accounted for in employee benefits payable.

38. Provisions

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance	Reasons
Rehabilitation and asset abandonment cost	2,372,202,038.35	2,583,716,971.60	Note 1
Litigations	244,412,066.55	246,814,224.09	Note 2
Total	2,616,614,104.90	2,830,531,195.69	/

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

38. Provisions (Continued)

Other descriptions, including the description of key assumptions and estimates of significant provisions:

Note 1: The Group has the obligation of rehabilitation, environmental restoration and dismantling of related assets due to the environmental impact caused by mineral production and development activities. The management recognises provisions by discounting its best estimate of future economic benefits outflow from the above obligations. The above estimate is determined based on the industry practices and the prevailing local laws and regulations. Significant changes in related laws and regulations may have a significant impact on the Group's estimates.

Note 2: The Group's Niobium-Phosphate business in Brazil is facing with a series of local litigations and disputes related to tax matters, labours and other civil cases. When the relevant litigations are likely to lose and result in economic benefits outflow, the management of the Group estimates the amount of potential outflow of economic benefits and makes corresponding provisions.

39. Deferred income

Details of deferred income

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the period	Decrease in the period	Closing balance
Refunds of land concession fees (<i>Note 1</i>)	12,660,067.10	–	192,792.90	12,467,274.20
Demonstration base project subsidies (<i>Note 2</i>)	12,842,260.80	–	3,502,434.90	9,339,825.90
Others	28,491,118.68	200,000.00	456,621.98	28,234,496.70
Total	53,993,446.58	200,000.00	4,151,849.78	50,041,596.80

Other descriptions:

Note 1: It represents the refunds of land concession fees received by the Group, which is included in deferred income, and amortized in the period of land use with the straight-line method.

Note 2: It represents the special funds for major science and technology of Henan Province, the special funds for mineral resources conservation and comprehensive utilization and the subsidies for the central mineral resources comprehensive utilization demonstration base received by the Group, which are to be used for the study of key technologies for molybdenum-tungsten dressing and deep processing, included in deferred income, and recognized as an other income when related technology research expenses are incurred.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

40. Other non-current liabilities

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Cash-settled share-based payments	179,534.04	1,039,354.44
Metal flow transaction contract liabilities (Note 1)	6,552,640,684.28	6,235,069,968.83
Contract liabilities	10,125,691,862.17	10,721,380,489.63
Royalty payable (Note 2)	1,757,662,204.33	2,414,447,111.21
Others	2,502,856.30	3,015,930.31
Total	18,438,677,141.12	19,374,952,854.42

Other descriptions:

Note 1: On 9 December 2022, the Group and a third party signed a metal purchase and sale agreement. In accordance with relevant agreements, the third party is required to pay a prepayment of USD830 million in cash to the Group, and for mineral products delivered under the metal purchase and sale agreement, the third party shall pay an additional payment to the Group at a certain proportion of the spot price of the mineral products upon actual delivery. In accordance with the metal purchase and sale agreement, the Group is required to deliver a certain proportion of its own mineral products sold in its own mining area to a third party based on the metal purchase and sale agreement. The metal purchase and sale agreement does not stipulate a minimum delivery quantity. As at 30 June 2025, the liabilities (including the portion due within one year) under the above metal flow business are RMB6,954,386,243.19 (31 December 2024: RMB6,511,020,226.58).

Note 2: It represents the additional royalty for additional reserves of copper metal (hereinafter referred to as the “additional royalty”) calculated and paid by the Group to Gécamines (minority shareholder of the Group) in accordance with the Amended and Restated Mining Convention signed on 28 September 2005 and the Addendum No. 1 to the Amended and Restated Mining Convention signed on 11 December 2010 by and between the DRC government, Gécamines, Lundin Holdings Limited (subsequently renamed as TF Holdings Limited) and TFM (hereinafter referred to as the “Mining Convention”), and the Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement signed on 28 September 2005 and the Addendum No. 1 to the Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement signed on 11 December 2010 by and between TFM, Lundin Holdings Limited (subsequently renamed as TF Holdings Limited), Chui LTD, Faru LTD, Mboko LTD, Mofia LTD, Tembo LTD and Gé camines (together referred to as the “Shareholders Agreement”). Since 2021 Q3, the management of the Group and its subsidiary TFM Copper & Cobalt Business in the DRC has been in ongoing discussions with various parties in the DRC, including the proposed increase in mineral reserves for the TFM mixed ore development project being implemented by TFM Copper & Cobalt Business in the DRC, and the related additional reserve royalties payable to minority shareholder Gécamines based on these reserves.

On 18 April 2023, the Group and Gécamines reached a consensus on the above-mentioned royalty. According to the settlement agreement signed with Gécamines, TFM shall pay Gécamines a total settlement of USD800 million, which will be paid in installments within six years from 2023 to 2028. The Group recognized the present value of the relevant settlement of USD701,982,485.00 (equivalent to RMB4,930,479,277.46) as an intangible asset. Meanwhile, the Group presented the relevant amount as other non-current liabilities and non-current liabilities due within one year according to the payment progress.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

41. Share capital

Unit: Number of shares

	At the beginning of the period	Issuing new shares	Changes for the period (+, -)			Sub-total	At the end of the period
			Bonus	Capitalisation of surplus reserve	Others		
Total number of shares	21,599,240,583	-	-	-	(99,999,964)	(99,999,964)	21,499,240,619

Other descriptions:

Note 1: The Company held its first extraordinary general meeting of 2024 on 10 December 2024, at which it approved the resolution titled “On the Cancellation of Certain Repurchased Shares and Reduction of Registered Capital”, agreeing to cancel 99,999,964 shares of the second tranche of treasury shares repurchased under the 2021 Phase I Employee Stock Ownership Plan and accordingly reduce the registered capital. On 6 February 2025, the Company completed the cancellation of the aforementioned treasury shares. The Company’s total share capital was reduced from 21,599,240,583 shares to 21,499,240,619 shares, and the Company’s registered capital was reduced from RMB4,319,848,116.60 to RMB4,299,848,123.80.

Note 2: The Company held its fourth meeting of the seventh board of directors on 21 March 2025 and its 2024 annual general meeting of shareholders on 30 May 2025, at which it approved the resolution titled “On the Cancellation of Certain Repurchased Shares and Reduction of Registered Capital”, agreeing to cancel 104,930,443 shares of the second tranche of treasury shares repurchased under the 2021 Phase I Employee Stock Ownership Plan and accordingly reduce the registered capital. Following the completion of this cancellation, the Company’s total issued share capital will be reduced from 21,499,240,619 shares to 21,394,310,176 shares, and the Company’s registered capital will be reduced from RMB4,299,848,123.80 to RMB4,278,862,035.20. The Company completed the cancellation of the aforementioned treasury shares on 16 July 2025.

42. Other equity instruments

(1). *Basic information on other financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds outstanding at the end of the period*

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Renewable corporate bonds – phase I (Note)	1,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00

Other descriptions:

Note: In December 2022, the Company publicly offered renewable corporate bonds – phase I to professional investors on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, with a total principal of RMB1 billion. According to the issuing terms of the bond, the Group has no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets. The Company believes that the bond fails to meet the definition of financial liabilities and includes it in other equity instruments instead.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

43. Capital reserve

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the period	Decrease in the period	Closing balance
Capital premium (share capital premium) (Note 1)	27,602,242,178.42	–	664,117,499.15	26,938,124,679.27
Other capital reserve (Note 2)	106,692,028.51	1,533,333.35	–	108,225,361.86
Total	27,708,934,206.93	1,533,333.35	664,117,499.15	27,046,350,041.13

Other descriptions, including changes in the period and reasons for the changes:

Note 1: For details, please refer to note 1 of the Note (VII) 41.

Note 2: Increase in other capital reserve represents the cost allocated from the restricted stock incentive plan.

44. Treasury shares

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the period	Decrease in the period	Closing balance
Repurchase of treasury shares	1,266,543,810.15	–	684,117,491.95	582,426,318.20
Total	1,266,543,810.15	–	684,117,491.95	582,426,318.20

Other descriptions, including changes in the period and reasons for the changes:

For details, please refer to note 1 of the Note (VII) 41.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

45. Other comprehensive income

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Amount incurred in the current period			Less: Income tax expenses	Attributable to shareholders of the parent company after tax	Attributable to minority interests after tax	Closing balance
		Amount incurred for current period before tax	Less: Amount previously included in other comprehensive income and transferred to profit or loss for the period					
I. Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss								
	(71,767,009.81)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(71,767,009.81)
Including: Changes in fair value of investments in other equity instruments	(82,486,641.75)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(82,486,641.75)
Remeasurement of changes in net liabilities or net assets of defined benefit plans	10,719,631.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,719,631.94
II. Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss								
	2,811,696,818.03	(540,418,503.93)	27,148,577.03	-	(506,523,383.28)	(61,043,697.68)		2,305,173,434.75
Including: Cash flow hedge reserve	77,380,124.15	(50,231,547.12)	27,148,577.03	-	(77,380,124.15)	-		-
Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	2,734,316,693.88	(490,186,956.81)	-	-	(429,143,259.13)	(61,043,697.68)		2,305,173,434.75
Total other comprehensive income	2,739,929,808.22	(540,418,503.93)	27,148,577.03	-	(506,523,383.28)	(61,043,697.68)		2,233,406,424.94

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

46. Special reserve

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the period	Decrease in the period	Closing balance
Work safety expenses	267,497,082.63	99,908,031.49	31,763,927.32	335,641,186.80
Total	267,497,082.63	99,908,031.49	31,763,927.32	335,641,186.80

47. Surplus reserve

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the period	Decrease in the period	Closing balance
Statutory surplus reserve	2,159,924,058.30	–	–	2,159,924,058.30
Total	2,159,924,058.30	–	–	2,159,924,058.30

48. Retained profits

Unit: RMB

Item	Current period	Prior year
Retained profits at the beginning of the year	34,093,404,253.98	23,977,727,693.23
Add: Net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company for the period	8,671,260,077.51	13,532,035,002.94
Less: Appropriation to statutory surplus reserve	–	60,086,097.54
Ordinary stock dividends payable (Note)	5,455,549,094.89	3,300,072,344.65
Perpetual bonds dividends payable	–	56,200,000.00
Retained profits at the end of current period	37,309,115,236.60	34,093,404,253.98

Note: Cash dividends have been approved at the shareholders' meeting.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

49. Operating income and operating costs

(1). Details of operating income and operating costs

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan.– Jun. 2025		Jan.– Jun. 2024	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Principal operating activities	94,666,462,155.16	74,642,886,469.03	102,742,643,686.29	83,849,744,170.95
Other operating activities	106,041,615.04	84,445,481.68	75,788,002.27	74,219,732.99
Total	94,772,503,770.20	74,727,331,950.71	102,818,431,688.56	83,923,963,903.94

(2). Principal operating activities (by products)

Unit: RMB

Name of products	Jan.– Jun. 2025		Jan.– Jun. 2024	
	Operating income	Operating costs	Operating income	Operating costs
Molybdenum, tungsten and related products	4,063,788,105.76	2,219,093,533.53	3,881,004,304.10	2,327,699,987.06
Niobium, phosphate and related products	3,892,330,342.60	2,415,597,042.19	3,111,520,978.65	2,285,594,438.80
Copper, cobalt and related products	31,446,371,636.64	17,859,288,101.69	24,368,149,603.18	12,463,912,398.59
Concentrates metal trading	33,348,467,407.36	30,440,539,412.25	22,866,312,117.88	21,653,444,099.76
Refined metal trading	21,915,504,662.80	21,708,368,379.37	48,515,344,038.09	45,118,804,343.47
Others	–	–	312,644.39	288,903.27
Total	94,666,462,155.16	74,642,886,469.03	102,742,643,686.29	83,849,744,170.95

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

50. Taxes and levies

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan.– Jun. 2025	Jan.– Jun. 2024
Urban maintenance and construction tax	17,906,317.23	13,247,517.94
Education surcharges	17,438,392.67	13,223,151.08
Resource tax and royalties of mineral rights	1,635,852,706.11	1,786,981,361.38
Others	180,321,103.52	176,875,942.97
Total	1,851,518,519.53	1,990,327,973.37

51. Selling expenses

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan.– Jun. 2025	Jan.– Jun. 2024
Wages or salaries, bonus and allowances	31,675,526.85	21,818,181.85
Entertainment expenditures	969,822.75	568,248.84
Traveling expenses	1,157,505.60	868,423.00
Market consulting fees	1,850,757.91	2,021,211.44
Others	20,875,004.48	29,270,706.84
Total	56,528,617.59	54,546,771.97

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

52. Administrative expenses

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan.– Jun. 2025	Jan.– Jun. 2024
Wages or salaries, bonus and allowances	766,159,620.24	543,121,529.44
Depreciation and amortisation	82,111,485.79	98,243,479.76
Consulting and agency fees	70,329,416.40	84,290,959.94
Entertainment expenditures	15,879,611.23	12,871,371.67
Insurance costs	5,849,659.65	32,397,425.70
Traveling expenses	33,454,906.22	38,466,031.32
Rental fees	11,025,093.38	9,516,730.33
Others	145,592,376.89	346,694,467.09
Total	1,130,402,169.80	1,165,601,995.25

53. Financial expenses

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan.– Jun. 2025	Jan.– Jun. 2024
Interest expenses on bonds	21,484,931.54	42,807,397.27
Interests expenses on lease liabilities	11,749,512.88	16,814,636.75
Interest expenses on bank borrowings and others	1,189,960,848.07	1,888,704,250.20
Metal streaming financing costs	148,476,191.10	140,626,256.20
Less: Interest income	798,758,089.17	735,750,175.67
Exchange differences	50,335,574.42	225,042,210.41
Gold lease charges	–	1,104,264.00
Others	356,101,194.93	168,215,750.25
Total	979,350,163.77	1,747,564,589.41

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

54. Other income

Unit: RMB

Classified by nature	Jan.– Jun. 2025	Jan.– Jun. 2024
Government subsidies for stabilising job posts	280,125.74	8,165,367.34
Nannihu land transfer compensation	192,792.90	192,792.90
Deferred income – subsidies for low-grade scheelite demonstration project	3,502,434.90	3,502,434.90
Special manufacturing development fund	3,950,000.00	4,180,000.00
Tax refunds	2,935,370.03	11,109,762.41
Special awards and subsidies	14,123,900.00	4,000.00
Sinosure financial support funds	5,500,000.00	–
Others	3,428,436.12	2,678,139.59
Total	33,913,059.69	29,832,497.14

55. Investment income

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan.– Jun. 2025	Jan.– Jun. 2024
Income from long-term equity investments under equity method	301,196,747.46	354,118,291.35
Investment income from other non-current financial assets during the holding period (Note (VII) 13)	13,857,095.46	305,937.38
Investment income from the disposal of subsidiaries and associates	543,601.70	–
Interest on discounting of notes derecognised	(44,002,333.87)	(13,584,386.86)
Others	1,717,070.48	–
Total	273,312,181.23	340,839,841.87

Other descriptions:

There are no significant restrictions on remittance of investment income.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

56. Gains from changes in fair value

Unit: RMB

Sources resulting in gains from changes in fair value	Jan.– Jun. 2025	Jan.– Jun. 2024
Losses from changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments	(1,341,225,955.71)	(2,960,854,100.93)
Losses from changes in fair values of gold lease and forward contract measured at fair value	–	(1,400,610.31)
Gains (losses) from changes in fair value of consumable biological assets	(9,261,274.01)	12,524,555.11
Gains (losses) from changes in fair value of other non-current financial assets at FVTPL	13,027,944.96	(103,239,946.63)
Gains from changes in the fair value of structured deposits	12,432,235.24	33,546,630.02
Gains from changes in the fair value of financial products	13,572,509.08	194,222.79
Gains (losses) from changes in fair value of other held-for-trading financial assets	158,893,543.92	(27,120,878.62)
Total	(1,152,560,996.52)	(3,046,350,128.57)

57. Losses from credit impairment

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan.– Jun. 2025	Jan.– Jun. 2024
Gains (losses) on credit impairment of receivables	(8,103,083.92)	8,556,793.98
Gains (losses) on credit impairment of other receivables	(420,330.02)	138,087.10
Total	(8,523,413.94)	8,694,881.08

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

58. Asset impairment losses

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan.– Jun. 2025	Jan.– Jun. 2024
Gains (losses) on decline in value of inventories	14,812,335.79	(688,375.93)
Impairment losses on fixed assets	(20,257.89)	–
Total	14,792,077.90	(688,375.93)

59. Gains from disposal of assets

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan.– Jun. 2025	Jan.– Jun. 2024
Gains (losses) from disposal of fixed assets	(9,612,963.73)	14,838,948.47
Total	(9,612,963.73)	14,838,948.47

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

60. Non-operating income

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024	Included in non-recurring profit or loss for the period
Penalties, default penalties, and insurance claims	–	21,495,534.59	–
Others	7,461,188.89	885,820.21	7,461,188.89
Total	7,461,188.89	22,381,354.80	7,461,188.89

61. Non-operating expenses

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024	Included in non-recurring profit or loss for the period
Losses from retirement of non-current assets	5,233,406.70	1,277,243.81	5,233,406.70
Donations	11,833,286.13	8,602,310.40	11,833,286.13
Others	47,324,819.07	5,773,469.59	47,324,820.07
Total	64,391,511.90	15,653,023.80	64,391,512.90

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

62. Income tax expenses

(1). Statement of income tax expenses

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
Current income tax calculated in accordance with tax laws and regulations	6,017,770,397.17	5,024,781,762.68
Differences arising on settlement of income tax for the prior year	(142,503,788.48)	8,406,946.66
Adjustment in deferred tax	(815,761,465.43)	(210,463,504.14)
Total	5,059,505,143.26	4,822,725,205.20

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

62. Income tax expenses (Continued)

(2). Reconciliation of income tax expenses to the accounting profit is as follows

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
Accounting profit	14,902,530,668.32	11,153,116,748.57
Income tax expenses calculated at 15% (2024: 15%)	2,235,379,600.14	1,672,967,512.29
Effect of non-deductible expenses	690,023,494.64	445,463,884.83
Effect of tax-free income/additional deduction items	(553,641,545.79)	(329,516,505.68)
Effect of using previously unrecognized deductible losses and deductible temporary differences	(6,233,869.54)	(9,704,724.40)
Effect of unrecognized deductible losses and deductible temporary differences	4,424,483.38	2,203,171.69
Effect of exchange rate of non-monetary items and corporate restructuring (Note) (Note (VII) 20(2), Note 1 and 3)	(166,186,369.80)	149,605,545.33
Deductible losses arising from tax return	–	9,637,357.00
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	2,998,243,138.71	2,873,445,832.76
Differences arising on settlement of prior-year income tax	(142,503,788.48)	8,406,946.66
Others	–	216,184.72
Total	5,059,505,143.26	4,822,725,205.20

Other descriptions:

Note: The effect of exchange rate of non-monetary items represents the effect of the difference between the carrying amount and tax basis of non-monetary assets held by COMC Brazil due to the difference between the functional currency (USD) and the reporting currency (BRL).

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

63. Items in the cash flow statements

(1). Cash relating to operating activities

Other cash receipts relating to operating activities

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
Receipts of compensation and penalty	18,105,520.60	10,270,018.64
Receipts of interest income	576,819,436.91	564,179,267.61
Receipts of subsidy income	26,781,651.36	14,596,259.62
Others	409,779,598.64	373,391,270.65
Total	1,031,486,207.51	962,436,816.52

Other cash payments relating to operating activities

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
Payments for consulting fee, technology development fee and transportation fee, etc.	213,475,693.44	265,835,192.10
Payments of bank charges, etc.	9,315,364.06	7,907,960.91
Payments of donations and penalty, etc.	2,457,912.61	2,821,042.26
Others	302,071,037.21	311,686,013.39
Total	527,320,007.32	588,250,208.66

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

63. Items in the cash flow statements (Continued)

(2). Cash relating to investing activities

Significant cash receipts relating to investing activities

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
Cash receipts from withdrawal of bank structured deposits and wealth management products of other financial institutions	5,558,464,361.56	5,282,931,869.79
Cash receipts from withdrawal of other non-current financial assets	2,224,497.00	500,000,000.00

Significant cash payments relating to investing activities

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
Cash payments for purchase of bank structured deposits and wealth management products of other financial institutions	4,036,957,753.52	8,440,744,011.54
Purchase of non-current financial assets	1,936,845.00	50,000,000.00
Settlement of derivative financial instruments	72,466,285.02	461,122,127.56
Cash payments for capital increase of long-term equity investments	78,908,500.00	106,571,250.00

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

63. Items in the cash flow statements (Continued)

(2). Cash relating to investing activities (Continued)

Other cash receipts relating to investing activities

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
Cash receipts of repayments from third parties and related parties	216,595,357.55	287,932,701.14
Others	–	58,565,513.78
Total	216,595,357.55	346,498,214.92

Other cash payments relating to investing activities

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
Loans to third parties	71,418,399.51	27,917,970.47
Deposits for derivative financial instruments	–	355,237,500.00
Others	14,049,083.47	63,289,761.12
Total	85,467,482.98	446,445,231.59

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

63. Items in the cash flow statements (Continued)

(3). Cash relating to financing activities

Other cash receipts relating to financing activities

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
Cash receipts from discharge of pledged certificates of deposits	900,000,000.00	375,000,000.00
Receipts of borrowing guarantee deposit and arrangement fee	347,217,064.47	956,980,235.71
Others	58,423,572.45	5,306,843.20
Total	1,305,640,636.92	1,337,287,078.91

Other cash payments relating to financing activities

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
Cash payments for gold leasing business	–	420,758,412.01
Deposits for borrowing and arrangement fee	359,023,320.55	16,249,304.49
Cash payments for pledged certificates of deposit	1,100,000,000.00	1,300,000,000.00
Payment of royalties	717,350,000.00	–
Others	58,887,347.43	93,154,708.16
Total	2,235,260,667.98	1,830,162,424.66

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

64. Supplementary information to the cash flow statement

(1). *Supplementary information to the cash flow statement*

Unit: RMB

Supplementary information	Amount in the current period	Amount in the prior period
1. Reconciliation of net profit to cash flow from operating activities:		
Net profit	9,843,025,525.06	6,330,391,543.37
Add: Provision for impairment of assets	(14,792,077.90)	688,375.93
Losses from credit impairment	8,523,413.94	(8,694,881.08)
Depreciation of fixed assets, depletion of oil and gas assets, depreciation of bearer biological assets	2,334,296,987.33	1,832,126,463.45
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	69,849,827.59	72,843,135.46
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,111,256,984.53	812,418,029.14
Amortisation of long-term prepaid expenses	22,087,260.03	27,166,573.91
Losses on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets (gains are indicated by "-")	9,612,963.73	(14,838,948.47)
Losses on retirement of fixed assets (gains are indicated by "-")	5,233,406.70	1,277,243.81
Losses on changes in fair values (gains are indicated by "-")	1,152,560,996.52	3,046,350,128.57
Financial expenses (income is indicated by "-")	1,762,632,833.62	2,470,328,695.04
Investment loss (income is indicated by "-")	(273,312,181.23)	(340,839,841.87)
Decrease in deferred tax assets (increase is indicated by "-")	(547,057,572.23)	(418,500,770.82)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities (decrease is indicated by "-")	(265,649,775.86)	362,349,551.32
Decrease in inventories (increase is indicated by "-")	1,419,171,942.24	(462,678,872.34)
Decrease in operating receivables (increase is indicated by "-")	(5,081,480,833.87)	(3,591,562,508.46)
Increase in operating payables (decrease is indicated by "-")	286,507,875.95	329,490,054.95
Others	166,200,744.19	330,978,217.72
Net cash flows from operating activities	12,008,668,320.34	10,779,292,189.63
2. Significant investing and financing activities that do not involve cash receipts and payments:		
Conversion of debt into capital	-	979,935,000.00
3. Net changes in cash and cash equivalents:		
Closing balance of cash	29,191,465,936.51	30,917,698,244.02
Less: Opening balance of cash	27,280,717,697.81	26,118,763,976.52
Add: Closing balance of cash equivalents	-	-
Less: Opening balance of cash equivalents	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,910,748,238.70	4,798,934,267.50

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

64. Supplementary information to the cash flow statement (Continued)

(2). Constitution of cash and cash equivalents

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
I. Cash	29,191,465,936.51	27,280,717,697.81
Including: Cash on hand	2,867,668.02	3,062,041.30
Bank deposits that are readily available for payments	29,188,598,268.49	27,277,655,656.51
II. Cash equivalents	—	—
III. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	29,191,465,936.51	27,280,717,697.81

(3). Monetary funds not classified as cash and cash equivalents

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance	Reasons
Bank deposits	—	758,732,744.64	Time deposits with a term of more than three months
Other monetary funds	2,577,535,228.61	2,387,807,946.81	Pledged certificates of deposit and deposits
Total	2,577,535,228.61	3,146,540,691.45	/

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

65. Foreign currency monetary items

(1). Foreign currency monetary items

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance in foreign currency	Exchange rate	Closing balance in RMB
Cash and bank balances			
Including: RMB	75,247,951.91	1.0000	75,247,951.91
USD	449,532,173.72	7.1586	3,218,021,018.78
EUR	537,222.91	8.3823	4,503,169.95
HKD	2,044,838.12	0.9119	1,864,758.53
AUD	968.89	4.6753	4,529.82
BRL	262,653,511.81	1.3118	344,547,734.28
GBP	154,169.55	9.8221	1,514,264.96
SGD	151,316.54	5.6158	849,763.12
CDF	1,422,527,373.57	0.0025	3,498,218.90
ZAR	12,250,727.81	0.4073	4,990,010.37
CHF	144,159.59	9.0159	1,299,723.93
CLP	38,374,205.00	0.0077	293,570.39
MXN	588,321.27	0.3798	223,444.89
PEN	623,053.53	2.0171	1,256,745.78
TRY	11,153.28	0.1798	2,005.48
IDR	284,687,181.00	0.0004	125,559.84
ZWD	2,553.94	0.2496	637.54
JPY	19,083,200,000.00	0.0495	944,350,664.23
CAD	52,991.51	5.2329	277,298.75
KRW	17,630,257.00	0.0053	93,452.09
Short-term borrowings			
Including: MXN	221,886,329.32	0.3798	84,272,612.23
PEN	153,469,223.32	2.0171	309,558,969.27
Non-current liabilities due within one year			
Including: RMB	32,133,801.37	1.0000	32,133,801.37
Long-term borrowings			
Including: RMB	300,000,000.00	1.0000	300,000,000.00

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. NOTES TO ITEMS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

65. Foreign currency monetary items (Continued)

- (2). *Description of foreign operating entities, including disclosure of the main place of business abroad, functional currency and basis for selection for significant foreign operating entities. If there is a change in functional currency, the reason for the change should also be disclosed.*

Name of subsidiary	Main place of operation	Functional currency	Basis for determining the functional currency
COMC Brazil	Brazil	USD	Determined based on the primary economic environment in which it operates
TFM and KFM	Congo (DRC)	USD	Determined based on the primary economic environment in which it operates
IXMHoldingSA	Switzerland	USD	Determined based on the primary economic environment in which it operates

VIII. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

1. Presented by nature

Unit: RMB

Item	Jan. – Jun. 2025	Jan. – Jun. 2024
Research and development expenditure	219,231,302.10	137,205,701.11
Total	219,231,302.10	137,205,701.11
Including: Expensed research and development expenditure	219,231,302.10	137,205,701.11

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

IX. CHANGES IN SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

1. Business combinations not involving enterprises under common control

(1) Business combinations not involving enterprises under common control incurred in the period

Unit: RMB

Name of acquiree	Time point of equity acquisition	Acquisition cost	Percentage of shares acquired (%)	Acquisition method	Acquisition date	Basis for determining the acquisition date	Revenue of the acquiree from the acquisition date to the end of the period	Net profit of the acquiree from the acquisition date to the end of the period	Cash flows of the acquiree from the acquisition date to the end of the period
Lumina Gold Corp.	24 June 2025	2,986,753,415.79	100.00	Acquired by cash	24 June 2025	Control has been transferred	-	-	-

Other descriptions:

Note: On 24 June 2025, the Group completed the acquisition of Lumina Gold Corp., thereby acquiring 100% equity interest in the Odin Mining del Ecuador (Cangrejos Gold Mine). The management of the Company believes that the above transaction does not constitute a business acquisition and classifies the acquisition as an asset acquisition.

(2) Identifiable assets and liabilities of acquiree at the acquisition date

Unit: RMB

	Lumina Gold Corp. Amount at the acquisition date
Assets:	
Current assets	149,900,776.25
Including: Cash and bank balances	144,079,655.29
Non-current Assets	4,921,447,310.45
Including: Intangible assets	4,913,995,742.09
Sub-total of assets	5,071,348,086.70
Liabilities:	
Current liabilities	2,083,665,091.81
Non-current liabilities	929,579.07
Sub-total of liabilities	2,084,594,670.88
Net assets	2,986,753,415.82
Less: Minority interests	-
Net assets acquired	2,986,753,415.82

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

X. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

1. Interests in subsidiaries

(1). Constitution of the Group

Unit: RMB

Name of subsidiaries	Main place of operation	Paid-in capital	Place of registration	Nature of business	Shareholding ratio (%)		Acquisition method
					Direct	Indirect	
China Molybdenum Metal Material Company Limited ("Metal Material")	China	RMB170,000,000.00	Luoyang, Henan	Processing and sales of mineral products	100	–	Investment establishment
China Molybdenum Tungsten Co., Ltd. ("Wu Ye")	China	RMB100,000,000.00	Luanchuan, Henan	Refining and sales of mineral products	100	–	Investment establishment
Luanchuan Fu Kai Trading Co., Ltd. ("Fu Kai")	China	RMB100,000.00	Luanchuan, Henan	Trading of molybdenum and tungstenic products	100	–	Investment establishment
China Molybdenum (Hong Kong) Company Limited ("CMOC HK")	Hong Kong, China	HKD 2,148,552,236.38	Hong Kong, China	Sales of mineral products	100	–	Investment establishment
Luoyang International Hotel Co., Ltd. ("Luoyang International")	China	RMB290,000,000.00	Luoyang, Henan	Hotel	100	–	Investment establishment
Xin Kuang Luo Mu	China	RMB 1,400,000,000.00	Hami	Selection and sales of mineral products	65.1	–	Investment establishment
Luanchuan County Jiuyang Mining Co., Ltd. ("Jiu Yang")	China	RMB33,390,000.00	Luanchuan, Henan	Refining and sales of mineral products	51	–	Investment establishment
Luanchuan County Sangqiang Molybdenum Tungsten Co., Ltd. ("San Qiang")	China	RMB55,480,000.00	Luanchuan, Henan	Refining and sales of mineral products	51	–	Investment establishment
Luanchuan County Dadongpo Tungsten Molybdenum Co., Ltd. ("Da Dong Po")	China	RMB65,654,411.50	Luanchuan, Henan	Refining and sales of mineral products	51	–	Investment establishment
China Molybdenum Sales Co., Ltd. ("Sales Company")	China	RMB50,000,000.00	Luanchuan, Henan	Sales of mineral products	100	–	Investment establishment
CMOC Limited	Hong Kong, China	USD 3,731,449,582.10	Hong Kong, China	Investment holding	100	–	Investment establishment
Schmoeke (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd. ("Schmoeke")	China	RMB 660,000,000.00	Shanghai	Import and export business of goods and technologies	100	–	Investment establishment

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

X. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES (CONTINUED)

1. Interests in subsidiaries (Continued)

(1). Constitution of the Group (Continued)

Name of subsidiaries	Main place of operation	Paid-in capital	Place of registration	Nature of business	Shareholding ratio (%)		Acquisition method
					Direct	Indirect	
Beijing Yongbo Resources Investment Holding Co., Ltd. ("Beijing Yongbo")	China	RMB 267,800,000.00	Beijing	Consulting, asset management and sales	100	–	Investment establishment
CMOC DRC Limited ("CMOC DRC")	Hong Kong, China	–	Hong Kong, China	Mining services	–	100	Investment establishment
CMOC UK	UK	USD1.30	UK	Mining services and sales	–	100	Investment establishment
CMOC Luxembourg S.A.R.L. ("CMOC Luxembourg")	Luxembourg	USD600,020,000.00	Luxembourg	Investment holding	–	100	Investment establishment
CMOC Capital Limited ("CMOC Capital")	BVI	–	BVI	Investment holding	–	100	Investment establishment
Shanghai Ruichao Investment Co., Ltd. ("Rui Chao")	China	RMB250,000,000.00	Shanghai	Consulting, enterprise operating and management	–	100	Investment establishment
Tibet Schmocke	China	RMB10,000,000.00	Tibet	Consulting, asset management and sales	–	100	Investment establishment
Shanghai Donghe Trading Co., Ltd. ("Dong He")	China	RMB50,000,000.00	Shanghai	Sales of metal materials, and mineral products	–	100	Investment establishment
Shanghai Hongmu Technology Services Co., Ltd.	China	–	Shanghai	Technology services	–	100	Investment establishment
Natural Resource Elite Investment Limited ("NREL")	Hong Kong, China	USD212,400,000.00	Hong Kong, China	Investment holding	–	100	Investment establishment
W-Source Holding Limited	Hong Kong, China	USD1,125.87	Hong Kong, China	Investment holding	–	100	Business combinations not involving enterprises under common control
Ridgeway Commodities S.A.	Switzerland	USD99,108.42	Switzerland	Metal trading	–	100	Investment establishment

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

X. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES (CONTINUED)

1. Interests in subsidiaries (Continued)

(1). Constitution of the Group (Continued)

Name of subsidiaries	Main place of operation	Paid-in capital	Place of registration	Nature of business	Shareholding ratio (%)		Acquisition method
					Direct	Indirect	
IXM Holding SA	Switzerland	USD102,818.49	Switzerland	Investment holding	–	100	Business combinations not involving enterprises under common control
IXM B.V. and its subsidiaries	Switzerland	USD0.05	Netherland	Metal trading	–	100	Business combinations not involving enterprises under common control
Luoyang Dinghong Trading Co., Ltd. ("Dinghong")	China	RMB211,120,000.00	Luoyang, Henan	Sales of metal materials and mineral products	–	100	Investment establishment
CMOC Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	USD417,225,912.27	Singapore	Metal trading	–	100	Investment establishment
KFM Holding Limited.	Hong Kong, China	USD5,000.00	Hong Kong, China	Investment holding	–	75	Investment establishment
COMC Brazil	Brazil	USD830,000,000.00	Brazil	Mining, processing and sales of mineral products	–	100	Investment establishment
Ningbo Baiya Investment Co., Ltd. ("Ningbo Baiya")	China	RMB11,000,000.00	Ningbo, Zhejiang	Investment management	–	100	Investment establishment
Hainan Muxing Trading Co., Ltd. ("Hainan Muxing")	China	RMB200,000,000.00	Sanya, Hainan	Import and export trading	–	100	Investment establishment
Purveyors South Africa Mine Services CMOC ("CMOC South Africa")	Republic of South Africa	–	Republic of South Africa	Logistics transportation	–	100	Business combinations not involving enterprises under common control

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

X. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES (CONTINUED)

1. Interests in subsidiaries (Continued)

(1). Constitution of the Group (Continued)

Name of subsidiaries	Main place of operation	Paid-in capital	Place of registration	Nature of business	Shareholding ratio (%)		Acquisition method
					Direct	Indirect	
CMOC International DRC Holdings Limited ("CIDHL")	Bermuda	–	Bermuda	Investment holding	–	100	Business combinations not involving enterprises under common control
BHR Newwood Investment Management Limited ("BHR")	BVI	USD470,000,000.00	BVI	Investment holding	–	100	Business combinations not involving enterprises under common control
Congo Construction Company SARL	Congo (DRC)	USD100,000.00	Congo (DRC)	Refining and sales of mineral products	–	100	Business combinations not involving enterprises under common control
TF Holdings Limited ("TFHL")	Bermuda	USD8,400.00	Bermuda	Investment holding	–	100	Business combinations not involving enterprises under common control
Shanghai Aoyide Trading Co., Ltd. ("Shanghai Aoyide")	China	RMB60,000,000.00	Shanghai	Domestic non-ferrous trading	–	100	Investment establishment
Shanghai Moju Engineering Consulting Co., Ltd.	China	RMB10,000,000.00	Shanghai	Consulting	–	100	Investment establishment
Shanghai Fuyi Engineering Consulting Co., Ltd.	China	RMB10,000,000.00	Shanghai	Consulting	–	100	Investment establishment
Kisanfu Holding Ltd.	Bermuda	USD97,876,162.00	Bermuda	Investment holding	–	75	Asset acquisition
Tenke Fungurume Mining S.A. ("TFM")	Congo (DRC)	–	Congo (DRC)	Mining and processing	–	80	Business combinations not involving enterprises under common control

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

X. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES (CONTINUED)

1. Interests in subsidiaries (Continued)

(1). Constitution of the Group (Continued)

Name of subsidiaries	Main place of operation	Paid-in capital	Place of registration	Nature of business	Shareholding ratio (%)		Acquisition method
					Direct	Indirect	
CMOC Kisanfu Mining S.A.R.L.	Congo (DRC)	USD102,132,800.00	Congo (DRC)	Mining and processing	–	71.25	Asset acquisition
CMOC Commodity	Hong Kong, China	–	Hong Kong, China	Investment holding	–	100	Investment establishment
Shanghai Muchao Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	China	–	Shanghai	Consulting services	–	100	Investment establishment
Artemida Limited	Hong Kong, China	–	Hong Kong, China	Metal trading	–	100	Investment establishment
CMOC Zeta Limited	Hong Kong, China	–	Hong Kong, China	Investment holding	–	100	Investment establishment
CMOC Fortune Limited	Hong Kong, China	–	Hong Kong, China	Investment holding	–	100	Investment establishment
CMOC New Resources Limited	Hong Kong, China	–	Hong Kong, China	Investment holding	–	100	Investment establishment
CMOC ZIMBABWE (PRIVATE) LIMITED	Zimbabwe	USD1,000,000.00	Harare	Mining development and sales		100	Investment establishment
Hongde Kuangxin	China	RMB60,000,000.00	Shanghai	Technical services and software development	–	100	Investment establishment
Zhonghe Metallurgical	China	RMB20,000,000.00	Luanchuan, Henan	Selection and sales of mineral products	51	–	Business combinations not involving enterprises under common control
CMOC Power Limited	Hong Kong, China	–	Hong Kong, China	Investment holding	–	100	Investment establishment
Shanghai Xiaoxin Trading Co., Ltd.	China	RMB67,000,000.00	Shanghai	Consulting, asset management and sales	–	100	Investment establishment
Lumina Gold Corp. (Note 1)	Canada	USD229,232,162.29	Canada	Investment holding	–	100	Asset acquisition
Lumina Trading (Cayman) Ltd.	Cayman Islands	USD1.00	Cayman Islands	Metal trading	–	100	Asset acquisition
Odin Mining del Ecuador	Ecuador	USD9,300,000.00	Ecuador	Mining and processing	–	100	Asset acquisition

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

X. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES (CONTINUED)

1. Interests in subsidiaries (Continued)

(1). Constitution of the Group (Continued)

Other descriptions

Note 1: In June 2025, the Group acquired Lumina Gold Corp and its subsidiaries, whose principal business activities include mineral mining and processing.

The subsidiaries of the Group incorporated in China are all limited liability companies.

As at 30 June 2025, none of the Company's subsidiaries had any issued bonds outstanding.

2. Interests in joint ventures or associates

(1). Significant joint ventures or associates

Unit: RMB

Name of associate and joint venture	Main place of operation	Place of registration	Nature of business	Shareholding ratio (%)		Accounting treatments for investments in joint ventures or associates
				Direct	Indirect	
Huan Yu	Luoyang, Henan	Luoyang, Henan	Investment	50	–	Equity method
Yulu Mining	Luoyang, Henan	Luoyang, Henan	Refining and sales of mineral products	40	–	Equity method
Huayue Nickel Cobalt	Indonesia	Indonesia	Refining and sales of mineral products	–	30	Equity method
LUALABA	Congo (DRC)	Congo (DRC)	Electric power generation	–	44	Equity method

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

X. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES (CONTINUED)

2. Interests in joint ventures or associates (Continued)

(2). Major financial information of significant joint ventures

Unit: RMB

	Closing balance/ Amount for the current period Huan Yu (Note 1)	Opening balance/ Amount for the prior period Huan Yu (Note 1)
Current assets	243,950,939.33	308,888,985.38
Including: Cash and cash equivalents	104,659,624.29	200,489,987.01
Non-current assets	1,841,869,431.16	1,824,785,814.07
Total assets	2,085,820,370.49	2,133,674,799.45
Current liabilities	487,905,516.81	760,749,906.73
Non-current liabilities	269,996,554.02	176,008,938.74
Total liabilities	757,902,070.83	936,758,845.47
Minority interests	32,858,955.64	19,020,851.18
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	1,295,059,344.02	1,177,895,102.80
Share of net assets calculated based on shareholding ratio	647,529,672.01	588,947,551.40
Adjusting events (Note 2)	(80,649,992.68)	(69,164,738.10)
Carrying amount of equity investments in joint ventures	566,879,679.33	519,782,813.30
Fair value of equity investments in joint ventures where there is a quoted price	N/A	N/A
Operating income	370,482,441.35	633,834,596.30
Financial expenses	7,380,066.80	14,344,337.34
Income tax expenses	48,647,602.89	109,974,018.11
Net profit	143,565,421.40	286,662,607.38
Total comprehensive income	143,565,421.40	286,662,607.38
Dividends received from joint ventures in the current period	—	—

Other descriptions

Note 1: The joint venture of the Group, Huan Yu, has 90% equity interest in Fuchuan; meanwhile, the Company directly holds the remaining 10% interest in Fuchuan.

Note 2: According to the agreement with local government, the local government is entitled to 8% of the dividend rights of Fuchuan. Thus, the Group actually holds 47% of the profit or loss of Fuchuan under equity method.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

X. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES (CONTINUED)

2. Interests in joint ventures or associates (Continued)

(3). Major financial information of significant associates

Unit: RMB

	Closing balance/Amount for the current period			Opening balance/Amount for the same period last year		
	Yulu Mining	Huayue Nickel Cobalt	LUALABA	Yulu Mining	Huayue Nickel Cobalt	LUALABA
Current assets	227,498,568.67	4,116,100,539.41	150,813,273.47	200,097,154.09	3,995,250,293.56	79,870,415.34
Including: Cash and cash equivalents	32,727,760.18	678,217,776.63	147,763,709.87	411,263.12	771,714,725.55	15,653,554.37
Non-current assets	48,678,926.50	8,363,254,598.07	1,126,758,460.38	48,733,030.14	8,660,054,436.37	1,162,458,059.86
Total assets	276,177,495.17	12,479,355,137.48	1,277,571,733.85	248,830,184.23	12,655,304,729.93	1,242,328,475.20
Current liabilities	117,293,879.31	735,220,992.00	26,739,279.30	47,135,210.55	675,095,364.23	1,925,774.16
Non-current liabilities	-	4,069,305,443.19	14,347,000.00	-	5,075,957,787.82	16,677,088.00
Total liabilities	117,293,879.31	4,804,526,435.19	41,086,279.30	47,135,210.55	5,751,053,152.05	18,602,862.16
Minority interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	158,883,615.86	7,674,828,702.29	1,236,485,454.55	201,694,973.68	6,904,251,577.88	1,223,725,613.04
Share of net assets calculated based on shareholding ratio	63,553,446.34	2,302,448,610.69	544,053,599.95	80,677,989.47	2,071,275,473.36	538,439,269.74
Adjusting events (Note)	1,286,682.61	11,756,471.80	-	6,185,124.08	15,151,478.83	-
Carrying amount of equity investments in associates	64,840,128.95	2,314,205,082.49	544,053,599.95	86,863,113.55	2,086,426,952.19	538,439,269.74
Fair value of equity investments in associates where there is a quoted price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Operating income	228,808,201.27	3,843,631,182.66	-	190,766,061.71	3,530,811,865.76	N/A
Net profit	64,054,030.78	798,360,579.18	17,869,996.67	86,619,427.64	689,782,356.40	N/A
Total comprehensive income	64,054,030.78	767,888,819.85	12,759,841.51	86,619,427.64	725,611,195.80	N/A
Dividends received from associates in the current period	54,050,000.00	-	-	45,000,000.00	-	N/A

Other descriptions

Note: The Group holds 40% equity interest in Yulu Mining, but shares 50% dividend rights. For details, refer to Note (VII) 11.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XI. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

1. Items of liabilities related to government grants

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase	Transfer to other income	Closing balance	Related to assets/ income
Deferred income	53,993,446.58	200,000.00	4,151,849.78	50,041,596.80	Related to assets
Total	53,993,446.58	200,000.00	4,151,849.78	50,041,596.80	/

2. Government grants included in profit or loss for the period

Unit: RMB

Type	Amount for the current period	Amount for the same period last year
Related to assets	4,151,849.78	3,695,227.80
Related to income	29,761,209.91	26,137,269.34
Total	33,913,059.69	29,832,497.14

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XII. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

1. Risks of financial instruments

The Group's major financial instruments include cash and bank balances, held-for-trading financial assets, derivative financial assets, accounts receivable, receivables financing, other receivables, non-current assets due within one year, other current assets, investments in other equity instruments, other non-current financial assets, other non-current assets, held-for-trading financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, borrowings, non-current liabilities due within one year, bonds payable, other non-current liabilities, etc. Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in Note (VII). The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure the risks are monitored within a certain range.

RMB'000

	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Financial assets		
Measured at FVTPL		
Held-for-trading financial assets	8,405,301	6,509,906
Derivative financial assets	2,200,346	1,393,128
Other non-current financial assets	2,766,708	2,804,861
Measured at FVTOCI		
Receivables financing	61,975	80,435
Investment in other equity instruments	7,139	7,139
Measured at amortised cost		
Cash and bank balances	31,769,001	30,427,258
Accounts receivable	956,372	647,879
Other receivables	595,904	842,924
Other current assets	3,249,170	1,764,513
Non-current assets due within one year	1,069,021	437,586
Other non-current assets	1,306,139	1,852,148
Financial liabilities		
Measured at FVTPL		
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	5,163,123	2,835,872
Derivative financial liabilities	4,524,355	1,454,738
Measured at amortised cost		
Short-term borrowings	20,355,158	13,960,237
Notes payable	146,891	606,310
Accounts payable	5,170,466	4,807,065
Other payables	5,053,841	5,160,820
Non-current liabilities due within one year	4,281,513	6,072,650
Long-term borrowings	3,912,469	9,333,840
Other non-current liabilities	1,757,662	2,414,447

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XII. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Risks of financial instruments (Continued)

The Group adopts sensitivity analysis technique to analyse how the profit or loss for the period and shareholders' equity would have been affected by reasonably possible changes in the relevant risk variables. As it is unlikely that risk variables will change in an isolated manner, and the interdependence among risk variables will have significant effect on the amount ultimately influenced by the changes in a single risk variable, the following are based on the assumption that the change in each risk variable is on a stand-alone basis.

1. *Risk management objectives, policies and procedures, and changes for the period*

The Group's risk management objectives are to achieve a proper balance between risks and yield, minimise the adverse impacts of risks on the Group's operation performance, and maximise the benefits of the shareholders and other equity investors. Based on these risk management objectives, the Group's basic risk management strategy is to identify and analyse the Group's exposure to various risks, establish an appropriate maximum tolerance to risk, implement risk management, and monitors regularly and effectively these exposures to ensure the risks are monitored at a certain level.

1.1. Market risk

1.1.1. *Foreign exchange risk*

Foreign exchange risk refers to the risk of loss due to exchange rate changes. The Group is subject to foreign exchange risk mainly related to USD, RMB and BRL. The principal business activities of the subsidiaries in the PRC are denominated and settled in RMB. The Group's Niobium and Phosphate businesses in Brazil are principally denominated and settled in USD and BRL and the Group's Copper-Cobalt business in Congo (DRC) is principally denominated and settled in USD and CDF. Foreign currency transactions are mainly domestic financing activities settled in USD, operating activities of subsidiaries in Brazil of which the functional currency is USD settled in BRL, and operating activities of subsidiaries in Congo (DRC) of which the functional currency is USD settled in CDF. The Group pays close attention to the influence of exchange rate changes on the foreign exchange risk, and manages foreign exchange risk by purchasing forward exchange contracts and exchange rate option contracts. For details, refer to Note (VII) 3 & 25.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are presented as follows. The foreign exchange risk arising from the assets and liabilities of such foreign currency balances may have an impact on the Group's operating results.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XII. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Risks of financial instruments (Continued)

1. Risk management objectives, policies and procedures, and changes for the period (Continued)

1.1. Market risk (Continued)

1.1.1. Foreign exchange risk (Continued)

RMB'000

	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
USD		
Cash and bank balances	3,218,021	2,980,567
Sub-total	3,218,021	2,980,567
RMB		
Cash and bank balances	75,248	402,946
Non-current liabilities due within one year	(32,134)	(32,134)
Long-term borrowings	(300,000)	(315,000)
Sub-total	(256,886)	55,812
BRL		
Cash and bank balances	344,548	186,812
Sub-total	344,548	186,812
CDF		
Cash and bank balances	3,498	6,021
Sub-total	3,498	6,021
JPY		
Cash and bank balances	944,351	1,294,562
Sub-total	944,351	1,294,562

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XII. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Risks of financial instruments (Continued)

1. Risk management objectives, policies and procedures, and changes for the period (Continued)

1.1. Market risk (Continued)

1.1.1. Foreign exchange risk (Continued)

RMB'000

	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
MXP		
Cash and bank balances	223	995
Short-term borrowings	(84,273)	(59,095)
Sub-total	(84,050)	(58,100)
PEN		
Cash and bank balances	1,257	260
Short-term borrowings	(309,559)	(209,479)
Sub-total	(308,302)	(209,219)

The following table is a sensitivity analysis on exchange rate risk, which reflects that, where all other variables are held constant, the reasonably possible changes in the foreign exchange rate of foreign currencies (USD, RMB, BRL, JPY etc.) may have the following pre-tax effect on the profit or loss for the period and shareholders' equity. The Group does not consider the effect of current forward foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange option contracts in the sensitivity analysis as below.

RMB'000

Item	Changes in exchange rate	Jan. - Jun. 2025		Jan. - Jun. 2024	
		Effect on profits	Effect on shareholders' equity	Effect on profits	Effect on shareholders' equity
Entities which are denominated in RMB					
Profit and equity	Depreciation by 10% of USD against RMB	(321,802)	(321,802)	(272,935)	(272,935)
Entities which are denominated in USD					
Profit and equity	Depreciation by 10% of RMB against USD	25,689	25,689	111,299	111,299
	Depreciation by 10% of BRL against USD	(34,455)	(34,455)	(18,211)	(18,211)

The management of the Group believes that the period-end foreign currency risk cannot reflect the foreign currency risk of the current period, and the sensitivity analysis cannot reflect the inherent foreign currency risk.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XII. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Risks of financial instruments (Continued)

1. Risk management objectives, policies and procedures, and changes for the period (Continued)

1.1. Market risk (Continued)

1.1.2. Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk mainly arises from interest-bearing debts such as long-term bank borrowings and short-term bank borrowings. Financial liabilities with floating interest rate expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk, while financial liabilities with fixed interest rate expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. The Group determines the relative proportion of fixed interest rate and floating interest rate contracts according to the market environment at that time. See Note (VII) 23 and 34 for details of the Group's bank borrowings, among which the balance of the Group's borrowings with floating interest rate at the end of the period is RMB20,593,124,000. The Group pays close attention to the effect on cash flow change risks from the changes in interest rate and also hedges part of the interest rate risk assumed by the Group through interest rate swap contracts (see Note (XII) 2 for details).

Sensitivity analysis on interest rate risk assumes: Changes in market interest rates affect the interest income or expenses of floating-rate financial instruments.

On the basis of the above assumption, where all other variables are held constantly, the reasonably possible changes in the interest rate may have the following pre-tax effect on the profit or loss for the period and shareholders' equity:

RMB'000

Item	Changes in exchange rate	Jan. - Jun. 2025		Jan. - Jun. 2024	
		Effect on profits	Effect on shareholders' equity	Effect on profits	Effect on shareholders' equity
Floating interest rate	Increase 50 base points of interest rate	(102,966)	(102,966)	(190,570)	(190,570)
Floating interest rate	Decrease 50 base points of interest rate	102,966	102,966	190,570	190,570

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XII. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Risks of financial instruments (Continued)

1. Risk management objectives, policies and procedures, and changes for the period (Continued)

1.1. Market risk (Continued)

1.1.3. Commodity price risk

International copper prices have a significant impact on the operating results of the Group's subsidiaries in Congo (DRC). Copper prices fluctuated in the past and the factors causing the fluctuation were beyond the control of the Group. The Group does not hedge against the fluctuation risk of copper prices. In addition, IXM engages in business related to metal trading platform, of which the operating result is significantly affected by the international price fluctuation of metals such as aluminium, nickel, etc. IXM hedges the risk of the metal price fluctuation through commodity futures contract and commodity option contract. Details are set out in Note (VII) 3 and 25.

The table below shows the sensitivity analysis of the copper price at the balance sheet date, which reflects the pre-tax effect of unpriced accounts receivable of the Group at the end of the period on the total profit and shareholders' equity when the market price of copper is changed reasonably and possibly under the assumption that other variables remain unchanged.

RMB'000

Item	Increase/(Decrease) percentage	Jan. - Jun. 2025		Jan. - Jun. 2024	
		Effect on profits	Effect on shareholders' equity	Effect on profits	Effect on shareholders' equity
Market price of copper	5%	24,858	24,858	-	-
Market price of copper	(5%)	(24,858)	(24,858)	-	-

1.1.4. Other price risk

The equity instrument investments held by the Group, including other non-current financial assets measured at fair value, are measured at fair value at each balance sheet date. As at the end of the reporting period, the equity instrument investments held by the Group mainly comprise listed securities and assets management plans, therefore, the Group is directly or indirectly exposed to the risk of fluctuation of securities market price. If the equity price of the equity instrument investments held by the Group increases or decreases by 5% while other variables remain unchanged, the shareholders' equity and profit or loss of the Group will increase or decrease by RMB76,509,000 at the end of the period (excluding the impact of income tax) (Same period of last year: RMB93,699,000).

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XII. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Risks of financial instruments (Continued)

1. Risk management objectives, policies and procedures, and changes for the period (Continued)

1.2. Credit risk

As at 30 June 2025, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group is due to the failure of counterparties to fulfil an obligation, including the carrying amount of the financial assets recognised in the balance sheet of the Group.

In order to minimise the credit risk, the Group has specific personnel of the credit management department responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of financial assets at each balance sheet date to ensure that adequate allowances for ECLs are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management of the Group considers that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

The Group's policies on assessment of significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, basis for determination of credit impairment on financial assets, classification of financial instruments on ECL on a portfolio basis, and direct write-down of financial instruments are set out in Note (V) 11.2.1, Note (V) 11.2.2, Note (V) 11.2.3, and Note (V) 11.2.4.

The credit risk on cash and bank balances is low because they are deposited with banks with high credit ratings.

The Group holds bank acceptances, of which most bank acceptances are issued by banks with higher credit rating, therefore, the management of the Group believes relevant credit risk on bank acceptances is low. Details are set out in Note (VII) 5.

The Group only trades with recognised, creditworthy customers. Total amount of top five entities with the largest balances of accounts receivable as at 30 June 2025 accounts for 47.79% of the amount of total accounts receivable (31 December 2024: 63.45%). Accounts receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to credit risk is controlled. Products are sold only to companies whose credit information is in an acceptable range. Credit limits have been set for most of the customers and they are monitored systematically. For overseas sales, letters of credit are generally used. Details of analysis on related credit risk are set out in Note (VII) 4.

For credit risk arising from other receivables, other current assets and other non-current assets, the Group's exposure to credit risk arising from default of counterparties is limited as most of the counterparties are entities with good credit standing and the Group does not expect any significant loss for uncollected advances to these entities except for items for which impairment provisions have already been made. Details of analysis on related credit risk are set out in Notes (VII) 7, 10 and 21.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XII. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Risks of financial instruments (Continued)

1. Risk management objectives, policies and procedures, and changes for the period (Continued)

1.3. Liquidity risk

In the management of the liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The management monitors the utilisation of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The following is the maturity analysis for financial liabilities held by the Group which is based on undiscounted remaining contractual obligations:

RMB'000

30 June 2025	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	21,191,048	–	–	–	21,191,048
Long-term borrowings	3,655,714	3,412,589	610,141	–	7,678,444
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	5,163,123	–	–	–	5,163,123
Notes payable	146,891	–	–	–	146,891
Accounts payable	5,170,466	–	–	–	5,170,466
Other payables	5,053,841	–	–	–	5,053,841
Lease liabilities	134,901	49,079	66,615	21,409	272,004
Other non-current liabilities	870,860	870,860	1,028,840	–	2,770,560
Derivative financial instruments					
Derivative financial liabilities	4,524,355	–	–	–	4,524,355
Total	45,911,199	4,332,528	1,705,596	21,409	51,970,732

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XII. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Risks of financial instruments (Continued)

1. Risk management objectives, policies and procedures, and changes for the period (Continued)

1.3. Liquidity risk (Continued)

RMB'000

31 December 2024	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	14,600,733	-	-	-	14,600,733
Long-term borrowings	3,555,622	8,259,490	1,353,762	-	13,168,874
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	2,835,872	-	-	-	2,835,872
Notes payable	606,310	-	-	-	606,310
Accounts payable	4,807,065	-	-	-	4,807,065
Other payables	5,160,820	-	-	-	5,160,820
Bonds payable	2,080,743	-	-	-	2,080,743
Lease liabilities	144,118	46,988	78,985	33,219	303,310
Other non-current liabilities	873,840	873,840	1,747,680	-	3,495,360
Derivative financial instruments					
Derivative financial liabilities	1,454,738	-	-	-	1,454,738
Total	36,119,861	9,180,318	3,180,427	33,219	48,513,825

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XII. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

2. Hedge

(1). *Make qualified hedges and apply hedge accounting*

Unit: RMB

Item	Carrying amounts related to both hedged items and hedging instruments	Accumulated fair value hedge adjustments included in the carrying amount of recognised hedged items	Hedge effectiveness and sources of hedge ineffectiveness	Impact of hedge accounting on the Company's financial statements
Types of hedged risks				
Commodity price risk hedging	-	107,056,231.00	The Company's spot and futures pricing mechanisms using hedge accounting are derived from the same contracts on the same exchanges and for the same months, and the futures and spot prices are fully hedged. The Company's commodity futures hedges are highly effective.	Gains and losses from changes in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments recognised in other comprehensive income for the period amounted to RMB(50,231,547.12). During the period, the Group reclassified an amount of RMB27,148,577.03 from other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XIII. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE

1. Closing fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value

RMB'000

Item	Level 1 fair value measurement	Closing fair value Level 2 fair value measurement	Level 3 fair value measurement	Total
I. Continuous fair value measurement				
(1) Held-for-trading financial assets				
1. Financial assets at FVTPL				
– Accounts receivable	–	8,344,253	–	8,344,253
– Structural deposits	–	–	10	10
– Wealth management	–	–	25,653	25,653
– Others	–	21,601	13,784	35,385
(2) Other equity instruments				
– Equity instrument investments	–	–	7,139	7,139
(3) Inventories				
– Trading inventories	–	6,000,695	–	6,000,695
– Consumable biological assets	–	–	90,141	90,141
(4) Receivables financing				
– Receivables financing	–	–	61,975	61,975
(5) Other non-current financial assets				
– Share of partnership	–	–	769,466	769,466
– Share of funds	–	–	840,389	840,389
– Asset management plan	–	–	989,046	989,046
– Equity in unlisted companies	–	–	128,425	128,425
– Equity in listed companies	1,040	–	–	1,040
– Others	–	–	38,343	38,343
(6) Derivative financial assets:				
– Commodity futures contracts	399,709	–	–	399,709
– Forward exchange contract	–	19,705	–	19,705
– Forward commodity contract	–	1,780,931	–	1,780,931
Total assets measured continuously at fair value	400,749	16,167,185	2,964,371	19,532,305
(7) Held-for-trading financial liabilities				
Payables at FVTPL	–	5,163,123	–	5,163,123
(8) Derivative financial liabilities				
– Commodity futures contracts	1,938,554	–	–	1,938,554
– Forward exchange contract	–	43,248	–	43,248
– Forward commodity contract	–	982,763	–	982,763
– Commodity option contracts	–	–	1,559,789	1,559,789
Total liabilities measured continuously at fair value	1,938,554	6,189,134	1,559,789	9,687,477

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XIII. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

2. Qualitative and quantitative information of valuation technique and key parameters used for items that are continuously and non-continuously measured at level 2 fair value

Items that are continuously measured at level 2 fair value include accounts receivable, fund products of financial institutions, trading inventories, derivative financial assets, held-for-trading financial liabilities and derivative financial liabilities at FVTPL, and the related fair value is determined with reference to the quoted price of similar assets or liabilities in active market or other inputs other than the quoted price, the premium/discount prices in the place of origin or nearby regions in the industry research report, long-term offer and the yield rate of similar debt instruments in open market.

3. Valuation techniques and qualitative and quantitative information of key parameters used for items that are continuously and non-continuously measured at level 3 fair value

Items that are continuously measured at level 3 fair value include held-for-trading financial assets, receivables financing, consumable biological assets, investments in other equity instruments and other non-current financial assets. The fair value of held-for-trading financial assets and wealth management products included in other non-current financial assets is measured based on the expected yield rate provided by the third party financial institution and discounting of the future cash flow. The fair value of consumable biological assets is measured based on the prices of the same kind of wood, the growth period of tree and the discounting of the subsequent input and maintenance fee. The fair value of receivables financing is based on the note discount rate provided by the third-party financial institution and discounting of the future cash flow. The fair values of share of partnership, share of funds, directional capital management plan and equity in unlisted companies included in other equity instruments and other non-current financial assets are determined based on the comparable company analysis, the agreed price for transfer or the valuation report provided by third-party financial institutions, or the financial statements provided by the investee with appropriate adjustments.



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XIII. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

3. Valuation techniques and qualitative and quantitative information of key parameters adopted for items under continuous and non-continuous level 3 fair value measurement (Continued)

RMB'000

Assets/liabilities measured at fair value	Fair value as at 30 June 2025	Valuation techniques	Inputs	Significant input data that cannot be observed	Relationship between the input data that cannot be observed and the fair value
Held-for-trading financial assets/Other non-current financial assets	25,663	Discounted cash flow method	Expected cash flows of the products, yield of similar financial products in private market	Yield of similar financial products in private market	Higher yield of similar financial products in private market, lower fair value
Investments in other equity instruments/Other non-current financial assets	2,734,465	Comparable companies analysis/Negotiating transfer price/Net asset adjustment method	Unobservable inputs	DLOM-discount of lack of marketability/Lock-up period discount	Higher discount rate, lower fair value
Consumable biological assets	90,141	Discounted cash flow method	Wood price, growth cycle, and follow-up estimated investment	Follow-up estimated investment	Higher follow-up estimated investment, lower fair value
Receivables financing	61,975	Discounted cash flow method	Expected cash flow of notes, note discount rate in private market	Note discount rate in private market	Higher note discount rate in private market, lower fair value
Contingent consideration measured at fair value	(1,507,662)	Monte Carlo Model	Commodity forward price, volatility, discount rate	Volatility	Higher volatility, lower fair value

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XIII. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

4. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value

The management of the Group has assessed cash and bank balances, accounts receivable, other receivables, other current assets, non-current assets due within one year, short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, non-current liabilities due within one year, other current liabilities, etc. As the remaining term is not long, fair values approximate the carrying amounts.

The Group's financial assets and financial liabilities which are subsequently not measured at fair value include other non-current assets, and long-term borrowings, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities respectively. The floating interest rate of the Group's long-term borrowings is linked to the market interest rate.

XIV. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS

1. Parent of the Company

RMB'0000

Name of the parent	Place of registration	Nature of business	Registered capital	Proportion of the Company's ownership interest held by the parent (%)	Proportion of the Company's voting power held by the parent (%)
CFC	Shanghai	Investment management	18,181.82	24.81	24.81

Information about the parent of the Company

As at 30 June 2025, CFC actually holds 5,333,220,000 shares of the Company, accounting for 24.81% of the total share capital of the Company.

The Company's ultimate controlling party is CFC.

2. Subsidiaries of the Company

Subsidiaries of the Company detailed in notes

For details of the subsidiaries of the Company, please refer to Note (X). 1.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XIV. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

3. Joint ventures and associates of the Company

Significant joint ventures and associates of the Company detailed in notes

For details of joint ventures and associates of the Company, please refer to Note (X).2.

Other joint ventures or associates which have transactions with the Company in the current period or in previous period are as follows:

Joint ventures or associates	Relationship with the Company
Fuchuan	Subsidiary of the joint venture
Luanchuan Fuxing Ore Processing Co., Ltd. ("Fu Xing")	Subsidiary of the joint venture
Luanchuan Qixing Mining Co., Ltd. ("Qi Xing")	Subsidiary of the joint venture
Yulu Mining	Associate
Luoyang Shenyu	Associate
Guochuang Intelligent	Associate
Huayue Nickel Cobalt	Associate
RESOURCE	Associate
LUALABA	Associate

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XIV. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

4. Other related parties of the Company

Other related parties	Relationship with the Company
LMG	Shareholder of the Company
CFC	Shareholder of the Company
Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Limited ("CATL") (Note)	Shareholder of the Company
Shanghai Shangju Industrial Co., Ltd. ("Shangju")	Subsidiary of the shareholder
Shanghai Yunsheng International Trade Co., Ltd. ("Yunsheng")	Subsidiary of the shareholder
Shanghai Yun'an Property Management Service Co., Ltd. ("Yun'an")	Subsidiary of the shareholder
Hu'nan Brunp Recycling Technology Co. Ltd. ("HBRT")	Subsidiary of the shareholder
HKBRT	Subsidiary of the shareholder
Yichun Times New Energy Technology Co., LTD. ("Yichun Times")	Subsidiary of the shareholder
Contemporary Green Energy Co., Ltd. ("CGE")	Subsidiary of the shareholder
Hongkong Brunp and CATL Co., Limited ("Brunp and CATL")	Subsidiary of the shareholder
PT Ocean Sky Metal Industry ("PT Ocean Sky Metal")	Subsidiary of the shareholder
Luanchuan County Runshi New Energy Co., Ltd. ("Luanchuan Runshi")	Subsidiary of the shareholder
Yichang Brunp Import & export Co., Ltd. ("Yichang Brunp")	Subsidiary of the shareholder

Other descriptions

Note: On 31 October 2022, Luoyang Guohong Investment Holding Group Co., Ltd. ("Luoyang Guohong", a shareholder of the Company), Sichuan Times New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. ("Sichuan Times") and CATL entered into signed an investment agreement, pursuant to which Luoyang Guohong increased its capital to Sichuan Times with its 100% equity of LMG. The above transaction was completed on 6 March 2023. Luoyang Guohong no longer held any shares of the Company directly or indirectly through the entities it controls. Sichuan Times, a subsidiary of CATL, would indirectly hold 24.68% equity of the Company through LMG and become the second largest indirect shareholder of CMOC. The Company's management considers that CATL and its subsidiaries become related parties of the Company from the effective date of the investment agreement, i.e., from 31 October 2022.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XIV. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

5. Related party transactions

- (1). Sales and purchase of goods, rendering and receipt of services Purchase of goods/receipt of services

Unit: RMB

Related party	Details of transactions	Amount for the current period	Amount for the same period last year
Yulu Mining	Purchase of products	96,296,245.10	74,091,018.28
Fuchuan	Purchase of products	241,621,753.26	519,263,502.67
Fuchuan	Purchase of services	3,494,640.79	1,988,801.14
Fu Xing	Purchase of products	2,387,247.89	—
Fu Xing	Purchase of services	159,113.33	383,043.96
Huayue Nickel Cobalt	Purchase of products	1,363,653,100.27	1,060,917,584.37
HKBRRRT	Interest expenses	313,939,215.79	344,107,533.92
Brunp and CATL	Purchase of products	55,860,467.74	—
PT Ocean Sky Metal	Purchase of products	397,087,660.10	—
Luanchuan Runshi	Purchase of services	382,663.14	—
Yun'an	Purchase of services	2,184,274.42	—

Sales of goods/rendering of services

Unit: RMB

Related party	Details of transactions	Amount for the current period	Amount for the same period last year
Luoyang Shenyu	Sales of goods	14,076,952.65	14,512,778.58
Yulu Mining	Sales of goods	—	177,396.96
Yulu Mining	Rendering of services	7,433,628.32	7,433,628.32
Fuchuan	Sales of goods	5,924,330.66	7,427,297.79
Fuchuan	Rendering of services	15,066,738.13	6,702,397.52
Fu Xing	Sales of goods	15,680.35	—
Fu Xing	Rendering of services	106,840.97	320,737.62
HBET	Sales of goods	34,044.00	—
Yichun Times	Rendering of services	—	1,756,844.00
HKBRRRT	Sales of goods	1,982,568,058.09	3,068,491,284.47
Brunp and CATL	Sales of goods	363,992,916.41	—
YBR	Sales of goods	86,954,904.84	—
Qi Xing	Rendering of services	—	96,676.94
Huayue Nickel Cobalt	Interest income	12,194,484.51	12,144,341.22
RESOURCE	Interest income	546,037.21	—
LUALABA	Rendering of services	1,649,905.00	—
LUALABA	Interest income	714,161.74	—

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XIV. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

5. Related party transactions (Continued)

(2). Related party leases

The Company as the lessee:

Unit: RMB

Lessor	Type of leased assets	Amount for the current period			Amount for the same period last year		
		Rent paid	Interest expenses on lease liabilities	Increase in right-of-use assets	Rent paid	Interest expenses on lease liabilities	Increase in right-of-use assets
Shangju	Buildings	14,018,810.58	736,997.26	51,806,944.13	12,955,748.04	699,051.66	47,860,422.17
Shangju	Buildings, structures, or auxiliary facilities	237,599.99	-	-	-	-	-
Yunsheng	Buildings	5,128,928.94	126,271.50	-	2,564,464.47	321,651.89	-
Yunsheng	Buildings, structures, or auxiliary facilities	86,400.01	-	-	-	-	-

(3). Compensation for key management personnel

RMB'000

Item	Amount for the current period	Amount for the same period last year
Compensation for key management personnel	8,297	16,946

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XIV. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

6. Unsettled items receivable from/payable to related parties

(1). Items receivable

Unit: RMB

Item	Related party	Closing balance		Opening balance	
		Gross carrying amount	Allowances for bad debts	Gross carrying amount	Allowances for bad debts
Accounts receivable	Yulu Mining	6,814.52	8.19	24,691.18	55.18
Accounts receivable	Fuchuan	15,014,851.10	342,986.18	4,353,610.55	152,987.58
Other receivables	Fuchuan	5,333,650.53	—	394,557.34	—
Other receivables	Shangju	7,009,405.29	—	6,477,874.02	—
Other receivables	Yunsheng	2,564,464.47	—	2,564,464.47	—
Other receivables	Yun'an	385,888.48	—	363,588.48	—
Accounts receivable	Fu Xing	13,109.26	15.76	—	—
Other receivables	Fu Xing	—	—	176,709.13	—
Interest receivable	Huayue Nickel Cobalt	159,517,779.01	—	147,962,010.09	—
Other non-current assets	Huayue Nickel Cobalt	409,000,160.10	—	410,702,756.25	—
Prepayments	Huayue Nickel Cobalt	—	—	23,432,640.65	—
Accounts receivable	HKBRRT	195,456,797.84	—	92,423,435.81	—
Accounts receivable	Brunp and CATL	369,995,713.28	—	—	—
Other receivables	Qi Xing	—	—	131,521.14	—
Other non-current assets	RESOURCE	18,032,513.40	—	7,324,979.60	—
Interest receivable	RESOURCE	544,903.04	—	—	—
Prepayments	LUALABA	14,317,200.00	—	14,376,800.00	—
Interest receivable	LUALABA	614,048.74	—	—	—

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XIV. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

6. Unsettled items receivable from/payable to related parties (Continued)

(2). Items payable

Unit: RMB

Item	Related party	Closing balance	Opening balance
Accounts payable	Yulu Mining	22,250,816.10	15,224,987.08
Contract liabilities	Luoyang Shenyu	23,932.37	119,388.87
Other payables	Luoyang Shenyu	14,966.65	14,966.65
Accounts payable	Fuchuan	21,424,614.91	12,902,165.43
Other payables	Fuchuan	3,761,349.08	3,096,786.31
Non-current liabilities due within one year	Shangju	25,899,517.63	24,357,465.29
Lease liabilities	Shangju	6,617,551.47	–
Non-current liabilities due within one year	Yunsheng	2,416,881.00	9,617,650.22
Accounts payable	Fu Xing	2,512,024.01	–
Other payables	Fu Xing	–	147,993.62
Contract liabilities	Fu Xing	–	6,801.79
Accounts payable	Huayue Nickel Cobalt	593,349,710.55	–
Other non-current liabilities	HKBRRT	10,125,691,862.17	10,721,380,489.63
Contract liabilities	HKBRRT	1,788,849,665.44	1,719,955,344.50
Contract liabilities	YBR	12,095,387.75	–
Accounts payable	Brunp and CATL	5,574,407.62	–
Accounts payable	PT Ocean Sky Metal	41,596,090.31	–
Other payables	Luanchuan Runshi	69,902.21	–
Other payables	Qi Xing	–	81,483.55
Accounts payable	Guochuang Intelligent	–	142,000
Other payables	Guochuang Intelligent	24,000.00	–
Contract liabilities	LUALABA	1,073,790.00	1,917,721.35
Other payables	LUALABA	221,916,600.00	222,840,400.00

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XV. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

2021 Phase I Employee Stock Ownership Plan

As approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders of CMOC held on 21 May 2021, CMOC intends to grant the Employee Stock Ownership Plan to five incentive recipients (“Holders”). The grant date of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan is 21 May 2021, and the source of the shares is the A-share ordinary shares of CMOC repurchased by the Company’s dedicated repurchase account. The total number of shares granted to the incentive recipients is 48,513,287 shares, and the grant price is RMB2 per share.

According to the Employee Stock Ownership Plan, the term of the plan shall not exceed 48 months and the lock-up period of the underlying shares acquired shall be 12 months, which is calculated from the date when the Employee Stock Ownership Plan is approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company and the Company announces the last transfer of the underlying shares into the dedicated repurchase account (17 June 2021). After the expiration of the lock-up period of the underlying shares, the interests of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan shall be allocated to the holders in three instalments based on the results of the performance assessment, with the allocation ratio of 30%, 30% and 40% respectively. If the performance assessment criteria are not met in any of the assessment periods, the interests corresponding to the allocation period shall not be allocated, and the relevant interests shall be mandatorily withdrawn by the Management Committee at the grant price and transferred to other eligible employees of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan at the price decided by the Management Committee.

On 10 June 2022, the second holders’ meeting of the 2021 Phase I Employee Stock Ownership Plan, the fifth extraordinary meeting of the sixth session of board of directors and the ninth meeting of the sixth session of board of supervisors reviewed and approved the Proposal on Adjusting the 2021 Phase I Employee Stock Ownership Plan of China Molybdenum Co., Ltd., the Proposal on Amending the 2021 Phase I Employee Stock Ownership Plan of China Molybdenum Co., Ltd. and the Proposal on Amending the Management Measures for the 2021 Phase I Employee Stock Ownership Plan of China Molybdenum Co., Ltd. Since an employee who participated in the Company’s employee stock ownership plan resigned, the Company recovered the unvested shares of the employee stock ownership plan held by the resigned employee and awarded it to a new employee determined by the Company, who meets the requirement of the Company’s employee stock ownership plan. The new employee received the relevant shares held by the resigned employee, totalling 7,500,000 shares.

The equity-settled share-based payments of the Group are subsequently measured.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XV. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Equity instruments

(1). Details

Quantity Unit: Share Unit: RMB

Category of grant recipient	Granted during the period		Exercised during the period		Unlocked during the period		Lapsed during the period	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Director	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(2). Share options and other equity instruments outstanding at the end of the period

Category of grant recipient	Stock ownership plan outstanding at the end of the period	
	Range of exercise prices	Remaining contractual life
Director	RMB2	-
Management	RMB2	-

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XV. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

2. Equity-settled share-based payments

Unit: RMB

The method of determining the fair value of equity instruments at the grant date	Based on the closing price of A shares of the Company at the grant date
Key parameters of the fair value of equity instruments at the grant date	If the holders meet the requirements stipulated in the "Disposal of the holders' interests" of the stock ownership plan and satisfies the assessment criteria for the Company's performance and personal performance, the corresponding equity instruments are exercisable.
Amounts of equity-settled share-based payments accumulated in capital reserve	108,225,361.86
Total expenses recognised arising from equity-settled share-based payments	1,533,333.35

3. Share-based payments in the current period

Unit: RMB

Category of grant recipient	Equity-settled share-based payments
Director	—
Management	1,533,333.35
Total	1,533,333.35

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XVI. COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES

1. Significant commitments

Significant commitments and their nature and amount at the balance sheet date

(1) Capital commitments

RMB'000

	Closing balance	Opening balance
Contracted but not recognised in the financial statements:		
– Commitment for acquisition and construction of long-term assets	4,031,682	2,269,299
– Commitment for investment (<i>Note</i>)	155,252	155,273
Total	4,186,934	2,424,572

Note: The above commitment for investment represents the Group's investment in an other non-current financial asset.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group has no other commitments that need to be disclosed.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XVI. COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

2. Contingencies

(1). *Significant contingencies at the balance sheet date*

(1) Pending lawsuits

Copper-Cobalt business of the Group in Congo (DRC)

The Group's Copper-Cobalt business in Congo (DRC) may be involved in some lawsuits, claims and liability claims in the daily operation. The management considers that the results of such contingencies will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position, operating performance or cash flows of the business based on the information currently available.

Niobium-Phosphate business of the Group in Brazil

The Group's Niobium-Phosphate business in Brazil may involve various litigations and disputes in its daily operation. The management determines the possibility of losing the litigations and consequent economic benefits outflow in accordance with the information available and the professional advice of external legal experts. If the possibility of economic benefits outflow is low, the management would determine them as contingencies. The results of such contingencies will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position, operating performance or cash flows of the business based on the information currently available.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XVII. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

1. Other events after the balance sheet date

On 21 February 2025, the government of Congo (DRC) issued a temporary policy suspending cobalt exports for four months, and extended the ban for another three months on 21 June 2025. The Group will remain focused on the developments in this regard. As of the date of the financial statements, the Group expected the above event will not have a significant impact on the Group's operations.

XVIII. OTHER SIGNIFICANT MATTERS

1. Segment information

(1). *Determination basis and accounting policies of reporting segments*

The management divided the Group's business into five operating segments, namely Molybdenum Tungsten related products, Niobium and Phosphate related products, Copper and Cobalt related products, metal trading and others on the basis of the Group's internal organisation structure, management requirements and internal reporting system. The Group's management evaluates the operating results of these segments regularly in order to determine the allocation of resources and assess their performance.

These reporting segments are determined on the basis of internal management and reporting system. Information on segment reporting is disclosed according to accounting policies and measurement standards adopted by segments when reporting to the management, which should be consistent with those adopted in the preparation of the financial statements.



SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XVIII. OTHER SIGNIFICANT MATTERS (CONTINUED)

1. Segment information (Continued)

(2). Financial information of reporting segments

Jan. – Jun. 2025

RMB'000

Item	Molybdenum, tungsten and related products	Niobium, phosphate and related products	Copper, cobalt and related products	Metal trading	Others	Unallocated item	Intersegment eliminations	Total
Operating income								
External income	4,063,788	3,892,330	31,446,372	82,332,401	106,042	-	(27,068,429)	94,772,504
Total segment operating income	4,063,788	3,892,330	31,446,372	82,332,401	106,042	-	(27,068,429)	94,772,504
Total operating income in the financial statements	4,063,788	3,892,330	31,446,372	82,332,401	106,042	-	(27,068,429)	94,772,504
Operating costs	2,219,094	2,415,597	14,111,725	79,217,336	84,445	-	(23,320,865)	74,727,332
Taxes and levies	-	-	-	-	-	1,851,519	-	1,851,519
Selling expenses	-	-	-	-	-	56,529	-	56,529
Administrative expenses	-	-	-	-	-	1,130,402	-	1,130,402
Research and development expenses	-	-	-	-	-	219,231	-	219,231
Financial expenses	-	-	-	-	-	979,350	-	979,350
Add: Impairment gains (losses) of assets	-	-	-	-	-	14,792	-	14,792
Credit impairment gains (losses)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,523)	-	(8,523)
Gains on changes in fair value	-	-	-	-	-	(1,152,561)	-	(1,152,561)
Investment income	-	-	-	-	-	273,312	-	273,312
Gains (Losses) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	(9,613)	-	(9,613)
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	33,913	-	33,913
Segment operating profit	-	-	-	-	-	14,959,461	-	14,959,461
Operating profit in the financial statements	-	-	-	-	-	14,959,461	-	14,959,461
Add: Non-operating income	-	-	-	-	-	7,461	-	7,461
Less: Non-operating expenses	-	-	-	-	-	64,392	-	64,392
Total profit	-	-	-	-	-	14,902,531	-	14,902,531
Less: Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	5,059,505	-	5,059,505
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	9,843,026	-	9,843,026

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XVIII. OTHER SIGNIFICANT MATTERS (CONTINUED)

1. Segment information (Continued)

(2). Financial information of reporting segments (Continued)

Jan. – Jun. 2024

RMB'000

Item	Molybdenum, tungsten and related products	Niobium, phosphate and related products	Copper, cobalt and related products	Metal trading	Others	Unallocated item	Intersegment eliminations	Total
Operating income								
External income	3,881,004	3,111,521	24,368,150	92,973,054	76,101	–	(21,591,398)	102,818,432
Total segment operating income	3,881,004	3,111,521	24,368,150	92,973,054	76,101	–	(21,591,398)	102,818,432
Total operating income in the financial statements	3,881,004	3,111,521	24,368,150	92,973,054	76,101	–	(21,591,398)	102,818,432
Operating costs	2,327,700	2,285,594	12,051,660	88,363,647	74,509	–	(21,179,146)	83,923,964
Taxes and levies	–	–	–	–	–	1,990,328	–	1,990,328
Selling expenses	–	–	–	–	–	54,547	–	54,547
Administrative expenses	–	–	–	–	–	1,165,602	–	1,165,602
Research and development expenses	–	–	–	–	–	137,206	–	137,206
Financial expenses	–	–	–	–	–	1,747,565	–	1,747,565
Add: Impairment gains (losses) of assets	–	–	–	–	–	(688)	–	(688)
Credit impairment gains (losses)	–	–	–	–	–	8,695	–	8,695
Gains on changes in fair value	–	–	–	–	–	(3,046,350)	–	(3,046,350)
Investment income	–	–	–	–	–	340,840	–	340,840
Gains (Losses) on disposal of assets	–	–	–	–	–	14,839	–	14,839
Other income	–	–	–	–	–	29,832	–	29,832
Segment operating profit	–	–	–	–	–	11,146,388	–	11,146,388
Operating profit in the financial statements	–	–	–	–	–	11,146,388	–	11,146,388
Add: Non-operating income	–	–	–	–	–	22,381	–	22,381
Less: Non-operating expenses	–	–	–	–	–	15,653	–	15,653
Total profit	–	–	–	–	–	11,153,117	–	11,153,117
Less: Income tax	–	–	–	–	–	4,822,725	–	4,822,725
Net profit	–	–	–	–	–	6,330,392	–	6,330,392

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XIX. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounts receivable

(1). Category

Unit: RMB

Category	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Accounts receivable	721,459,960.53	761,243,032.25
Total	721,459,960.53	761,243,032.25

Credit risk of accounts receivable:

The accounts receivable for which the loss allowance is recognised based on ECL are as follows:

Unit: RMB

	30 June 2025			31 December 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount
Accounts receivable for which the loss allowance is recognised based on ECL	737,516,320.97	16,056,360.44	721,459,960.53	777,032,058.29	15,789,026.04	761,243,032.25

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XIX. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2. Other receivables

Presentation of items

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Interest receivable	280,769,879.89	305,732,597.47
Dividends receivable	4,543,368,111.77	5,029,006,084.08
Other receivables	1,317,925,218.67	6,846,121,382.40
Total	6,142,063,210.33	12,180,860,063.95

Credit risk of other receivables:

The other receivables for which the loss allowance is recognised based on ECL are as follows:

Unit: RMB

	30 June 2025			31 December 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount
Other receivables for which the loss allowance is recognised based on ECL	1,345,700,056.03	27,774,837.36	1,317,925,218.67	6,873,896,219.76	27,774,837.36	6,846,121,382.40

Other descriptions

At 30 June 2025, the management of the Company believes that there's no significant ECL on other receivables as their credit risk has not been increased significantly since the initial recognition, except for which impairment has been provided.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XIX. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. Long-term equity investments

Unit: RMB

Item	Gross carrying amount	Closing balance Provision for impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Opening balance Impairment provision	Carrying amount
Investments in subsidiaries	35,114,039,209.38	53,451,524.66	35,060,587,684.72	35,112,505,876.03	53,451,524.66	35,059,054,351.37
Investment in joint ventures and associates	413,934,095.83	-	413,934,095.83	388,271,935.66	-	388,271,935.66
Total	35,527,973,305.21	53,451,524.66	35,474,521,780.55	35,500,777,811.69	53,451,524.66	35,447,326,287.03

(1). Investments in subsidiaries

Unit: RMB

Investee	Opening balance (Carrying amount)	Impairment provision at the beginning of the period	Additional investments	Reduction in investments	Changes for the period Impairment provision	Others	Closing balance (Carrying amount)	Impairment provision at the end of the period
Da Dong Po	13,557,261.67	19,926,488.19	-	-	-	-	13,557,261.67	19,926,488.19
Jiu Yang	-	17,028,900.00	-	-	-	-	-	17,028,900.00
San Qiang	16,900,901.94	16,496,136.47	-	-	-	-	16,900,901.94	16,496,136.47
Luoyang International	290,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	290,000,000.00	-
Wu Ye	100,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	100,000,000.00	-
CMOC HK	1,869,455,300.96	-	-	-	-	-	1,869,455,300.96	-
Metal Material	170,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	170,000,000.00	-
Xin Kuang Luo Mu	980,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	980,000,000.00	-
Fu Kai	261,520,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	261,520,000.00	-
Sales Company	50,700,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	50,700,000.00	-
CMOC Limited	30,176,383,463.63	-	-	-	-	-	30,176,383,463.63	-
Schmocke	660,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	660,000,000.00	-
Beijing Yongbo	267,800,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	267,800,000.00	-
Zhonghe Metallurgical	20,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	20,000,000.00	-
Shanghai Muchao (Note)	182,737,423.17	-	1,533,333.35	-	-	-	184,270,756.52	-
Total	35,059,054,351.37	53,451,524.66	1,533,333.35	-	-	-	35,060,587,684.72	53,451,524.66

Note: Investment cost recognised by the Company for settlement of employee stock ownership plan of subsidiaries.

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XIX. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. Long-term equity investments (Continued)

(2). Investments in associates and joint ventures

Unit: RMB

Investee	Changes for the period									Closing balance (Carrying amount)	Impairment provision at the end of the period
	Opening balance (Carrying amount)		Investment			Cash			Others		
			profit or loss	Other		dividends	Impairment				
	Reduction	recognised	comprehensive	Other	provision						
						under equity	income	equity	or profit		
investments	in	method	adjustments	changes	declared	declared	provision	Others			
I. Joint ventures											
Huan Yu	222,880,798.14	-	-	32,757,431.67	-	-	-	-	-	255,638,229.81	-
Fuchuan	68,547,513.27	-	-	14,339,434.36	-	-	-	-	-	82,886,947.63	-
Sub-total	291,428,311.41	-	-	47,096,866.03	-	-	-	-	-	338,525,177.44	-
II. Associates											
Yulu Mining	86,863,113.55	-	-	32,027,015.40	-	-	54,050,000.00	-	-	64,840,128.95	-
Luoyang Shenyu	6,025,607.07	-	-	428,607.83	-	-	-	-	-	6,454,214.90	-
Guochuang Intelligent	3,954,903.63	-	-	159,670.91	-	-	-	-	-	4,114,574.54	-
Sub-total	96,843,624.25	-	-	32,615,294.14	-	-	54,050,000.00	-	-	75,408,918.39	-
Total	388,271,935.66	-	-	79,712,160.17	-	-	54,050,000.00	-	-	413,934,095.83	-

4. Operating income and operating costs

(1). Details of operating income and operating costs

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the current period		Amount for the same period last year	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Principal operating activities	3,297,977,280.27	1,492,189,975.56	3,087,523,565.57	1,556,029,634.35
Other operating activities	131,089,290.80	90,523,778.44	105,435,448.51	89,470,462.53
Total	3,429,066,571.07	1,582,713,754.00	3,192,959,014.08	1,645,500,096.88

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XIX. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

5. Investment income

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount for the current period	Amount for the same period last year
Income from long-term equity investments under equity method	79,712,160.17	151,535,218.88
Derecognised discounted bills	(23,031,204.37)	–
Total	56,680,955.80	151,535,218.88

XX. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. Breakdown of non-recurring profit or loss

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount
Profit or loss on disposal of non-current assets, including the write-off portion of the asset impairment provision already made	(9,069,362.03)
Government grants recognised in profit or loss (other than those closely related to the Company's business, in line with the national regulations, available under established standards and having a continuous impact on the Company's profit or loss)	29,761,209.91
Profit or loss on changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities held by non-financial enterprises and profit or loss on disposal of financial assets and financial liabilities, other than those used in the effective hedging activities relating to the Company's normal businesses	(30,271,583.00)
Income from non-financial institutions for occupation of funds and recognised in profit or loss	12,194,484.51
Other non-operating income and expenses other than the above	(56,930,323.99)
Other profit or loss that meets the definition of nonrecurring profit or loss	(9,261,274.01)
Less: Income tax effects	(8,979,327.90)
Effect attributable to minority interests (after tax)	(1,993,330.99)
Total	(52,604,189.72)

SECTION IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

XX. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

2. Return on net assets and earnings per share (“EPS”)

Profit for the reporting period	Weighted average return on net assets (%)	EPS	
		Basic EPS (RMB per share)	Diluted EPS (RMB per share)
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	11.70	0.41	0.41
Net profit after deduction of non-recurring profits or losses attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	11.77	0.41	0.41

Chairman: Liu Jianfeng

Date of approval for issue of the financial statements by board: 22 August 2025



By Order of the Board
CMOC Group Limited*
Liu Jianfeng
Chairman

Luoyang City, Henan Province, the People's Republic of China
22 August 2025

As at the date of this announcement, the Company's executive directors are Mr. Liu Jianfeng, Mr. Sun Ruiwen and Mr. Que Chaoyang; the Company's non-executive directors are Mr. Lin Jiuxin and Mr. Jiang Li; and the Company's independent non-executive directors are Mr. Wang Kaiguo, Ms. Gu Hongyu and Mr. Cheng Gordon.

* *For identification purposes only*