

Auditor's Report *(continued)*

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

Ernst & Young Hua Ming (2024) Shen Zi No. 70007899_H01
Zijin Mining Group Company Limited

III. KEY AUDIT MATTERS *(continued)*

Key audit matter:	How our audit addressed the key audit matter:
Impairment of non-current assets — fixed assets, construction in progress, intangible assets and goodwill <i>(continued)</i>	5. For the part of the work involving management's geological experts, we mainly performed the following procedures: a. understood the qualifications of geological experts and evaluated their competence; b. interviewed them to understand their work methods and contents. 6. We reviewed the accuracy of the management's forecast from previous periods, compared the assumptions and data adopted in the models with the economic situation and the market trend and reviewed if significant changes were made to key assumptions and reviewed the reasonableness of the changes of the key assumptions compared to previous periods. 7. We evaluated the appropriateness of the relevant disclosures in the notes to the financial statements.

Auditor's Report *(continued)*

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

Ernst & Young Hua Ming (2024) Shen Zi No. 70007899_H01
Zijin Mining Group Company Limited

III. KEY AUDIT MATTERS *(continued)*

Key audit matter:	How our audit addressed the key audit matter:
Business combinations not involving entities under common control	
On 1 February 2023, the Group acquired 95% of the equity interest in Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. ("Rosebel") for a total consideration of USD371,532,209 (equivalent to RMB2,511,706,346, of which the payment for equity interest and shareholders' loans assumed amounted to RMB2,091,842,321 and RMB419,864,025, respectively). The abovementioned equity interest acquisition transaction involves accounting treatment of business combinations not involving entities under common control. Significant judgements should be made by the Group on the type of acquisition, the allocation of the acquisition cost at the acquisition date, the measurement of fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed which meet the recognition conditions, and the calculation of goodwill arising from the acquisition. As the amount is material and the measurement of the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed involves complicated valuation techniques and management's significant estimates, of which the key assumptions include operating income, operating costs, depreciation and amortisation, taxes, capital expenditures, discount rates, etc. Therefore, we considered this as a key audit matter. Please refer to Notes III.5, 6, 35 and Note VII.1 to the financial statements for the accounting policies, significant accounting judgements and estimates and the relevant disclosures in the financial statements.	We performed the following procedures in our audit for the business combinations not involving entities under common control: 1. We understood and evaluated the related internal control of acquisition; and performed tests on key internal controls to assess the effectiveness of the design and operating of key internal control. 2. We reviewed the relevant acquisition agreements, management's judgements on the type of business combination and acquisition date as well as management's analysis of the terms of the agreements and the impact on accounting treatments. 3. We interviewed the valuation experts engaged by the management and evaluated their independence and competence, and obtained an understanding of the valuation methods and models adopted for measuring the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. 4. Based on our understanding of the industries and the related professional reports, we reviewed the reasonableness of the discounted cash flow projection models and their key assumptions (mainly including the operating income, operating costs, depreciation and amortisation, taxes, capital expenditures, discount rates, etc.) and invited internal valuation specialists to review the reasonableness of assumptions and parameters adopted in the models, including sales prices, discount rates, etc. 5. For the part of the work involving management's geological experts, we mainly performed the following procedures: a. understood the qualifications of geological experts and evaluated their competence; b. interviewed them to understand their work method and work contents; c. understood the stipulations and relevant regulations of relevant industry regulatory authorities on the mining industry, and understood whether the Group meets relevant industry regulations. 6. We assessed whether the relevant accounting treatments related to the acquisitions comply with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and evaluated the adequacy and completeness of the relevant disclosures in the notes to financial statements.

Auditor's Report *(continued)*

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

Ernst & Young Hua Ming (2024) Shen Zi No. 70007899_H01
Zijin Mining Group Company Limited

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

The management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of the Group is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and for designing, implementing and maintaining internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

VI. AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with CSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with CSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 1) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- 2) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- 3) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

Auditor’s Report *(continued)*

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

Ernst & Young Hua Ming (2024) Shen Zi No. 70007899_H01
Zijin Mining Group Company Limited

VI. AUDITOR’S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

As part of an audit in accordance with CSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also: *(continued)*

- 4) Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 5) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- 6) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP

Chinese Certified Public Accountant: Xie Feng
(Engagement Partner)

Beijing, the People’s Republic of China

Chinese Certified Public Accountant: Fu Sichun

22 March 2024

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2023

RMB

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

ASSETS	Note V	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	1	18,448,716,808	20,243,737,052
Held for trading financial assets	2	5,307,044,685	5,093,808,339
Including: Derivative financial assets		353,193,503	46,793,246
Bills receivable	3	553,119,452	729,421,153
Trade receivables	4	7,777,908,320	7,916,964,606
Receivables financing	5	2,798,769,858	2,991,548,914
Prepayments	6	2,677,321,890	3,795,206,862
Other receivables	7	2,834,011,778	3,656,110,491
Inventories	8	29,289,613,313	28,103,963,625
Contract assets	9	1,143,837,782	1,227,197,810
Held for sale assets	10	26,351,841	—
Current portion of non-current assets	11	708,232,962	693,448,118
Other current assets	12	6,063,611,366	5,193,052,562
Total current assets		77,628,540,055	79,644,459,532
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Debt investments	13	379,661,490	321,929,780
Long-term equity investments	14	31,632,272,017	25,066,936,465
Other equity instrument investments	15	13,719,080,444	10,545,595,648
Investment properties	16	327,295,982	448,776,949
Fixed assets	17	81,465,916,360	72,746,422,792
Construction in progress	18	35,926,774,177	21,866,653,969
Right-of-use assets	19	334,369,349	332,279,217
Intangible assets	20	67,891,999,037	68,279,910,055
Goodwill	21	692,156,206	717,723,949
Long-term deferred assets	22	2,534,183,746	2,060,315,229
Deferred tax assets	23	2,079,296,604	1,647,300,510
Other non-current assets	24	28,394,160,545	22,365,835,375
Total non-current assets		265,377,165,957	226,399,679,938
TOTAL ASSETS		343,005,706,012	306,044,139,470

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

As at 31 December 2023

RMB

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

LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY	Note V	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Short-term borrowings	26	20,989,471,669	23,666,315,501
Held for trading financial liabilities	27	1,688,823,180	540,503,475
<i>Including: Derivative financial liabilities</i>		1,688,823,180	540,503,475
Bills payable	28	1,855,810,350	1,735,484,847
Trade payables	29	14,428,441,602	11,757,464,637
Receipts in advance	30	86,862,972	88,648,941
Contract liabilities	31	6,163,764,972	7,412,075,704
Employee benefits payable	32	2,826,433,455	2,251,480,559
Taxes payable	33	3,437,761,165	3,144,610,780
Other payables	34	13,926,373,967	9,847,711,138
Held for sale liabilities	10	12,857,294	—
Current portion of non-current liabilities	35	18,028,890,491	7,645,305,535
Other current liabilities	36	736,941,988	3,080,302,719
Total current liabilities		84,182,433,105	71,169,903,836
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long-term borrowings	37	77,530,909,080	68,819,578,332
Bonds payable	38	25,286,676,862	23,870,516,058
<i>Including: Preference shares</i>		1,062,404,958	1,044,689,738
Lease liabilities	39	81,012,179	222,586,249
Long-term payables	40	3,434,886,729	3,272,675,848
Long-term employee benefits payable	41	63,429,262	72,193,443
Provisions	42	4,306,965,597	3,877,025,144
Deferred income	43	628,719,334	700,660,386
Deferred tax liabilities	23	7,470,695,107	7,482,000,554
Other non-current liabilities	44	1,657,182,439	2,101,554,115
Total non-current liabilities		120,460,476,589	110,418,790,129
TOTAL LIABILITIES		204,642,909,694	181,588,693,965

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

As at 31 December 2023

RMB

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

LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY <i>(continued)</i>	Note V	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
EQUITY			
Share capital	45	2,632,657,124	2,632,931,224
Capital reserve	46	25,866,060,607	25,551,506,136
Less: Treasury shares	47	778,090,664	488,538,909
Other comprehensive income	48	8,960,434,573	5,061,350,431
Special reserve	49	187,666,512	60,634,043
Surplus reserve	50	1,367,003,719	1,367,003,719
Retained earnings	51	69,270,211,452	54,757,893,854
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		107,505,943,323	88,942,780,498
Non-controlling interests		30,856,852,995	35,512,665,007
TOTAL EQUITY		138,362,796,318	124,455,445,505
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		343,005,706,012	306,044,139,470

The financial statements were signed by the followings:

Legal representative:

Principal in charge of accounting:

Head of accounting department:

Zou Laichang

Wu Honghui

Yiu Kai

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

	Note V	2023	2022
OPERATING INCOME	52	293,403,242,878	270,328,998,459
Less: Operating costs	52	247,024,066,519	227,784,282,577
Taxes and surcharges	53	4,850,142,201	4,267,630,167
Selling expenses	54	766,391,252	619,893,797
Administrative expenses	55	7,522,988,740	6,264,990,220
Research and development expenses	56	1,566,908,894	1,231,551,616
Finance expenses	57	3,268,491,732	1,904,994,525
Including: Interest expenses		4,923,443,575	3,444,817,054
Interest income		1,942,652,632	1,353,854,350
Add: Other income	58	541,738,816	484,638,917
Investment income	59	3,490,901,336	2,874,143,505
Including: Share of profits of associates and joint ventures		3,697,642,136	3,743,044,810
Losses on changes in fair value	60	(18,623,744)	(255,492,467)
Credit impairment losses	61	(133,716,566)	(329,409,918)
Impairment losses on assets	62	(385,330,847)	(78,711,813)
Gains/(Losses) on disposal of non-current assets	63	37,310,469	(5,217,763)
OPERATING PROFIT		31,936,533,004	30,945,606,018
Add: Non-operating income	64	120,048,593	108,391,606
Less: Non-operating expenses	65	769,110,228	1,061,146,651
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		31,287,471,369	29,992,850,973
Less: Income tax expenses	66	4,747,871,900	5,225,640,850
NET PROFIT		26,539,599,469	24,767,210,123
Classification according to the continuity of operation			
Net profit from continuing operations		26,539,599,469	24,767,210,123
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		21,119,419,571	20,042,045,977
Non-controlling interests		5,420,179,898	4,725,164,146

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

	Note V	2023	2022
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX			
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent, net of tax	48	3,870,604,979	2,851,922,108
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments	48	2,701,152,758	(354,595,573)
Changes arising from the re-measurement of defined benefit plan	48	10,818,710	3,344,740
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods under the equity method	48	21,016,535	(38,994,447)
Changes in fair value of receivables financing	48	2,164,392	(1,502,455)
Provision for credit impairment losses on receivables financing	48	2,833,062	4,921,131
Hedging costs – forward elements	48	40,726,639	17,601,229
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	48	1,091,892,883	3,221,147,483
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests, net of tax		384,282,364	777,394,246
Subtotal of other comprehensive income, net of tax		4,254,887,343	3,629,316,354
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		30,794,486,812	28,396,526,477
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		24,990,024,550	22,893,968,085
Non-controlling interests		5,804,462,262	5,502,558,392
Earnings per share	67		
Basic earnings per share		0.80	0.76
Diluted earnings per share		0.80	0.76

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Attributable to owners of the parent									Total equity
	Share capital	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	Subtotal	Non-controlling interests	
I. Opening balance of the current year	2,632,931,224	25,551,506,136	488,538,909	5,061,350,431	60,634,043	1,367,003,719	54,757,893,854	88,942,780,498	35,512,665,007	124,455,445,505
II. Changes for the year										
(I) Total comprehensive income										
(II) Owners' contributions and reductions in capital										
1. Capital contributed by owners and reductions in capital	—	—	—	3,870,604,979	—	—	21,119,419,571	24,990,024,550	5,804,462,262	30,794,486,812
2. Repurchase and cancellation of restricted A Shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,528,188,014)	(4,528,188,014)
3. Effect of unlocking of restricted A Shares	(274,100)	(12,416,730)	(12,690,830)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Repurchase of A Shares of the Company	—	—	(145,224,181)	—	—	—	—	145,224,181	—	145,224,181
5. Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	—	—	463,510,662	—	—	—	—	(463,510,662)	—	(463,510,662)
6. Amount of share-based payment recognised in equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190,383,745	190,383,745
7. Acquisitions of non-controlling interests	—	104,324,587	—	—	—	—	—	104,324,587	—	104,324,587
8. Disposals of subsidiaries	—	(114,838,386)	—	—	—	—	—	(114,838,386)	(1,327,293,092)	(1,442,131,478)
9. Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(353,530,051)	(353,530,051)
(III) Profit distributions										
1. Distributions to owners	—	—	(16,043,896)	—	—	—	(6,578,622,810)	(6,562,578,914)	(4,467,268,163)	(11,029,847,077)
(IV) Transfer within owners' equity										
1. Other comprehensive income transferred to retained earnings	—	—	—	28,479,163	—	—	(28,479,163)	—	—	—
(V) Special reserve										
1. Provision in the current year	—	—	—	—	1,437,562,928	—	—	1,437,562,928	350,349,243	1,787,912,171
2. Amount utilised in the current year	—	—	—	—	(1,310,530,459)	—	—	(1,310,530,459)	(324,727,942)	(1,635,258,401)
III. Closing balance of the current year	2,632,657,124	25,866,060,607	778,090,664	8,960,434,573	187,666,512	1,367,003,719	69,270,211,452	107,505,943,323	30,856,852,995	138,362,796,318

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

	Attributable to owners of the parent							Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	Subtotal	
I. Opening balance of the current year	2,633,011,224	25,205,642,523	475,709,598	2,209,428,323	113,281,545	1,367,003,719	39,981,710,325	71,034,368,061	92,897,170,544
II. Changes for the year									
(I) Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	2,851,922,108	—	—	20,042,045,977	22,893,968,085	28,396,526,477
(II) Owners' contributions and reductions in capital									
1. Capital contributed by owners and reductions in capital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	773,716,919
2. Repurchase and cancellation of restricted A Shares	(80,000)	(3,880,000)	(3,960,000)	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Repurchase of A Shares of the Company	—	—	36,327,431	—	—	—	—	(36,327,431)	(36,327,431)
4. Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,538,160,070
5. Amount of share-based payment recognised in equity	—	197,019,266	—	—	—	—	—	197,019,266	197,019,266
6. Others	—	152,724,347	—	—	—	—	—	152,724,347	(155,316,761)
(III) Profit distributions									
1. Distributions to owners	—	—	(19,538,120)	—	—	—	(5,265,862,448)	(5,246,324,328)	(2,848,763,538)
(IV) Special reserve									
1. Provision in the current year	—	—	—	—	940,080,302	—	—	940,080,302	1,132,902,404
2. Amount utilised in the current year	—	—	—	—	(992,727,804)	—	—	(992,727,804)	(1,193,318,117)
III. Closing balance of the current year	2,632,931,224	25,551,506,136	488,538,909	5,061,350,431	60,634,043	1,367,003,719	54,757,893,854	88,942,780,498	124,455,445,505

For the year ended 31 December 2022

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

	Note V	2023	2022
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from sale of goods and rendering of services		321,076,708,367	282,341,075,714
Other cash receipts relating to operating activities	68	1,600,744,944	1,114,083,875
Subtotal of cash inflows from operating activities		322,677,453,311	283,455,159,589
Cash payments for goods purchased and services received		(255,015,105,235)	(226,346,266,450)
Cash payments to and on behalf of employees		(9,834,755,858)	(9,171,126,231)
Payments of various types of taxes and surcharges		(15,904,175,966)	(12,848,281,558)
Other cash payments relating to operating activities	68	(5,063,350,237)	(6,410,982,990)
Subtotal of cash outflows from operating activities		(285,817,387,296)	(254,776,657,229)
Net cash flows from operating activities	69	36,860,066,015	28,678,502,360
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from disposals and recovery of investments		2,684,945,701	4,014,341,742
Cash receipts from investment income		1,287,179,020	1,408,491,399
Net cash receipts from disposals of fixed assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets		99,817,285	137,120,931
Other cash receipts relating to investing activities	68	2,416,952,549	397,532,056
Subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities		6,488,894,555	5,957,486,128
Cash payments for purchase or construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets		(30,428,663,664)	(24,794,352,673)
Cash payments for investments		(7,153,269,146)	(19,715,859,914)
Net cash payments for acquisitions of subsidiaries and other business units	69	(2,770,371,201)	(12,027,065,336)
Other cash payments relating to investing activities	68	(101,200,000)	(401,160,000)
Subtotal of cash outflows from investing activities		(40,453,504,011)	(56,938,437,923)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(33,964,609,456)	(50,980,951,795)

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

	Note V	2023	2022
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from capital contributions		235,205,511	773,716,919
<i>Including: Cash receipts from capital contributions from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries</i>		235,205,511	773,716,919
Cash receipts from borrowings		57,836,352,283	59,999,303,556
Cash receipts from the gold leasing business		8,069,975,449	7,410,869,428
Cash receipts from issuance of bonds and ultra short-term financing bonds		7,250,000,000	14,700,000,000
Other cash receipts relating to financing activities	68	907,359,885	159,894,460
Subtotal of cash inflows from financing activities		74,298,893,128	83,043,784,363
Cash repayments of borrowings		(45,612,964,497)	(27,253,353,338)
Cash repayments of the gold leasing business		(6,312,902,985)	(11,162,092,237)
Cash repayments of bonds and ultra short-term financing bonds		(5,500,000,000)	(5,000,000,000)
Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profits or settlement of interest expenses		(15,174,567,428)	(11,475,070,934)
<i>Including: Payments for distribution of dividends or profits to non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries</i>		(3,081,218,357)	(2,869,964,968)
Other cash payments relating to financing activities	68	(7,515,446,487)	(895,291,073)
Subtotal of cash outflows from financing activities		(80,115,881,397)	(55,785,807,582)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		(5,816,988,269)	27,257,976,781
IV. EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		947,320,199	1,079,885,983
V. NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	69	(1,974,211,511)	6,035,413,329
Add: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		19,666,678,538	13,631,265,209
VI. CLOSING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	69	17,692,467,027	19,666,678,538

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Company Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2023

RMB

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

ASSETS	Note XVII	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		4,706,206,720	4,087,831,452
Including: Cash deposited in Zijin Finance		1,716,926,174	2,756,314,657
Held for trading financial assets		275,121	62,500,000
Including: Derivative financial assets		275,121	—
Trade receivables	1	309,578,711	199,623,901
Receivables financing		95,764,269	75,232,073
Prepayments		42,254,365	38,082,690
Other receivables	2	32,186,769,866	15,943,568,575
Inventories		143,615,246	161,630,239
Held for sale assets		360,000,000	—
Other current assets		173,352,644	164,997,149
Total current assets		38,017,816,942	20,733,466,079
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Long-term equity investments	3	68,519,160,631	66,511,125,362
Other equity instrument investments		223,773,695	267,188,745
Fixed assets		3,780,013,210	3,504,754,450
Construction in progress		442,997,147	407,904,037
Intangible assets		374,777,919	328,553,291
Long-term deferred assets		158,096,554	163,390,425
Deferred tax assets		290,801,063	347,182,921
Other non-current assets	4	19,410,755,629	12,434,699,762
Total non-current assets		93,200,375,848	83,964,798,993
TOTAL ASSETS		131,218,192,790	104,698,265,072

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Company Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

As at 31 December 2023

RMB

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

LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY	Note XVII	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Short-term borrowings		2,756,982,500	4,127,980,000
Held for trading financial liabilities		1,383,065	39,171,800
<i>Including: Derivative financial liabilities</i>		<i>1,383,065</i>	<i>39,171,800</i>
Trade payables		564,413,706	628,555,145
Bills payable		566,000	2,912,086
Contract liabilities		280,921,180	52,595,320
Employee benefits payable		528,243,733	438,502,056
Taxes payable		76,807,815	200,662,697
Other payables		1,542,029,722	3,594,837,505
Current portion of non-current liabilities		7,697,220,864	10,857,149,231
Other current liabilities		166,230,668	2,190,782,557
Total current liabilities		13,614,799,253	22,133,148,397
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long-term borrowings		35,618,154,551	23,030,158,800
Bonds payable		22,416,687,841	20,968,456,314
Long-term payables	5	236,268,782	191,268,782
Provisions		929,558,106	888,133,810
Deferred income		111,744,461	129,236,304
Deferred tax liabilities		—	55,516,965
Other non-current liabilities		550,183,517	787,957,233
Total non-current liabilities		59,862,597,258	46,050,728,208
TOTAL LIABILITIES		73,477,396,511	68,183,876,605
EQUITY			
Share capital		2,632,657,124	2,632,931,224
Capital reserve		27,594,270,305	27,502,362,448
Less: Treasury shares		778,090,664	488,538,909
Other comprehensive income		(179,647,525)	(115,232,458)
Surplus reserve		1,316,465,612	1,316,465,612
Retained earnings		27,155,141,427	5,666,400,550
TOTAL EQUITY		57,740,796,279	36,514,388,467
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		131,218,192,790	104,698,265,072

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Company Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

	Note XVII	2023	2022
OPERATING INCOME	6	6,319,171,663	6,262,957,377
Less: Operating costs	6	2,757,926,335	2,441,518,448
Taxes and surcharges		336,441,660	341,070,443
Selling expenses		1,552,662	1,022,543
Administrative expenses		1,024,350,940	958,551,991
Research and development expenses		409,470,939	324,025,752
Finance expenses	7	825,455,574	690,753,961
Including: Interest expenses		2,088,737,287	1,832,346,767
Interest income		1,256,971,848	922,630,694
Add: Other income		26,192,444	50,612,973
Investment income	8	27,605,166,829	1,739,914,227
Including: Share of profits of associates and joint ventures		256,978,594	842,590,828
Gains/(Losses) on changes in fair value		38,063,856	(73,328,349)
Credit impairment losses		(142,839,236)	(52,777,533)
(Impairment losses)/Reversal of impairment losses on assets		(357,870,128)	710,070
Gains on disposal of non-current assets		3,273,528	3,189,046
OPERATING PROFIT		28,135,960,846	3,174,334,673
Add: Non-operating income		2,300,037	1,661,672
Less: Non-operating expenses		34,978,909	56,202,486
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		28,103,281,974	3,119,793,859
Less: Income tax expenses		35,918,287	156,541,142
NET PROFIT		28,067,363,687	2,963,252,717
Including: Net profit from continuing operations		28,067,363,687	2,963,252,717
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME, NET OF TAX			
Other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments		(62,933,651)	(6,146,515)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Changes in fair value of receivables financing		(1,481,416)	4,473,633
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		28,002,948,620	2,961,579,835

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

	Share capital	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
I. Closing balance of the preceding year and opening balance of the current year	2,632,931,224	27,502,362,448	488,538,909	(115,232,458)	—	1,316,465,612	5,666,400,550	36,514,388,467
II. Changes for the year								
(i) Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	(64,415,067)	—	—	28,067,363,687	28,002,948,620
(ii) Owners' contributions and reductions in capital								
1. Repurchase and cancellation of restricted A Shares	(274,100)	(12,416,730)	(12,690,830)	—	—	—	—	—
2. Effect of unlocking of restricted A Shares	—	—	(145,224,181)	—	—	—	—	145,224,181
3. Repurchase of A Shares of the Company	—	—	463,510,662	—	—	—	—	(463,510,662)
4. Amount of share-based payment recognised in equity	—	104,324,587	—	—	—	—	—	104,324,587
(iii) Profit distributions	—	—	(16,043,896)	—	—	—	(6,578,622,810)	(6,562,578,914)
1. Distributions to owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Special reserve	—	—	—	—	219,385,614	—	—	219,385,614
1. Provision in the current year	—	—	—	—	(219,385,614)	—	—	(219,385,614)
2. Amount utilised in the current year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Closing balance of the current year	2,632,657,124	27,594,270,305	778,090,664	(179,647,525)	—	1,316,465,612	27,155,141,427	57,740,796,279

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Company Statement of Changes in Equity *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Share capital	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
I. Closing balance of the preceding year and opening balance of the current year	2,633,011,224	27,309,223,182	475,709,598	(113,559,576)	—	1,316,465,612	7,969,010,281	38,638,441,125
II. Changes for the year								
(i) Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	(1,672,882)	—	—	2,963,252,717	2,961,579,835
(ii) Owners' contributions and reductions in capital								
1. Repurchase and cancellation of restricted A Shares	(80,000)	(3,880,000)	(3,960,000)	—	—	—	—	—
2. Repurchase of A Shares of the Company	—	—	36,327,431	—	—	—	—	(36,327,431)
3. Amount of share-based payment recognised in equity	—	197,019,266	—	—	—	—	—	197,019,266
(iii) Profit distributions								
1. Distributions to owners	—	—	(19,538,120)	—	—	—	(5,265,862,448)	(5,246,324,328)
(iv) Special reserve								
1. Provision in the current year	—	—	—	—	178,863,043	—	—	178,863,043
2. Amount utilised in the current year	—	—	—	—	(178,863,043)	—	—	(178,863,043)
III. Closing balance of the current year	2,632,931,224	27,502,362,448	488,538,909	(115,232,458)	—	1,316,465,612	5,666,400,550	36,514,388,467

The accompanying notes to financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Company Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

	Note XVII	2023	2022
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from sale of goods and the rendering of services		7,103,689,517	8,876,894,539
Other cash receipts relating to operating activities		92,967,033	83,761,268
Subtotal of cash inflows from operating activities		7,196,656,550	8,960,655,807
Cash payments for goods purchased and services received		(2,509,978,629)	(2,249,622,061)
Cash payments to and on behalf of employees		(944,764,264)	(919,507,354)
Payments of various types of taxes and surcharges		(954,690,040)	(1,014,050,472)
Other cash payments relating to operating activities		(288,122,893)	(195,461,738)
Subtotal of cash outflows from operating activities		(4,697,555,826)	(4,378,641,625)
Net cash flows from operating activities	9	2,499,100,724	4,582,014,182
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from disposals and recovery of investments		8,883,628,810	12,786,628,818
Cash receipts from investment income		20,084,429,248	1,974,854,474
Net cash receipts from disposals of fixed assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets		72,011,769	24,632,486
Other cash receipts relating to investing activities		35,057,933	330,425,345
Subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities		29,075,127,760	15,116,541,123
Cash payments for purchase or constructions of fixed assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets		(1,091,194,630)	(3,804,630,479)
Cash payments for investments		(26,381,513,169)	(31,194,798,223)
Subtotal of cash outflows from investing activities		(27,472,707,799)	(34,999,428,702)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		1,602,419,961	(19,882,887,579)

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Company Statement of Cash Flows *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

	Note XVII	2023	2022
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from issuance of bonds and ultra short-term financing bonds		7,250,000,000	12,200,000,000
Cash receipts from borrowings		16,441,395,203	22,325,976,000
Cash receipts from the gold leasing business		6,843,108,500	5,282,930,000
Subtotal of cash inflows from financing activities		30,534,503,703	39,808,906,000
Cash repayments of borrowings		(13,979,273,260)	(6,387,404,501)
Cash repayments of the gold leasing business		(4,952,606,000)	(7,674,285,000)
Cash repayments of bonds and ultra short-term financing bonds		(5,500,000,000)	(2,500,000,000)
Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profit or settlement of interest expenses		(8,700,103,878)	(6,965,994,949)
Other cash payments relating to financing activities		(489,234,843)	(53,401,638)
Subtotal of cash outflows from financing activities		(33,621,217,981)	(23,581,086,088)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		(3,086,714,278)	16,227,819,912
IV. EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		31,015,006	61,925,862
V. NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	9	1,045,821,413	988,872,377
Add: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		3,659,678,746	2,670,806,369
VI. CLOSING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	9	4,705,500,159	3,659,678,746

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

I. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Zijin Mining Group Company Limited* (the "Company") is a joint stock limited liability company, registered in Fujian Province of the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") on 6 September 2000, under the "Companies Law of the People's Republic of China" (the "Companies Law"). The Company's unified social credit code is 91350000157987632G.

As approved by the People's Government of Fujian Province (Min Zheng Ti Gu (2000) No. 22), on 17 August 2000, Minxi Xinghang State-owned Assets Investment Company Limited ("Minxi Xinghang") as the principal promoter, together with other promoters including Xinhua Industrial Group Company Limited ("Xinhua Industrial"), Shanghang County Jinshan Trading Company Limited ("Shanghang County Jinshan Trading"), Fujian Xinhua Engineering Company Limited, Xiamen Hengxing Group Company Limited, Fujian Xinhua Department Store Company Limited, Fujian Gold Group Company Limited ("Fujian Gold Group") and Fujian Minxi Geological Team ("Minxi Geological Team") and others, transformed Fujian Province Minxi Zijin Mining Group Company Limited into Fujian Zijin Mining Industry Company Limited since 31 December 1999, as the base date of reorganisation. On 16 June 2004, the Company's name was changed from Fujian Zijin Mining Industry Company Limited to Zijin Mining Group Company Limited*.

Pursuant to the resolution at the first extraordinary general meeting on 28 June 2003 and the "Approval in relation to Issuing Overseas-listed Foreign Shares by Fujian Zijin Mining Industry Company Limited" (Zheng Jian Guo He Zi [2003] No. 41) granted by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (the "CSRC") on 18 November 2003, the Company publicly issued 400,544,000 overseas listed foreign shares with a face value of RMB0.1 per share at an issue price of Hong Kong dollar ("HKD") 3.3 (approximately RMB3.516) per share; and Minxi Xinghang, Fujian Gold Group and Minxi Geological Team sold their 36,413,090 state-owned shares at an issue price of HKD3.3 (approximately RMB3.516) per share. As a result of the issuance, the Company's registered capital was changed to RMB131,413,091. Pursuant to the resolution at the annual general meeting for year 2003 dated 28 May 2004 on the conversion of capital reserve into share capital, the Company converted its capital reserve of RMB131,413,091 into 1,314,130,910 shares with a face value of RMB0.1 per share; the Company's registered capital was then changed to RMB262,826,182. Pursuant to the resolution at the annual general meeting for year 2004 dated 31 May 2005 on the conversion of capital reserve into share capital, the Company converted its capital reserve of RMB262,826,182 into 2,628,261,820 shares with a face value of RMB0.1 per share; the Company's registered capital was then changed to RMB525,652,364. Pursuant to the resolution at the annual general meeting for the year 2005 dated 18 May 2006 on the conversion of capital reserve into share capital, the Company converted capital reserve of RMB525,652,364 into 5,256,523,640 shares with a face value of RMB0.1 per share (i.e., every 10 existing ordinary shares for 10 newly issued ordinary shares as a bonus issue based on the 5,256,523,640 issued shares as at the end of 2005). Pursuant to the resolution at the annual general meeting for the year 2006 dated 30 April 2007 on the conversion of capital reserve into share capital, the Company converted capital reserve of RMB262,826,182 into 2,628,261,820 shares with a face value of RMB0.1 per share (i.e., every 10 existing ordinary shares for 2.5 newly issued ordinary shares as a bonus issue based on the 10,513,047,280 issued shares as at the end of 2006). As such, the Company's registered capital was changed to RMB1,314,130,910. On 25 April 2008, as approved by the CSRC ([2008] No. 417) and the Shanghai Stock Exchange (Shang Zheng Shang Zi [2008] No. 29) respectively, the Company issued 1.4 billion ordinary shares with a face value of RMB0.1 per share at an issue price of RMB7.13 per share and the shares of the Company were listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange ("IPO A shares"). As such, the Company's registered capital was changed to RMB1,454,130,910.

The 1,050,000,000 IPO A Shares issued through the internet became publicly floating on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on 25 April 2008. The 350,000,000 IPO A Shares issued offline became publicly floating on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on 25 July 2008. Except for 4,210,902,100 shares held by Minxi Xinghang with a lockup period of 36 months, the aggregate of 4,924,966,980 shares held by other holders of domestic shares had a lockup period of 12 months from the date when the IPO A Shares were listed. Such shares became publicly floating on 27 April 2009, representing a total proportion of 33.87% of issued capital. Up to the reporting date, all the above issued shares of the Company were publicly floating.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

I. CORPORATE INFORMATION *(continued)*

Pursuant to the resolution at the annual general meeting for the year 2010 dated 30 May 2011 on the conversion of capital reserve into share capital, the Company converted capital reserve of RMB727,065,455 into 7,270,654,550 shares with a face value of RMB0.1 per share, i.e., 5 new shares for every 10 existing shares based on the total number of issued shares of 14,541,309,100 as at the end of 2010.

On 28 May 2013, the Company held the 2012 annual general meeting, the first A Shareholders' class meeting in 2013 and the first H Shareholders' class meeting in 2013. A resolution in relation to the proposal of granting a general mandate to the board of directors of the Company to repurchase H Shares was considered and approved. The Company carried out repurchases of H Shares on 21 August 2013, 13 November 2013, 4 December 2013, 10 December 2013, 16 December 2013, 18 December 2013 and 23 December 2013. As at 31 December 2013, the aggregate number of repurchased H Shares reached 111,806,000.

On 28 May 2014, the Company held the 2013 annual general meeting, the first A Shareholders' class meeting in 2014 and the first H Shareholders' class meeting in 2014. A resolution in relation to the proposal of granting a general mandate to the board of directors of the Company to repurchase H Shares was considered and approved. The Company carried out repurchases of H Shares on 3 January 2014, 10 January 2014, 7 February 2014, 15 September 2014, 18 September 2014, 19 September 2014, 22 September 2014, 28 October 2014, 6 November 2014, 7 November 2014 and 18 November 2014. As at 31 December 2014, the aggregate number of repurchased H Shares reached 127,344,000.

On 11 May 2015, the Company held the 2014 annual general meeting, the first A Shareholders' class meeting in 2015 and the first H Shareholders' class meeting in 2015. A resolution in relation to the proposal of granting a general mandate to the board of directors of the Company to repurchase H Shares was considered and approved. The authorisation period was up to the convention date of the 2015 annual general meeting, i.e., 20 June 2016. The Company carried out repurchases of H Shares on 9 June 2015, 10 June 2015, 17 June 2015, 18 June 2015, 19 June 2015, 22 June 2015, 23 June 2015, 26 June 2015, 29 June 2015 and 30 June 2015. As at 31 December 2015, the aggregate number of repurchased H Shares reached 29,570,000.

The Company further repurchased H Shares on 13 January 2016. As at 31 December 2016, the aggregate number of repurchased H Shares reached 2,500,000.

Pursuant to the second extraordinary general meeting in 2016 of the Company held on 25 August 2016 and Approval for Non-public Issuance of A Shares of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* (Zhengjian Xuke [2017] No. 289) issued by the CSRC on 9 May 2017, the Company non-publicly issued 1,490,475,241 ordinary A Shares (with par value of RMB0.1) at an issuance price of RMB3.11 per share on 23 May 2017. The Company's registered capital was then changed to RMB2,303,121,889.

Pursuant to the first extraordinary general meeting in 2019 of the Company held on 12 April 2019 and Approval for Public Issuance of A Shares of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* (Zhengjian Xuke [2019] No. 1942) issued by the CSRC on 28 October 2019, the Company publicly issued 2,346,041,055 ordinary A Shares (with par value of RMB0.1) at an issuance price of RMB3.41 per share on 21 November 2019. The Company's registered capital was then changed to RMB2,537,725,995.

Pursuant to the authorisation of the third extraordinary general meeting in 2020 held on 29 December 2020, the proposal in relation to the grant of restricted A Shares to the participants under the first grant was considered and approved at the Company's first extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the Board. On 13 January 2021, the Company proposed to grant 97,490,000 restricted A Shares to 697 participants under the incentive scheme at the grant price of RMB4.95 per A Share. The Company specifically issued 95,980,600 Renminbi-denominated ordinary shares (A Shares) to the actual 686 participants under the incentive scheme on 13 January 2021. The registration was completed on 28 January 2021.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

I. CORPORATE INFORMATION *(continued)*

On 15 November 2021, the proposal in relation to the grant of the reserved restricted A Shares to the participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme was considered and approved at the Company's eleventh extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the Board. The Company proposed to grant 2,510,000 restricted A Shares to 39 participants under the incentive scheme at a grant price of RMB4.83 per A Share. On 15 November 2021, the Company specifically issued 2,510,000 Renminbi-denominated ordinary shares (A Shares) to 39 actual incentive participants under the incentive scheme. The registration was completed on 8 December 2021. As at 31 December 2021, the Company had issued 98,490,600 A Shares subject to trading moratorium in total. From 10 May 2021 to 25 May 2021, 854,361,694 tradable A Shares not subject to trading moratorium were converted from the convertible corporate bonds by the bondholders. The registered capital of the Company was correspondingly changed to RMB2,633,011,224.

As certain participants of the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant, the Company decided to repurchase and cancel the restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the abovementioned participants on 16 November 2021. The cancellation of such restricted A Shares was completed on 17 January 2022 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. The total number of restricted A Shares repurchased and cancelled was 800,000. The registered capital of the Company was correspondingly changed to RMB2,632,931,224.

As certain participants of the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant, the Company decided to repurchase and cancel the restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by such participants on 22 November 2022. The cancellation of the restricted A Shares was completed on 11 January 2023 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. The total number of restricted A Shares repurchased and cancelled was 1,140,000. The repurchase and cancellation of a total of 1,601,000 restricted A Shares were completed on 17 April 2023 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. The registered capital of the Company was correspondingly changed to RMB2,632,657,124.

The main business activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") include: exploration of minerals; mining and processing of gold ores; gold refinery; mining and processing of copper ores; copper refinery; sales of jewellery, ornaments and mineral products; investment in the mining industry; foreign trade; open pit mining of copper and gold ores, underground mining of copper.

The largest shareholder of the Group is Minxi Xinghang, which is established in the PRC.

The financial statements were approved to be issued by the Company's board of directors on 22 March 2024. In compliance with the articles of association of the Company, the financial statements will be proposed for approval at the forthcoming shareholders' general meeting.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

II. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Basic Standards and the Specific Standards of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (“ASBE”) issued by the Ministry of Finance (“MOF”), and Application Guidance for ASBE, interpretations and other relevant regulations issued and revised thereafter (hereafter referred to as “CAS”). In addition, these financial statements have also presented financial information disclosure in accordance with “Rules for the Preparation of Information Disclosure by Companies Making Public Offering of Securities No. 15 — General Provisions on Financial Reporting”.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group recorded current assets of RMB77,628,540,055 and current liabilities of RMB84,182,433,105. The balance of the current assets was less than that of the current liabilities. In view of this circumstance, the management of the Company has given consideration to the future liquidity of the Group and its available financial sources in assessing whether the Group will have sufficient financial resources to continue as a going concern, mainly including that the Group generates sufficient net cash flows from operating activities and has sufficient bank line of credit.

Therefore, the management of the Company believes that the Group has adequate working capital to continue operation and fulfil the due financial responsibility. The management of the Company therefore is of the opinion that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Group has formulated specific accounting policies and accounting estimates according to its own operation and production characteristics, which are mainly reflected in provisions for expected credit losses for financial assets, inventory costing methods, provision for decline in value of inventories, depreciation methods for fixed assets, amortisation methods for intangible assets, recognition and measurement of income and so on.

1. Statement of compliance with CAS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with CAS, and presented truthfully and completely the consolidated and company financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the consolidated and company financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

2. Accounting period

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

3. Functional currency

The Company adopts Renminbi (“RMB”) as its functional currency and to prepare its financial statements. Except for specially noted instructions, the financial statements are denominated in RMB.

The subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates of the Group determine their own functional currencies according to the primary economic environments in which they operate and translate into RMB in preparation of the financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** *(continued)***4. Method and selection basis of determination of materiality criteria**

	Materiality criteria
Material bad debt provision for trade receivables/other receivables	Individual provision amount made in the current period exceeding RMB20 million
Material recovery or reversal of bad debt provision for trade receivables/other receivables	Individual recovered or reversed amount made in the current period exceeding RMB20 million
Material trade receivables/other receivables written off	Individual write-off amount made in the current period exceeding RMB20 million
Material prepayments aged over 1 year	Aged over 1 year and with an amount exceeding RMB50 million
Material overdue interest receivables	Aged over 1 year and with an amount exceeding RMB50 million
Material dividends receivable aged over 1 year	Aged over 1 year and with an amount exceeding RMB100 million
Material changes in net book value of contract assets	Change in the net book value of a contract asset exceeding 30% of the balance at the beginning of the reporting period, and change in amount exceeding RMB100 million
Material debt investments	Individual debt investment with an amount exceeding RMB100 million
Material asset groups	The net book value of non-current assets in an asset group exceeding 1% of the Group's non-current assets
Material construction in progress	Individual item with budget exceeding 0.5% of the Group's total assets and exceeding RMB1.5 billion
Material trade payables aged over 1 year or overdue	Individual item aged over 1 year with an amount exceeding RMB50 million
Material other payables aged over 1 year or overdue	Individual item aged over 1 year with an amount exceeding RMB100 million
Material contract modifications	Modified amount exceeding 30% of the original contract amount and the impact on the current period's revenue exceeding RMB100 million
Material goodwill	The net book value of individual goodwill exceeding RMB100 million or goodwill and asset groups containing goodwill have been impaired
Material investing activities	Individual investing activity with an amount exceeding 10% of the total cash flows from/used in investing activities and exceeding RMB1 billion
Material newly established subsidiaries	A subsidiary newly established during the reporting period with registered capital exceeding RMB100 million

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

4. Method and selection basis of determination of materiality criteria *(continued)*

	Materiality criteria
Material joint ventures or associates	An individual investee with a carrying amount exceeding 2.5% of the net assets of the Group, or with an investment income or loss under the equity method exceeding 5% of the consolidated net profit of the Group
Material subsidiaries	A subsidiary with revenue exceeding 5% of the Group's total revenue, or with net profit exceeding 5% of the consolidated net profit of the Group
Material non-wholly owned subsidiaries	A subsidiary with net assets exceeding 2% of the net assets of the Group, or with net profit exceeding 5% of the consolidated net profit of the Group

5. Business combinations

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

Business combinations involving entities under common control

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

Assets and liabilities (including goodwill arising from the acquisition of the merged party or parties by the ultimate controlling party) obtained by the combining party shall be measured at their respective carrying amounts as recorded by the ultimate controlling party at the date of the combination. The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets obtained and the carrying amount of the consideration paid for the combination (or the aggregate face value of shares issued) is adjusted as share premium in capital reserve. If the share premium is not sufficient to absorb the difference, any excess shall be adjusted against retained earnings.

Business combinations not involving entities under common control

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

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

5. Business combinations *(continued)*

Business combinations not involving entities under common control *(continued)*

The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired by the acquirer in a business combination not involving entities under common control shall be measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Where the fair value of combination consideration exceeds the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the difference is recognised as goodwill, which is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Where the fair value of combination consideration is less than the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the acquirer firstly reassesses the measurement of the fair values of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities and measurement of the fair value of combination consideration. If after that reassessment, the fair value of combination consideration is still less than the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the acquirer recognises the remaining difference immediately in profit or loss for the current period.

6. Consolidation of financial statements

The scope of consolidation in the consolidated financial statements is determined on the basis of control. The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. A subsidiary is an entity (including an entity, a separable part of an investee, and the structured entities controlled by the Company) which is under the control of the Company. The investor controls an investee if, and only if, the investor has the following three elements: investor's power over the investee; has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Where the accounting policies adopted by subsidiaries are probably inconsistent with those of the Company, appropriate adjustments are made to the subsidiaries' financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies and accounting period of the Company. All assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

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

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

6. Consolidation of financial statements *(continued)*

Where a subsidiary is acquired through a business combination not involving entities under common control, the financial performance and cash flows of the acquiree shall be included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group from the acquisition date till the date that such control ceases. In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of an acquired subsidiary shall be adjusted based on the fair value of the subsidiary's identifiable assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities determined at the acquisition date.

Where a subsidiary is acquired through a business combination involving entities under common control, the acquiree's financial performance and cash flows shall be included in the consolidated financial statements as if the acquiree was under the control of the Group at the very beginning and the comparative amounts of the consolidated financial statements of the Group shall be restated accordingly.

If a change in any facts and circumstances gives rise to one or more changes in controlling factors, the Group will reassess whether it controls the investee or not.

Change in non-controlling interests that does not result in the loss of control over the subsidiary is accounted for as an equity transaction.

7. Classification of joint arrangement and joint operation

Joint arrangement comprises two types: joint operation and joint venture. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

The Group recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation: its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly; its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly; its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation; its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises the Group's cash on hand and deposits that can be readily withdrawn on demand. Cash equivalents are the Group's short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

9. Foreign currency transactions and translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies

For foreign currency transactions, the Group translates the amount of foreign currency into the amount of functional currency.

On initial recognition of a foreign currency transaction, the amount of the foreign currency is translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction, and the capital invested by the investor in the foreign currency is translated at the spot exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. As at the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Exchange differences arising from the differences between the spot exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period and those on initial recognition or at the end of the previous reporting period, except that exchange differences related to a specific-purpose borrowing denominated in foreign currency that qualify for capitalisation are capitalised as part of the cost of the qualifying asset during the capitalisation period, are recognised in profit or loss for the period. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies measured at historical cost are translated at the spot exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction and the amount denominated in the functional currency is not changed. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value are re-translated at the spot exchange rate on the date the fair value is determined. Differences between the re-translated functional currency amount and the original functional currency amount are recognised in profit or loss or as other comprehensive income depending on the nature of the non-monetary items.

For the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements, financial statements of a foreign operation are translated from the foreign currency into RMB using the following method: assets and liabilities on the statement of financial position are translated at the spot exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period; owners' equity items except for retained earnings are translated at the spot exchange rates at the dates on which such items arose; income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss are translated at the average exchange rates for the transaction period (unless exchange rate fluctuations make translation at that rate inappropriate, then the spot rate at the date of the cash flow is used). The exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies are recognised as other comprehensive income. For disposals of equity interests in foreign operations, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements in other comprehensive income of foreign operations is reclassified to profit or loss for the current period. For partial disposals, the reclassification is determined on the proportion of disposal.

Cash flows arising from a transaction in foreign currency and the cash flows of a foreign subsidiary are translated at the average exchange rate of the transaction period of cash flows (unless exchange rate fluctuations make translation at that rate inappropriate, then the spot rate at the date of the cash flow is used). The effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents is regarded as a reconciling item and presented separately in the statement of cash flows.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

10. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity, and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

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

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's account and consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- (1) the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired; or
- (2) the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the financial asset.

The Group derecognises a financial liability only when the underlying obligation is settled, discharged or expires. An agreement to replace the original financial liability with a new financial liability with substantially different terms with the same creditor, or to modify the original financial liability's terms substantially, is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the new financial liability should be recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

All regular means of purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular means of purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace pursuant to the provisions of the terms of an agreement. Trade date is the date that the Group commits to purchasing or selling the financial asset.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

At initial recognition, the classification of financial assets depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them: financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. All affected related financial assets will be reclassified only if the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial assets are measured at fair value on initial recognition, but trade receivables or bills receivable arising from the sale of goods or rendering of services that do not contain significant financing components or for which the Group does not consider the effect of a significant financing component due within one year, are initially measured at the transaction price.

For financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, relevant transaction costs are immediately recognised in profit or loss for the current period. For other financial assets, relevant transaction costs are included in their initial recognised amounts.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets is determined by their classification:

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

10. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Classification and measurement of financial assets *(continued)*

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instrument investments)

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met: the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income of this kind of financial assets is recognised using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instrument investments)

The Group measures financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met: the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income of such financial assets is recognised based on the effective interest method. Changes in fair values are recognised in other comprehensive income except that interest income, impairment losses and exchange differences are recognised in current profit or loss. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred to the profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity instrument investments)

The Group irrevocably chooses to designate some instrument investments of non-trading nature as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Only relevant dividend income (excluding dividend income explicitly recovered as part of investment cost) is recognised in profit or loss, and subsequent changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income without provision for impairment. When financial assets are derecognised, the accumulated gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred from other comprehensive income and recognised in retained earnings.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The financial assets other than the above financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss, except for the financial assets are designated as hedging instruments.

Only if it can eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatch can financial assets be designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.

When an enterprise initially designates a financial asset as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, it cannot be reclassified to other financial assets; and other financial assets cannot be re-designated after initial recognition as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

In accordance with the above conditions, the Group's designated financial assets mainly consist of spot deferred settlement contracts in open positions at the Shanghai Gold Exchange that are held for purchasing or selling gold based on a predetermined schedule.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

10. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Except for financial guarantee contracts and financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, on initial recognition, financial liabilities of the Group are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. For financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, the relevant transaction costs are directly recognised in profit or loss for the current period, and the related transaction costs of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are recognised in their initial amount.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities is determined by its classification:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include held for trading financial liabilities (including derivative instruments attributable to financial liabilities) and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Held for trading financial liabilities (including derivative instruments attributable to financial liabilities) are subsequently measured at fair value. All changes in fair value of such financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss, except for those of the financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value and gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss, except for the gains or losses arising from the Group's own credit risk which are presented in other comprehensive income. If gains or losses arising from the Group's own credit risk which are presented in other comprehensive income will lead to or expand the accounting mismatch in profit or loss, the Group will include all the changes in fair value (including the amount affected by changes in the Group's own credit risk) of such financial liabilities in profit or loss.

Only if one of the following conditions is met, financial liabilities can be designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition:

- (1) It can eliminate or significantly reduce the accounting mismatch.
- (2) The formal written document of risk management or investment strategy has stated that the portfolio of financial instruments is managed, evaluated and reported to key managers on the basis of fair value.
- (3) A hybrid instrument that contains one or more embedded derivatives, unless the embedded derivatives have no significant change in the cash flow of the hybrid instrument, or the embedded derivatives should obviously not be separated from the related hybrid instruments.
- (4) Hybrid instruments containing embedded derivatives that need to be split but cannot be measured separately at the time of acquisition or at subsequent ends of reporting periods.

When an enterprise designates a financial liability as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition, it cannot be reclassified as other financial liabilities; nor can other financial liabilities be re-designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss after initial recognition.

In accordance with the above conditions, the Group's designated financial liabilities mainly consist of spot deferred settlement contracts in open positions at the Shanghai Gold Exchange that are held for purchasing or selling gold based on a predetermined schedule.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*For the year ended 31 December 2023
RMB*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** *(continued)***10. Financial instruments** *(continued)***Classification and measurement of financial liabilities** *(continued)**Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*

For such financial liabilities, subsequent measurement is made at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment of financial instruments

Based on expected credit losses, the Group undertakes impairment treatment and recognises loss provisions for financial assets at amortised cost, debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, contract assets and financial guarantee contracts.

For receivables and contract assets that do not contain significant financing components, the Group uses the simplified approach to measure loss provisions in accordance with the amount of expected credit losses equivalent to the entire lifetime expected credit losses.

For receivables and contract assets that contain significant financing components, the Group elects to use the simplified approach to measure loss provisions in accordance with the amount of expected credit losses equivalent to the entire lifetime expected credit losses.

For financial assets and financial guarantee contracts other than those measured with the simplified approach, the Group evaluates at the end of each reporting period whether its credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition. The financial assets for which credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition are considered to be in stage one, for which the Group shall measure loss provisions based on the amount of expected credit losses for the next 12 months and shall compute interest income according to the book value and effective interest rate; the financial assets for which credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition although no credit impairment has occurred are considered to be in stage two, for which the Group shall measure loss provisions based on the amount of expected credit losses for the entire lifetime and shall compute interest income according to the book value and effective interest rate; the financial assets for which credit impairment has occurred after initial recognition are considered to be in stage three, for which the Group shall measure loss provisions based on the amount of expected credit losses for the entire lifetime and shall compute interest income according to the amortised cost and effective interest rate. For financial instruments with relatively low credit risk at the end of the reporting period, the Group assumes its credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition.

The Group evaluates the expected credit losses for financial instruments on a single and combined basis. Taking into account the credit risk characteristics of different customers, the Group evaluates the expected credit losses for trade receivables and contract assets on the basis of common risk characteristics and on the basis of ageing portfolios based on the invoice dates. Except for the financial instruments for which expected credit losses are assessed on a portfolio basis as described above, the Group assesses the expected credit losses of financial instruments on a stand-alone basis.

Please refer to Note X.2 for the disclosure of the Group's criteria for judging the significant increase in credit risk and the definition of credit-impaired financial assets.

The Group measures expected credit losses on a financial instrument in a way that reflects: (a) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes; (b) the time value of money; and (c) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the end of the reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

10. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Impairment of financial instruments *(continued)*

When the Group no longer reasonably expects to be able to recover all or part of the contractual cash flows of the financial assets, the Group will write off the book value of the financial assets directly.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is recognised in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract by which the guarantor and the lender agree that the guarantor would settle the debts or bear obligations in accordance with terms of the contract in case the borrower fails to settle the debts. Financial guarantee contracts are measured at fair value on initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial guarantee contracts that are not designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at the higher of the expected credit loss amount recognised at the end of the reporting period and the balance of the initial recognition amount after deducting the accumulated amortisation amount recognised according to the revenue recognition principle.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign currency forward contracts, commodity forward contracts, embedded derivatives instruments separated from purchase contracts — provisional pricing arrangements and sales contracts with provisional pricing arrangements. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value at the date when the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Derivatives are recognised as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Except for those subject to hedge accounting, gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are directly recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

Convertible bonds

The Group determines whether the convertible bonds include both liability and equity components according to terms upon issuance. If the issued convertible bonds include both liability and equity components, the components should be split at initial recognition and accounted for separately. While splitting, the fair value of the liability component is determined first and recognised as the initial amount; then the initial amount of the equity component is determined at the amount of the total issue price of the convertible bond net of the initial amount of the liability component. Transaction cost is allocated between the liability component and the equity component based on the relative fair value respectively. The liability component is presented as a liability, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, until cancelled, converted or redeemed. The equity component is presented as equity without subsequent measurement. If the issued convertible bonds only include the liability component and embedded derivatives (i.e., the conversion option of the share is featured with the embedded derivative), it shall be split from the convertible bond and individually accounted for as a derivative financial instrument, and initially recognised based on its fair value. The proportion that the issue price exceeding the one initially recognised as a derivative financial instrument is recognised as a debt instrument. Transaction cost is allocated according to the issue prices allocated to the debt instrument and the derivative financial instrument at initial recognition on a pro rata basis. Transaction cost related to the debt instrument is recognised as a liability and transaction cost related to the derivative financial instrument is recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

10. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Transfer of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to the transferee; the Group does not derecognise those financial assets when it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership.

If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of financial assets, the related accounting treatments of such financial assets are as follows: the Group derecognises financial assets when it retains no control on them, and the associated assets and liabilities are recognised at the same time. If the Group retains control of the financial asset, it recognises the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset and recognises an associated liability.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a financial guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the financial guarantee. The amount of the financial guarantee is the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

11. Inventories

The Group's inventories include raw materials, work in progress, finished goods and consumable materials.

Inventories are initially measured at cost. Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of processing and other expenditures. The actual cost of inventories upon delivery is calculated using the weighted average method. Consumable materials included low value consumption and packing materials, etc., which are recorded at cost in full upon delivery. Some spare parts and materials directly related to production are amortised periodically (for example, steel balls are amortised using the units-of-production method, and for some spare parts with a great value such as anode plates and lining boards, they are amortised over their actual useful lives).

The perpetual inventory system is maintained for the stock system.

At the end of the reporting period, inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. If the net realisable value is below the cost of inventories, a provision for decline in value of inventories is made and recorded in profit or loss for the current period. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion, the estimated costs to make the sale and relevant taxes. For raw materials, provision for decline in value is made based on the categories of inventories. For work in progress and finished goods, provision for decline in value is made on an item-by-item basis. For inventories directly used for sale, the net realisable value is determined in the normal course of production and operation by deducting estimated costs to make the sale and relevant taxes from the estimated selling price of the inventories; The net realisable value of inventories that need to be processed is determined in the normal course of production and operation by deducting the estimated cost to be incurred to completion, estimated costs to make the sale and relevant taxes from the estimated selling price of finished products produced.

Costs to fulfil a contract costs classified as current assets are presented in inventories.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

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

A non-current asset or disposal group is classified as held for sale when its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuous use. The following conditions need to be simultaneously met for non-current assets and disposal groups to be classified as held for sale: according to the practice of selling such assets or disposal groups in similar transactions, they can be sold immediately under current conditions; the sale is highly probable, that is, the Group has already made a resolution related to the selling plan and a certain purchase commitment is obtained. It is expected that the sale will be completed within one year (in cases that approvals from authorities or regulators are required before the sale, such approvals have been obtained). If the control of the subsidiary is lost due to the sale of the subsidiary, etc., whether part of the equity investment is retained after the sale or not, and the conditions for holding for sale are satisfied, the investment in the subsidiary will be presented as held for sale in the individual financial statements and all assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are classified into held for sale in the consolidated financial statements.

For non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale (other than financial assets and deferred tax assets), if the book value is higher than the fair value less costs of disposal, the book value is reduced to the fair value less costs of disposal. The amount of the write-down is recognised as a loss, which is recognised in profit or loss, and the provision for impairment of held for sale assets is made. Held for sale non-current assets or non-current assets in disposal groups are not depreciated or amortised and are not accounted for using the equity method.

13. Long-term equity investments

Long-term equity investments include equity investments in subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates.

A long-term equity investment is measured at its initial investment cost on acquisition. For a long-term equity investment acquired through business combination involving entities under common control, the initial investment cost is the attributable share of the carrying amounts of the owners' equity of the acquiree in the ultimate controlling party's consolidated financial statements at the date of combination. The difference between the initial investment cost and the carrying amount of the consideration is adjusted against capital reserve (if the capital reserve is not sufficient to absorb the difference, any excess shall be adjusted against retained earnings). For a long-term equity investment acquired through business combination not involving entities under common control, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the cost of the combination (If the business combination not involving entities under common control is achieved in stages, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the aggregate of the carrying amount of the equity investment held in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date and the cost of the additional investment at the acquisition date). For a long-term equity investment acquired other than long-term equity investments formed through business combinations, the initial investment cost is recognised as follows: if acquired by cash, the initial investment cost is recognised at the purchase price actually paid plus the expenses, taxes and other required expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of long-term equity investments; if acquired through issuing equity securities, the initial investment cost is recognised at the fair value of the equity securities issued.

The long-term equity investments which the Company can exercise control over the investee are accounted for using the cost method in the Company's individual financial statements. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Under the cost method, a long-term equity investment is measured at initial investment cost. If there are additional investments or disinvestments, the cost of the long-term equity investment shall be adjusted. Investment income is recognised in the period in accordance with the attributable share of cash dividends or profits distribution declared by the investee.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

13. Long-term equity investments *(continued)*

For long-term equity investments over which the Group has joint control or significant influence, the Group accounts for such long-term equity investments using the equity method. The Group measures the portions of associates which are held indirectly through a venture capital organisation, or a mutual fund, unit trust and similar entities including investment-linked insurance funds at fair value through profit or loss. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when the decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

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

Under the equity method, after a long-term equity investment is acquired, the Group recognises its share of the net profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the investee for the period as investment income or loss and other comprehensive income for the period, respectively, and adjusts the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment. The Group recognises its share of the investee's net profit or loss based on the fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and others at the acquisition date after making appropriate adjustments to conform with the Group's accounting policies and accounting period. Unrealised profit or loss resulting from the Group's transactions with its associates and joint ventures are recognised as investment income or loss to the extent that those attributable to the Group's equity interest are eliminated (except for those transactions relating to impairment loss of assets which shall be recognised fully), provided that invested or sold assets constituting business shall be excluded. The Group shall reduce the carrying amount of the long-term equity investments for shares of profits or cash dividends declared of the investee. However, the share of net loss is only recognised to the extent that the carrying value of the investment together with any long-term interests that in substance form part of its net investment is reduced to zero, except to the extent that the Group has incurred obligations to assume additional losses. Changes in the owners' equity of the investee other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profits distribution are correspondingly adjusted to the carrying amount of the long-term equity investments and recognised in the owners' equity.

14. Investment properties

An investment property is a property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both.

An investment property is measured initially at cost. Subsequent expenditures incurred for such investment properties are included in the cost of the investment properties when it is probable that economic benefits associated with such investment property will flow to the Group and the subsequent expenditures can be measured reliably. Other subsequent expenditures are recognised in profit or loss for the period in which they are incurred.

The Group uses the cost model for the subsequent measurement of its investment properties and adopts a depreciation policy for the investment properties which is consistent with that for buildings in fixed assets.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

15. Fixed assets

A fixed asset is recognised only when the economic benefits associated with the asset will probably flow into the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Subsequent expenditures incurred for a fixed asset that meets the recognition criteria shall be included in the cost of the fixed asset, and the carrying amount of the component of the fixed asset that is replaced shall be derecognised. Other subsequent expenditures are recognised in profit or loss for the period in which they are incurred.

Fixed assets are initially measured at cost and the effect of any asset retirement obligations is considered. The cost of a fixed asset is the aggregate cost of purchase price, related taxes and any directly attributable expenditure for bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Other than the fixed assets formed by the work safety fund that are depreciated one time, other fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives using the units-of-production method or the straight-line method. The useful life, estimated net residual value rate and annual depreciation rate of each category of the fixed assets which depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method are as follows:

	Useful life	Estimated net residual value rate	Annual depreciation rate
Buildings	8–60 years	0%–5%	1.58%–12.50%
Mining assets	5–40 years	0%–5%	2.38%–20.00%
Power generation and transmission equipment	8–30 years	0%–5%	3.17%–12.50%
Plant, machinery and equipment	5–20 years	0%–5%	4.75%–20.00%
Motor vehicles	4–15 years	0%–5%	6.33%–25.00%
Furniture and fixtures and others	3–10 years	0%–5%	9.50%–33.33%
Land	Permanent	Not applicable	Not applicable

The Group reviews the useful life, estimated net residual value of a fixed asset and the depreciation method applied at least at each financial year-end, and makes adjustments when necessary.

16. Construction in progress

Construction in progress is measured at its actual expenditures incurred, including various necessary construction expenditures during the construction period, borrowing costs capitalised before it is ready for its intended use and other relevant expenditures.

Construction in progress is transferred to a fixed asset when it is ready for its intended use. The criteria are as follows:

	Criteria for transferring to fixed assets
Buildings	The earlier of actual start of use/completion acceptance
Mining assets	The earlier of actual start of use/completion acceptance
Plant, machinery and equipment	The earlier of actual start of use/completion of installation and acceptance
Motor vehicles	The earlier of actual start of use/completion of installation and acceptance
Furniture and fixtures and others	The earlier of actual start of use/completion of installation and acceptance

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

17. Borrowing costs

The borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised, whereas other borrowing costs are recorded in profit or loss for the current period.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs commences only when the capital expenditures for the asset and the borrowing costs have been incurred, and the activities that are necessary to acquire, construct or produce the asset for its intended use or sale have been undertaken.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when the qualifying asset being acquired, constructed or produced gets ready for its intended use or sale. Any borrowing costs subsequently incurred are recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

During the capitalisation period, the amount of interest eligible for capitalisation for each accounting period shall be determined as follows: where funds are borrowed for a specific purpose, the amount of interest eligible for capitalisation is the actual interest costs incurred on that borrowing for the period less any bank interest earned from depositing the borrowed funds or any investment income on the temporary investment of those funds; where funds are borrowed under general purpose, the amount of interest eligible for capitalisation is determined by applying a weighted average interest rate on the general borrowings to the weighted average of the excess of the cumulative expenditures on the asset over the expenditures on the asset funded by the specific borrowings.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended during periods in which the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset is suspended abnormally by activities other than those necessary to get the asset ready for its intended use or sale, when the suspension is for a continuous period of more than 3 months. Borrowing costs incurred during these periods are recognised as an expense in profit or loss until the acquisition, construction or production is resumed.

18. Intangible assets

The amortisation of mining rights (included in intangible assets in Note V.20) is based on the units-of-production method. Exploration rights are not amortised until mining commences, and are amortised in accordance with the units-of-production method after they are transferred to mining rights.

The remaining intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives as follows:

	Useful life	Basis of determination
Land use right	30–50 years	Term of land use right
Membership in Shanghai Gold Exchange	10 years	Registration validity period
Concession rights	The operation terms of concession rights	Project operation period under the agreement

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

18. Intangible assets *(continued)*

Concession rights

The Group enters into public-private partnership (“PPP”) contracts and is entitled to the charges from those who obtain public products and services, but there is an uncertainty to the charge amount. The right does not constitute an unconditional right to receive cash. Before the PPP project assets are ready for their intended use, the related receivables and construction income shall be recognised as contract assets. When the PPP project assets are ready for their intended use, the related receivables and confirmed construction income shall be recognised as intangible assets. The Group recognises the PPP project assets at construction phase and operational phase as intangible assets — concession rights, and the concession rights are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period from the completion date of the construction of the PPP projects to the expiration of operation period and the extension period or the termination date of the concession rights.

Exploration expenditure is recognised as other non-current assets — exploration and development costs at the net amount of cost less impairment. Exploration expenditure includes costs of geological prospecting for technical consultancy and costs of feasibility study for commercial development which incurred in the surroundings, outer ring and deep areas of the existing or externally acquired mineral properties, and costs of drilling, trench sampling and other associated activities. Such expenditures may be capitalised when the mineral properties are reasonably determined to be commercially available and recognised as intangible assets — mining rights after obtaining mining rights, which will be amortised under the units-of-production method. If any construction is abandoned in the development phase or belongs to the productive exploration, all costs shall be written off and recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

The Group classifies the expenditures on an internal research and development project into expenditure on the research phase and expenditure on the development phase. Expenditure on the research phase is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Expenditure on the development phase is capitalised only when the Group can demonstrate all of the followings: the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be ready for intended use or sale; the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits (among other things, the Group can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset); the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during the development phase. Expenditure on the development phase which does not meet these above criteria is recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

19. Impairment of assets

Impairment of assets other than inventories, contract assets and contract cost assets, deferred tax assets, financial assets and held for sale assets is recognised based on the following methods: the Group assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that the assets may be impaired. If there is any indication that such assets may be impaired, recoverable amounts are estimated for such assets and impairment tests are performed. Goodwill arising in a business combination, an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life and an intangible asset that is not ready for use shall be assessed for impairment at least at each year end, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. The recoverable amount is estimated on an individual basis. If it is not practical to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the asset group to which the asset belongs will be estimated. Identification of an asset group shall be based on whether there are major cash inflows which are independent from other assets or asset groups.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

19. Impairment of assets *(continued)*

If the recoverable amount of an asset or asset group is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount shall be reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is recognised as an impairment loss and charged to profit or loss for the current period. A provision for impairment loss of the asset is recognised accordingly.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the carrying amount of goodwill is, from the acquisition date, allocated on a reasonable basis to each of the relevant asset groups or sets of asset groups. Relevant asset groups or sets of asset groups to which the goodwill is so allocated represent those which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination and are not larger than a reportable segment of the Group.

The carrying amount of asset group or set of asset groups including the goodwill is compared to its recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the asset group or set of asset groups is lower than its carrying amount, firstly, the impairment loss shall be allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the asset group or set of asset groups. Then, the impairment loss shall be allocated to the other assets of the asset group or set of asset groups (excluding goodwill) on the basis of the proportion of the carrying amount of each asset in the asset group or set of asset groups.

Once an impairment loss of the abovementioned asset is recognised, it shall not be reversed in any subsequent period.

20. Long-term deferred assets

Long-term deferred assets of the Group represent expenses already incurred that should be amortised over a period longer than one year. Long-term deferred assets mainly include land compensation cost, mining shaft development expenditure, amortisation costs of bipolar plates, relocation compensation, etc. Land compensation costs are amortised evenly over the estimated beneficial useful lives of 5 to 50 years, whereas other long-term deferred assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives.

21. Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all types of benefits except the share-based payments given by the Group in exchange for the services rendered by employees and termination of employment. Employee benefits include short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits, termination benefits and other long-term employee benefits.

Short-term employee benefits

During an accounting period when employees render services to the entity, the amount of short-term employee benefits actually incurred should be recognised as a liability and be recognised in profit or loss for the current period or in cost of related assets.

Post-employment benefits (defined contribution plan)

The employees of the Group participate in basic pension and unemployment insurance schemes administrated by the local governments and also the enterprise annuity, to which the Company and its subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of the basic salaries of its employees as stipulated by the applicable rules and regulations in the PRC or foreign regions, and the related expenditures are recorded in cost of related assets or profit or loss in the period when they incurred.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

21. Employee benefits *(continued)*

Post-employment benefits (defined benefit plan)

A subsidiary of the Group in Serbia operates a defined benefit pension plan which has not established a separately administered fund. The benefit plan is not funded yet. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements arising from the defined benefit pension plan, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to equity through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The Group recognises past service costs as current expenses at the earlier of the following dates: when the defined benefit plan is modified; the Group recognises restructuring costs or termination benefits.

The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under operating costs, and administrative expenses, in the statement of profit or loss: service costs comprising current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on settlements; interest costs on the defined benefit obligation.

Termination benefits

The Group recognises a liability for termination benefits and charges to profit or loss for the current period at the earlier of the following dates: when the Group can no longer withdraw from the termination plan or the redundancy offer unilaterally; or when the Group recognises costs or expenses for a restructuring plan which involves the payment of termination benefits.

22. Provisions

Except for contingent consideration and contingent liabilities arising from business combinations not involving entities under common control, provisions are recognised when the Group has an obligation related to a contingency, which is a present obligation of the Group, that would probably result in an outflow of economic benefits from the Group and could be reliably measured.

The amount initially recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the present obligation, taking into account factors pertaining to a contingency such as the risks, uncertainties and time value of money. The Group will review the carrying amount of a provision at the end of the reporting period and make appropriate adjustments to reflect the best estimate of the amount.

A provision recognised in a business combination not involving entities under common control is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of (i) the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the general policy for provisions above and (ii) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the amount of income recognised in accordance with the policy for revenue recognition.

Financial guarantee contracts that are subsequently measured at expected credit losses are presented as provisions.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

23. Share-based payment

A share-based payment is classified as either an equity-settled share-based payment or a cash-settled share-based payment. An equity-settled share-based payment is a transaction in which the Group receives services and uses shares or other equity instruments as consideration for settlement.

An equity-settled share-based payment in exchange for services received from employees is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted to the employees. If such equity-settled share-based payment could vest immediately, related costs or expenses at an amount equal to the fair value on the grant date are recognised, with a corresponding increase in capital reserve; if such equity-settled share-based payment could not vest until the completion of services for a vesting period, or until the achievement of a specified performance condition, the Group at each end of the reporting period during the vesting period recognises the services received for the current period as related costs and expenses, with a corresponding increase in capital reserve, at an amount equal to the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date, based on the best estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. Please refer to Note XIII.

24. Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group recognises revenue when it has fulfilled its obligations under the contract, i.e., when the customer acquires control of relevant goods or services. Acquiring control over the goods or services refers to the ability to dominate the use of the goods or the provision of services and to derive almost all the economic benefits therefrom.

Contracts for the sale of goods

The Group satisfies performance obligations by delivering goods to customers, and recognises revenue at the point in time of transfer of the controlling rights of goods on the basis of a combination of the following factors: the current right to collect the goods, the transfer of major risks and benefits in the ownership of the goods, the transfer of the legal ownership of the goods, the transfer of physical assets of the goods and that the customers have accepted the goods.

When the contract contains a significant financing component, the Group determines the transaction price based on an amount that reflects the price that a customer would have paid for the goods in cash at the time of obtaining the control of the goods, and amortises the difference between the determined transaction price and the consideration promised in the contract under the effective interest method within the contract period using the discount rate that discounts the nominal amount of the contract consideration to the current selling price of the goods. The Group does not consider the effects of a significant financing component in the contract if it is expected that the period between when the customer obtains control of the goods and when the customer pays for such goods will be one year or less.

The Group purchases bulk commodities, such as copper cathode, from suppliers and then sells them to customers. When the Group obtains control of trade goods from third parties and then transfers them to the customers, the Group is entitled to determine the transaction price of the trade goods on its own. The Group controls the trade goods before they are transferred to the customers. Thus, the Group is a principal and recognises revenue in the gross amount of consideration received or receivable. Otherwise, the Group is an agent and recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled from the customers. The amount is the net amount of the gross consideration received or receivable after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods to be provided by that party or determined by the agreed-upon amount or proportion of commissions, etc.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

24. Revenue from contracts with customers *(continued)*

Contracts for the sale of goods *(continued)*

Metals streaming business

There is a metals streaming business in Continental Gold Inc. ("Continental Gold"), a subsidiary acquired by the Group in 2020. Under the business arrangement, Continental Gold receives a payment in advance and the counterparty obtains a certain proportion of deliverable gold and silver within the entire life of the designated mine. The counterparty is also required to pay an additional payment based on a certain proportion of the market price when Continental Gold delivers the goods within an agreed period in the future. The payment Continental Gold receives in advance is considered to be part of the counterparty's prepayment for the future goods with uncertain but predictable quantity and is recognised as a contract liability upon receipt. Each unit of the delivered goods represents a separate performance obligation, and revenue is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred. Considering the timing of satisfaction of delivery obligations throughout the entire life of the mines, the contract liability above is considered to have significant financing components. In addition, because the quantity of all delivered goods available to the counterparty depends on the mining reserves of the metals throughout the entire life of the mines, the management will estimate the change of total metal reserves and planned mining reserves of the mines change on a regular basis and adjustments shall be made to the revenue and financing expenses recognised in historical periods based on the updated prices in the change periods. Continental Gold had redeemed its gold delivery obligations on 30 December 2020, please refer to Note V.44.

In the Group's metals streaming business, because the quantity of all delivered goods available to the counterparty depends on the mining reserves of the mine throughout the entire life of the mine, the price allocated to each unit of the delivered goods is considered as variable consideration. When estimated total metal reserves and planned mining reserves of the mine are changed, the price of each unit of the delivered goods shall be recalculated and adjustments shall be made to the revenue and finance expenses recognised in historical periods based on the updated prices in the change periods. The Group determines the best estimate of the variable consideration based on the expected value. However, the transaction price including variable consideration is only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Contracts for the rendering of services

A contract for the rendering of services between the Group and a customer usually includes performance obligations such as revenue related to build-operate-transfer ("BOT") arrangement operation and maintenance, revenue from refuse disposal operation services, flue gas treatment operation services and refuse-incineration power generation operation services. As the customer is able to simultaneously receive and consume the economic benefits brought by the Group's contractual performance when the Group performs a contract, the Group considers such contractual performance obligations to be obligations performed over a period of time, and revenue shall be recognised according to the progress of performance.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

24. Revenue from contracts with customers *(continued)*

PPP project contract

A PPP project contract refers to a contract entered into between the Group and the government in respect of cooperation in a PPP project in accordance with laws and regulations, which also has the following features simultaneously (the “Dual Features”):

- (1) The Group uses PPP project assets to offer public products and services on behalf of the government during the operation period prescribed in the contract; and
- (2) The Group receives compensation for the public products and services offered by it within the period prescribed in the contract.

PPP project contracts shall satisfy simultaneously the following criteria (the “Dual Control”):

- (1) The government controls or regulates the types, recipients and prices of public products and services that must be offered by the private investors in the PPP project assets; and
- (2) When the PPP project contract is terminated, the government controls the significant remaining interests in the PPP project assets through ownership, income rights or other means.

Construction, operation and handover activities are usually included under PPP contracts. During the construction phase, the Group determines whether the Group is the principal or agent in accordance with the accounting policy stated below. If the Group is the principal, the PPP project contract revenue and contract assets of the construction services are recognised accordingly, with revenue from construction contract measured at the stand-alone selling price for construction services.

The Group is entitled to charge fees from those who obtain public products and services, but for those with uncertainties in the charge amount, the right does not constitute an unconditional right to receive cash. When the PPP project assets of the Company and its subsidiaries are ready for their intended use, the amount of the consideration or confirmed construction income of the PPP project assets shall be recognised as intangible assets, and accounted for under the abovementioned accounting policies for intangible assets.

In the operational phase, when services are provided, the corresponding revenue is recognised; routine maintenance or repair costs incurred are recognised as current expenses. The portion of the expenditure expected to be incurred by the Group to maintain the infrastructure in a serviceable condition or in a useable condition until it is transferred to the contract owner under relevant contract is recognised as provision.

The Group determines whether it is a principal or an agent when engaging in a PPP project transaction based on whether it has control over the construction services before transferring them to the customer. If the Group is able to control the construction services before transferring them to the customer, the Group is the principal and recognises revenue based on the total consideration received or receivable; otherwise, the Group is the agent and recognises revenue based on the amount of the commission or fee it expects to be entitled to receive, which shall be determined as the net amount of the total consideration received or receivable less amounts payable to other related parties, or based on the predetermined amount or proportion of the commission, etc.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

25. Contract assets and contract liabilities

The Group presents contract assets or contract liabilities in the statement of financial position according to the relationship between contractual performance obligations and customer payments. Contract assets and contract liabilities under the same contract are presented on a net basis after set-off.

Contract assets

The right to receive consideration following the transfer of products or services to customers which is dependent on factors other than the passage of time is presented as contract assets.

The Group's determination method and accounting treatment for recognising expected credit impairment losses on contract assets are set out in Note III.10.

Contract liabilities

The obligation to transfer products or services to customers in connection with customer consideration received or receivable is presented as contract liabilities, for example, amounts received prior to the transfer of the promised products.

26. Contract cost assets

Contract cost assets of the Group include the costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a contract to provide goods or services to customers and are classified as inventories or other non-current assets according to their liquidity.

The incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer are recognised as an asset if the Group expects to recover them.

Other than the costs which are capitalised as inventories, fixed assets, intangible assets, etc., costs incurred to fulfil a contract with a customer are capitalised as an asset if all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) The costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the entity can specifically identify, including direct labour, direct materials, manufacturing costs (or similar costs), costs that are explicitly chargeable to the customer and other costs that are incurred only because the Group enters into the contract;
- (2) The costs generate or enhance resources of the entity that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and
- (3) The costs are expected to be recovered.

The Group's contract cost assets are amortised on a basis that is consistent with the revenue recognition of such assets, and the amortisation is recognised in the profit or loss for the current period.

The Group recognises an impairment loss in profit or loss for the current period on the contract cost assets to the extent that the carrying amount of such contract cost assets exceeds the difference between:

- (1) the remaining amount of consideration that the entity expects to receive in exchange for the goods or services to which the asset relates; and
- (2) the estimated costs to be incurred that relate to providing those goods or services.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

27. Government grants

A government grant is recognised only when the Group can comply with the conditions attached to the grant and the Group will receive the grant. If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a monetary asset, it is measured at the amount received or receivable. If a government grant is in the form of a non-monetary asset, it is measured at fair value. If the fair value cannot be reliably determined, it is measured at a nominal amount.

Asset-related government grants are recognised when the government document designates that the government grants are used for acquiring, constructing or forming long-term assets. If the government document is inexplicit, the Company should make a judgement based on the basic conditions to obtain the government grants, and recognises them as asset-related government grants if the conditions are for acquiring, constructing or forming long-term assets. Otherwise, the government grants should be income-related.

The method applicable to the Group's government grants is the gross method.

Government grants related to income shall be accounted for accordingly as follows: those to be used as compensation for future expenses or losses shall be recognised as deferred income and recorded in profit or loss when the related expenses or losses are recognised; those to be used as compensation for related expenses or losses already incurred shall be recognised directly in profit or loss.

Government grants related to assets shall be recognised as deferred income to be recognised in profit or loss on a reasonable and systematic basis over the useful lives of the assets (however, government grants measured at a nominal amount shall be recognised directly in profit or loss for the current period). If the assets are sold, transferred, scrapped or destroyed before the end of their useful lives, the balances of undistributed deferred income shall be reclassified to profit or loss over the period when the assets are disposed of.

Where the Group receives loans provided at a policy concessionary interest rate from a lending bank funded by the financial authority, the initial carrying amount of the borrowings is the actual proceeds received, and the calculation of the borrowing costs shall be based on the principal and such policy concessionary interest rate. Where the Group receives interest-subsidised funds from the financial authority directly, the Group offsets such amount against the corresponding borrowing costs.

28. Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- (1) When the taxable temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in transactions that are not business combinations and affect neither the accounting profit, taxable profit or loss nor deductible losses at the time of the transaction, and the initial recognition of assets and liabilities does not arise any taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences at the same amount.
- (2) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

28. Deferred tax *(continued)*

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

- (1) When the deductible temporary differences do not arise from business combinations and affect neither the accounting profit, taxable profit or loss nor deductible losses at the time of the transaction, and the initial recognition of assets and liabilities does not arise any taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences at the same amount.
- (2) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

At the end of the reporting period, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at applicable tax rates according to the requirements of tax laws during the period that the assets are expected to be recovered or the liabilities are expected to be repaid. The recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities also takes the recovery or the repayment terms at the end of the reporting period into account.

At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed and reduced if it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available in the future to allow the benefit of deferred tax assets to be utilised. At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets that are not recognised before, is reviewed and recognised to the extent that it is probable that available taxable profits in the future will allow entire or part of the benefit of deferred tax assets to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented if and only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities, and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

29. Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset or group of identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As lessee

The Group recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group does not separate the lease components and non-lease components. The Group combines the components and accounts for them as a lease. Except for the categories of leased assets described above, the Group will allocate the consideration in the contract to each component on the basis of their respective relative stand-alone price.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*29. Leases *(continued)***As lessee** *(continued)**Right-of-use assets*

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises the right to use the leased asset over the lease term as a right-of-use asset. Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises: the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability; any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease less any lease incentives received; any initial direct cost incurred; and an estimate of costs incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group remeasures the lease liability for the revision to the lease payments and adjusts the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets accordingly. The right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis subsequently by the Group. If the Group is reasonably certain that the ownership of the underlying asset will be transferred to the Group at the end of the lease term, the Group depreciates the asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the assets from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the asset or the end of the lease term.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments include fixed payments including in-substance fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate the lease.

In calculating the present value of the lease payments, the Group uses the interest rate implicit in the lease as the discount rate. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. The Group calculates the interest expenses of the lease liability in each period during the lease term using the constant periodic rate of interest, and recognises such interest expenses in profit or loss, except those in the costs of the related asset as required. Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities are recognised in profit or loss as incurred, except those in the costs of the related asset as required.

After the commencement date of the lease, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the Group remeasures the lease liability at the present value of revised lease payments upon a change in any of the following: in-substance fixed payments, the amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees, the index or rate used to determine lease payments, or the assessment or exercise of the purchase option, the renewal option or the option to terminate the lease.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group considers a lease that, at the commencement date of the lease, has a lease term of 12 months or less, and does not contain any purchase option as a short-term lease; and a lease of the individual underlying asset with low value, when new, as a lease of low-value assets. The Group does not recognise the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets of office buildings, machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, furniture and fixtures and others. The Group recognises lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets in the costs of the related asset or profit or loss for the current period on a straight-line basis (or units-of-production basis) over the lease term.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

29. Leases *(continued)*

As lessor

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset, except that a lease is classified as an operating lease at the inception date. For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group will allocate the consideration in the contract to each component on the basis of their respective relative stand-alone price.

As a lessor under finance leases

At the inception of the lease term, finance lease receivables are recognised in respect of finance lease, while finance lease assets are derecognised. At initial measurement, the net amount of lease investment is recognised as the carrying amount of finance lease receivables, which is the sum of the unsecured residual value and the lease payments yet to be received at the commencement of the lease term discounted to their present value using the implicit interest rate of the lease, including initial direct expenses. Interest income over the respective periods of the lease term is computed and recognised based on fixed cyclical interest rates and charged to current profit or loss. Variable lease payments not included in the net amount of lease investment are charged to current profit or loss as and when incurred.

When the Group acts as a manufacturer or dealer lessor of a financial lease, at the inception of the lease term, the Group recognises the lease income based on the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the lease receipts discounted at the market interest rate, and recognises the cost of sales based on the balance after deducting the present value of the unguaranteed residual value from the carrying amount of the leased asset. The costs incurred by the Group to obtain finance leases are recognised in the current profit and loss at the inception of the lease term.

As lessor under an operating lease

Rental income under an operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, through profit or loss for the current period. Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of lease receivables are charged to profit or loss for the current period as incurred. Initial direct costs are capitalised and amortised on the same basis as the recognition of rental income over the lease term, and are included in the profit or loss by instalments.

Sale and leaseback transactions

The Group applies Note III.24 to determine whether the transfer of an asset is accounted for as a sale of that asset.

As lessee

If the transfer of an asset is a sale, the Group, as a lessee, shall measure the right-of-use assets arising from the leaseback at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to the right of use, and recognise only the amount of any gain or loss that relates to the rights transferred to the lessor. If the transfer of an asset does not constitute a sale, the Group, as a lessee, shall continue to recognise the transferred assets and recognise a financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds in accordance with Note III.10.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

29. Leases *(continued)*

Sale and leaseback transactions *(continued)*

As lessor

If the transfer of assets in the after-sale and leaseback transaction is a sale, the Group, as a lessor, accounts for asset purchase, and accounts for asset lease in accordance with policies in the aforementioned; if the transfer of assets in the after-sale and leaseback transaction is not a sale, the Group, as a lessor, does not recognise the transferred assets, but recognises a financial asset equal to the transfer income in accordance with Note III.10.

30. Hedge accounting

In respect of the methods of hedge accounting, the Group's hedging is classified as fair value hedge, that is, a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability:

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group officially designates the hedge relationship and prepares formal written documents of the hedge relationship, risk management objectives and hedge strategies. The documents include identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness. Hedge effectiveness is the extent to which the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedging instruments offset changes in the fair value or cash flow of hedged items caused by the hedged risk. Such hedges are assessed on an ongoing basis to ensure that such hedges are effective during the accounting period with designated hedging relationships.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised (but the rollover or replacement of part of a hedging instrument under the hedging strategy is not treated as an expiration or a contract termination), or due to a change in the risk management objective, the hedging relationship no longer meets the risk management objective, or when the hedging no longer meets other conditions of the hedge accounting method, the Group terminates the use of hedge accounting.

Where the hedging relationship no longer meets the hedging effectiveness requirements due to the hedging ratio, but the risk management objectives for the designated hedging relationship have not changed, the Group rebalances the hedging relationship.

Hedges which meet the criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

Fair value hedges

The gains or losses arising from the hedging instrument are recognised in profit or loss for the current period. The gain or loss of the hedged item arising from risk exposure is recognised in profit or loss for the current period. The book value of the hedged item that is not measured at fair value is adjusted accordingly.

For fair value hedge relating to debt instruments carried at amortised cost, the adjustments on the carrying amount of the hedged items are amortised to profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the effective interest method. Amortisation using the effective interest rate may begin upon the adjustment of the carrying amount but no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged. If the hedged item is a debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the accumulation of recognised hedged gains or losses shall be amortised in the same manner and recognised in profit or loss for the current period, while the book value of financial assets is not adjusted. If the hedged item is terminated, the unamortised fair value is recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

30. Hedge accounting *(continued)*

Fair value hedges *(continued)*

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with the corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit or loss for the current period. The fair value changes of hedging instruments are also recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

Hedging costs

The Group separates the forward element and the spot element of a forward contract and only designates the change in the value of the spot element of the forward contract as the hedging instrument; the Group recognises the change in fair value of the forward element of the forward contract and the foreign currency basis spread of a financial instrument in other comprehensive income to the extent that they relate to the hedged items. For a transaction related hedged item, it is accounted for in the same way as the amount of the cash flow hedge reserve. For a time-period related hedged item, the changes in fair values are amortised on a systematic and rational basis over the period during which the hedged items could affect profit or loss or other comprehensive income and reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the current period.

31. Share repurchase

The considerations and transaction costs occurred in repurchasing own equity instruments are deducted from equity. Equity movements are recognised on the issue (including refinancing), repurchase, sale, or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments except share-based payments.

32. Work safety fund

The work safety fund accrued pursuant to regulations are recognised as cost of relevant products or profit or loss for the current period, and are recognised as special reserve at the same time. For the utilisation of the fee to pay for safety relevant expenses, the special reserve shall be reversed directly; capitalised expenditure shall be aggregated and recognised in fixed assets when the asset is ready for its intended use. The actual expenditure shall be offset with the balance of special reserve and full depreciation is provided for the asset at the same amount.

33. Fair value measurements

The Group measures its receivables financing, debts and investments in debt instruments, derivative financial instruments and equity investments at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole: Level 1 — based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities which can be accessed at the measurement date; Level 2 — based on inputs other than those included within level 1 that are observable for the relevant asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3 — based on unobservable inputs for the relevant asset and liability.

At the end of each reporting period, for assets and liabilities measured at fair value that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

34. Carbon emission rights assets

If key emission enterprises obtain carbon emission allowances through purchase, the carbon emission allowances obtained will be recognised as carbon emission rights assets on the purchase date and measured at cost. For the carbon emission allowances obtained by the key emission enterprises through the government's free allocation or other methods without any compensation paid, no accounting treatment shall be made. When the carbon emission allowances are used or the purchased carbon emission allowances are sold and the obligation is performed (i.e., the emission reduction obligation is fulfilled), the carbon emission rights assets will be transferred to the profit and loss for the current period.

35. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosure of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainties about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in the future.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements which have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Corporate income tax

As a result of the fact that certain matters relating to the corporate income taxes have not been confirmed by the local tax bureau as at the end of the reporting period, objective estimates based on currently enacted tax laws, regulations and other related policies are required in determining the provision for corporate income tax expenses to be made for the reporting period. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts originally provided, the differences will be accounted for in the income tax expenses in the period in which the differences are realised.

Scope of consolidation — the Group holding half or less than half of the total voting rights of Fujian Longking Co., Ltd. ("Longking")

The Group has determined that it has obtained the controlling power in Longking even it holds less than half of the total voting rights of Longking. It is because the Group is the largest single shareholder of Longking, holding 18.51% of its shares and 28.42% of its voting rights. The remaining shares of Longking are widely held by a number of other shareholders. Since the acquisition date, there have been no instances where the other shareholders collectively exercised their voting rights or holding more votes of Longking than the Group. At the same time, the Group can direct the board resolutions of Longking to be passed and appoint or approve the key management personnel of Longking by holding more than half of the total voting rights in the board of directors of Longking. Therefore, the Group includes Longking in the scope of consolidation.

Business model

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the Group's business model for managing the assets. Factors considered by the Group in judging the business model include enterprise evaluation, the method of reporting the results of financial assets to key management members, risks affecting the results of financial assets and the method for managing such risks, as well as the form of remuneration received by the management personnel of the businesses concerned. In assessing whether the business model is aimed at receiving contractual cash flows, the Group is required to analyse and exercise judgement in respect of the reasons, timing, frequency and values of any disposals prior to maturity.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

35. Significant accounting judgements and estimates *(continued)*

Judgements *(continued)*

Characteristics of contractual cash flows

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial assets. Judgement is required to determine whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, including the judgement on whether there is any significantly different from the benchmark cash flows when assessing modifications to the time value of money.

Derecognition of financial assets

Where the Group has transferred the right to receive cash flow arising from an asset but has not transferred or has retained substantially all risks and rewards associated with such asset, or has not transferred the controlling right in such asset, such asset shall be recognised and accounted for so long as the Group continues to be involved in such asset. If the Group has not transferred or has retained substantially all risks and rewards associated with the asset or transferred the controlling right in the asset, the exercise of significant judgment is often required, and estimations need to be made as to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset.

Principal/agent

When the Group obtains control of trade goods from a third party and then transfers them to the customer, the Group is entitled to determine the transaction price of the trade goods on its own. The Group controls the trade goods before they are transferred to the customer. Thus, the Group is a principal and recognises revenue in the gross amount of consideration received or receivable. Otherwise, the Group is an agent and recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled from the customer. The amount is the net amount of the gross consideration received or receivable after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods to be provided by that party or determined by the agreed-upon amount or proportion of commissions, etc.

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the future accounting periods, are described below.

Inventory provision determined on net realisable value

Inventory provision is made for those inventories with cost higher than the net realisable value based on the Company's accounting policies for inventories and the measurement of the lower of cost and net realisable value. At least at every financial year end, the Group reviews if the costs of the inventories are lower than the net realisable value.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*35. Significant accounting judgements and estimates *(continued)***Estimation uncertainty** *(continued)**Impairment of financial instruments*

The Group has adopted the expected credit loss model to evaluate the impairment of financial instruments. The application of the expected credit loss model requires significant judgements and estimates and the consideration of all reasonable and soundly based information, including forward-looking information. In making such judgements and estimates, the Group estimates the projected movements of the debtor's credit risk according to past repayment records, economic policies, macro-economic indicators and industry risks, etc. Different estimates may affect the impairment provision, and the amount of impairment provision may not equal to the actual amount of impairment loss in the future.

Impairment of non-current assets other than financial assets (excluding goodwill)

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for non-current assets other than financial assets at the end of the reporting period. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually and at other times when such an indicator exists. Other non-current assets other than financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset or asset group exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its present value of future cash flows. The calculation of the fair value less costs of disposal based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or asset group and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Please refer to Notes V.16, 17, 18 and 20.

Expected production commencement date

Río Blanco Copper S.A. ("Río Blanco"), a subsidiary of the Group, holds the exploration rights of the Río Blanco Copper Project in Peru. The mine has not yet been constructed and commenced to operation. The expected production commencement date of the mining area is a significant estimate made by the management of the Group based on the comprehensive judgement of the local community work in the mining area and other relevant factors.

Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least at the end of each year. An impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset or asset group exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its present value of future cash flows. The calculation of the fair value less costs of disposal is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or asset group and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Please refer to Note V.21.

Fair value of non-listed equity investments

The non-listed equity investments have been valued based on a market-based valuation technique. This valuation requires the Group to determine the comparable listed companies, select the price multiple, and make estimates about the discount for lack of liquidity, and hence they are subject to uncertainty.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES *(continued)*

35. Significant accounting judgements and estimates *(continued)*

Estimation uncertainty *(continued)*

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Group determines the estimated useful lives of the Group's property, plant and equipment. This estimation is based on the actual useful lives of property, plant and equipment with similar nature and functions and the historical experience. The Group will increase the depreciation charge where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives and will write off or write down technically obsolete or non-strategic fixed assets.

Exploration expenditures

After determining the capitalisation amount of exploration expenditures, the Group will regularly evaluate the exploration results. If the reviewed geological exploration report shows that there are no prospecting results or no economically recoverable reserves, or that the economic benefits of mining cannot be achieved and further exploration is unnecessary due to low grade and difficulties in mining and processing, the exploration and development costs previously collected will be expensed and included in the profit and loss for the current period in a lump sum.

Proved mineral reserves

Proved mineral reserves are estimated based on professional knowledge, experience and industry practice. Generally, the estimated mineral reserve volume based on probing and estimation may not be very accurate. The estimation is updated in accordance with new technologies and new information. Any changes in estimation will have impacts on amounts of mining assets' depreciation and mining rights' amortisation using the units-of-production method, on the stripping ratio which was used in the capitalisation of stripping costs, and on each of transaction prices of the metals streaming business, etc. This may result in changes of or impacts on the Group's development and operation plan, and hence the Group's operation and performance.

Deferred tax assets

To the extent that it is probable that there are sufficient taxable profits to offset the deductible losses, deferred tax assets shall be recognised for all unused deductible losses. Substantial management's judgements regarding the timing, amount of future taxable profit as well as tax planning strategies are needed when estimating the amount of deferred tax assets.

Provision for environmental rehabilitation and restoration of mines

Pursuant to the regulations of the governmental authorities in the places where the mines are located, the Group recognises provision for environmental rehabilitation and restoration of mines. The amount of provision is an estimate based upon the life of mining tenements, timing of mine closure and cost of such rehabilitation. When this estimate changes, it may affect the Group's operations and performance.

Lessee's incremental borrowing rate

If the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. According to the economic environment, the Group takes the observable interest rate as the reference basis for determining the incremental borrowing rate, then adjusts the observable interest rate based on its own circumstances, underlying assets, lease terms and amounts of lease liabilities to determine the applicable incremental borrowing rate.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES** *(continued)***35. Significant accounting judgements and estimates** *(continued)***Estimation uncertainty** *(continued)**Contingent liability*

For the possible obligations arising from past transactions or events which existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events, or present obligations arising from past transactions or events where the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote or the liabilities cannot be measured reliably, such as legal proceedings, arbitration, claims, disputes, external guarantees, etc., the Group will estimate whether it is required to be disclosed or recognised in the financial statements for the current period based on legal advice and the probability of future occurrence.

36. Changes in accounting policies**Recognition of deferred tax associated with leases and decommissioning obligations**

Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises Interpretation No.16 (the "Interpretation") issued in 2022 states that where a single transaction is not a business combination and affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (or deductible loss), and equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of the asset and liability in such transaction, the exemption from initial recognition of deferred tax is not applicable. The Group has adopted the Interpretation since 1 January 2023. In a lease transaction in which a lease liability is initially recognised and included in a right-of-use asset at the commencement date of the lease and a transaction in which a provision is recognised and included in the cost of a fixed asset due to the decommissioning obligations of the fixed asset, for the taxable and deductible temporary differences arising on initial recognition of the asset and liability, the corresponding deferred tax liability and asset shall be recognised separately instead of not being recognised. In accordance with the transition requirements, the Group made adjustments for the abovementioned transactions that occurred from the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements of which the Interpretation was initially adopted to the date of changes in accounting policies. The Interpretation has no impact on deferred tax assets and liabilities presented on a net basis in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position.

IV. TAXES**1. Major taxes and tax rates**

	Tax calculation bases	Tax rate
Value-added tax ("VAT")	Difference between output VAT amount calculated based on sales amount and applicable tax rates and the deductible input VAT amount	China: 0%–13% Overseas: 10%–20%
City construction and maintenance tax	Actual payment of VAT and consumption tax	1%–7%
Corporate income tax ("CIT")	Assessable profits	15%–38%
Resource tax	Sales amount of raw concentrates (or processed raw concentrates), primary products or gold bullion	China: Gold: 2%–6% China: Copper: 2%–10% China: Iron: 1%–9% China: Lead and zinc: 2%–10% Overseas: 2.5%–8%

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

IV. TAXES *(continued)*

1. Major taxes and tax rates *(continued)*

Tax-paying entities subject to different CIT rates are as follows:

Countries or regions where the subsidiaries or joint arrangement are situated	CIT rate
Mainland China	25%
Hong Kong	16.5%
Australia and Papua New Guinea	30%
The DR Congo	30%
The Republic of Serbia	15%
The Republic of Tajikistan	18%
The Russian Federation	20%
Eritrea	38%
Colombia	35%
Guyana	25%
The Kyrgyz Republic (Note 1)	
Argentina	25%–35%
Suriname	36%

Note 1: For the Company's subsidiaries incorporated in the Kyrgyz Republic, according to the local tax laws updated on 18 January 2022, mining and sales of gold ore and gold concentrates are subject to a CIT rate of 10%, and 0% for alloy gold and refined gold. At the same time, income tax is calculated and paid according to a specific percentage of sales income (ranging at a rate from 1% to 20% depending on the range of gold price).

2. Tax incentives

Longking, a subsidiary of the Group, is an advanced manufacturing enterprise. Pursuant to the Announcement on Policy in relation to the Offset and Deduction of Additional Value-added Tax of Advanced Manufacturing Enterprises issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration in September 2023 (the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration Announcement 2023 No. 43), advanced manufacturing enterprises are allowed to offset and deduct an additional 5% of VAT payable amount based on the deductible input VAT for the respective period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2027.

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

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

IV. TAXES *(continued)*

2. Tax incentives *(continued)*

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

- (1) Xinjiang Habahe Ashele Copper Co., Ltd. ("Ashele Copper") fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2023.
- (2) Xinjiang Zijin Zinc Co., Ltd. ("Zijin Zinc") fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2023.
- (3) Xinjiang Jinbao Mining Co., Ltd. ("Xinjiang Jinbao") fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2023.
- (4) Hunchun Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. ("Hunchun Zijin") fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2023.
- (5) Urad Rear Banner Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. ("Urad Rear Banner Zijin") fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2023.
- (6) Longnan Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. ("Longnan Zijin") fulfilled the conditions of preferential taxation policies for the Western Development and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2023.

Pursuant to the Notice of the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region on the Provision of Preferential Policies for Investment Promotion of the Tibet Autonomous Region (Zang Zheng Fa [2021] No. 9) and the Implementation Method of Corporate Income Tax Policies in the Tibet Autonomous Region (Tentative) (Zang Zheng Fa [2022] No. 11), from 1 January 2022, to 31 December 2025, enterprises fulfilling the following condition are exempt from local part of the CIT: the Tibetan residents employed by the enterprises accounting for 70% or more (70% inclusive) of the total number of employees. The Company fulfilled the conditions of preferential items and was entitled to exempt from the local part of the CIT. Tibet Julong Copper Co., Ltd. ("Julong Copper"), a subsidiary of the Group, fulfilled the conditions for enjoying a tax concession and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 9% in 2023.

The Company passed the reassessment on the qualification of High and New Technology Enterprise on 23 October 2020 and obtained the certificate of High and New Technology Enterprise (reference number: GR201735000251). The validity period of the certificate was 3 years. The Office of the Leading Group for the Administration of Determination of High and New Technology Enterprises of the Whole Country issued the Announcement in relation to Filing of the First Batch of High and New Technology Enterprises Recognised by the Accreditation Institutions in Fujian Province on 28 December 2023. The Company was included in the list of companies meeting the accreditation conditions and was entitled to a CIT rate of 15% in 2023.

Fujian Zijin Copper Co., Ltd. ("Fujian Zijin Copper"), a subsidiary of the Group, passed the reassessment on the qualification of High and New Technology Enterprise on 14 December 2022 and obtained the certificate of High and New Technology Enterprise (reference number: GR202235001086). The validity period of the certificate was 3 years. Fujian Zijin Copper was entitled to a CIT rate of 15% in 2023.

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

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

IV. TAXES *(continued)*

2. Tax incentives *(continued)*

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

Pursuant to the Announcement in relation to the Corporate Income Tax Issues on Third-Party Enterprises Engaging in Pollution Prevention and Control issued by the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (2019 Announcement No. 60), third-party enterprises engaging in pollution prevention and control which fulfil the conditions are entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15%. The implementation period of the announcement was from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2021. Pursuant to the Announcement in relation to Extension of the Implementation Period of Certain Preferential Tax Policies issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration (2022 Announcement No. 4), the aforesaid regulation on preferential tax policy was extended, and the implementation period was extended to 31 December 2023. Pursuant to the Announcement in relation to the Corporate Income Tax Issues on Third-Party Enterprises Engaging in Pollution Prevention and Control issued by the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (2023 Announcement No. 38), third-party enterprises engaging in pollution prevention and control which fulfil the conditions are entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15%. The implementation period of the announcement is from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2027. Taizhou Dechang Environmental Protection Co., Ltd. ("Taizhou Dechang"), a subsidiary of the Group, fulfilled the conditions for enjoying tax concessions of third-party enterprises engaging in pollution prevention and control and was entitled to a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2023.

According to the Departmental Interpretation and Practice Notes No. 52 issued by the Inland Revenue Department of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Zijin International Capital Company Limited fulfilled the conditions of being identified as a qualifying corporate treasury centre, and was entitled to a reduced profits tax rate of 8.25% in 2023 (representing 50% of the regular tax rate).

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

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
Cash	17,876,528	34,243,931
Bank deposits	17,543,092,471	18,976,794,075
Other monetary funds (Note 1)	887,747,809	1,232,699,046
Total	18,448,716,808	20,243,737,052
Including: Total amount deposited outside Mainland China	3,647,567,976	7,507,271,406

As at 31 December 2023, cash and cash equivalents in the equivalent amount of RMB10,862,394 (31 December 2022: RMB150,576,083) were deposited outside Mainland China and subject to restrictions on fund repatriation.

Note 1: As at 31 December 2023, the balance of other monetary funds of the Group denominated in Renminbi mainly included: land restoration and environmental rehabilitation costs of RMB265,105,034 (31 December 2022: RMB142,488,327), pursuant to the rules of the local government, the Group provided a deposit for mine restoration and improvement of ecological environment in mines and deposited the fund in a specified bank account. The fund was restricted to the use for land restoration and environmental rehabilitation after mine closure; foreign exchange deposit reserve of RMB31,560,511 (31 December 2022: RMB46,112,617), which was deposited in the People's Bank of China by the Group's subsidiary, Zijin Mining Group Finance Co., Ltd. ("Zijin Finance"); other guarantee deposits of RMB394,981,881 (31 December 2022: RMB365,179,720), which were restricted to use; bank deposits with a carrying amount of RMB68,286,157 (31 December 2022: RMB22,117,850) were frozen due to litigation; deposits in the Shanghai Gold Exchange and securities accounts of RMB127,814,226 (31 December 2022: RMB582,606,918); and the Group did not hold treasury bills with a maturity of 3 months as at 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: RMB74,193,614).

2. Held for trading financial assets

	2023	2022
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Investments in debt instruments	180,347,204	111,086,559
Investments in equity instruments (Note 1)	3,742,815,575	3,486,317,085
Derivative financial assets (Note 2)	353,193,503	46,793,246
Current portion of other non-current financial assets	—	62,500,000
Others (Note 3)	1,030,688,403	1,387,111,449
Total	5,307,044,685	5,093,808,339

Note 1: The Group's investments in equity aimed at making short-term profits.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

2. Held for trading financial assets *(continued)*

Note 2: Details of derivative financial assets are as follows:

	2023	2022
(1) Derivative financial assets without designated hedging relationship	60,741,632	44,753,966
Including: Metal forward contracts	38,173,584	13,952,859
Foreign currency forward contracts	860,357	20,537,893
Metal futures contracts	19,699,387	2,369,514
Equity swap contracts	2,008,304	7,893,700
(2) Hedging instruments – Metal forward contracts	292,451,871	2,039,280
Total	353,193,503	46,793,246

Note 3: Details of the Group's investments in funds aimed at making short-term profits, funds for co-operative business operation project of documentary factoring business, bank wealth management products and structured deposits are as follows:

	2023	2022
Funds	994,146,317	894,779,598
Bank wealth management products and structured deposits	36,542,086	457,331,851
Documentary factoring business	—	35,000,000
Total	1,030,688,403	1,387,111,449

3. Bills receivable

	2023	2022
Bank acceptance bills	262,190,477	463,347,160
Commercial acceptance bills	294,829,408	273,436,868
	557,019,885	736,784,028
Less: Bad debt provision for bills receivable	3,900,433	7,362,875
Total	553,119,452	729,421,153

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*3. Bills receivable *(continued)*

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

	2023				Net book value
	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
Provision for bad debts based on credit risk characteristics	557,019,885	100.00	3,900,433	0.70	553,119,452
Total	557,019,885	100.00	3,900,433	0.70	553,119,452

The movements of bad debt provision for bills receivable are as follows:

	At 1 January	Additions	Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	Recovery or reversal	Write-back	Write-off	At 31 December
2023	7,362,875	—	—	(3,462,442)	—	—	3,900,433
2022	—	3,200,690	4,162,185	—	—	—	7,362,875

Among which, bills receivable which have been pledged are as follows:

	2023	2022
Bank acceptance bills (Note)	260,477,500	460,327,160
Total	260,477,500	460,327,160

Note: The pledged bills receivable represented pledged collaterals provided by the Group for issuing bank acceptance bills with small individual denominations. As at 31 December 2023, the Group pledged bank acceptance bills of RMB260,477,500 (31 December 2022: RMB460,327,160).

Bills receivable endorsed or discounted by the Group which were not yet due at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Derecognised	Not derecognised	Derecognised	Not derecognised
Commercial acceptance bills	—	121,538,547	—	172,028,631
Total	—	121,538,547	—	172,028,631

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

4. Trade receivables

	2023	2022
Trade receivables measured at fair value through profit or loss – Trade receivables with provisional pricing terms (Note)	1,912,712,667	2,271,361,470
Trade receivables measured at amortised cost	5,865,195,653	5,645,603,136
Total	7,777,908,320	7,916,964,606

Note: Certain product sale contracts of the Group contain provisional pricing terms. Under the CAS, the trade receivables and embedded derivative instruments derived from product sale contracts with such terms shall not be separated and shall be classified as a whole.

An ageing analysis of the trade receivables measured at amortised cost is as follows:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year	4,431,620,079	4,270,546,842
Over 1 year but within 2 years	1,058,533,960	882,293,173
Over 2 years but within 3 years	560,983,474	551,638,384
Over 3 years	757,916,157	764,669,757
Less: Bad debt provision for trade receivables	6,809,053,670 943,858,017	6,469,148,156 823,545,020
Total	5,865,195,653	5,645,603,136

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

	2023				
	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Net book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	121,600,308	1.79	121,600,308	100.00	—
Bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics					
Among which: Group of non-ferrous metal business	2,502,640,190	36.75	20,150,867	0.81	2,482,489,323
Group of geological prospecting business	347,616,325	5.11	73,294,906	21.09	274,321,419
Group of environmental protection business	3,837,196,847	56.35	728,811,936	18.99	3,108,384,911
Total	6,809,053,670	100.00	943,858,017	13.86	5,865,195,653

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** *(continued)***4. Trade receivables** *(continued)*

	2022				
	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Net book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	137,322,113	2.12	137,322,113	100.00	—
Bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics					
Among which: Group of non-ferrous metal business	3,672,920,352	56.78	11,743,823	0.32	3,661,176,529
Group of environmental protection business	2,658,905,691	41.10	674,479,084	25.37	1,984,426,607
Total	6,469,148,156	100.00	823,545,020	12.73	5,645,603,136

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

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had no individually material trade receivables with bad debt provision.

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

	At 1 January	Additions	Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	Recovery or reversal	Write-back	Write-off	At 31 December
2023	823,545,020	94,237,761	78,744,500	(20,429,599)	—	(32,239,665)	943,858,017
2022	30,083,810	169,694,728	632,732,316	(2,672,165)	—	(6,293,669)	823,545,020

There were no recoveries or reversals of bad debt provision for trade receivables which were individually material during the current period.

There were no material write-offs during the current period.

Please refer to Note V.25 for trade receivables with restrictions on title or use during the current period.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

4. Trade receivables *(continued)*

The five entities with the largest balances of trade receivables and contract assets as at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

Name of entity	Closing balance of trade receivables and contract assets	Proportion to total year-end balance of trade receivables and contract assets (%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision for trade receivables and provision for impairment on contract assets
Company AA	656,186,178	6.37	1,968,559
Company AB	391,443,069	3.80	1,174,329
Company AC	345,374,917	3.35	1,036,125
Company AD	253,509,209	2.46	760,528
Company AE	250,994,918	2.44	752,984
Total	1,897,508,291	18.41	5,692,525

The five entities with the largest balances of trade receivables and contract assets as at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Name of entity	Closing balance of trade receivables and contract assets	Proportion to total year-end balance of trade receivables and contract assets (%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision for trade receivables and provision for impairment on contract assets
Company AF	427,799,914	4.14	1,283,400
Company AC	368,526,556	3.56	1,105,580
Company AG	350,534,207	3.39	1,051,603
Company AH	317,416,096	3.07	952,248
Company AI	290,152,874	2.81	870,459
Total	1,754,429,647	16.96	5,263,290

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

5. Receivables financing

	2023	2022
Bills receivable (Note 1)	2,729,252,517	2,949,903,644
Trade receivables	69,517,341	41,645,270
Total	2,798,769,858	2,991,548,914

Note 1: The Group classified certain bills receivable and trade receivables as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income according to their contractual cash flow characteristics, and presented them as receivables financing.

	2023	2022
Bank acceptance bills	2,764,042,155	2,810,768,150
Commercial acceptance bills	—	176,089,524
Less: Other comprehensive income — changes in fair value	2,764,042,155 34,789,638	2,986,857,674 36,954,030
Total	2,729,252,517	2,949,903,644

The Group had no externally pledged receivables financing in 2023 and 2022.

In 2023 and 2022, the Group did not convert any receivables financing to trade receivables due to the non-performance of the issuers.

Bills receivable endorsed or discounted but not yet due at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Derecognised	Not derecognised	Derecognised	Not derecognised
Bank acceptance bill	4,830,819,599	1,326,710,846	3,201,624,672	1,321,665,087
Commercial acceptance bill	—	—	—	176,089,524
Total	4,830,819,599	1,326,710,846	3,201,624,672	1,497,754,611

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

6. Prepayments

The ageing analysis of prepayments is as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Carrying amount	Proportion (%)	Carrying amount	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	2,287,876,620	84.80	3,544,830,809	92.92
Over 1 year but within 2 years	216,537,558	8.03	126,475,001	3.32
Over 2 years but within 3 years	53,819,042	1.99	43,888,877	1.15
Over 3 years	139,684,939	5.18	99,660,887	2.61
	2,697,918,159	100.00	3,814,855,574	100.00
Less: Bad debt provision for prepayments	20,596,269		19,648,712	
Total	2,677,321,890		3,795,206,862	

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had no material prepayments aged over one year.

As at 31 December 2023, the aggregate amount of five entities with the largest balances of prepayments is as follows:

	Closing balance	Proportion to total balance of prepayments (%)
Aggregate amount	438,813,134	16.26

As at 31 December 2022, the aggregate amount of five entities with the largest balances of prepayments is as follows:

	Closing balance	Proportion to total balance of prepayments (%)
Aggregate amount	790,924,630	20.73

7. Other receivables

	2023	2022
Interest receivables	36,501,745	45,632,110
Other receivables	2,797,510,033	3,610,478,381
Total	2,834,011,778	3,656,110,491

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*7. Other receivables *(continued)*

Interest receivables

	2023	2022
Interest receivables on external borrowings	12,565,507	22,604,587
Interest receivables on bank deposits	23,936,238	23,027,523
Total	36,501,745	45,632,110

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, the Group has no material overdue interest receivables.

Other receivables

An ageing analysis of other receivables is as follows:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year	2,219,485,938	1,840,542,749
Over 1 year but within 2 years	226,071,363	1,563,624,484
Over 2 years but within 3 years	175,762,996	101,911,629
Over 3 years	345,872,523	364,512,101
Less: Bad debt provision for other receivables	2,967,192,820 169,682,787	3,870,590,963 260,112,582
Total	2,797,510,033	3,610,478,381

The category of other receivables by nature is as follows:

	2023	2022
Equity investment in Huatai Insurance	—	1,411,770,600
Advanced material costs	853,728,812	172,594,848
Guarantees and deposits	504,276,095	921,059,159
Tax rebate receivables	353,111,227	348,364,641
Deferred expenses	229,100,089	145,856,117
Due from third parties	127,375,033	127,399,545
Receivables from disposal of assets	130,880,156	88,301,735
Staff advances and reserve funds	105,141,156	100,801,558
Receivables from joint ventures and associates	75,960,468	87,757,904
Loans and advance payments	60,000,000	40,500,000
Receivables from settlement of futures	49,248,410	250,406
Others	478,371,374	425,934,450
Less: Bad debt provision for other receivables	2,967,192,820 169,682,787	3,870,590,963 260,112,582
Total	2,797,510,033	3,610,478,381

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

7. Other receivables *(continued)*

Other receivables *(continued)*

2023

	Carrying amount Amount	Proportion (%)	Bad debt provision Amount	Proportion (%)	Net book value
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	112,154,436	3.78	111,954,436	99.82	200,000
Bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics	2,855,038,384	96.22	57,728,351	2.02	2,797,310,033
Total	2,967,192,820	100.00	169,682,787		2,797,510,033

2022

	Carrying amount Amount	Proportion (%)	Bad debt provision Amount	Proportion (%)	Net book value
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	1,518,628,353	39.24	205,400,300	13.53	1,313,228,053
Bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics	2,351,962,610	60.76	54,712,282	2.33	2,297,250,328
Total	3,870,590,963	100.00	260,112,582		3,610,478,381

Other receivables for which bad debt provision has been made individually are as follows:

	2023				2022	
	Carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)	Reason for provision	Carrying amount	Bad debt provision
Company BA	54,193,200	54,193,200	100.00	Expected to be unrecoverable	54,193,200	54,193,200
Company BB	45,000,000	45,000,000	100.00	Expected to be unrecoverable	45,000,000	45,000,000
Wuhan Tianying Investment Group Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	Receivables from equity interest transfer of Huatai Insurance were pledged in 2022 and recovered through court arbitration in 2023	1,411,770,600	98,823,942
Others	12,961,236	12,761,236	98.46	Expected to be unrecoverable	7,664,553	7,383,158
Total	112,154,436	111,954,436			1,518,628,353	205,400,300

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*7. Other receivables *(continued)***Other receivables** *(continued)*

The changes in bad debt provision for other receivables based on 12-month expected credit losses and the entire lifetime expected credit losses are as follows:

2023

	Stage 1 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 Entire lifetime expected credit losses	Stage 3 Entire lifetime expected credit losses (credit impairment occurred)	Total
Opening balance	54,712,282	98,823,942	106,576,358	260,112,582
Transfers between stages of opening balance during the year	—	—	—	—
Provision during the year	2,683,823	—	17,287,145	19,970,968
Reversal during the year	(8,785,645)	(97,382,112)	—	(106,167,757)
Write-back during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-off during the year	—	(1,441,830)	(11,909,067)	(13,350,897)
Other changes	9,117,891	—	—	9,117,891
Closing balance	57,728,351	—	111,954,436	169,682,787

2022

	Stage 1 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 Entire lifetime expected credit losses	Stage 3 Entire lifetime expected credit losses (credit impairment occurred)	Total
Opening balance	1,374,033	—	103,223,661	104,597,694
Transfers between stages of opening balance during the year	—	—	—	—
Provision during the year	6,241,246	84,706,236	1,440,688	92,388,170
Reversal during the year	—	—	(30,000)	(30,000)
Write-back during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-off during the year	—	—	(3,991,492)	(3,991,492)
Other changes	47,097,003	14,117,706	5,933,501	67,148,210
Closing balance	54,712,282	98,823,942	106,576,358	260,112,582

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

7. Other receivables *(continued)*

Other receivables *(continued)*

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

	At 1 January	Additions	Recovery or reversal	Write-back	Write-off	Other changes	At 31 December
2023	260,112,582	19,970,968	(106,167,757)	—	(13,350,897)	9,117,891	169,682,787
2022	104,597,694	92,388,170	(30,000)	—	(3,991,492)	67,148,210	260,112,582

Among which, the significant amounts of recovery or reversal of bad debt provision during the year are as follows:

	Amount recovered or reversed	Reason for reversal	Way of recovery	Basis and reasonableness for determining the original proportion of bad debt provision
Wuhan Tianying Investment Group Co., Ltd.	97,382,112	In 2023, the principal was recovered through court mediation and agreement signed with Wuhan Tianying	Cash and cash equivalents	In 2022, receivables from the equity interest transfer of Huatai Insurance, which involved litigation, were pledged. The counterparty had liquidity risk, and the recovery of the receivables was uncertain
Total	97,382,112			

The five entities with the largest balances of other receivables as at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	Closing balance	Proportion to total other receivables (%)	Nature	Ageing	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Company BC	225,293,939	7.59	Advanced material costs	Within 1 year	225,294
Company BD	210,864,475	7.11	Tax rebate receivables	Within 1 year	210,864
Company BE	173,940,213	5.86	Advanced material costs	Within 1 year	173,940
Company BF	160,016,899	5.39	Advanced material costs	Within 1 year	160,017
Company BG	119,379,141	4.02	Tax rebate receivables	Within 1 year/Over 1 year but within 2 years	119,379
Total	889,494,667	29.97			889,494

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*7. Other receivables *(continued)*Other receivables *(continued)*

The five entities with the largest balances of other receivables as at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

	Closing balance	Proportion to total other receivables (%)	Nature	Ageing	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Wuhan Tianying Investment Group Co., Ltd.	1,411,770,600	36.47	Equity investment in Huatai Insurance	Over 1 year but within 2 years	98,823,942
Company BH	400,000,000	10.33	Guarantees and deposits	Within 1 year	400,000
Company BD	151,955,261	3.93	Tax rebate receivables	Within 1 year	151,955
Company BG	137,386,675	2.24	Tax rebate receivables	Within 1 year	137,387
Company BI	86,619,051	3.55	Guarantees and deposits	Within 1 year	86,619
Total	2,187,731,587	56.52			99,599,903

8. Inventories

	2023			2022		
	Carrying amount	Provision for decline in value	Net book value	Carrying amount	Provision for decline in value	Net book value
Raw materials	11,289,908,026	(66,531,042)	11,223,376,984	10,820,157,587	(69,417,248)	10,750,740,339
Work in process	14,757,854,471	(70,165,382)	14,687,689,089	14,575,446,899	(73,170,002)	14,502,276,897
Finished goods	3,440,885,402	(65,619,260)	3,375,266,142	2,890,917,158	(41,498,512)	2,849,418,646
Reusable materials	3,281,098	—	3,281,098	1,527,743	—	1,527,743
Total	29,491,928,997	(202,315,684)	29,289,613,313	28,288,049,387	(184,085,762)	28,103,963,625

The movements of provision for decline in value of inventories are as follows:

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions		At 31 December
			Reversal	Write-back	
Raw materials	69,417,248	56,825,554	(59,130,693)	(581,067)	66,531,042
Work in process	73,170,002	41,533,958	(4,372,142)	(40,166,436)	70,165,382
Finished goods	41,498,512	90,535,485	(32,473,196)	(33,941,541)	65,619,260
Total	184,085,762	188,894,997	(95,976,031)	(74,689,044)	202,315,684

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

8. Inventories *(continued)*

The movements of provision for decline in value of inventories are as follows: *(continued)*

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions		At 31 December
			Reversal	Write-back	
Raw materials	108,563,919	51,203,596	(90,240,233)	(110,034)	69,417,248
Work in process	65,602,031	51,048,775	(31,459,870)	(12,020,934)	73,170,002
Finished goods	46,280,894	50,954,227	(50,602,507)	(5,134,102)	41,498,512
Total	220,446,844	153,206,598	(172,302,610)	(17,265,070)	184,085,762

Details of provision for decline in value of inventories based on group are as follows:

	2023			2022		
	Carrying amount	Provision for decline in value	Proportion (%)	Carrying amount	Provision for decline in value	Proportion (%)
Spare parts	5,219,598,838	116,124,875	2.22	5,263,950,828	118,184,122	2.25

	Determination basis of net realisable value	Basis of making provision for decline in value of inventories	Reasons for reversal of provision for decline in value of inventories
Raw materials	Market price of raw materials/ Market price of relevant finished goods	Defectiveness and obsolescence/Decrease in market price of relevant finished goods	Increase in market price of relevant finished goods
Work in process	Market price of relevant finished goods	Decrease in market price of relevant finished goods	Increase in market price of relevant finished goods
Finished goods	Market price/Contract price	Decrease in market price	Increase in market price

In 2023, the Group wrote back provision for decline in value of inventories of RMB74,689,044 due to sales and reversed provision for decline in value of inventories of RMB95,976,031 due to recovery of asset value.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had no inventories with restricted ownership (31 December 2022: Nil).

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had no capitalised interest expenses in the closing balance of inventories (31 December 2022: Nil).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

9. Contract assets

	2023			2022		
	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value
Undue warranty deposits	1,233,151,396	(104,195,472)	1,128,955,924	1,280,852,654	(85,242,146)	1,195,610,508
Equipment commissioning fees	56,889,457	(5,434,558)	51,454,899	166,671,718	(5,551,687)	161,120,031
Conditional receivables from sales of goods	274,039,478	(2,877,415)	271,162,063	136,529,908	(1,433,564)	135,096,344
Others	21,334,096	(930,908)	20,403,188	19,056,413	(528,504)	18,527,909
Subtotal	1,585,414,427	(113,438,353)	1,471,976,074	1,603,110,693	(92,755,901)	1,510,354,792
Including: Contract assets presented as other non-current assets	(350,216,116)	22,077,824	(328,138,292)	(294,845,426)	11,688,444	(283,156,982)
Total	1,235,198,311	(91,360,529)	1,143,837,782	1,308,265,267	(81,067,457)	1,227,197,810

The amount and reasons for material changes in the carrying amount of contract assets in the current year:

	Amount of change	Reason for the change
Equipment commissioning fees	(109,665,132)	Transferred to trade receivables
Conditional receivables from sales of goods	136,065,719	Sales increased and point of settlement had not been reached

The sales of equipment and provision of related installation services by Longking, a subsidiary of the Group to customers constitute single performance obligations. The Group recognises revenue from the sales of equipment and contract assets when control is transferred upon delivery of the equipment and acceptance by the customers. Such contract assets form unconditional rights to receive payments upon completion of the installation of the equipment and are transferred to trade receivables.

Changes in provision for impairment of contract assets are as follows:

	At 1 January	Transfers from business combinations not involving entities under common control	Provision	Recovery or reversal	Write-off	At 31 December
2023	81,067,457	—	10,293,072	—	—	91,360,529
2022	—	70,319,627	10,747,830	—	—	81,067,457

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

9. Contract assets *(continued)*

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

	2023				
	Carrying amount		Impairment provision		Net book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
Bad debt provision based on group Including: Group of environmental protection business	1,585,414,427	100.00	113,438,353	7.16	1,471,976,074
Total	1,585,414,427	100.00	113,438,353	7.16	1,471,976,074

10. Held for sale assets/liabilities

	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value	Fair value	Estimated costs of disposal	Estimated disposal time
Xinyi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. ("Xinyi Zijin")	163,415,231	(149,920,684)	13,494,547	360,000,000	—	2024

The Company held a board meeting in November 2023 and resolved to dispose of its 100% equity interest in Xinyi Zijin. As a subsidiary of the Group, Xinyi Zijin's main businesses are classified under the gold concentrates segment and the other concentrates segment in the operating segment information. The Company entered into the Equity Interest Transfer Agreement of Xinyi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. with Beijing Guoxi Mining Co., Ltd., which stipulated that the equity interest transfer shall be conducted through listing-delisting on the Xiamen Property Rights Trading Center. On 26 December 2023, the 100% equity interest in Xinyi Zijin was publicly listed for trading on the Xiamen Property Rights Trading Center [(23) Xia Chan Gong Zi No. 1226], with an announcement period of 20 working days and a minimum transaction price of RMB360 million. The Company classified the assets and liabilities of Xinyi Zijin as held for sale assets and held for sale liabilities.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** *(continued)***10. Held for sale assets/liabilities** *(continued)*

The carrying amounts of Xinyi Zijin's assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	4,883,802
Prepayments	427,013
Other receivables	10,853,223
Inventories	8,182,342
Other current assets	684,875
Construction in progress	1,106,687
Deferred tax assets	213,899
Held for sale assets	26,351,841
Trade payables	2,094,245
Employee benefits payable	686,700
Taxes payable	31,141
Other payables	10,045,208
Held for sale liabilities	12,857,294

11. Current portion of non-current assets

	2023	2022
Current portion of long-term receivables (Note V.24)	653,217,406	257,251,200
Current portion of debt investments – large-denomination certificates of deposit (Note V.13)	55,015,556	436,196,918
Total	708,232,962	693,448,118

12. Other current assets

	2023	2022
VAT recoverable	2,338,276,770	1,409,011,277
Deposits for futures contracts	884,569,410	865,384,502
Liquid cash in futures accounts	999,715,262	1,531,026,681
Taxes prepayment and taxes recoverable	705,604,070	334,480,317
Input VAT to be verified	31,305,512	17,098,186
Large-denomination certificates of deposit and reverse repurchase of treasury bonds	1,082,847,987	1,020,497,217
Others	21,292,355	15,554,382
Total	6,063,611,366	5,193,052,562

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

13. Debt investments

	2023			2022		
	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value
Treasury bonds	10,068,712	—	10,068,712	10,067,975	—	10,067,975
Large-denomination certificates of deposit with a term of over one year	424,608,334	—	424,608,334	748,058,723	—	748,058,723
Current portion of debt investments (Note 1)	(55,015,556)	—	(55,015,556)	(436,196,918)	—	(436,196,918)
Total	379,661,490	—	379,661,490	321,929,780	—	321,929,780

Note 1: The large-denomination certificate agreement between the Company and Industrial Bank, with a total principal and interest amount of RMB55,015,556 (interest rate: 3.70%), will mature within one year. No large-denomination certificates of deposit were subject to restrictions on use during the year (31 December 2022: RMB100,000,000).

Material debt investments are as follows:

2023

	Face value	Coupon rate	Effective interest rate	Maturity date	Overdue principal
Large-denomination certificates of deposit — Industrial Bank	100,000,000	3.55%	3.55%	11 January 2025	—
Large-denomination certificates of deposit — China Minsheng Bank	150,000,000	3.55%	3.55%	11 January 2025	—
Large-denomination certificates of deposit — Agricultural Bank of China	100,000,000	3.10%	3.10%	1 June 2026	—

2022

	Face value	Coupon rate	Effective interest rate	Maturity date	Overdue principal
Large-denomination certificates of deposit — Industrial Bank	100,000,000	3.55%	3.55%	11 January 2025	—
Large-denomination certificates of deposit — China Minsheng Bank	150,000,000	3.55%	3.55%	11 January 2025	—

14. Long-term equity investments

	2023			2022		
	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value
Investments in joint ventures	8,010,750,474	(17,575,099)	7,993,175,375	5,672,681,638	(17,575,099)	5,655,106,539
Investments in associates	23,841,934,458	(202,837,816)	23,639,096,642	19,458,868,629	(47,038,703)	19,411,829,926
Total	31,852,684,932	(220,412,915)	31,632,272,017	25,131,550,267	(64,613,802)	25,066,936,465

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

14. Long-term equity investments (continued)

2023

	Movements during the year											Provision for impairment losses at 31 December	
	At 1 January	Additions	Transfers due to disposal of a joint operation	Transfers due to loss of control over subsidiaries	Reductions	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Reclassified as other equity instrument investments	Exchange realignments		At 31 December
Joint ventures													
Kamoa Holdings Limited ("Kamoa")	3,869,078,572	—	—	—	—	1,904,623,171	—	—	—	—	102,041,828	5,875,743,571	—
Gold Eagle Mining Investment Limited ("Gold Eagle Mining")	1,360,391,696	—	—	—	—	(37,903,749)	1,991,488	—	—	—	22,988,331	1,347,467,766	—
Khuiten Metals Pte. Ltd.	—	243,829,236	—	—	—	(2,319,154)	5753,981	—	—	—	(1,041,454)	246,222,609	—
Shandong Guoda Gold Co., Ltd. ("Shandong Guoda")	206,617,356	—	—	—	—	15,855,441	—	—	—	—	—	222,472,797	(12,350,855)
Guizhou Funeng Zijin Energy Co., Ltd. ("Guizhou Funeng Zijin")	73,764,039	—	—	—	—	(1,068,947)	—	—	—	—	—	72,695,092	—
Barrick (Niugini) Limited ("BNL")	—	—	52,079,093	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,079,093	—
Zijin Mining Cinda (Xiamen) Industrial Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership) ("Zijin Mining Cinda")	—	35,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,000,000	—
Fujian Longking Clear Edge Filtration Co., Ltd. ("Clear Edge Filtration")	25,434,155	—	—	—	—	9,285,408	—	—	(9,000,000)	—	—	25,719,563	—
Guizhou Southwest Zijin Gold Development Co., Ltd. ("Southwest Zijin Gold")	20,192,728	—	—	—	—	274,032	—	—	—	—	—	20,466,760	—
Fujian Longking Poweroad Energy Storage Technology Co., Ltd. ("Pomecon")	14,600,697	—	—	—	—	(2,356,117)	—	—	—	—	—	12,244,580	—
Produzerce za Proizvodnju Bankomog Praha Pomecon Tir Doo Bor ("Pomecon")	5,224,244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,224,244	(5,224,244)
Others	97,378,151	—	—	—	—	(1,963,752)	—	—	—	—	—	95,414,399	—
Subtotal	5,672,681,638	278,829,236	52,079,093	—	—	1,884,426,333	7,745,469	—	(9,000,000)	—	123,988,705	8,010,750,474	(17,575,099)

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023
RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. Long-term equity investments (continued)

2023 (continued)

	Movements during the year											Provision for impairment losses at 31 December
	At 1 January	Additions	Transfers due to disposal of a joint operation	Transfers from/(to) subsidiaries	Reductions	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Reclassified as other equity instrument investments	Exchange realignments	
Associates												
Zhaojin Mining Industry Co., Ltd. ("Zhaojin Mining")	4,309,709,412	—	—	—	—	160,303,338	1,795,600	337,485,000	(23,817,503)	—	—	4,785,475,847
Shandong Ruijin Mining Development Co., Ltd. ("Ruijin Mining")	3,975,712,916	—	—	—	—	(15,040,756)	—	—	—	—	—	3,960,672,160
Anhui Jiangnan Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. ("Jiangnan Chemical Industry")	3,030,959,216	—	—	—	—	186,619,885	—	—	(15,006,628)	—	—	3,201,972,473
Tibet Yulong Copper Co., Ltd. ("Yulong Copper")	1,359,797,747	—	—	—	—	724,779,456	—	—	(440,000,000)	—	—	1,644,577,203
Fujian Makeng Mining Co., Ltd. ("Makeng Mining")	1,347,041,892	—	—	—	—	249,731,502	—	—	(124,500,000)	—	—	1,472,273,394
Tibet Xianglong Mining Co., Ltd. ("Xianglong Mining")	—	1,081,946,673	—	—	—	(2,574,538)	—	—	—	—	—	1,079,372,135
Jiayou International Logistics Co., Ltd. ("Jiayou International")	884,688,779	—	—	—	—	133,156,696	—	—	(31,535,000)	—	—	986,310,475
Wengfu Zijin Chemical Co., Ltd. ("Wengfu Zijin")	934,045,130	—	—	—	—	135,390,971	—	—	(155,964,000)	—	—	913,472,101
Tibet Zilong Mining Co., Ltd. ("Zilong Mining")	99,210	761,783,700	—	—	—	(2,716,593)	—	—	—	—	—	759,166,317
Hejing Beizhan Mining Co., Ltd. ("Beizhan Mining")	—	563,500,000	—	—	—	11,316,035	—	—	—	—	—	574,816,035
Sichuan Tianqi Shenghe Lithium Co., Ltd. ("Tianqi Shenghe")	—	548,340,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	548,340,000
Xinjiang Tianlong Mining Co., Ltd. ("Xinjiang Tianlong")	425,771,866	—	—	—	—	69,151,126	—	—	(44,840,986)	—	—	450,082,006
Zijin Tianfeng Futures Co., Ltd. ("Zijin Tianfeng Futures")	384,990,647	—	—	—	—	3,540,766	—	—	—	—	—	388,531,413
Xinjiang Huajian Investment Co., Ltd. ("Huajian Investment")	233,137,158	93,100,000	—	—	—	(9,609,721)	—	—	—	—	—	316,627,437
Fujian Haxia Technology Co., Ltd. ("Haxia Technology")	271,969,959	—	—	—	—	15,869,721	—	—	(3,220,000)	—	—	284,619,680
Science Environmental Co., Ltd. ("Science")	271,666,433	—	—	—	—	19,063,722	—	—	(10,261,200)	—	—	280,468,955
La Carrière Du Lualaba Société par Actions Simplifiée ("CARRILLU")	—	—	—	268,652,755	—	7,931,561	—	—	—	—	—	276,584,316

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*14. Long-term equity investments *(continued)*2023 *(continued)*

	Movements during the year											Provision for impairment losses at 31 December
	At 1 January	Additions	Transfers due to disposal of a joint operation	Transfers from/(to) subsidiaries	Reductions	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Reclassified as other equity instrument investments	Exchange realignments	
Associates <i>(continued)</i>												
Sino-Zijin Resources Ltd. ("Sino-Zijin")	234,520,493	—	—	—	—	1,265,213	—	—	—	—	—	235,785,706
Wancheng Commercial Dongshengmiao Co., Ltd. ("Wancheng Commercial")	168,015,940	—	—	—	—	132,186,674	—	—	(142,500,000)	—	—	157,702,614
Xiamen Modern Terminals Co., Ltd. ("Xiamen Modern Terminals")	139,901,074	—	—	—	—	9,086,985	—	—	(9,125,000)	—	—	139,863,059
Jiangsu Helper Functional Materials Co., Ltd. ("Jiangsu Helper")	—	125,000,000	—	—	—	2,318,180	—	—	—	—	—	127,318,180
Yixing Jiayu Hongde Zhanyi Equity Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership) ("Yixing Jiayu")	97,531,677	—	—	—	—	(1,594,677)	—	—	—	—	—	95,937,000
Fujian Evergreen New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. ("Evergreen New Energy")	115,926,743	—	—	—	—	(26,593,035)	—	—	—	—	—	89,333,708
Shanghang Xinyuan Water Supply Co., Ltd. ("Shanghang Xinyuan")	92,465,713	—	—	—	—	(5,003,328)	—	—	—	—	—	87,462,385
Xinjiang Kanas Travel Development Co., Ltd. ("Kanas Travel")	44,991,050	31,500,000	—	—	—	5,126,047	—	—	(2,700,000)	—	—	78,917,097
Fujian Shanghang Ting River Hydropower Co., Ltd. ("Ting River Hydropower")	69,166,788	—	—	—	—	6,165,960	—	—	(1,470,000)	—	—	73,862,748
Yanbian SMEs Investing and Financing Security Co., Ltd. ("Yanbian Security")	68,746,450	—	—	—	—	(409,722)	—	—	—	—	—	68,336,728
Xanadu Mines Ltd.	—	55,482,053	—	—	—	(3,379,245)	11,475,466	—	—	—	(405,695)	63,172,579
Jas Gold HK Limited ("Jas Gold HK")	—	53,108,144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,108,144
Songpan Zijin Industrial and Commercial Co., Ltd. ("Songpan Zijin")	26,996,828	14,800,000	—	—	—	1,722	—	—	—	—	—	41,798,550

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023
RMB
(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. Long-term equity investments (continued)

2023 (continued)

	Movements during the year											Provision for impairment losses at 31 December
	At 1 January	Additions	Transfers due to disposal of a joint operation	Transfers from/(to) subsidiaries	Reductions	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Reclassified as other equity instrument investments	Exchange realignments	
Associates (continued)												
Fujian Wuping Zijin Hydropower Co., Ltd. ("Wuping Zijin Hydropower")	38,285,615	—	—	—	—	3,876,909	—	—	(1,632,000)	—	—	40,530,524
Zisen (Xiamen) Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd. ("Zisen Supply Chain")	7,388,130	24,500,000	—	—	—	6,420,796	—	—	(3,920,000)	—	—	34,388,926
Hainan International Commodity Exchange Center Co., Ltd. ("Hainan International Exchange")	15,652,013	—	—	—	—	(821,922)	—	—	—	—	—	14,830,091
Minmetals Nonferrous Metals Jiangsu Co., Ltd. ("Minmetals Nonferrous Metals Jiangsu")	9,067,567	2,656,250	—	—	—	46,021	—	—	—	—	—	11,769,838
Longyan International Logistics Co., Ltd. ("Longyan International Logistics")	6,045,582	—	—	—	—	196,735	—	—	—	—	—	6,242,317
Fujian Shanghang Caixi Cultural Media Co., Ltd. ("Caixi Cultural")	2,736,637	—	—	—	—	5,951	—	—	—	—	—	2,742,588
Zhongxin'an (Beijing) Technology Co., Ltd. ("Zhongxin'an")	639,793	—	—	—	—	21,009	—	—	—	—	—	660,802
Beijing Anduang Shenzhou Technology Co., Ltd. ("Beijing Anduang Shenzhou")	263,291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263,291
Hunan Zijin Lithium Polymetallic Metal Advanced Materials Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Hunan Haoyang Lithium Co., Ltd.) ("Hunan Lithium Polymetallic")	33,869,383	—	—	(33,869,383)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dathtcom Mining SA	237,417,345	—	—	—	(237,417,345)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	619,650,152	42,361,240	—	—	(174,213,711)	6,747,955	—	—	—	—	—	494,545,636
Subtotal	19,458,868,629	3,398,078,060	—	234,783,372	(411,631,056)	1,822,577,399	13,271,066	337,485,000	(1,011,092,317)	—	(405,695)	23,841,934,458
Total	25,131,550,267	3,676,907,296	52,079,093	234,783,372	(411,631,056)	3,707,003,732	21,016,535	337,485,000	(1,020,092,317)	—	123,583,010	31,852,684,932
												(220,412,915)

(202,837,816)
(220,412,915)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

14. Long-term equity investments *(continued)*

2022 *(continued)*

	Movements during the year											Provision for impairment losses at 31 December
	At 1 January	Additions	Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	Reductions	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Reclassified as other equity instrument investments	Exchange realignments	At 31 December	
Associates												
Zhaojin Mining	—	4,062,632,714	—	—	47,200,309	—	199,811,400	—	—	64,989	4,309,709,412	—
Ruiyin Mining	—	3,984,500,000	—	—	(8,787,084)	—	—	—	—	—	3,975,712,916	—
Jiangnan Chemical Industry	—	3,037,120,683	—	—	9,445,161	—	—	(15,606,628)	—	—	3,030,959,216	—
Makeng Mining	1,368,196,342	—	—	—	269,345,550	—	—	(290,500,000)	—	—	1,347,041,892	—
Yulong Copper	1,234,460,766	—	—	—	785,336,981	—	—	(660,000,000)	—	—	1,359,797,747	—
Wengfu Zijin	657,973,085	—	—	—	393,362,045	—	—	(117,290,000)	—	—	934,045,130	—
Jiayou International	—	850,228,650	—	—	56,985,129	—	—	(22,525,000)	—	—	884,688,779	—
Xinjiang Tianlong	383,575,461	—	—	—	66,858,947	—	—	(24,662,542)	—	—	425,771,866	—
Zijin Tianfeng Futures	343,162,387	32,416,897	—	—	9,411,363	—	—	—	—	—	384,990,647	—
Haixia Technology	265,594,276	—	—	—	12,815,683	—	—	(6,440,000)	—	—	271,969,959	—
Science	252,658,676	—	—	—	19,007,757	—	—	—	—	—	271,666,433	—
Datcom Mining SA	213,203,408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,213,937	237,417,345	—
Sino-Zijin	231,123,500	—	—	—	3,396,993	—	—	—	—	—	234,520,493	—

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. Long-term equity investments (continued)

2022 (continued)

	Movements during the year										Provision for impairment losses at 31 December
	At 1 January	Additions	Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	Reductions	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Reclassified as other equity instrument investments	Exchange realignments	At 31 December
Associates (continued)											
Huajian Investment	—	237,707,700	—	—	(4,570,542)	—	—	—	—	—	233,137,158
Wancheng Commercial	173,701,880	—	—	—	172,439,060	—	—	(178,125,000)	—	—	168,015,940
Xiamen Modern Terminals	138,136,722	—	—	—	10,514,352	—	—	(8,750,000)	—	—	139,901,074
Evergreen New Energy	82,021,734	—	—	—	33,905,009	—	—	—	—	—	115,926,743
Yixing Jiayu	99,106,496	—	—	—	(1,574,819)	—	—	—	—	—	97,531,677
Shanghang Xinyuan	95,731,558	—	—	—	(3,265,845)	—	—	—	—	—	92,465,713
China Gezhouba Group Explosive Co., Ltd.											
Maizhokonggar Branch ("Explosive Co.")	71,499,473	—	—	(56,942,785)	(14,556,688)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yanbian Security	70,059,688	—	—	—	(1,313,238)	—	—	—	—	—	68,746,450
Ting River Hydropower	67,904,048	—	—	—	1,262,740	—	—	—	—	—	69,166,788
Kanas Travel	59,770,470	—	—	—	(14,779,420)	—	—	—	—	—	44,991,050
Wuping Zijin Hydropower	35,055,425	—	—	—	3,230,190	—	—	—	—	—	38,285,615
Hunan Lithium Polymetallic	—	34,000,000	—	—	(130,617)	—	—	—	—	—	33,869,383

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

14. Long-term equity investments *(continued)*

2022 *(continued)*

	At 1 January	Movements during the year										Provision for impairment losses at 31 December
		Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	Additions	Reductions	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Reclassified as other equity instrument investments	Exchange realignments	At 31 December	
Associates <i>(continued)</i>												
Songpan Zijin	39,249,785	—	—	(11,360,000)	(892,957)	—	—	—	—	—	26,996,828	—
Hainan International Exchange	—	15,000,000	—	—	652,013	—	—	—	—	—	15,652,013	—
Mimmetals Nonferrous Metals Jiangsu	9,010,613	—	—	—	56,954	—	—	—	—	—	9,067,567	—
Zisen Supply Chain	7,634,481	—	—	—	5,783,145	—	—	(6,029,496)	—	—	7,388,130	—
Longyan International Logistics	—	4,900,000	—	—	1,145,582	—	—	—	—	—	6,045,582	—
Caixi Cultural	2,565,476	—	—	—	171,161	—	—	—	—	—	2,736,637	—
Zhongxin'an	—	1,000,000	—	—	(360,207)	—	—	—	—	—	639,793	—
Zilong Mining	—	100,000	—	—	(790)	—	—	—	—	—	99,210	—
Beijing Anchuang Shenzhen	144,000	—	—	—	119,291	—	—	—	—	—	263,291	—
Hainan International Clearing House	251,278,668	—	—	(249,000,000)	(1,278,668)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	47,038,703	301,850,956	284,271,401	(13,578,750)	67,842	—	—	—	(1,000,000)	—	619,650,152	(47,038,703)
Subtotal	6,199,857,121	12,561,457,600	284,271,401	(330,881,535)	1,851,002,382	—	199,811,400	(1,329,928,666)	(1,000,000)	24,278,926	19,458,868,629	(47,038,703)
Total	9,692,845,697	12,660,676,671	301,204,887	(330,881,535)	3,620,540,040	(38,994,447)	199,811,400	(1,329,928,666)	(1,000,000)	357,276,220	25,131,550,267	(64,613,802)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*14. Long-term equity investments *(continued)*

Movements of provision for impairment losses on long-term equity investments:

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Joint venture – Shandong Guoda	12,350,855	—	—	12,350,855
Joint venture – Pometon	5,224,244	—	—	5,224,244
Associate – Hunchun Jindi	47,038,703	—	—	47,038,703
Associate – Shanghang Xinyuan	—	87,462,385	—	87,462,385
Associate – Yanbian Security	—	68,336,728	—	68,336,728
Total	64,613,802	155,799,113	—	220,412,915

Joint venture — Gold Eagle Mining

Gold Eagle Mining, a joint venture between the Group and Jinchuan Group Co., Ltd., a third-party enterprise, holds 100% equity interest in Tibet Tianyuan Mining Resources Exploration Co., Ltd. ("Tibet Tianyuan"). Tibet Tianyuan owns and operates the Xietongmen Copper and Gold Mine project in Tibet. There were indications that the project had been impaired due to prolonged non-production. Therefore, the management performed an impairment test on the Xietongmen Copper and Gold Mine in Tibet asset group. When the management performed the impairment test on the abovementioned asset, the recoverable amount of the related asset or asset group is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the expected future cash flows. The recoverable amount of the Xietongmen Copper and Gold Mine project in Tibet was determined based on the present value of the expected future cash flows.

The present value of the expected future cash flows of such asset group was a comprehensive estimate which was determined based on the five-year budget approved by management, the forecast of future industry and market development trends, as well as factors such as the remaining life of mine, production plan of the mine and reserves of the mine of the mining asset group. For future cash flows beyond the budget period, the Group's management determined them based on the forecast of future market trends in the relevant market and industry development trend reports. The relevant key assumptions and basis used to estimate the present value of future cash flows are as follows:

- The Group forecasted the relevant data such as future output, unit price, unit cost, estimated expenses and capital expenditures based on the expected time of production commencement, future production capacity and expected future market changes.
- Based on the industry's best estimate of the investment return rate for the relevant assets, the Group used the long-term weighted average cost of capital as the annual discount rate for cash flow projections. The post-tax discount rate of Gold Eagle Mining was 11%.

According to the results of the impairment test, as at 31 December 2023, the recoverable amount of the Group's long-term equity investment in Gold Eagle Mining was higher than its carrying amount, and the Group did not make provision for impairment on long-term equity investment in Gold Eagle Mining.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

15. Other equity instrument investments

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 1 January 2023	Income/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income for 2023	Accumulated income/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	Dividend income for 2023	Reasons for designating at fair value through other comprehensive income
Non-listed companies						
Fujian Shanghang Rural Commercial Bank Company Limited	81,574,940	88,041,059	(6,466,119)	(8,325,060)	12,439,665	Long-term holding
Qinghai Hengyufeng Salt Industry (Group) Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Lenghu Bindi Potash Co., Ltd.)	8,437,577	27,995,839	(19,558,262)	(178,668,823)	—	Long-term holding
Beijing Larkworld Environmental Technology Incorporated Company	122,407,403	117,859,330	4,548,073	45,668,109	—	Long-term holding
Fujian Shanghang Xingcheng Financing Guarantee Company Limited	49,872,902	54,003,354	(4,130,452)	(127,098)	—	Long-term holding
Guizhou Zhenfeng Rural Commercial Bank Company Limited	18,109,136	22,899,363	(4,790,227)	7,035,136	617,400	Long-term holding
Sichuan Liwu Copper Co., Ltd.	45,901,150	58,350,584	(12,449,434)	16,175,901	3,205,637	Long-term holding
Nanjing China-Spacenet Satellite Telecom Co., Ltd.	14,610,593	18,323,119	(3,712,526)	(10,389,407)	—	Long-term holding
Xinjiang Wuxin Copper Co., Ltd.	5,686,148	5,463,884	222,264	(1,045,152)	—	Long-term holding
China Supply Chain Cloud Finance Company Ltd.	3,507,081	3,496,379	10,702	(2,992,919)	—	Long-term holding
Histron Technology (Fujian) Group Co., Ltd.	4,158,946	4,212,068	(53,122)	(41,054)	—	Long-term holding
Ningbo Maverick Zhongying Equity Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	21,084,246	21,084,246	—	—	—	Long-term holding
Gongqingcheng Kaichen Equity Investment Master Fund Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	10,000,000	10,000,000	—	—	—	Long-term holding
Qingdao Huakong Growth Equity Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	10,000,000	7,000,000	—	—	35,663	Long-term holding
Suzhou Shanghe Zhengzhi Phase II Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership) (formerly known as Zhuhai Shanghe Zhengzhi Phase II Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership))	30,000,000	30,000,000	—	—	1,641,208	Long-term holding
Beijing Eacon Technology Co., Ltd.	6,370,855	4,446,214	1,924,641	(23,629,145)	—	Long-term holding
Haian Rubber Group Co., Ltd.	75,000,000	75,000,000	—	—	—	Long-term holding
Gongqingcheng Qixin Equity Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	17,500,000	17,710,571	(210,571)	—	—	Long-term holding
Guangzhou Zhengxuan Qianzhanruiyuan Venture Capital Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership) (formerly known as Shenzhen Zhengxuan Qianzhanruiyuan Venture Capital Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership))	50,000,000	20,000,000	—	—	—	Long-term holding
Fujian Haisi New Energy Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	54,377,521	30,000,000	24,377,521	24,377,521	—	Long-term holding
Xiamen Duitai Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd.	1,161,896	1,948,789	(786,893)	(28,838,104)	—	Long-term holding
Hangzhou Yunchuang Venture Capital Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	22,343,660	22,343,660	—	—	—	Long-term holding
Suzhou Chuanliu Changguan New Material Venture Capital Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	33,912,867	15,000,000	6,412,867	6,412,867	—	Long-term holding
Shanghai HyperS Data Technology Inc.	15,719,966	15,719,966	—	—	—	Long-term holding
Hunan Chuangyuan High-tech Machinery Co., Ltd.	50,000,000	—	—	—	—	Long-term holding
Zhongcang Robot (Nanjing) Co., Ltd.	20,000,000	—	—	—	—	Long-term holding
Others	25,600,673	22,666,144	—	(8,864,065)	—	Long-term holding
Subtotal	797,337,560	693,564,569	(14,661,538)	(163,251,293)	17,939,573	

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

15. Other equity instrument investments (continued)

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 1 January 2023	Income/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income for 2023 (Note 1)	Accumulated income/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income (Note 1)	Dividend income for 2023	Reasons for designating at fair value through other comprehensive income
Listed companies						
Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. ("Ivanhoe")	11,408,478,255	9,094,698,057	2,313,780,198	9,044,359,313	—	Strategic investment
Galiano Gold Inc.	24,015,350	56,582,500	10,746,438	1,496,474	—	Strategic investment
Lydian International Ltd.	—	—	—	(26,825,094)	—	Strategic investment
Chrometco Ltd.	1,294,802	1,488,604	(193,802)	(694,499)	—	Strategic investment
Xinjiang Xinxin Mining Industry Company Limited ("Xinjiang Xinxin")	97,874,725	55,399,831	42,474,894	79,560,628	8,487,000	Strategic investment
Altamira Gold Corp.	222,822	440,205	(217,383)	(8,798,359)	—	Strategic investment
Tianqi Lithium Corporation	373,499,653	477,192,271	(103,692,618)	(334,985,839)	—	Strategic investment
Sichuan Rongda Gold Co., Ltd. ("Sichuan Gold")	1,016,357,277	145,014,101	871,343,176	941,407,036	7,516,800	Strategic investment
Xanadu Mines Ltd	—	21,215,510	1,713,697	—	—	Strategic investment
Subtotal	12,921,742,884	9,852,031,079	3,135,954,600	9,695,519,660	16,003,800	
Total	13,719,080,444	10,545,595,648	3,121,293,062	9,532,268,367	33,943,373	

Note 1: The accumulated amount recognised in other comprehensive income included changes in fair value and exchange realignments accumulatively recognised in other comprehensive income.

Other equity instrument investments derecognised during the year are as follows:

	Fair value on derecognition	Accumulated income transferred to retained earnings due to derecognition	Accumulated losses transferred to retained earnings due to derecognition	Reason for derecognition
Galiano Gold Inc.	47,124,582	—	22,724,339	Partial disposal
Xanadu Mines Ltd	22,929,207	—	5,754,824	Accounting method was changed to equity method
Total	70,053,789	—	28,479,163	

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

16. Investment properties

Buildings and land use rights subsequently measured under the cost model:

	2023	2022
Cost		
At 1 January	532,878,526	182,679,195
Transferred in	96,434,910	23,959,726
Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	—	371,316,191
Other transferred out	(170,892,734)	(45,076,586)
At 31 December	458,420,702	532,878,526
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation		
At 1 January	84,101,577	65,206,255
Depreciation and amortisation for the year	53,527,397	40,681,980
Transferred in	26,915,876	1,387,399
Other transferred out	(33,420,130)	(23,174,057)
At 31 December	131,124,720	84,101,577
Impairment provision		
At 1 January	—	—
At 31 December	—	—
Net book value		
At 31 December	327,295,982	448,776,949
At 1 January	448,776,949	117,472,940

The investment properties were leased to third parties under operating leases.

* The Group's investment properties are situated in Mainland China and are held under operating leases.

As at 31 December 2023, there were no investment properties of which certificates of title have not been obtained (31 December 2022: Nil).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

17. Fixed assets

2023

	Buildings	Mining assets	Power generation and transmission equipment	Plant, machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures and others	Total
Cost							
At 1 January 2023	21,704,028,415	51,528,854,242	3,842,257,921	31,020,801,689	4,043,588,908	1,223,784,906	113,363,316,081
Purchases	202,513,119	2,267,383,114	189,609,705	212,041,059	1,047,442,999	119,571,721	4,038,561,717
Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	137,621,414	1,188,037,214	142,478,514	723,498,018	407,156,465	1,784,187	2,600,575,812
Transferred from construction in progress	2,795,513,810	4,650,452,460	524,830,786	3,693,923,046	159,936,126	43,595,545	11,868,251,773
Disposals or write-off	(195,012,389)	(774,090,609)	(37,323,695)	(420,162,136)	(46,551,850)	(19,683,078)	(1,492,823,757)
Transfers to investment properties	(89,236,107)	—	—	—	—	—	(89,236,107)
Disposals of subsidiaries or a joint operation	(412,065,029)	(2,357,820,917)	(180,204,302)	(3,698,039,733)	(84,465,011)	(7,000,658)	(6,739,595,650)
Exchange realignments	290,937,804	319,340,756	32,234,934	363,714,400	67,352,845	7,222,655	1,080,803,394
At 31 December 2023	24,434,301,037	56,822,156,260	4,513,883,863	31,895,776,343	5,594,460,482	1,369,275,278	124,629,853,263
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2023	5,517,609,113	15,150,866,031	1,571,862,641	13,759,265,270	1,816,554,808	578,917,320	38,395,075,183
Depreciation for the year	1,043,312,163	2,599,250,635	291,072,666	2,139,864,025	617,773,274	139,478,771	6,830,751,534
Other transfers	33,420,130	—	—	—	—	—	33,420,130
Disposals or write-off	(56,774,613)	(644,738,904)	(33,361,098)	(359,465,491)	(42,440,061)	(18,594,778)	(1,155,374,945)
Transferred to investment properties	(26,148,537)	—	—	—	—	—	(26,148,537)
Disposals of subsidiaries or a joint operation	(157,633,320)	(1,049,554,066)	(36,946,617)	(2,176,413,592)	(44,573,337)	(2,557,827)	(3,467,678,759)
Exchange realignments	76,129,844	135,794,117	14,233,275	148,186,384	48,105,615	5,378,098	427,827,333
At 31 December 2023	6,429,914,780	16,191,617,813	1,806,860,867	13,511,436,596	2,395,420,299	702,621,584	41,037,871,939
Impairment provision							
At 1 January 2023	648,824,688	1,368,021,419	11,360,423	192,211,467	1,086,709	313,400	2,221,818,106
Impairment provided for the year	4,884,116	27,821,375	827,968	2,624,275	1,861,735	14,045,101	52,064,570
Disposals or write-off	(51,595,508)	(90,598,931)	(2,414,547)	(2,975,883)	(138,815)	(94,028)	(147,817,712)
Exchange realignments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2023	602,113,296	1,305,243,863	9,773,844	191,859,859	2,809,629	14,264,473	2,126,064,964
Net book value							
At 31 December 2023	17,402,272,961	39,325,294,584	2,697,249,152	18,192,479,888	3,196,230,554	652,389,221	81,465,916,360
At 1 January 2023	15,537,594,614	35,009,966,792	2,259,034,857	17,069,324,952	2,225,947,391	644,554,186	72,746,422,792

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

17. Fixed assets (continued)

2022

	Buildings	Mining assets	Power generation and transmission equipment	Plant, machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures and others	Total
Cost							
At 1 January 2022	15,593,208,427	41,642,038,018	2,970,357,282	24,590,481,277	3,628,383,495	989,893,085	89,414,361,584
Purchases	408,689,804	2,607,135,239	175,797,361	858,776,681	217,945,668	170,188,145	4,438,532,898
Transferred from construction in progress	3,082,909,368	6,356,445,607	595,307,413	4,479,131,624	410,813,224	44,645,951	14,969,253,187
Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	2,096,803,608	12,574,298	—	554,938,339	31,265,878	26,460,331	2,722,042,454
Disposals or write-off	(164,766,015)	(169,836,804)	(15,397,300)	(565,133,334)	(319,528,694)	(26,304,179)	(1,260,966,326)
Exchange realignments	687,183,223	1,080,497,884	116,193,165	1,102,607,102	74,709,337	18,901,573	3,080,092,284
At 31 December 2022	21,704,028,415	51,528,854,242	3,842,257,921	31,020,801,689	4,043,588,908	1,223,784,906	113,363,316,081
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2022	4,515,634,494	12,406,671,048	1,313,141,972	11,399,402,956	1,487,429,913	481,555,281	31,603,835,664
Depreciation for the year	970,559,689	2,412,097,121	225,509,827	2,224,464,984	499,539,813	108,455,042	6,440,626,476
Disposals or write-off	(107,747,719)	(104,874,229)	(13,220,841)	(387,783,839)	(223,064,185)	(21,311,532)	(858,002,345)
Exchange realignments	139,162,649	436,972,091	46,431,683	523,181,169	52,649,267	10,218,529	1,208,615,388
At 31 December 2022	5,517,609,113	15,150,866,031	1,571,862,641	13,759,265,270	1,816,554,808	578,917,320	38,395,075,183
Impairment provision							
At 1 January 2022	648,824,688	1,359,574,328	11,360,423	192,211,467	1,086,709	313,400	2,213,371,015
Impairment provided for the year	—	8,447,091	—	—	—	—	8,447,091
Disposals or write-off	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange realignments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2022	648,824,688	1,368,021,419	11,360,423	192,211,467	1,086,709	313,400	2,221,818,106
Net book value							
At 31 December 2022	15,537,594,614	35,009,966,792	2,259,034,857	17,069,324,952	2,225,947,391	644,554,186	72,746,422,792
At 1 January 2022	10,428,749,245	27,875,792,642	1,645,854,887	12,998,866,854	2,139,866,873	508,024,404	55,597,154,905

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*17. Fixed assets *(continued)*

Fixed assets that are temporarily idle are as follows:

2023

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment provision	Net book value
Buildings	597,816,928	(247,538,154)	(207,914,101)	142,364,673
Mining assets	1,535,286,515	(506,587,817)	(936,248,179)	92,450,519
Plant, machinery and equipment	486,601,410	(349,893,400)	(97,879,498)	38,828,512
Motor vehicles	32,247,622	(15,671,380)	(16,308,158)	268,084
Power generation and transmission equipment	11,506,983	(10,176,149)	(729,540)	601,294
Furniture and fixtures and others	2,510,209	(2,448,450)	(4,724)	57,035
Total	2,665,969,667	(1,132,315,350)	(1,259,084,200)	274,570,117

2022

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment provision	Net book value
Buildings	597,270,102	(242,587,408)	(209,555,559)	145,127,135
Mining assets	1,532,322,735	(511,276,089)	(936,179,307)	84,867,339
Plant, machinery and equipment	488,632,261	(363,604,347)	(98,124,628)	26,903,286
Motor vehicles	32,523,241	(15,900,324)	(16,308,158)	314,759
Power generation and transmission equipment	11,843,394	(10,393,087)	(744,765)	705,542
Furniture and fixtures and others	1,953,541	(1,895,335)	(4,724)	53,482
Total	2,664,545,274	(1,145,656,590)	(1,260,917,141)	257,971,543

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

17. Fixed assets *(continued)*

Fixed assets leased out under operating leases are as follows:

2023

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment provision	Net book value
Buildings	29,657,447	(17,525,587)	—	12,131,860
Mining assets	86,081,749	(13,176,613)	—	72,905,136
Power generation and transmission equipment	3,671,369	(3,393,665)	—	277,704
Plant, machinery and equipment	2,215,126	(2,046,012)	—	169,114
Total	121,625,691	(36,141,877)	—	85,483,814

2022

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment provision	Net book value
Buildings	34,221,404	(18,596,939)	—	15,624,465
Mining assets	15,810,216	(8,638,348)	—	7,171,868
Power generation and transmission equipment	3,730,676	(3,411,457)	—	319,219
Plant, machinery and equipment	5,125,895	(4,680,705)	—	445,190
Total	58,888,191	(35,327,449)	—	23,560,742

Fixed assets of which certificates of title have not been obtained as at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	Net book value	Reason why certificates of title have not been obtained
Buildings	1,579,722,289	In the process of application/the projects were unsettled
Mining assets	376,235,483	In the process of application/the projects were unsettled
Total	1,955,957,772	

As at 31 December 2023, the net book value of the Group's fixed assets with restrictions on title or use was RMB584,413,890 (31 December 2022: RMB580,304,241). Please refer to Note V.25 for details.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

17. Fixed assets *(continued)*

Impairment test of the Group's material fixed assets are as follows:

Río Blanco Copper Mine in Peru asset group

Río Blanco Copper S.A., a subsidiary of the Group, holds the Río Blanco Copper Mine in Peru asset group, which includes intangible assets, fixed assets and other non-current assets — exploration expenditure. Due to the prolonged non-production of the asset group, the management assessed that there were indications that the abovementioned asset group had been impaired. Therefore, the management performed an impairment test on such assets. When the management performed the impairment test on the abovementioned assets, the recoverable amount of the related assets or asset group was the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the expected future cash flows. The recoverable amount of Río Blanco Copper Mine in Peru asset group was determined based on the present value of the expected future cash flows.

The present value of the expected future cash flows of such asset group was a comprehensive estimate which was determined based on the five-year budget approved by management, the forecast of future market trends, as well as factors such as the remaining life of mine, production plan of the mine and reserves of the mine of the mining asset group. For future cash flows beyond the budget period, the Group's management determined them based on the forecast of future market trends in the relevant market and industry development trend reports. The relevant key assumptions and basis used to estimate the present value of future cash flows are as follows:

- The Group forecasted the relevant data such as reserves of the mine, production plan, sales price, operating costs, taxes and capital expenditures based on the expected time of commencement production, future production capacity and expected future market changes.
- Based on the industry's best estimate of the rate of return on investment for the relevant assets, the Group used the long-term weighted average cost of capital as the annual discount rate for cash flow projections. The pre-tax discount rate of Río Blanco Copper S.A. was 22%.

According to the results of the impairment test, as at 31 December 2023, the recoverable amount of the Río Blanco Copper Mine in Peru asset group was higher than its carrying amount, and the Group did not make provision for impairment on the Río Blanco Copper Mine in Peru asset group.

Lithium mines asset groups

Liex S.A., a subsidiary of the Group, holds the Tres Quebradas Salar in Argentina asset group, Tibet Ngari Lakkor Resources Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Group, holds the Lakkor Tso Salar in Tibet asset group, Hunan Zijin Lithium Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Group, holds the Xiangyuan Lithium Polymetallic Mine asset group. The lithium mines asset groups include intangible assets, fixed assets, construction in progress and other non-current assets - exploration expenditure. In 2023, due to the significant decline in the lithium carbonate price, the management assessed that there were indications that each of the abovementioned asset groups had been impaired. Therefore, the management performed impairment tests on the above three asset groups respectively. When the management performed the impairment test on the abovementioned assets, the recoverable amount of the related assets or asset groups was the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the expected future cash flows. The recoverable amounts of the abovementioned asset groups were determined based on the present value of the expected future cash flows.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

17. Fixed assets *(continued)*

Lithium mines asset groups *(continued)*

The present value of the expected future cash flows of the abovementioned asset groups was a comprehensive estimate which was determined based on the five-year budget approved by management, the forecast of future market trends, as well as factors such as the remaining life of mines, production plan of the mines and reserves of the mines of the mining asset groups. For future cash flows beyond the budget period, the Group's management determined them based on the forecast of future market trends in the relevant market and industry development trend reports. The relevant key assumptions and basis used to estimate the present value of future cash flows are as follows:

- The Group forecasted the relevant data such as reserves of the mines, production plan, sales price, operating costs, taxes and capital expenditures based on the expected time of production commencement, future production capacity and expected future market changes.
- Based on the industry's best estimate of the rate of return on investment for the relevant assets, the Group used the long-term weighted average cost of capital as the annual discount rate for cash flow projections. The pre-tax discount rates were 13%–20%.

According to the results of the impairment tests, as at 31 December 2023, the recoverable amount of each of the three lithium mines asset groups was higher than its carrying amount, and the Group did not make provision for impairment on the abovementioned three lithium mines asset groups.

Norton asset group

Norton Gold Fields Pty Limited, a subsidiary of the Group, holds the Norton asset group. The Norton asset group includes intangible assets, fixed assets, construction in progress and other non-current assets — exploration expenditure. As the profitability declined due to rising local labour costs, the management assessed that there were indications that the abovementioned asset group had been impaired. Therefore, the management performed impairment test on such assets. When the management performed the impairment test on the abovementioned assets, the recoverable amount of the related assets or asset group was the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the expected future cash flows. The recoverable amount of the abovementioned asset group was determined based on the present value of the expected future cash flows.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*17. Fixed assets *(continued)*Norton asset groups *(continued)*

The present value of the expected future cash flows of the abovementioned asset group was a comprehensive estimate which was determined based on the five-year budget approved by management, the forecast of future market trends, as well as factors such as the remaining life of mine, production plan of the mine and reserves of the mine of the mining asset group. For future cash flows beyond the budget period, the Group's management determined them based on the forecast of market development trends in the relevant market and industry development trend reports. The relevant key assumptions and basis used to estimate the present value of future cash flows are as follows:

- The Group forecasted the relevant data such as reserves of the mine, production plan, sales price, operating costs, taxes and capital expenditures based on the expected time of production commencement, future production capacity and expected future market changes.
- Based on the industry's best estimate of the rate of return on investment for the relevant assets, the Group used the long-term weighted average cost of capital as the annual discount rate for cash flow projections. The pre-tax discount rate of Norton Gold Fields Pty Limited was 12.8%.

According to the results of the impairment test, as at 31 December 2023, the recoverable amount of Norton asset group was higher than its carrying amount, and the Group did not make provision for impairment on the Norton asset group.

18. Construction in progress

	2023	2022
Construction in progress	35,715,794,299	21,617,160,078
Construction materials	210,979,878	249,493,891
	35,926,774,177	21,866,653,969

Construction in progress

2023			2022		
Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value
36,617,909,215	(902,114,916)	35,715,794,299	22,519,274,994	(902,114,916)	21,617,160,078

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023
RMB
(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

18. Construction in progress (continued)

Construction in progress (continued)

The movements of material construction in progress in 2023 are as follows:

Project name	Budget	At 1 January 2023	Additions	Transferred to fixed assets	Disposals of subsidiaries or a joint operation	At 31 December 2023	Contribution in budget	Progress of projects	Balance of capitalised interest as at 31 December 2023	Including: capitalised interest for the year	Interest rate of capitalisation (%)	Source of funds
Serbia Zijin Copper infrastructure project	15,990,729,653	9,502,854,212	4,851,756,498	(1,838,771,631)	—	12,515,835,079	90%	76%	826,908,175	514,837,050	6.46%	Equity fund/ Loan
Norton infrastructure project	1,858,923,076	2,214,939,436	351,796,329	(1,947,293,160)	—	619,442,605	63%	63%	90,199,875	23,945,065	4.16%	Equity fund/ Loan
Liex S.A. infrastructure project	4,391,273,831	1,120,935,015	2,816,894,657	—	—	3,937,829,672	87%	87%	138,907,136	131,404,257	6.58%	Loan
Serbia Zijin Mining infrastructure project	13,188,994,300	778,879,998	2,262,649,424	(1,008,350,591)	—	2,033,178,831	52%	52%	—	—	Not applicable	Equity fund
Julong Copper infrastructure project	8,428,828,850	678,669,722	2,871,892,902	(949,692,321)	—	2,600,870,303	15%	18%	7,488,897	7,488,897	2.63%	Equity fund/ Loan
Duobaoshan Copper Industry infrastructure project	1,936,957,436	586,584,474	746,315,977	(667,142,167)	—	665,758,284	69%	67%	3,908,182	3,908,182	3.25%	Equity fund/ Loan
Energy storage battery manufacturing project with annual production of 5GWH	2,000,000,000	—	874,073,212	—	—	874,073,212	48%	48%	407,330	407,330	2.62%	Equity fund/ Loan
Others	26,574,434,872	7,636,412,137	11,942,819,885	(5,286,109,169)	(922,205,624)	13,370,917,229			130,207,091	140,596,900		Equity fund/ Loan
Subtotal	74,370,142,018	22,519,274,994	26,718,198,884	(11,697,359,039)	(922,205,624)	36,617,905,215			1,198,026,686	822,587,681		
Impairment provision for construction in progress		(902,114,916)				(902,114,916)						
Total		21,617,160,078				35,715,794,299						

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*18. Construction in progress *(continued)***Construction in progress** *(continued)*

Impairment provision for construction in progress:

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Write-off	At 31 December	Reason for making provision
Luoyang Kunyu infrastructure project	5,005,874	—	—	5,005,874	No expected usable value in the future
Ankang Jinfeng infrastructure project	231,828,532	—	—	231,828,532	No expected usable value in the future
Jinhao Iron infrastructure project	591,814,765	—	—	591,814,765	Expected recoverable amount less than carrying amount
Liancheng Zijin infrastructure project	64,276,926	—	—	64,276,926	Expected recoverable amount less than carrying amount
Shangri-La Huaxi infrastructure project	9,188,819	—	—	9,188,819	Expected recoverable amount less than carrying amount
Total	902,114,916	—	—	902,114,916	

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Write-off	At 31 December	Reason for making provision
Luoyang Kunyu infrastructure project	5,005,874	—	—	5,005,874	No expected usable value in the future
Ankang Jinfeng infrastructure project	231,828,532	—	—	231,828,532	No expected usable value in the future
Jinhao Iron infrastructure project	591,814,765	—	—	591,814,765	Expected recoverable amount less than carrying amount
Liancheng Zijin infrastructure project	64,276,926	—	—	64,276,926	Expected recoverable amount less than carrying amount
Shangri-La Huaxi infrastructure project	9,188,819	—	—	9,188,819	Expected recoverable amount less than carrying amount
Total	902,114,916	—	—	902,114,916	

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

18. Construction in progress *(continued)*

Construction in progress *(continued)*

Impairment tests of the Group's material construction in progresses are as follows:

Due to the prolonged non-production of the project, the management performed an impairment test on the Río Blanco Copper Mine in Peru asset group held by Río Blanco Copper S.A. Please refer to Note V.17 for details.

Due to the significant decline in the price of lithium carbonate, the management performed impairment tests on the lithium mines asset groups held by Liex S.A., Tibet Ngari Lakkor Resources Co., Ltd. and Hunan Zijin Lithium Co., Ltd., respectively. Please refer to Note V.17 for details.

As the future profitability was affected by the rising local labour costs, the management performed impairment test on Norton asset group held by Norton Gold Fields Pty Limited. Please refer to Note V.17 for details.

Construction materials

	2023			2022		
	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value
Dedicated materials	97,034,596	—	97,034,596	62,506,019	—	62,506,019
Dedicated equipment	115,742,326	(1,797,044)	113,945,282	188,784,916	(1,797,044)	186,987,872
Total	212,776,922	(1,797,044)	210,979,878	251,290,935	(1,797,044)	249,493,891

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

19. Right-of-use assets

2023

	Buildings	Power generation and transmission equipment	Plant, machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures and others	Total
Cost						
At 1 January 2023	89,318,982	284,282,719	239,751,332	40,560,109	7,873,899	661,787,041
Additions	54,924,311	—	35,019,184	14,172,755	59,794	104,176,044
Reductions	(4,430,731)	—	—	—	(4,347,796)	(8,778,527)
Exchange realignments	840,315	4,820,623	1,689,727	41,692	—	7,392,357
At 31 December 2023	140,652,877	289,103,342	276,460,243	54,774,556	3,585,897	764,576,915
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2023	42,252,433	153,278,048	86,499,520	40,533,948	6,943,875	329,507,824
Depreciation for the year	20,494,839	40,324,856	38,256,118	9,768,418	762,499	109,606,730
Reductions	(1,292,582)	—	(3,317,799)	(208,860)	(4,347,796)	(9,167,037)
Exchange realignments	108,318	120,963	30,149	619	—	260,049
At 31 December 2023	61,563,008	193,723,867	121,467,988	50,094,125	3,358,578	430,207,566
Impairment provision						
At 1 January 2023	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impairment provided for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2023	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net book value						
At 31 December 2023	79,089,869	95,379,475	154,992,255	4,680,431	227,319	334,369,349
At 1 January 2023	47,066,549	131,004,671	153,251,812	26,161	930,024	332,279,217

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

19. Right-of-use assets *(continued)*

2022

	Buildings	Power generation and transmission equipment	Plant, machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures and others	Total
Cost						
At 1 January 2022	58,307,980	260,211,893	99,330,631	34,560,644	7,575,746	459,986,894
Additions	19,902,067	13,735,647	5,498,342	5,999,465	298,153	45,433,674
Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	8,452,725	—	139,383,361	—	—	147,836,086
Reductions	(1,149,670)	—	(4,461,002)	—	—	(5,610,672)
Exchange realignments	3,805,880	10,335,179	—	—	—	14,141,059
At 31 December 2022	89,318,982	284,282,719	239,751,332	40,560,109	7,873,899	661,787,041
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2022	21,623,271	112,998,647	71,246,040	31,006,750	6,077,598	242,952,306
Depreciation for the year	19,520,611	36,916,482	17,144,033	9,527,198	866,277	83,974,601
Reductions	(240,699)	—	(1,890,553)	—	—	(2,131,252)
Exchange realignments	1,349,250	3,362,919	—	—	—	4,712,169
At 31 December 2022	42,252,433	153,278,048	86,499,520	40,533,948	6,943,875	329,507,824
Impairment provision						
At 1 January 2022	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impairment provided for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2022	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net book value						
At 31 December 2022	47,066,549	131,004,671	153,251,812	26,161	930,024	332,279,217
At 1 January 2022	36,684,709	147,213,246	28,084,591	3,553,894	1,498,148	217,034,588

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

20. Intangible assets

2023

	Exploration and mining rights	Land use rights	Concession rights	Technologies, patents, qualifications, licences and others*	Total
Cost					
At 1 January 2023	69,556,583,734	7,067,341,677	2,527,469,249	2,104,245,906	81,255,640,566
Purchases	1,761,061,938	917,322,452	—	10,689,268	2,689,073,658
Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	649,944,416	68,287,170	—	188,119	718,419,705
Disposals or write-off	(94,858,919)	(22,841,307)	—	(62,906,081)	(180,606,307)
Transferred to investment properties	—	(7,198,803)	—	—	(7,198,803)
Disposals of subsidiaries or a joint operation	(748,438,786)	(2,774,197)	(781,186,857)	(299,285)	(1,532,699,125)
Exchange realignments	417,869,392	21,560,113	—	1,288,684	440,718,189
At 31 December 2023	71,542,161,775	8,041,697,105	1,746,282,392	2,053,206,611	83,383,347,883
Accumulated amortisation					
At 1 January 2023	9,881,367,698	1,143,172,803	88,079,912	563,263,814	11,675,884,227
Amortisation provided for the year	2,329,621,624	432,731,669	88,340,869	59,121,314	2,909,815,476
Disposals or write-off	(17,299,877)	(5,891,658)	—	(10,200,347)	(33,391,882)
Transferred to investment properties	—	(767,339)	—	—	(767,339)
Disposals of subsidiaries or a joint operation	(293,159,024)	(804,143)	(51,285,762)	(86,752)	(345,335,681)
Exchange realignment	45,139,007	2,343,283	—	78,738	47,561,028
At 31 December 2023	11,945,669,428	1,570,784,615	125,135,019	612,176,767	14,253,765,829
Impairment provision					
At 1 January 2023	1,247,889,867	—	—	51,956,417	1,299,846,284
Disposals or write-off	(10,306,850)	—	—	(51,956,417)	(62,263,267)
At 31 December 2023	1,237,583,017	—	—	—	1,237,583,017
Net book value					
At 31 December 2023	58,358,909,330	6,470,912,490	1,621,147,373	1,441,029,844	67,891,999,037
At 1 January 2023	58,427,326,169	5,924,168,874	2,439,389,337	1,489,025,675	68,279,910,055

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

20. Intangible assets (continued)

2022

	Exploration and mining rights	Land use rights	Concession rights	Technologies, patents, qualifications, licences and others*	Total
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	51,062,078,847	5,624,494,108	—	442,331,710	57,128,904,665
Purchases	1,622,165,248	698,166,934	371,669,249	667,141,920	3,359,143,351
Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	15,313,846,935	720,084,329	2,155,800,000	989,647,673	19,179,378,937
Disposals or write-off	—	(7,654,702)	—	(64,000)	(7,718,702)
Exchange realignments	1,558,492,704	32,251,008	—	5,188,603	1,595,932,315
At 31 December 2022	69,556,583,734	7,067,341,677	2,527,469,249	2,104,245,906	81,255,640,566
Accumulated amortisation					
At 1 January 2022	7,306,706,169	814,625,224	—	176,377,164	8,297,708,557
Amortisation provided for the year	2,445,678,755	327,311,524	88,079,912	384,940,594	3,246,010,785
Disposals or write-off	—	(2,222,456)	—	(63,493)	(2,285,949)
Exchange realignments	128,982,774	3,458,511	—	2,009,549	134,450,834
At 31 December 2022	9,881,367,698	1,143,172,803	88,079,912	563,263,814	11,675,884,227
Impairment provision					
At 1 January 2022	1,247,889,867	—	—	51,956,417	1,299,846,284
Disposals or write-off	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2022	1,247,889,867	—	—	51,956,417	1,299,846,284
Net book value					
At 31 December 2022	58,427,326,169	5,924,168,874	2,439,389,337	1,489,025,675	68,279,910,055
At 1 January 2022	42,507,482,811	4,809,868,884	—	213,998,129	47,531,349,824

* Including membership of Shanghai Gold Exchange, patented technologies, power distribution engineering licences, emission permits, software and others.

Note 1: In 2023, the Group transferred the assets related to Xinyi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. to held for sale assets and wrote off the impairment provision for intangible assets of RMB10,306,850. The Group disposed of the intangible assets of Yongding Zijin Longhu Ecological Industry Development Co., Ltd. and wrote off impairment provision for intangible assets of RMB51,956,417.

As at 31 December 2023, intangible assets internally generated from research and development accounted for 0.18% of the net book value of the intangible assets as at the end of the year.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*20. Intangible assets *(continued)*

As at 31 December 2023, the Group's intangible assets with a carrying amount of RMB13,103,032,879 (31 December 2022: RMB13,367,076,802) were subject to restrictions on title or use. Please refer to Note V.25 for details.

Intangible assets of which certificates of title had not been obtained as at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	Net book value	Reason why certificates of title have not been obtained
1,081 hectares of land use rights of Duobaoshan Copper Industry (Phase I) (expansion of western side of open-pit mine, dump, tailings pool with level-four sub-dam, etc.)	706,978,875	In the process of application
972 hectares of land use rights of Duobaoshan Copper Industry (Phase II) (mining plant, processing plant, dump, tailings pool, etc.)	1,139,853,564	In the process of application
Land use rights for Zijin Sanya International Centre (apartment/hotel) project	1,146,185,336	In the process of application
Land use rights of Ashele Copper's tailings pool	219,941,496	In the process of application
Land use rights of Longnan Zijin	192,746,721	In the process of application
Land use rights in Lakkor, Ngari, Tibet	90,095,139	In the process of application
Land use rights of land number 6 and 7 in southern Shanghang County and land for hot rolling project	27,835,317	In the process of application
Land use right of Zijinshan Copper's tailings pool	26,274,516	In the process of application
Plot A-09-02 of the Metal Advanced Materials Industrial Park in Qiqihar City (43,151.45 square metres)	18,466,752	In the process of application
Land use right of new general building (2,784 square metres)	16,924,608	In the process of application
Land block for the new office building of the Company's headquarters and Zijin community, and land premium of Zijin security housing on Second Ring Road	14,574,388	In the process of application
Land use right of Zijin Mining Renewable Energy and Advanced Materials	11,565,030	In the process of application
Land use right of Guizhou Xinhengji	10,046,794	In the process of application
Land use right of Xinjiang Zijin Gold	4,528,665	In the process of application
Plot A-02-2 of Yangguang Middle School in Qiqihar City	3,308,420	In the process of application
Jiaoyang Industrial Zone Circular Economy Park (30,437 square metres)	3,196,095	In the process of application
Land use right of Xikuang Engineering	12,641,780	In the process of application
Land use right of Water Environment Technology	66,072,643	In the process of application

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

20. Intangible assets *(continued)*

Impairment tests of the Group's material intangible assets are as follows:

Due to the prolonged non-production of the project, the management performed an impairment test on the Río Blanco Copper Mine in Peru asset group held by Río Blanco Copper S.A. Please refer to Note V.17 for details.

Due to the significant decline in the price of lithium carbonate, the management performed impairment tests on the lithium mines asset groups held by Liex S.A., Tibet Ngari Lakkor Resources Co., Ltd. and Hunan Zijin Lithium Co., Ltd., respectively. Please refer to Note V.17 for details.

As the future profitability was affected by the rising local labour costs, the management performed impairment test on Norton asset group held by Norton Gold Fields Pty Limited. Please refer to Note V.17 for details.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

21. Goodwill

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
		Business combinations not involving entities under common control	Allocation to held for sale disposal groups	
Ashele Copper	12,906,890	—	—	12,906,890
Qinghai West Copper Co., Ltd. ("West Copper")	455,874	—	—	455,874
Hunchun Zijin	71,099,520	—	—	71,099,520
Yunnan Huaxi Mineral Resources Co., Ltd. ("Yunnan Huaxi")	33,161,050	—	—	33,161,050
Zijin Mining Group (Xiamen) Investment Co., Ltd. ("Xiamen Investment")	1,241,101	—	—	1,241,101
Shanxi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. ("Shanxi Zijin")	2,503,610	—	—	2,503,610
Xinyi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. ("Xinyi Zijin")	44,319,632	—	(44,319,632)	—
Norton Gold Fields Pty Limited ("Norton")	157,778,981	—	—	157,778,981
Urad Rear Banner Zijin	119,097,944	—	—	119,097,944
Bayannur Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd. ("Bayannur Zijin")	14,531,538	—	—	14,531,538
Zijin Copper Co., Ltd. ("Zijin Copper")	4,340,000	—	—	4,340,000
Fujian Shanghang Jinshan Hydropower Co., Ltd. ("Jinshan Hydropower")	79,642,197	—	—	79,642,197
Beijing Anchuang Management Consulting Co., Ltd. ("Beijing Anchuang")	8,330,914	—	—	8,330,914
Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group	386,904,192	—	—	386,904,192
Longking Taizhou Dechang	46,813,515	—	—	46,813,515
Longking Jiangsu Hongde	27,548,354	—	—	27,548,354
Fujian Newland EnTech Co., Ltd. ("Longking Newland EnTech")	13,407,820	—	—	13,407,820
Zhongkan Metallurgical Investigation Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd. ("Zhongkan Metallurgical")	—	32,170,875	—	32,170,875
	1,024,083,132	32,170,875	(44,319,632)	1,011,934,375
Provision for impairment of goodwill	(306,359,183)	(57,738,618)	44,319,632	(319,778,169)
Total	717,723,949	(25,567,743)	—	692,156,206

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

21. Goodwill *(continued)*

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
		Business combinations not involving entities under common control	Allocation to held for sale disposal groups	
Ashele Copper	12,906,890	—	—	12,906,890
West Copper	455,874	—	—	455,874
Hunchun Zijin	71,099,520	—	—	71,099,520
Yunnan Huaxi	33,161,050	—	—	33,161,050
Xiamen Investment	1,241,101	—	—	1,241,101
Shanxi Zijin	2,503,610	—	—	2,503,610
Xinyi Zijin	44,319,632	—	—	44,319,632
Norton	157,778,981	—	—	157,778,981
Urad Rear Banner Zijin	119,097,944	—	—	119,097,944
Bayannur Zijin	14,531,538	—	—	14,531,538
Zijin Copper	4,340,000	—	—	4,340,000
Jinshan Hydropower	79,642,197	—	—	79,642,197
Beijing Anchuang	8,330,914	—	—	8,330,914
Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group	—	386,904,192	—	386,904,192
Longking Taizhou Dechang	—	46,813,515	—	46,813,515
Longking Jiangsu Hongde	—	27,548,354	—	27,548,354
Longking Newland EnTech	—	13,407,820	—	13,407,820
	549,409,251	474,673,881	—	1,024,083,132
Provision for impairment of goodwill	(235,259,663)	(71,099,520)	—	(306,359,183)
Total	314,149,588	403,574,361	—	717,723,949

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*21. Goodwill *(continued)*

The movements of impairment provision for goodwill are as follows:

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
		Provision	Allocation to held for sale disposal groups	
Norton (Note 1)	157,778,981	—	—	157,778,981
Xinyi Zijin (Note 1)	44,319,632	—	(44,319,632)	—
Yunnan Huaxi (Note 1)	33,161,050	—	—	33,161,050
Hunchun Zijin (Note 1)	71,099,520	—	—	71,099,520
Longking Taizhou Dechang	—	38,649,928	—	38,649,928
Longking Jiangsu Hongde	—	19,088,690	—	19,088,690
Total	306,359,183	57,738,618	(44,319,632)	319,778,169

Note 1: Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to relevant asset groups for impairment test. According to the results of impairment test, the goodwill related to Norton, Yunnan Huaxi, Hunchun Zijin and Xinyi Zijin asset groups had been fully impaired in previous years.

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
		Provision	Allocation to held for sale disposal groups	
Norton	157,778,981	—	—	157,778,981
Xinyi Zijin	44,319,632	—	—	44,319,632
Yunnan Huaxi	33,161,050	—	—	33,161,050
Hunchun Zijin	—	71,099,520	—	71,099,520
Total	235,259,663	71,099,520	—	306,359,183

Information about the asset groups or sets of asset groups in which goodwill is located is as follows:

Except for Longking, the major cash flows generated by the abovementioned subsidiaries are independent of other subsidiaries of the Group. Also, the Group manages the production activities of these subsidiaries separately. Therefore, each subsidiary is an asset group, and goodwill generated from business combinations is allocated to the corresponding subsidiaries for impairment test. The goodwill of the above asset groups was consistent with the set of asset groups determined on the acquisition dates.

The Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group was formed by the acquisition of Longking, which was consistent with the sets of asset groups as determined in the impairment test in the previous years. Those which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the acquisition of the desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting of Longking is the entire Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group, and it is difficult to allocate it to each asset group. Therefore, the goodwill is allocated to the Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

21. Goodwill *(continued)*

Material goodwill arising from business combinations has been allocated to the different asset groups in the following categories for the impairment test:

- Urad Rear Banner Zijin
- Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group
- Longking Taizhou Dechang
- Longking Jiangsu Hongde

The impairment tests of the Group's significant goodwill are as follows:

Urad Rear Banner Zijin

The recoverable amount of Urad Rear Banner Zijin is determined based on the present value of the expected future cash flows. According to the mine reserves report and production plan, the remaining life of mine of Urad Rear Banner Zijin is eighteen years. The present value of the expected future cash flows of the asset group was a comprehensive estimate which was determined based on the five-year budget approved by management, the forecast of future market trends, as well as factors such as the remaining life of mine, production plan of the mine and reserves of the mine of the mining asset group. The pre-tax discount rate used for the calculation of the present value of the expected future cash flows of Urad Rear Banner Zijin was 13.01% (2022:14.73%), which reflected the risk relative to the relevant segment. According to the result of the impairment test, as at 31 December 2023, the goodwill of Urad Rear Banner Zijin was not impaired (31 December 2022: Nil).

Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group

The recoverable amount of Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group is determined based on the present value of the expected future cash flows. The Company estimated the cash flows over the next five years based on financial budget approved by the management of the Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group. Cash flows after five years is measured on a perpetual basis (zero growth rate). The abovementioned financial budget was prepared by the management of the Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group on the basis of past performance and their expectations of market development. The pre-tax discount rate used for the calculation of the present value of the expected future cash flows of Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group was 11.55% (2022: 14.12%), which reflected the risk relative to the relevant segment. According to the result of the impairment test, as at 31 December 2023, the goodwill of Longking desulphurisation, denitrification and dedusting group was not impaired (31 December 2022: Nil).

Longking Taizhou Dechang

The recoverable amount of Longking Taizhou Dechang is determined based on the present value of the expected future cash flows. It is a hazardous waste comprehensive and centralised disposal enterprise specialised in the incineration and landfill disposal of hazardous waste. The Company estimated the cash flows over the next six years based on financial budget of Longking Taizhou Dechang approved by the management of Longking Taizhou Dechang. Cash flows after six years is measured on a perpetual basis (zero growth rate). The abovementioned financial budget was prepared by the management of Longking Taizhou Dechang on the basis of past performance and their expectations of market development. The pre-tax discount rate used for the calculation of the present value of the expected future cash flows of Longking Taizhou Dechang was 8.88% (2022: 9.54%), which reflected the risk relative to the relevant segment. According to the result of the impairment test, as at 31 December 2023, the goodwill of Longking Taizhou Dechang was impaired by RMB38,649,928 (31 December 2022: Nil).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** *(continued)***21. Goodwill** *(continued)***Longking Jiangsu Hongde**

The recoverable amount of Longking Jiangsu Hongde is determined based on the present value of the expected future cash flows. It is an environmental protection infrastructure enterprise specialised in the harmless disposal and comprehensive resources utilisation of hazardous waste. The Company estimated the cash flows over the next fourteen years based on financial budget of Longking Jiangsu Hongde approved by the management of Longking Jiangsu Hongde. Cash flows after fourteen years is measured on a perpetual basis (zero growth). The abovementioned financial budget was prepared by the management of Longking Jiangsu Hongde on the basis of past performance and their expectations of market development. The pre-tax discount rate of 9.61% (2022: 9.07%) was adopted, which can reflect the specific risks of the relevant asset group or set of asset group. According to the result of the impairment test, as at 31 December 2023, the goodwill of Longking Jiangsu Hongde was impaired by RMB19,088,690 (31 December 2022: Nil).

22. Long-term deferred assets**2023**

	At 1 January	Additions	Amortisation	At 31 December
Land compensation costs (Note 1)	196,970,860	27,443,540	(10,897,288)	213,517,112
Mine shaft development expenditure	342,113,423	236,768,771	(78,873,244)	500,008,950
Amortisation costs of bipolar plates	333,970,368	70,626,474	(38,300,352)	366,296,490
Forest compensation expenditure	161,721,317	38,390,267	(18,583,695)	181,527,889
Grassland restoration fee	251,444,986	58,989,846	(8,996,329)	301,438,503
Relocation compensation	195,594,521	287,018,745	(57,297,080)	425,316,186
Others	578,499,754	113,991,252	(146,412,390)	546,078,616
Total	2,060,315,229	833,228,895	(359,360,378)	2,534,183,746

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

22. Long-term deferred assets *(continued)*

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Amortisation	Other reductions	At 31 December
Land compensation costs (Note 1)	202,021,704	5,461,148	(10,511,992)	—	196,970,860
Mine shaft development expenditure	354,346,956	66,670,594	(78,904,127)	—	342,113,423
Amortisation costs of bipolar plates	319,276,283	51,145,789	(36,451,704)	—	333,970,368
Forest compensation expenditure	139,524,103	80,446,936	(58,249,722)	—	161,721,317
Grassland restoration fee	196,250,517	61,641,776	(6,447,307)	—	251,444,986
Relocation compensation	103,461,613	143,426,210	(51,293,302)	—	195,594,521
Others	409,635,083	286,394,512	(115,286,095)	(2,243,746)	578,499,754
Total	1,724,516,259	695,186,965	(357,144,249)	(2,243,746)	2,060,315,229

Note 1: The land compensation costs are related to the compensation for the occupation of forest land at the mining sites for production and construction needs. The amortisation period ranges from 5 to 50 years.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

23. Deferred tax assets/liabilities

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities before offsetting:

	2023		2022 (Restated)	
	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for impairment on assets	1,516,439,199	277,078,520	1,459,451,121	262,044,718
Unrealised profit arising from intra-group transactions	4,115,133,999	918,551,093	3,384,238,318	784,157,638
Deductible losses (Note 1)	2,923,494,461	815,105,122	1,977,447,271	500,117,780
Differences in depreciation policies	933,193,596	156,690,368	1,039,730,707	172,181,918
Changes in the fair value of equity instrument investments not held for trading	56,518,829	10,551,027	176,929,620	33,409,372
Changes in the fair value of held for trading financial assets	106,324,262	22,903,234	116,142,418	21,224,041
Lease liabilities	181,731,848	55,030,991	177,360,240	64,623,639
Provisions — land restoration obligations	1,191,864,108	191,227,335	934,809,838	140,136,760
Expenses accrued but not yet paid and others	1,601,611,162	364,447,553	1,213,962,653	281,198,455
Total	12,626,311,464	2,811,585,243	10,480,072,186	2,259,094,321

Note 1: As at 31 December 2023, deferred tax assets generated from the above deductible losses were recognised to the extent that it was probable that taxable profits would be available against which the deductible tax losses can be utilised.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

23. Deferred tax assets/liabilities *(continued)*

	2023		2022 (Restated)	
	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred tax liabilities	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred tax liabilities
Deferred tax liabilities				
Fair value adjustments arising from business combinations not involving entities under common control	26,326,013,757	6,261,494,180	28,265,891,356	6,565,144,690
Changes in the fair value of held for trading financial assets	661,037,389	160,032,658	955,711,597	182,197,397
Changes in the fair value of equity instrument investments not held for trading	1,138,916,852	286,013,811	141,880,837	39,070,256
Fixed assets — land restoration obligations	1,309,212,226	208,829,553	934,809,838	140,136,760
Right-of-use assets	171,450,359	54,439,588	177,360,240	64,623,639
Withholding income tax on overseas dividends	1,533,578,737	276,044,173	2,206,618,596	395,809,546
Differences in amortisation policies for stripping costs and others	3,508,670,721	956,129,783	2,456,192,404	706,812,077
Total	34,648,880,041	8,202,983,746	35,138,464,868	8,093,794,365

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are shown in the net amount after offsetting:

	2023		2022	
	Offset amount	Closing balance after offsetting	Offset amount (Restated)	Closing balance after offsetting
Deferred tax assets	732,288,639	2,079,296,604	611,793,811	1,647,300,510
Deferred tax liabilities	732,288,639	7,470,695,107	611,793,811	7,482,000,554

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*23. Deferred tax assets/liabilities *(continued)*

Deductible temporary differences and deductible tax losses for which deferred tax assets are not recognised are as follows:

	2023	2022
Deductible temporary differences	5,563,193,978	4,829,698,211
Deductible tax losses	5,449,792,584	4,766,155,736
Total	11,012,986,562	9,595,853,947

Deductible tax losses of unrecognised deferred tax assets will expire in the following years:

	2023	2022
2023	—	383,878,934
2024	329,007,050	442,846,848
2025	713,327,133	1,009,764,175
2026	625,691,652	796,660,851
2027	937,698,843	948,653,007
2028	1,645,988,157	6,146,964
2029 and the following years	1,198,079,749	1,178,204,957
Total	5,449,792,584	4,766,155,736

The accumulated deductible losses of RMB592,116,514 (2022: RMB654,618,157) incurred by the Group's subsidiaries in Hong Kong, South Africa, Australia, Singapore and Russia can be deducted indefinitely; the accumulated deductible losses of RMB4,251,712,835 (2022: RMB3,581,803,816) incurred by the Group's subsidiaries in the PRC, the DR Congo, Serbia and Argentina can be deducted within five consecutive years from the year they were incurred; the accumulated deductible losses incurred by PRC subsidiaries of RMB438,115,344 (2022: RMB489,822,971) can be deducted within ten consecutive years from the year in which they were incurred; the accumulated deductible losses incurred by the Group's subsidiaries in Canada amounted to RMB164,699,597 (2022: RMB39,753,855), of which capital losses can be deducted within ten consecutive years from the year they were incurred while non-capital losses can be deducted within twenty consecutive years from the year they were incurred; and the accumulated deductible losses of RMB3,148,294 (2022: RMB156,937) incurred by the Group's subsidiaries in Colombia can be deducted within twelve consecutive years from the year they were incurred.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

24. Other non-current assets

	2023	2022
Long-term receivables	17,533,289,556	12,394,601,407
Exploration and development costs	2,540,648,376	2,619,903,613
Prepayments for land use rights	1,941,097,840	2,062,343,572
Prepaid investment costs	2,024,022,031	2,028,548,778
Prepayments for fixed assets and constructions	2,618,916,117	1,899,382,346
VAT credits expected not to be utilised within one year	1,025,695,953	735,605,809
Inventories expected not to be processed within one year	953,013,140	533,882,040
Contract assets	328,138,292	283,156,982
Prepaid warrant costs	60,560,798	1,325,769
Others	21,995,848	64,336,259
	29,047,377,951	22,623,086,575
Including: Current portion of long-term receivables (Note V.11)	(653,217,406)	(257,251,200)
Total	28,394,160,545	22,365,835,375

The movements of impairment provision for other non-current assets are as follows:

	At 1 January 2023	Provision	Recovery or reversal	Write-off during the year	At 31 December 2023
Long-term receivables	216,069,510	146,734,573	—	(349,370,000)	13,434,083
Exploration and development costs	34,881,717	—	—	—	34,881,717
Inventories expected not to be processed within one year	42,389,163	—	—	—	42,389,163
Prepaid investment costs	252,423,299	—	—	—	252,423,299
Others	17,596,496	15,082,375	—	—	32,678,871
Total	563,360,185	161,816,948	—	(349,370,000)	375,807,133

Material provision and write-off of long-term receivables during the year are as follows:

	Provision during the year	Write-off during the year	Reason for provision	Reason for write-off
Longyan Zijin AVIC Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	142,913,937	(349,370,000)	The counterparty is undergoing liquidation process	The carrying amount has been fully impaired and the counterparty is undergoing liquidation process, recoverability in the future is low

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*24. Other non-current assets *(continued)*

The changes in bad debt provision for long-term receivables based on 12-month expected credit losses and the entire lifetime expected credit losses are as follows:

2023

	Stage 1 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 Entire lifetime expected credit losses	Stage 3 Financial assets with credit impairment occurred (entire lifetime)	Total
Opening balance	9,613,447	206,456,063	—	216,069,510
Opening balance transferred during the year	—	(206,456,063)	206,456,063	—
Provision during the year	—	3,820,636	142,913,937	146,734,573
Reversal during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-back during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-off during the year	—	—	(349,370,000)	(349,370,000)
Other changes	—	—	—	—
Total	9,613,447	3,820,636	—	13,434,083

2022

	Stage 1 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 Entire lifetime expected credit losses	Stage 3 Financial assets with credit impairment occurred (entire lifetime)	Total
Opening balance	958,631	153,203,515	—	154,162,146
Opening balance transferred during the year	—	—	—	—
Provision during the year	8,654,816	53,252,548	—	61,907,364
Reversal during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-back during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-off during the year	—	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	—	—
Total	9,613,447	206,456,063	—	216,069,510

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, there were no other non-current assets with restrictions on use.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

25. Assets with restrictions on title or use

2023

	Carrying amount	Net book value	Type of restriction	Status of restriction
Cash and cash equivalents	759,933,583	759,933,583	Frozen	Note 1
Fixed assets	1,222,167,287	584,413,890	Mortgage	Note 3
Intangible assets	13,909,922,238	13,103,032,879	Mortgage	Note 4
Bills receivable	374,459,965	374,459,965	Pledge	Note 5
Right-of-use assets	194,438,036	113,970,854	Mortgage	Note 6
Trade receivables	60,099,185	60,099,185	Note 7	Note 7
Total	16,521,020,294	14,995,910,356		

2022

	Carrying amount	Net book value	Type of restriction	Status of restriction
Cash and cash equivalents	575,898,514	575,898,514	Frozen	Note 1
Debt investments	100,000,000	100,000,000	Pledge	Note 2
Fixed assets	1,222,141,750	580,304,241	Mortgage	Note 3
Intangible assets	13,787,574,076	13,367,076,802	Mortgage	Note 4
Bills receivable	460,327,160	460,327,160	Pledge	Note 5
Right-of-use assets	194,438,036	129,945,794	Mortgage	Note 6
Trade receivables	62,652,042	62,652,042	Note 7	Note 7
Total	16,403,031,578	15,276,204,553		

Note 1: As at 31 December 2023, the balance of cash and cash equivalents of the Group denominated in Renminbi which were subject to restrictions mainly included: land restoration and environmental rehabilitation costs of RMB265,105,034 (31 December 2022: RMB142,488,327). Pursuant to the rules of the local government, the Group accrued a deposit for mine restoration and improvement of ecological environment in mines and deposited the fund in a specified bank account. The fund was restricted to the use for land restoration and environmental rehabilitation after mine closure; RMB31,560,511 (31 December 2022: RMB46,112,617) is the foreign exchange deposit reserve placed with the People's Bank of China by Zijin Finance, a subsidiary of the Group; other guarantee deposits of RMB394,981,881 (31 December 2022: RMB365,179,720), which were restricted to use; and the bank deposits of RMB68,286,157 (31 December 2022: RMB22,117,850) were frozen due to litigation.

Note 2: As at 31 December 2023, Shanghang Zijin Metallic Resources Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Group, had no debt investments pledged to the Agricultural Bank of China (31 December 2022: RMB100,000,000).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** *(continued)***25. Assets with restrictions on title or use** *(continued)*

- Note 3: As at 31 December 2023, Julong Copper, a subsidiary of the Group, provided certain fixed assets (a batch of machinery and transportation equipment) as collaterals for a syndicated loan (the lending banks included: the Bank of China Limited Tibet Autonomous Region Branch, Bank of Tibet Co., Ltd., China Minsheng Bank Corp., Ltd. Lhasa Branch and Evergrowing Bank Co., Ltd. Beijing Branch), with a carrying amount of RMB289,072,773 (31 December 2022: RMB262,433,211); Bayannur Zijin, a subsidiary of the Group, provided certain fixed assets (a batch of buildings and machinery equipment) with a carrying amount of RMB251,023,788 (31 December 2022: RMB268,425,816) as collaterals for a bank loan for comprehensive utilisation of leaching slag resources from the marmatite hydrometallurgy and the harmless treatment technology project; Taizhou Dechang, a subsidiary of the Group, provided certain assets as collaterals for bank loans, collaterals for vehicle financing and assets under sale and leaseback finance lease which do not qualify as sales with restrictions on use for financing. The total carrying amount of such assets was RMB44,317,329 (31 December 2022: RMB49,445,214).
- Note 4: As at 31 December 2023, Julong Copper, a subsidiary of the Group, provided intangible assets (including the mining right permits of Qulong and Zhibula and exploration right licence of Rongmucuoala) as collaterals for a syndicated loan (the lending banks included: the Bank of China Limited Tibet Autonomous Region Branch, Bank of Tibet Co., Ltd., China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd. Lhasa Branch and Evergrowing Bank Co., Ltd. Beijing Branch), the total carrying amount of which was RMB12,429,868,097 (31 December 2022: RMB12,719,782,451). Zijin Overseas Investment Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Group, provided intangible assets (land for commercial and financial use of 14.2 thousand square metres) with a carrying amount of RMB593,454,742 (31 December 2022: RMB533,102,126) as collaterals for a syndicated loan (the lending banks included: Sanya Rural Commercial Bank, Ledong Li Autonomous County Rural Credit Cooperative Union, Qionghai Rural Credit Cooperative Union, Hainan Wanning Rural Commercial Bank and Haikou Rural Credit Cooperative Union). Taizhou Dechang, a subsidiary of the Group, provided intangible assets with a total carrying amount of RMB9,967,579 as collaterals for a bank loan (31 December 2022: RMB42,748,728). The intangible assets (land use rights of the iron smelting plant) with a carrying amount of RMB69,742,461 (31 December 2022: RMB71,443,497) of Xinjiang Altay Jinhao Iron Co., Ltd. ("Jinhao Iron"), a subsidiary of the Group, were frozen by the court due to the arrearage case of China 15th Metallurgical Construction.
- Note 5: As at 31 December 2023, bills receivable with restrictions with a total carrying amount of RMB374,459,965 (31 December 2022: RMB460,327,160) included bills receivable of Longking which were pledged to banks for issuance of bills payables with the corresponding amount, and the endorsed commercial acceptance bills not yet expired as at the end of the reporting period.
- Note 6: As at 31 December 2023, the right-of-use assets were sale and leaseback assets with restrictions on use with a total carrying amount of RMB113,970,854 (31 December 2022: RMB129,945,794) of Jinan Longking, a subsidiary of the Group.
- Note 7: As at 31 December 2023, Handan Langjing and Zijin New Energy, subsidiaries of the Group, factored and pledged their trade receivables with a total carrying amount of RMB35,186,691 (31 December 2022: RMB62,652,042) to banks for borrowings; Zijin Mining Logistics (Xiamen), a subsidiary of the Group, pledged its trade receivables with a total carrying amount of RMB24,912,494 (31 December 2022: Nil) to banks for export commercial bills financing.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

26. Short-term borrowings

	2023	2022
Unsecured and non-guaranteed loans	13,820,919,291	14,270,559,655
Pledged loans (Note 1)	29,762,966	—
Gold leasing (Note 2)	4,382,372,250	5,831,459,100
Discounted bills receivable	2,756,417,162	3,564,296,746
Total	20,989,471,669	23,666,315,501

As at 31 December 2023, the interest rates of the above borrowings ranged from 1.20% to 6.08% per annum (31 December 2022: 1.2% to 6.05% per annum).

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, there were no short-term borrowings of the Group that were overdue but not yet repaid.

Note 1: In 2023, Handan Langjing Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. ("Handan Langjing"), a subsidiary of Longking, pledged its receivables from HBIS Supply Chain to China Agricultural Bank Co., Ltd. Shijiazhuang Ziqiang Branch, and obtained a related loan balance of RMB15,365,160 with the rights of recourse at a borrowing rate of 4%. In addition, Handan Langjing transferred its receivables from HBIS Group Co., Ltd to China Zheshang Bank Co., Ltd. Beijing Branch. Pursuant to the relevant agreement, such factoring contained rights of recourse and had not been derecognised, with a related balance of RMB14,397,806. In summary, as at 31 December 2023, the above pledged loan balance was RMB29,762,966.

Note 2: For gold leasing, the Group entered into forward contracts with the same quantity, specification and maturity with the same gold leasing banks, and agreed that on maturity of the leases, the Group would purchase gold from those gold leasing banks with the same quantity and specification at specific prices denominated in RMB to return the leased gold. The Group considered that under such gold leasing business model, the banks entirely bore the risk of gold price fluctuation during the gold leasing period. The Group only bore the agreed gold leasing fee and the related handling fee. Therefore, the Group included the leased gold in short-term borrowings/long-term borrowings.

27. Held for trading financial liabilities

	2023	2022
Gold leasing (Note 1)	59,830,250	—
Powers purchase agreement (Note V.44)	35,125,695	—
Provisional pricing contracts (Note 2)	1,011,396,649	160,985,668
Other derivatives (Note 3)	582,470,586	379,517,807
Derivative financial liabilities	1,688,823,180	540,503,475

Note 1: The Group financed through leasing gold from banks and subsequently sold the leased gold through the Shanghai Gold Exchange. On maturity of the leases, the Group would return the gold to gold leasing banks with the same quantity and specification purchased through the Shanghai Gold Exchange, and pay the agreed leasing fees. The maturity period of gold leasing was within one year (one year inclusive). As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of such financial liabilities was RMB59,830,250 (31 December 2022: Nil). In addition, other gold leasing of the Group was recognised in short-term borrowings. Please refer to Note V.26 for details.

Note 2: Starting from 1 January 2023, the Group uses embedded derivative instruments — provisional pricing contracts separated from purchase agreements as hedging instruments to hedge the corresponding commodity price risk borne by the Group.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*27. Held for trading financial liabilities *(continued)*

Note 3: Details of other derivatives are as follows:

	2023	2022
(1) Derivative financial liabilities without designated hedging relationship	223,330,049	165,417,498
Including: Metal forward contracts	122,835,453	63,493,046
Foreign currency forward contracts	68,130,026	84,472,586
Metal futures contracts	32,364,570	11,578,540
Over-the-counter options contracts	—	5,873,326
(2) Hedging instruments – metal forward contracts	359,140,537	214,100,309
Total	582,470,586	379,517,807

28. Bills payable

	2023	2022
Commercial acceptance bills	50,378,598	4,154,500
Bank acceptance bills	1,805,431,752	1,731,330,347
Total	1,855,810,350	1,735,484,847

As at 31 December 2023, there were no bills payable of the Group that were overdue but not yet repaid (31 December 2022: Nil).

29. Trade payables

	2023	2022
Trade payables	14,428,441,602	11,757,464,637

As at 31 December 2023, an ageing analysis of the trade payables, based on the invoice dates, is as follows:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year	13,131,592,870	10,855,290,726
Over 1 year but within 2 years	686,055,581	525,410,347
Over 2 years but within 3 years	288,607,847	103,194,126
Over 3 years	322,185,304	273,569,438
Total	14,428,441,602	11,757,464,637

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

29. Trade payables *(continued)*

As at 31 December 2023, material trade payables aged more than one year or overdue are as follows:

	Balance	Reason for not being settled or transferred
Company A	90,830,573	Construction payments not yet settled
Company B	73,859,905	Material payments not yet settled
Total	164,690,478	

30. Receipts in advance

	2023	2022
Lease income receipts in advance	86,862,972	88,648,941
Total	86,862,972	88,648,941

31. Contract liabilities

	2023	2022
Advances from sales of goods (Note 1)	6,163,764,972	7,412,075,704
Total	6,163,764,972	7,412,075,704

Note 1: Contract liabilities mainly represented the advances from sales of goods under the sales contracts with the Group's customers, and the durations of the performance obligations were all within one year. The related revenue of the contracts would be recognised after the Group fulfils its performance obligations. For performance obligations over one year, please refer to Note V.44 Other non-current liabilities.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

32. Employee benefits payable

	At 1 January 2023	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December 2023
Short-term employee benefits	2,152,178,107	9,310,957,293	(8,830,508,741)	2,632,626,659
Post-employment benefit plan (defined contribution plan)	98,023,144	913,076,293	(954,598,010)	56,501,427
Termination benefits	1,279,308	181,436,337	(45,410,276)	137,305,369
Total	2,251,480,559	10,405,469,923	(9,830,517,027)	2,826,433,455

Short-term employee benefits are as follows:

	At 1 January 2023	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December 2023
Wages or salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies	1,796,877,153	7,474,385,315	(7,088,532,876)	2,182,729,592
Staff welfare	124,193,141	712,342,985	(740,462,425)	96,073,701
Social security contributions	10,495,386	447,452,423	(441,549,335)	16,398,474
Including: Medical insurance	6,810,505	386,451,421	(378,116,636)	15,145,290
Work-related injury insurance	3,619,085	50,597,691	(53,182,808)	1,033,968
Maternity insurance	65,796	10,403,311	(10,249,891)	219,216
Housing provident fund	1,419,558	347,859,240	(347,732,088)	1,546,710
Union running costs and employee education costs	74,538,828	107,221,879	(97,747,831)	84,012,876
Short-term compensated leave	8,281,265	90,119,447	(83,763,119)	14,637,593
Short-term profit-sharing plan (Note 1)	136,372,776	131,576,004	(30,721,067)	237,227,713
Total	2,152,178,107	9,310,957,293	(8,830,508,741)	2,632,626,659

Note 1: The amount of the short-term profit-sharing plan was determined by remuneration assessment and completion of the Group's operating performance for the year.

Details of the defined contribution plan are as follows:

	At 1 January 2023	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December 2023
Basic pension insurance	48,682,801	784,289,734	(788,104,924)	44,867,611
Unemployment insurance	1,138,110	19,922,306	(17,907,786)	3,152,630
Enterprise annuity payment	48,202,233	108,864,253	(148,585,300)	8,481,186
Total	98,023,144	913,076,293	(954,598,010)	56,501,427

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

33. Taxes payable

	2023	2022
Corporate income tax	1,631,211,059	1,902,494,226
Value-added tax	828,407,579	339,119,292
Resource compensation fee	120,769,049	120,769,049
Resource tax	481,464,589	475,424,331
Others	375,908,889	306,803,882
Total	3,437,761,165	3,144,610,780

34. Other payables

	2023	2022
Dividends payable	1,698,399,160	312,349,354
Other payables	12,227,974,807	9,535,361,784
Total	13,926,373,967	9,847,711,138

Dividends payable

	2023	2022
La Générale des Carrières et des Mines ("Gécamines")	380,104,884	—
National Council for Social Security Funds	293,267,697	241,146,661
H Shares held by public	234,853,466	—
Ministry of Energy and Industry of Tajikistan	209,784,001	33,081,140
Xinjiang Non-ferrous Metal Industry (Group) Co., Ltd.	204,000,000	—
Gansu Nonferrous Engineering Exploration & Research Institute Tianshui Mineral Exploration Institute	156,467,700	—
Others	219,921,412	38,121,553
Total	1,698,399,160	312,349,354

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*34. Other payables *(continued)*

Other payables

	2023	2022
Payables for construction work and equipment	7,741,230,941	4,980,634,792
Deposit taking	1,002,064,919	237,022,856
Deposits	648,169,346	500,478,759
Payables for acquisition of equities/debts	400,200,442	254,293,920
Subscriptions from employees under equity incentive scheme	278,348,571	447,029,278
Accrued maintenance costs	138,993,136	145,456,216
Payables for losses on futures contracts	93,227,425	72,779,338
Payables for exploration and mining rights	20,095,111	199,865,524
Payables for consulting services	43,625,242	57,022,842
Due to non-controlling shareholders	40,911,782	936,848,103
Donations payable	21,725,003	18,679,003
Withholding individual income tax	5,137,755	4,921,721
Others	1,794,245,134	1,680,329,432
Total	12,227,974,807	9,535,361,784

As at 31 December 2023, material other payables aged more than one year or overdue are as follows:

	Reason for not being settled nor transferred	Balance
Company CA	Construction payments not yet settled	301,353,270
Company CB	Construction payments not yet settled	111,105,315
Total		412,458,585

As at 31 December 2022, material other payables aged more than one year or overdue are as follows:

	Reason for not being settled	Balance
Company CC	Payables not yet settled	335,521,288
Company CD	Payables not yet settled	232,896,479
Company CA	Construction payments not yet settled	226,031,731
Company CE	Payment for mining rights not yet settled	173,756,400
Total		968,205,898

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

35. Current portion of non-current liabilities

	2023	2022
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Note V.37)	11,909,268,680	3,846,599,533
Current portion of bonds payable (Note V.38)	5,298,509,058	2,999,164,386
Current portion of bonds interest (Note V.38)	437,598,232	388,411,382
Current portion of lease liabilities (Note V.39)	174,192,464	88,980,058
Current portion of long-term payables (Note V.40)	191,356,309	313,569,937
Current portion of contract liabilities – metals streaming business (Note V.44)	17,965,748	8,580,239
Total	18,028,890,491	7,645,305,535

36. Other current liabilities

	2023	2022
Ultra short-term financing bonds (Note 1)	—	2,000,000,000
Provisions (Note 2)	22,321,300	73,821,007
Output VAT to be transferred	202,418,084	244,149,494
Endorsed bills receivable that have not been derecognised and not yet due	509,193,961	759,718,913
Others	3,008,643	2,613,305
Total	736,941,988	3,080,302,719

Note 1: In August 2021, the Company received the Notice of Registration Acceptance (Zhong Shi Xie Zhu [2021] DFI No. 26) issued by the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors. The association accepted the Company's registration of debt financing instruments. The registration was effective within two years commencing from the issuance date of the notice, during which the Company was allowed to issue ultra short-term financing bonds, short-term financing bonds, medium-term notes, perpetual notes, asset-backed notes, green financing instruments and other related products in different tranches to specific investors.

On 20 October 2022, the Company issued ultra short-term financing bonds with a principal amount of RMB500 million and a maturity period of 270 days. The maturity date was 18 July 2023 with an interest rate of 1.84%. On 25 October 2022, the Company issued ultra short-term financing bonds with a principal amount of RMB500 million and a maturity period of 270 days. The maturity date was 23 July 2023 with an interest rate of 1.85%. On 2 November 2022, the Company issued ultra short-term financing bonds with a principal amount of RMB500 million and a maturity period of 270 days. The maturity date was 31 July 2023 with an interest rate of 1.91%. On 13 December 2022, the Company issued ultra short-term financing bonds with a principal amount of RMB500 million and a maturity period of 90 days. The maturity date was 14 March 2023 with an interest rate of 2.28%. On 26 July 2023, the Company issued ultra short-term financing bonds with a principal amount of RMB500 million and a maturity period of 140 days. The maturity date was 12 December 2023 with an interest rate of 2.22%. As at 31 December 2023, the above ultra-short-term financing bonds totalling RMB2.5 billion matured and were settled on time.

Note 2: The balances were the community development funds and mine recovery reserves which were provided and expected to be used within one year by La Compagnie Minière de Musonoie Global Société par Actions Simplifiée ("COMMUS"), the Group's overseas subsidiary.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

37. Long-term borrowings

	2023	2022
Secured loans (Note 1)	10,531,757,524	10,380,206,151
Pledged loans (Note 2)	89,919,648	4,531,813,160
Gold leasing (Note V.26 Note 2)	4,416,450,000	1,204,950,000
Unsecured and non-guaranteed loans	74,402,050,588	56,549,208,554
	89,440,177,760	72,666,177,865
Including: Current portion of long-term borrowings (Note V.35)	(11,909,268,680)	(3,846,599,533)
Total	77,530,909,080	68,819,578,332

Note 1: In 2022, Zijin Overseas Investment Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of the Group, used its land for commercial and financial use of 14.2 thousand square metres and an appraised value of RMB576,506,600 as a collateral to secure a loan facility with a limit of RMB350,000,000 and a maturity of 10 years from a bank syndicate (formed by Sanya Rural Commercial Bank Co. Ltd., Ledong Li Autonomous County Rural Credit Cooperative Union, Qionghai Rural Credit Cooperative Union, Hainan Wanning Rural Commercial Bank and Haikou Rural Credit Cooperative Union). RMB136,203,517 had been drawn. As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of the above secured loan was RMB136,203,517 and the borrowing rate was 3.90%.

In 2021, Julong Copper, a subsidiary of the Group, used the mining right permit of the Qulong Copper and Polymetallic Mine, the mining right permit of the Zhibula Copper and Polymetallic Mine, the exploration right licence of Rongmucuola and machinery and equipment with appraised values of RMB6,751,000,000, RMB1,007,000,000, RMB1,758,000,000 and RMB606,603,513, respectively as collaterals, and the Group acted as a guarantor, for a long-term borrowing of RMB10,300,000,000 with a maturity of 12 years from a bank syndicate (formed by the Bank of China Tibet Branch, business department of Bank of Tibet, Industrial Bank Lhasa Branch, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Tibet Branch, Agricultural Bank of China Tibet Branch and China Construction Bank Tibet Branch). As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of the above secured loan was RMB10,300,000,000 and the borrowing rate was 2.65%.

In 2020, Bayannur Zijin, a subsidiary of the Group, used its buildings and machinery and equipment with a total book value of RMB268,425,815 as collaterals to secure a bank loan of RMB135,000,000 with a maturity of 5 years from the China Development Bank Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Branch. As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of the above secured loan was RMB45,000,000 and the borrowing rate was 4.02%.

In 2022, Taizhou Dechang, a subsidiary of Longking, used its lands with an appraised value of RMB85,040,000 as collaterals to secure a long-term borrowing of RMB88,000,000 with a maturity of 71 months from the Bank of China Taizhou Branch. As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of above secured loan was RMB50,554,007 and the borrowing rate was 3.5%.

Note 2: In 2021, Fujian Zijin New Energy Co., Ltd. ("Zijin New Energy"), a subsidiary of Longking, obtained a bank loan of RMB94,245,100 from the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Shanghang Branch with a borrowing rate of 3.35% for the construction of photovoltaic projects; in 2022, Zijin New Energy obtained a bank loan of RMB9,600,000 from the Fujian Shanghang Rural Commercial Bank with a borrowing rate of 4.3%; in 2023, Zijin New Energy obtained a bank loan of RMB48,070,000 from the Industrial Bank Co., Ltd. Shanghang County Branch with a borrowing rate of 3.45%, which was guaranteed by Longking; pledged the electricity charge collection rights (appraised value: RMB20,000,000) to obtain a bank loan of RMB10,000,000 from the Fujian Shanghang Rural Commercial Bank with a borrowing rate of 4.3%. The total syndicate loans obtained amounted to RMB161,915,100. As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of the abovementioned pledged loans was RMB89,919,648.

As at 31 December 2023, the annual interest rates of the above borrowings ranged from 1.2% to 7.36% per annum (31 December 2022: 0.55% to 8.45% per annum).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

37. Long-term borrowings *(continued)*

Maturity analysis of long-term borrowings is as follows:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year or repayable on demand	11,909,268,680	3,846,599,533
Over 1 year but within 2 years	24,212,204,477	18,992,361,893
Over 2 years but within 5 years	38,545,023,073	33,001,955,975
Over 5 years	14,773,681,530	16,825,260,464
Total	89,440,177,760	72,666,177,865

38. Bonds payable

	2023	2022
Bonds payable	11,980,817,555	8,982,669,421
Medium-term notes	15,734,379,346	14,984,951,279
Convertible corporate bonds (Note 3)	1,795,994,994	1,846,714,171
Preference shares	1,062,404,958	1,044,689,738
Subtotal	30,573,596,853	26,859,024,609
Bonds interest	437,598,232	388,411,382
Dividends on preference shares	11,589,067	10,655,835
Subtotal	31,022,784,152	27,258,091,826
Including: Current portion of bonds payable (Note V.35)	(5,298,509,058)	(2,999,164,386)
Current portion of bonds interest (Note V.35)	(437,598,232)	(388,411,382)
Total	25,286,676,862	23,870,516,058

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

38. Bonds payable (continued)

As at 31 December 2023, the balances of bonds payable are as follows:

Note	Currency	Face value	Coupon rate	Issue date	Terms	Issue value of the bonds	At 1 January 2023	Issued in the current year	Interest accrued for the current year	Amortisation of discount/premium	Exchange gains or losses	Interest paid for the year	Repayment of principal in the year	Amount of principal converted into shares in the year	At 31 December 2023	Default
Note 1	RMB	2,000,000,000	3.08%	2 November 2023	5 years	2,000,000,000	—	2,000,000,000	5,133,333	(2,362,974)	—	—	—	—	1,997,637,026	No
Note 2	RMB	2,000,000,000	2.83%	16 August 2023	5 years	2,000,000,000	—	2,000,000,000	18,866,667	(4,688,601)	—	—	—	—	1,995,311,399	No
Note 1	RMB	750,000,000	3.67%	19 June 2023	7 years	750,000,000	—	750,000,000	13,762,500	(1,967,408)	—	—	—	—	748,032,592	No
Note 2	RMB	1,000,000,000	2.96%	9 May 2023	5 years	1,000,000,000	—	1,000,000,000	17,150,000	(2,227,221)	—	—	—	—	997,772,779	No
Note 1	RMB	1,000,000,000	3.10%	20 April 2023	5 years	1,000,000,000	—	1,000,000,000	20,666,667	(1,050,614)	—	—	—	—	998,949,386	No
	RMB	1,500,000,000	2.79%	17 October 2022	5 years	1,500,000,000	1,498,256,142	—	41,850,000	341,507	—	(41,850,000)	—	—	1,498,597,649	No
	RMB	1,500,000,000	3.20%	11 October 2022	7 years	1,500,000,000	1,497,092,620	—	48,000,000	564,566	—	(48,000,000)	—	—	1,497,657,186	No
	RMB	700,000,000	3.80%	22 August 2022	10 years	700,000,000	697,277,041	—	26,600,000	237,133	—	(26,600,000)	—	—	697,514,174	No
	RMB	3,500,000,000	2.94%	24 May 2022	5 years	3,500,000,000	3,492,207,107	—	102,900,000	1,673,536	—	(102,900,000)	—	—	3,493,880,643	No
	RMB	2,000,000,000	3.15%	21 April 2022	5 years	2,000,000,000	1,997,898,440	—	63,000,000	459,661	—	(63,000,000)	—	—	1,998,358,101	No
	RMB	1,500,000,000	3.60%	4 March 2022	5 years	1,500,000,000	1,496,769,824	—	54,000,000	715,604	—	(54,000,000)	—	—	1,497,485,428	No
	RMB	1,500,000,000	3.25%	10 September 2021	5 years	1,500,000,000	1,496,622,783	—	48,750,000	350,899	—	(48,750,000)	—	—	1,498,973,682	No
Note 2	RMB	1,500,000,000	3.10%	30 July 2021	5 years	1,500,000,000	1,996,257,308	—	62,000,000	978,248	—	(62,000,000)	—	—	1,997,235,556	No
	RMB	1,500,000,000	3.46%	1 June 2021	3 years	1,500,000,000	1,498,078,810	—	51,900,000	1,271,807	—	(51,900,000)	—	—	1,499,350,617	No
	RMB	500,000,000	3.87%	1 June 2021	5 years	500,000,000	499,356,372	—	19,350,000	424,761	—	(19,350,000)	—	—	499,781,133	No
Note 1	RMB	300,000,000	3.71%	25 April 2021	3 years	300,000,000	299,834,995	—	11,130,000	122,977	—	(11,130,000)	—	—	299,957,972	No
Note 5	RMB	2,000,000,000	4.20%	19 November 2020	3 years	2,000,000,000	1,999,234,058	—	77,765,943	765,942	—	(84,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)	—	—	No
Note 3	RMB	2,000,000,000	1.00%/1.50%	24 March 2020	6 years	2,000,000,000	1,846,714,171	—	25,329,448	48,585,823	—	(18,888,430)	—	(99,305,000)	1,795,994,994	No
	USD (presented in RMB)	1,069,740,000	5.10%	31 March 2020	5 years	1,069,740,000	1,044,689,738	—	55,099,486	—	17,715,220	(54,182,653)	—	—	1,062,404,958	No
Note 4	RMB	1,000,000,000	3.10%	19 February 2020	3 years	1,000,000,000	999,930,328	—	5,236,338	69,672	—	(31,000,000)	(1,000,000,000)	—	—	No
	RMB	1,000,000,000	3.51%	19 February 2020	5 years	1,000,000,000	999,089,623	—	35,100,000	411,487	—	(35,100,000)	—	—	999,501,110	No
Note 1	RMB	2,500,000,000	3.95%	28 August 2019	5 years	2,500,000,000	2,498,221,424	—	98,750,000	1,052,931	—	(98,750,000)	—	—	2,499,274,355	No
Note 1	RMB	1,000,000,000	4.30%	7 March 2019	5 years	1,000,000,000	999,493,825	—	43,000,000	432,288	—	(43,000,000)	—	—	999,926,113	No
Total		33,819,740,000				33,819,740,000	26,859,024,609	6,750,000,000	945,340,382	46,162,024	17,715,220	(894,401,083)	(3,000,000,000)	(99,305,000)	30,573,596,853	

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

38. Bonds payable (continued)

As at 31 December 2022, the balances of bonds payables are as follows:

Note	Currency	Face value	Coupon rate	Issue date	Terms	Issue value of the bonds	At 1 January 2022	Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	Issued in the current year	Interest accrued for the current year	Amortisation of discount/premium	Exchange gains or losses	Interest paid for the year	Repayment of principal in the year	Amount of principal converted into shares in the year	At 31 December 2022	Default
RMB		1,500,000,000	2.79%	17 October 2022	5 years	1,500,000,000	—	—	1,500,000,000	6,975,000	(1,743,858)	—	—	—	—	1,498,256,142	No
RMB		1,500,000,000	3.20%	11 October 2022	7 years	1,500,000,000	—	—	1,500,000,000	8,000,000	(2,907,380)	—	—	—	—	1,497,092,620	No
RMB		700,000,000	3.80%	22 August 2022	10 years	700,000,000	—	—	700,000,000	8,866,667	(2,722,959)	—	—	—	—	697,277,041	No
RMB		3,500,000,000	2.94%	24 May 2022	5 years	3,500,000,000	—	—	3,500,000,000	60,025,000	(7,792,893)	—	—	—	—	3,492,207,107	No
RMB		2,000,000,000	3.15%	21 April 2022	5 years	2,000,000,000	—	—	2,000,000,000	42,000,000	(2,101,560)	—	—	—	—	1,997,898,440	No
RMB		1,500,000,000	3.60%	4 March 2022	5 years	1,500,000,000	—	—	1,500,000,000	40,500,000	(3,230,176)	—	—	—	—	1,496,769,824	No
RMB		1,500,000,000	3.25%	10 September 2021	5 years	1,500,000,000	1,498,283,179	—	—	48,750,000	339,604	—	(48,750,000)	—	—	1,498,622,783	No
RMB		2,000,000,000	3.10%	30 July 2021	5 years	2,000,000,000	1,995,309,394	—	—	62,000,000	947,914	—	(62,000,000)	—	—	1,996,257,308	No
Note 2 RMB		1,500,000,000	3.46%	1 June 2021	3 years	1,500,000,000	1,496,851,271	—	—	51,900,000	1,227,539	—	(51,900,000)	—	—	1,498,078,810	No
RMB		500,000,000	3.87%	1 June 2021	5 years	500,000,000	498,948,070	—	—	19,350,000	408,302	—	(19,350,000)	—	—	499,356,372	No
Note 1 RMB		300,000,000	3.71%	25 April 2021	3 years	300,000,000	299,716,540	—	—	11,130,000	118,455	—	(11,130,000)	—	—	299,834,995	No
Note 5 RMB		2,000,000,000	4.20%	19 November 2020	3 years	2,000,000,000	1,998,431,709	—	—	84,000,000	802,349	—	(84,000,000)	—	—	1,999,234,058	No
RMB		2,000,000,000	0.5%/1%	24 March 2020	6 years	2,000,000,000	—	1,839,841,127	—	11,534,549	31,457,044	—	—	—	(24,584,000)	1,846,714,171	No
USD (presented in RMB)		1,069,740,000	5.10%	31 March 2020	5 years	1,069,740,000	956,355,139	—	—	54,163,908	—	88,334,599	(53,279,177)	—	—	1,044,689,738	No
Note 4 RMB		1,000,000,000	3.10%	19 February 2020	3 years	1,000,000,000	999,519,866	—	—	31,000,000	410,462	—	(31,000,000)	—	—	999,930,328	No
RMB		1,000,000,000	3.51%	19 February 2020	5 years	1,000,000,000	998,692,482	—	—	35,100,000	397,141	—	(35,100,000)	—	—	999,089,623	No
RMB		1,000,000,000	3.70%	4 July 2019	3 years	1,000,000,000	999,352,176	—	—	21,583,333	647,824	—	(37,000,000)	(1,000,000,000)	—	—	No
Note 1 RMB		2,500,000,000	3.95%	28 August 2019	5 years	2,500,000,000	2,497,309,653	—	—	98,750,000	1,011,771	—	(98,750,000)	—	—	2,498,221,424	No
RMB		1,500,000,000	3.80%	7 March 2019	3 years	1,500,000,000	1,499,894,472	—	—	9,500,000	105,528	—	(57,000,000)	(1,500,000,000)	—	—	No
Note 1 RMB		1,000,000,000	4.30%	7 March 2019	5 years	1,000,000,000	999,079,883	—	—	43,000,000	413,942	—	(43,000,000)	—	—	999,493,825	No
Total		29,569,740,000				29,569,740,000	16,737,643,834	1,839,841,127	10,700,000,000	748,128,457	17,789,049	88,334,599	(632,259,177)	(2,500,000,000)	(24,584,000)	26,859,024,609	

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*38. Bonds payable *(continued)*

- Note 1: The Company issued medium-term notes through the Interbank Market Clearing House Co., Ltd. Among which, it issued medium-term notes with a face value of RMB1.0 billion, a maturity of 5 years and an annual interest rate of 4.30% on 7 March 2019, the above medium-term notes will mature within one year; medium-term notes with a face value of RMB2.5 billion, a maturity of 5 years and an annual interest rate of 3.95% on 28 August 2019, the above medium-term notes will mature within one year; medium-term notes with a face value of RMB0.3 billion, a maturity of 3 years and an annual interest rate of 3.71% on 25 April 2021, the above medium-term notes will mature within one year; medium-term notes with a face value of RMB1.0 billion, a maturity of 5 years and an annual interest rate of 3.10% on 20 April 2023; medium-term notes with a face value of RMB0.75 billion, a maturity of 7 years and an annual interest rate of 3.67% on 19 June 2023 and medium-term notes with a face value of RMB2.0 billion, a maturity of 5 years and an annual interest rate of 3.08% on 2 November 2023. The interest payments of the above medium-term notes shall be settled annually and the principals shall be repaid in full upon their maturities.
- Note 2: The Company issued corporate bonds through the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited. Among which, it issued corporate bonds with a face value of RMB1.5 billion, a maturity of 3 years and an annual interest rate of 3.46% on 1 June 2021. The above corporate bonds will mature within one year; corporate bonds with a face value of RMB1.0 billion, a maturity of 5 years and an annual interest rate of 2.96% on 9 May 2023; corporate bonds with a face value of RMB2.0 billion, a maturity of 5 years and an annual interest rate of 2.83% on 16 August 2023. The interest payments of the above corporate bonds shall be settled annually and the principals shall be repaid in full upon their maturities.
- Note 3: Pursuant to the approval of the CSRC (Zhengjian Fa Xing Zi [2020] No.113), Longking publicly issued 20 million units of convertible corporate bonds from 24 March 2020 to 30 March 2020 with a face value of RMB100 each. The total issuance amount was RMB2 billion, with a maturity of 6 years. The coupon rates of the convertible corporate bonds issued by Longking were as follows: first year: 0.20%; second year: 0.50%; third year: 1.00%; fourth year: 1.50%; fifth year: 1.80%; sixth year: 2.00%. Interests shall be settled annually, the first interest payment date was 24 March 2021. The conversion period was from the first trading day after six months of the completion of the issuance (30 March 2020) to the maturity of the bonds, i.e., from 30 September 2020 to 23 March 2026. The bondholders could apply for the conversion of the corporate bonds into shares within the conversion period. The initial conversion price at the issuance of the convertible corporate bonds was RMB10.93 per share, and the prevailing conversion price upon adjustment was RMB10.12 per share.
- Note 4: The Company issued medium-term notes with a face value of RMB1.0 billion, a maturity of 3 years and an annual interest rate of 3.10% on 19 February 2020 through the Interbank Market Clearing House Co., Ltd. Interest payments of the notes shall be settled annually. The abovementioned 3-year notes were matured and settled in 2023.
- Note 5: The Company issued medium-term notes with a face value of RMB2.0 billion, a maturity of 3 years and an annual interest rate of 4.20% on 19 November 2020 through the Interbank Market Clearing House Co., Ltd. Interest payments of the notes shall be settled annually. The abovementioned 3-year notes were matured and settled in 2023.

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, the Group had no overdue bonds.

39. Lease liabilities

	2023	2022
Lease liabilities	255,204,643	311,566,307
Including: Current portion of lease liabilities (Note V.35)	(174,192,464)	(88,980,058)
Total	81,012,179	222,586,249

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

40. Long-term payables

	2023	2022
Payables for acquisition of equities/debts	—	71,981,428
Payables to Freeport (Note 1)	368,688,739	347,193,272
Payables for acquisitions of mining rights	1,286,640,147	1,305,575,323
Entrusted investments	251,868,781	253,368,781
Loans from related parties (Note XII.7)	570,150,870	376,536,878
Resettlement compensations (Note 2)	664,048,144	831,990,595
Loan payables to third parties	248,173,593	275,934,797
Others	236,672,764	123,664,711
	3,626,243,038	3,586,245,785
Including: Current portion of long-term payables (Note V.35)	(191,356,309)	(313,569,937)
Total	3,434,886,729	3,272,675,848

Maturity analysis of long-term payables is as follows:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year or repayable on demand	191,356,309	313,569,937
Over 1 year but within 2 years	498,288,858	153,110,996
Over 2 years but within 5 years	1,180,226,674	1,139,534,501
Over 5 years	1,756,371,197	1,980,030,351
Total	3,626,243,038	3,586,245,785

Note 1: On 3 November 2019, Zijin (Europe) International Mining Company Limited ("Zijin Europe") acquired 72% Class B Shares of CuAu International Holdings (BVI) Ltd. held by Freeport to obtain interests in the Lower Zone of the Timok Copper and Gold Mine and interests in relevant exploration licences. Pursuant to the share purchase agreement, the consideration comprises two components, including an initial payment and a deferred payment. On 27 December 2019, Zijin Europe settled the initial payment of USD240,000,000 (equivalent to RMB1,528,803,616) and completed registration for the change of equity interest on the same day. The present value of the deferred payment was USD49,851,157 (equivalent to RMB368,688,739) and the amount will become payable from 2027 to 2033.

Note 2: In December 2012, Julong Copper entered into the cooperation framework agreement on Qulong Copper and Polymetallic Mine Construction Project with the People's Government of Maizhokunggar County. According to the agreement, the People's Government of Maizhokunggar County requisitioned the agricultural land of Jiama Zizirong Village and provided it to Julong Copper for the metal mine construction project. Therefore, Julong Copper was required to pay land-lost farmers resettlement compensations. The compensations include one-off subsidies and long-term subsidies. The long-term subsidies were required to be paid for 50 years. If the construction project exceeds 50 years, the existing duration of Julong Copper shall prevail. On 29 December 2016, Julong Copper entered into the Agreement on the Second Phase of Resettlement in Jiama Zizirong Village with the People's Government of Maizhokunggar County, which stipulates that Julong Copper will pay long-term subsidies for 50 years to the People's Government of Maizhokunggar County for the second phase of resettlement of farmers and herdsmen. If the construction project exceeds 50 years, the existing duration of Julong Copper shall prevail. As at 31 December 2023, the present value of such long-term resettlement compensations payable was RMB664,048,144.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

41. Long-term employee benefits payable

	2023	2022
Net liabilities from defined benefit plan	63,429,262	72,193,443

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	2023	2022
At 1 January	72,193,443	79,059,540
Amount recognised in profit or loss		
Current service costs	3,914,759	(4,765,409)
Net interests	4,580,699	4,888,870
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial losses	(17,172,555)	(5,309,111)
Other movements		
Benefits paid	(4,238,831)	(4,143,304)
Exchange gains	4,151,747	2,462,857
At 31 December	63,429,262	72,193,443

The Group operates an unfunded defined benefit plan for all eligible employees in Serbia. Under this plan, an employer is obliged to pay an employee retirement gratuity upon retirement in the minimum amount of at least two times the monthly social average salaries per employee in the Republic of Serbia according to the latest data published by the Republic Statistics Office at the time of payment. The employer is also obliged to pay the above retirement gratuity to the employee on the day of retirement. The Group has not established separately administrated funds for this plan. The Group had not carried out any investments for the benefit plan.

The plan is subject to the impact of interest rate risk, beneficiary's mortality rate before retirement and beneficiary's expected salary level at the time of retirement. As the defined benefit plan is beneficiary's one-off right at the time of retirement, the plan is not subject to the risk of change in beneficiary's life expectancy after the retirement.

As at 31 December 2023, the present value of the defined benefit plan obligations was determined by Deloitte Serbia, the actuarial firm, using the projected unit credit method.

Major actuarial assumptions applied as at the date of the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2023	2022
Discount rate	6.30%	6.00%
Expected growth rate of salary	5.30%	8.00%
Expected turnover rate of employees	1.00%	0.50%

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

41. Long-term employee benefits payable *(continued)*

A quantitative sensitivity analysis of significant assumptions applied is set out as follows:

2023

		Increase/ (Decrease) in defined benefit obligations		Increase/ (Decrease) in defined benefit obligations
	Increase		Decrease	
Discount rate	1%	(5,152,240)	1%	6,062,576
Expected growth rate of salary	1%	6,062,576	1%	(5,243,360)
Expected turnover rate of employees	0.5%	(1,637,220)	0.5%	1,785,343

2022

		Increase/ (Decrease) in defined benefit obligations		Increase/ (Decrease) in defined benefit obligations
	Increase		Decrease	
Discount rate	1%	(6,929,271)	1%	8,375,097
Expected growth rate of salary	1%	8,121,986	1%	(6,870,210)
Expected turnover rate of employees	0.5%	(3,868,171)	0.5%	4,235,982

The above sensitivity analysis is based on inference of the impact of reasonable changes in key assumptions at the end of the reporting period on the net amount of defined benefit obligation. Sensitivity analysis is based on the change of the material assumption on the premise that other assumptions remain unchanged. As the changes of the assumptions are often correlated, the sensitivity analysis may not represent the actual changes of the defined benefit obligation.

Relevant plans recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	2023
Current service costs	8,495,458
Recognised in operating costs	3,113,799
Recognised in administrative expenses	800,960
Recognised in finance expenses	4,580,699

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

42. Provisions

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	Reductions	At 31 December
Provision for environmental rehabilitation and restoration of mines (Note 1)	3,726,289,706	626,373,189	701,490,630	(947,907,037)	4,106,246,488
Provision for litigations (Note 2)	32,064,243	36,372,551	7,828,690	(16,303,656)	59,961,828
Landfill closure fees	51,880,684	2,704,397	—	—	54,585,081
Other	66,790,511	19,381,689	—	—	86,172,200
Total	3,877,025,144	684,831,826	709,319,320	(964,210,693)	4,306,965,597

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Acquisitions of subsidiaries not involving entities under common control	Reductions	At 31 December
Provision for environmental rehabilitation and restoration of mines (Note 1)	3,635,180,816	587,479,613	4,325,155	(500,695,878)	3,726,289,706
Provision for litigations (Note 2)	24,750,900	18,542,371	—	(11,229,028)	32,064,243
Landfill closure fees	—	—	66,985,260	(15,104,576)	51,880,684
Other	36,986,147	9,749,425	20,054,939	—	66,790,511
Total	3,696,917,863	615,771,409	91,365,354	(527,029,482)	3,877,025,144

Note 1: The subsidiaries of the Group recognised a provision for environmental rehabilitation and restoration of mines based on the estimation of the lives of mining tenements, timing of mine closure and costs of rehabilitation to be incurred at mine closure, such provision will be re-estimated based on the updated plans of rehabilitating mine sites.

Note 2: Serbia Zijin Copper, Guyana Goldfields Inc., and Longxing Limited Liability Company, Fujian Zijin New Energy Co., Ltd. and Zhongkan Metallurgical, subsidiaries of the Group, recognised provisions for litigations.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

43. Deferred income

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Government grants	700,660,386	106,789,711	(178,730,763)	628,719,334
Total	700,660,386	106,789,711	(178,730,763)	628,719,334

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Government grants	397,491,581	364,812,849	(61,644,044)	700,660,386
Total	397,491,581	364,812,849	(61,644,044)	700,660,386

44. Other non-current liabilities

	2023	2022
Contract liabilities — metals streaming business (Note 1)	838,063,397	868,712,071
Contingent consideration (Note 2)	636,090,874	1,232,842,044
Power purchase agreements (Note 3)	183,028,168	—
Total	1,657,182,439	2,101,554,115

Note 1: On 25 June 2019, Continental Gold entered into a metals streaming agreement with Triple Flag Precious Metals Corp. ("Triple Flag"), and obtained a prepayment of USD100,000,000 from Triple Flag. Continental Gold shall satisfy its delivery obligations with 2.1% of the future gold production of the Buriticá Gold Mine (the "Gold Delivery Obligation") and silver production equals to 1.84 times of the Gold Delivery Obligation (the "Silver Delivery Obligation"). For each ounce of products delivered under the agreement, Triple Flag would pay 10% and 5%, respectively, of the gold and silver market prices prevailing at the time of delivery. Besides, the agreement also stipulates that Continental Gold may choose to repurchase the Gold Delivery Obligation in advance before 31 December 2021, and the consideration would be USD80,000,000 less 90% of the value of the gold delivered (the "Redemption Right of the Gold Delivery Obligation"). The Group redeemed the Gold Delivery Obligation in advance and began to fulfil the Silver Delivery Obligation in 2020.

The Group expected the Silver Delivery Obligation of the metals streaming agreement will be fully performed in 2049.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*44. Other non-current liabilities *(continued)*

The movements of contract liabilities — metals streaming agreement from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	Silver delivery obligation
At 1 January 2023	877,292,310
Revenue recognition upon delivery of goods	(60,649,725)
Finance expenses	50,437,278
Exchange realignments	(11,050,718)
At 31 December 2023	856,029,145
Including: Current portion of contract liabilities (Note V.35)	(17,965,748)
Contract liabilities	838,063,397

Note 2: The Group acquired Julong Copper in 2020. Based on the acquisition agreement, the Group was required to pay all the sellers a certain amount of compensations when Julong Copper obtained the mining permit of Phase 2 of the Qulong Copper and Polymetallic Mine with an extra processing capacity of 150,000 tonnes per day as well as the corresponding construction permits and approval procedures. The Group paid RMB200,000,000 and RMB790,000,000 to sellers in advance in 2021 and 2023, respectively. The fair value of this payment as at 31 December 2023 was RMB636,090,874.

Note 3: In 2023, the Group acquired Rosebel. According to the power purchase agreement signed between Rosebel and Energie Bedrijven Suriname, the electricity price paid by Rosebel is linked to the gold price, and the Group recognises it as a derivative financial instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss. As at 31 December 2023, the fair value of the derivative financial instrument in the power purchase agreement was RMB218,153,863, and the fair value of the current portion due within one year (Note V.27) was RMB35,125,695.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

45. Share capital

2023

	At 1 January	Movements					At 31 December
		Issuance of new shares	Stock dividend	Conversion of capital reserve into shares	Others	Subtotal	
I. Shares not subject to trading moratorium							
RMB ordinary shares	2,049,468,164	—	—	—	3,139,970	3,139,970	2,052,608,134
Overseas-listed foreign invested shares	573,694,000	—	—	—	—	—	573,694,000
Total share capital of shares not subject to trading moratorium	2,623,162,164	—	—	—	3,139,970	3,139,970	2,626,302,134
II. Shares subject to trading moratorium							
RMB ordinary shares (Note 1)	9,769,060	—	—	—	(3,414,070)	(3,414,070)	6,354,990
III. Total share capital	2,632,931,224	—	—	—	(274,100)	(274,100)	2,632,657,124

2022

	At 1 January	Movements					At 31 December
		Issuance of new shares	Stock dividend	Conversion of capital reserve into shares	Others	Subtotal	
I. Shares not subject to trading moratorium							
RMB ordinary shares	2,049,468,164	—	—	—	—	—	2,049,468,164
Overseas-listed foreign invested shares	573,694,000	—	—	—	—	—	573,694,000
Total share capital of shares not subject to trading moratorium	2,623,162,164	—	—	—	—	—	2,623,162,164
II. Shares subject to trading moratorium							
RMB ordinary shares (Note 1)	9,849,060	—	—	—	(80,000)	(80,000)	9,769,060
III. Total share capital	2,633,011,224	—	—	—	(80,000)	(80,000)	2,632,931,224

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** *(continued)***45. Share capital** *(continued)*

Note 1: On 29 December 2020, the proposal in relation to the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for 2020 (Revised Draft) and its summary of the Company, the proposal in relation to the Administrative Measures for Implementation of Appraisal for the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for 2020 of the Company and the proposal in relation to the authorisation to the board of directors to handle all the matters relating to the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 of the Company were considered and approved at the Company's third extraordinary general meeting in 2020 and the third A Shareholders' class meeting in 2020. On 11 January 2021, the abovementioned proposals were considered and approved at the Company's third H Shareholders' class meeting in 2020.

Pursuant to the authorisation to the board of directors under the proposal in relation to the authorisation to the board of directors to handle all the matters relating to the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 of the Company which was considered and approved at the Company's third extraordinary general meeting in 2020, the third A Shareholders' class meeting in 2020 and the third H Shareholders' class meeting in 2020, the proposal in relation to the grant of restricted A Shares to the participants under the first grant was considered and approved at the Company's first extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the board of directors and the first extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the supervisory committee on 13 January 2021. The grant date of the Company's restricted A Shares granted under the incentive scheme was determined to be 13 January 2021. It was proposed that 97,490,000 restricted A Shares shall be granted to 697 participants at a grant price of RMB4.95 per A Share. On 28 January 2021, the Company completed the registration of shares at China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. 95,980,600 restricted A Shares were granted to 686 participants.

On 15 November 2021, the proposal in relation to the grant of reserved restricted A Shares to participants was considered and approved at the Company's eleventh extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the board of directors and the second extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the supervisory committee. The grant date of the Company's restricted A Shares granted under the incentive scheme was determined to be 15 November 2021. It was proposed that 2,510,000 restricted A Shares shall be granted to 39 participants at a grant price of RMB4.83 per A Share. On 8 December 2021, the Company completed the registration of shares at China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. 2,510,000 restricted A Shares were granted to 39 participants.

As certain participants of the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant, the Company decided to repurchase and cancel the restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the abovementioned participants on 16 November 2021. The cancellation of the restricted A Shares was completed on 17 January 2022 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. The total number of restricted A Shares repurchased and cancelled was 800,000.

The proposal in relation to the repurchase and cancellation of the restricted A Shares granted to certain participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 and the adjustment of repurchase price was considered and approved at the nineteenth extraordinary meeting in 2022 of the seventh term of the board of directors and the second extraordinary meeting in 2022 of the seventh term of the supervisory committee of the Company on 21 November 2022. The repurchase price of the restricted A Shares was adjusted from RMB4.83 per A Share to RMB4.63 per A Share. As certain participants of the incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant, the Company decided to repurchase and cancel the restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the abovementioned participants on 22 November 2022. The repurchase and cancellation of a total of 1,140,000 restricted A Shares was completed on 11 January 2023 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. On 17 April 2023, the repurchase and cancellation of a total of 1,601,000 restricted A Shares was completed at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

45. Share capital *(continued)*

Note 1: *(continued)*

At the first extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the board of directors and the first extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the supervisory committee convened by the Company on 6 January 2023, the proposal in relation to satisfaction of the unlocking conditions for the first unlocking period of the restricted A Shares under the first grant of the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 was considered and approved. It was agreed to unlock a total of 30,617,598 restricted A Shares granted to 663 participants. Such unlocked restricted A Shares became tradable on 30 January 2023.

At the sixteenth extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the board of directors and the fourth extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the supervisory committee convened by the Company on 14 November 2023, the proposal in relation to satisfaction of the unlocking conditions for the first unlocking period of the Restricted A Shares under the reserved grant of the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 was considered and approved. It was agreed to unlock a total of 782,100 restricted A Shares granted to 36 participants. Such unlocked restricted A Shares became tradable on 8 December 2023.

As at 31 December 2023, the total number of shares subject to trading moratorium issued by the Company was 63,549,902.

46. Capital reserve

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Share premium (Note 1)	24,960,613,152	—	(12,416,730)	24,948,196,422
Amount of share-based payments recognised in equity (Note 2)	394,220,746	104,324,587	—	498,545,333
Others (Note 3)	196,672,238	337,485,000	(114,838,386)	419,318,852
Total	25,551,506,136	441,809,587	(127,255,116)	25,866,060,607

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Share premium	24,964,493,152	—	(3,880,000)	24,960,613,152
Amount of share-based payments recognised in equity	197,201,480	197,019,266	—	394,220,746
Others	43,947,891	199,811,400	(47,087,053)	196,672,238
Total	25,205,642,523	396,830,666	(50,967,053)	25,551,506,136

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*46. Capital reserve *(continued)*

Note 1: As certain participants of the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant, the Company decided to repurchase and cancel the restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the abovementioned participants on 21 November 2022 and 17 February 2023. The cancellation of the restricted A Shares repurchased was completed on 11 January 2023 and 17 April 2023 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. The total number of restricted A Shares repurchased and cancelled was 2,741,000, and the capital reserve was correspondingly reduced by RMB12,416,730.

Note 2: In 2023, the Company's amortisation of costs of restricted A Shares and share options increased the capital reserve by RMB104,324,587.

Note 3: During the year, the Group acquired the non-controlling interests of Fujian Jinshan High-abrasive Material Co., Ltd. ("Jinshan High-abrasive"), which decreased the capital reserve by RMB8,018,212; acquired the non-controlling interests of Hunan Zijin Lithium, which decreased the capital reserve by RMB28,367,362.

Changes due to the issuance and redemption of perpetual bonds and amortisation of share incentive expenses of Zhaojin Mining totalled RMB1,687,425,000, and the Group's share was calculated on the basis of 20% equity interest, which resulted in an increase in capital reserve of RMB337,485,000.

The purchase of shares of Longking by Zijin Mining Investment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and the exercise of conversion rights by holders of convertible bonds of Longking resulted in a decrease in capital reserve of RMB78,452,812.

47. Treasury shares

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Repurchase obligations for restricted A Shares (Note 1)	452,211,478	—	(173,958,907)	278,252,571
Repurchase of A Shares of the Company (Note 2)	36,327,431	463,510,662	—	499,838,093
Total	488,538,909	463,510,662	(173,958,907)	778,090,664

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Repurchase obligations for restricted A Shares (Note 1)	475,709,598	—	(23,498,120)	452,211,478
Repurchase of A Shares of the Company (Note 2)	—	36,327,431	—	36,327,431
Total	475,709,598	36,327,431	(23,498,120)	488,538,909

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

47. Treasury shares *(continued)*

Note 1: As certain participants of the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant, the Company decided to repurchase and cancel the restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the abovementioned participants on 21 November 2022 and 17 February 2023. The cancellation of the restricted A Shares was completed on 11 January 2023 and 17 April 2023 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch. The total number of restricted A Shares repurchased and cancelled was 2,741,000, the amount of treasury shares was correspondingly reduced by RMB12,690,830.

Pursuant to the resolutions of the shareholders' general meetings on 25 May 2023 and 8 December 2023, the Company distributed a cash dividend of RMB0.20 and RMB0.05 per share to all shareholders, respectively, and the repurchase obligations for restricted A Shares were thereby decreased by RMB12,866,400 and RMB3,177,495, respectively.

On 29 January 2023 and 7 December 2023, 33% of the Company's restricted A Shares were unlocked, and the amount of repurchase obligations for restricted A Shares was thereby decreased by RMB141,759,479 and RMB3,464,703, respectively.

Note 2: On 21 October 2022, the proposal in relation to the repurchase plan of the Company's A Shares through centralised price bidding was considered and approved by the board of directors of the Company. It was agreed that the Company shall use its self-owned funds of no less than RMB250 million (RMB250 million inclusive) and no more than RMB500 million (RMB500 million inclusive) to repurchase the A Shares of the Company at a price not more than RMB8.50 per A Share (RMB8.50 per A Share inclusive). The repurchase period shall be no more than 12 months from the date on which the board of directors of the Company considered and approved the repurchase plan.

On 19 October 2023, the proposal in relation to the extension of implementation period for share repurchase and the adjustment to the maximum repurchase price was considered and approved at the thirteenth extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the board of directors of the Company. Main contents of the share repurchase plan after amendments are as follows: the total amount of self-owned funds to be used by the Company shall be no less than RMB250 million (RMB250 million inclusive) and no more than RMB500 million (RMB500 million inclusive), the repurchase price of A Shares shall not exceed RMB13 per A Share (RMB13 per A Share inclusive), and the repurchase period shall start from 21 October 2022 and end on 19 April 2024. As at 31 December 2023, the Company had accumulatively repurchased 42,200,000 A Shares, representing 0.16% of the total share capital of the Company. The highest and lowest repurchase price was RMB12.68 per A Share and RMB7.89 per A Share, respectively. The total amount paid was RMB499,838,093.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

48. Other comprehensive income

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

2023

	At 1 January	Movements			At 31 December
		Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount after tax	
Changes in fair value and transferred to retained earnings of other equity instrument investments (Note 1)	4,801,153,392	2,998,954,769	(269,322,848)	2,729,631,921	7,530,785,313
Changes arising from re-measurement of defined benefit plan	(31,241,055)	10,818,710	—	10,818,710	(20,422,345)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods under the equity method	(29,308,692)	21,016,535	—	21,016,535	(8,292,157)
Changes in fair value of receivables financing	(36,954,030)	2,164,392	—	2,164,392	(34,789,638)
Provision for impairment losses on receivables financing	4,921,131	2,833,062	—	2,833,062	7,754,193
Hedging costs — forward elements	(2,563,765)	40,726,639	—	40,726,639	38,162,874
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	355,343,450	1,091,892,883	—	1,091,892,883	1,447,236,333
Total	5,061,350,431	4,168,406,990	(269,322,848)	3,899,084,142	8,960,434,573

2022

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

48. Other comprehensive income *(continued)*

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

2023

	Amount before tax	Less: Amount of other comprehensive income recognised in previous periods transferred into profit or loss during the current period	Less: Amount of other comprehensive income recognised in previous periods transferred into retained earnings during the current period	Less: Income tax	Attributable to the parent	Attributable to non-controlling interests
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods						
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments and other investments	2,997,102,229	—	28,479,163	269,059,925	2,701,152,758	(1,589,617)
Changes arising from re-measurement of defined benefit plan	17,172,555	—	—	—	10,818,710	6,353,845
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods						
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods under the equity method	21,016,535	—	—	—	21,016,535	—
Changes in fair value of receivables financing	2,164,392	—	—	—	2,164,392	—
Provision for impairment losses on receivables financing	2,833,062	—	—	—	2,833,062	—
Hedging costs — forward elements	53,055,797	—	—	—	40,726,639	12,329,158
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	1,459,081,861	—	—	—	1,091,892,883	367,188,978
Total	4,552,426,431	—	28,479,163	269,059,925	3,870,604,979	384,282,364

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

48. Other comprehensive income *(continued)*

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

2022

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

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

49. Special reserve

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Work safety fund	60,634,043	1,437,562,928	(1,310,530,459)	187,666,512

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Work safety fund	113,281,545	940,080,302	(992,727,804)	60,634,043

50. Surplus reserve

2023

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Statutory surplus reserve	1,367,003,719	—	—	1,367,003,719

2022

	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December
Statutory surplus reserve	1,367,003,719	—	—	1,367,003,719

Pursuant to the stipulations of the Company Law of the PRC and the articles of associations of the Company, the Company shall make provision for statutory surplus reserve at the amount of 10% of net profit. Provision for statutory surplus reserve is optional if the aggregate balance of the statutory surplus reserve reaches 50% of the Company's registered capital. The balance of the statutory surplus reserve has reached 50% of the Company's registered capital. Therefore, no provision for statutory surplus reserve was made.

The Company can make provision for a discretionary surplus reserve after the provision for statutory surplus reserve is made. Discretionary surplus reserve can be used to offset accumulated losses for previous years or to issue capital upon approval.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

51. Retained earnings

	2023	2022
At 1 January	54,757,893,854	39,981,710,325
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent	21,119,419,571	20,042,045,977
Less: Other comprehensive income transferred to retained earnings	28,479,163	—
Dividends payable in cash for ordinary shareholders	6,578,622,810	5,265,862,448
At 31 December	69,270,211,452	54,757,893,854

Pursuant to the resolution of the shareholders' general meeting on 25 May 2023, the Company distributed a cash dividend of RMB0.20 per share (2022: RMB0.20 per share) to all shareholders, calculated on the basis of the issued shares deducted by the 4,550,000 shares in the specific account for repurchase, i.e., 26,322,021,240 shares (2022: 26,329,312,240 shares), with an aggregate amount of RMB5,264,404,248 (2022: RMB5,265,862,448).

Pursuant to the resolution of the extraordinary general meeting on 8 December 2023, the Company distributed a cash dividend of RMB0.05 per share (2022: Nil) to all shareholders, calculated on the basis of the issued shares deducted by the 42,200,000 shares in the specific account for repurchase, i.e., 26,284,371,240 shares (2022: Nil), with an aggregate amount of RMB1,314,218,562 (2022: Nil).

52. Operating income and operating costs

	2023		2022	
	Operating income	Operating costs	Operating income	Operating costs
Principal operations	291,735,233,839	245,768,716,557	268,083,852,868	225,958,518,291
Other operations	1,668,009,039	1,255,349,962	2,245,145,591	1,825,764,286
Total	293,403,242,878	247,024,066,519	270,328,998,459	227,784,282,577

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

52. Operating income and operating costs (continued)

Breakdown of operating income is as follows:

2023	Reportable segments	Electrolytic copper and copper electrodeposited copper										Total
		Gold bullion	Processed, refined and trading gold	Gold concentrates	Refined copper	Copper concentrates	Other concentrates	Zinc bullion	Environmental protection	Trading	Others	
Business areas	Mainland China	256,434,923	101,367,997,336	3,574,087,953	348,939,612	43,114,948,068	9,950,008,133	6,391,028,620	10,553,992,527	29,382,652,323	18,937,305,676	227,787,427,395
	Others	13,318,150,735	—	4,981,416,277	8,417,414,699	—	12,133,824,848	—	—	18,914,155,041	4,974,365,126	65,615,815,483
	Main types of products	13,574,585,658	101,367,997,336	8,555,504,230	8,766,354,311	43,114,948,068	22,083,832,981	6,391,028,620	10,553,992,527	48,296,807,364	23,911,670,802	293,403,242,878
Timing of revenue recognition	Transferred at a point in time	13,574,585,658	101,367,997,336	8,555,504,230	8,766,354,311	43,114,948,068	22,083,832,981	6,391,028,620	9,695,890,747	48,296,807,364	22,702,183,142	291,335,653,438
	Transferred over time	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	858,101,780	—	1,209,487,660	2,067,589,440
	Total	13,574,585,658	101,367,997,336	8,555,504,230	8,766,354,311	43,114,948,068	22,083,832,981	6,391,028,620	10,553,992,527	48,296,807,364	23,911,670,802	293,403,242,878
2022	Reportable segments	Electrolytic copper and copper electrodeposited copper										Total
		Gold bullion	Processed, refined and trading gold	Gold concentrates	Refined copper	Copper concentrates	Other concentrates	Zinc bullion	Environmental protection	Trading	Others	
Business areas	Mainland China	452,470,229	85,252,993,909	3,201,862,142	—	40,947,319,963	8,184,980,349	7,095,170,141	8,118,163,718	43,993,468,339	7,034,290,843	208,174,328,531
	Others	9,007,224,231	5,567	5,918,999,362	5,780,298,038	39,049,975	11,995,677,637	—	4,113,662	12,017,859,612	13,559,311,353	62,154,669,928
	Main types of products	9,459,694,460	85,252,999,476	9,120,861,504	5,780,298,038	40,986,369,938	7,725,739,389	7,095,170,141	8,122,277,380	56,011,327,951	20,593,602,196	270,328,998,459
Timing of revenue recognition	Transferred at a point in time	9,459,694,460	85,252,999,476	9,120,861,504	5,780,298,038	40,986,369,938	7,725,739,389	7,095,170,141	7,606,560,106	56,011,327,951	20,053,103,171	269,272,782,160
	Transferred over time	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	515,717,274	—	540,499,025	1,056,216,299
	Total	9,459,694,460	85,252,999,476	9,120,861,504	5,780,298,038	40,986,369,938	7,725,739,389	7,095,170,141	8,122,277,380	56,011,327,951	20,593,602,196	270,328,998,459

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*52. Operating income and operating costs *(continued)*

Breakdown of operating costs is as follows:

2023	Reportable segments	Gold bullion	Processed, refined and trading gold	Electrolytic copper and copper electrodeposited	Refined copper	Copper concentrates	Other concentrates	Zinc bullion	Environmental protection	Trading	Others	Total
Business areas	Mainland China	16,537,610	98,079,554,477	551,704,634	35,670,064,386	4,333,996,799	1,801,896,162	5,616,000,793	7,985,228,870	28,796,957,183	16,715,439,912	201,267,660,581
	Others	8,938,284,040	—	1,887,506,442	5,208,291,131	—	2,442,845,885	—	—	18,570,896,904	4,051,724,281	457,564,005,938
	Main types of products	8,954,821,650	98,079,554,477	5,759,995,765	35,670,064,386	8,990,854,054	4,244,742,047	5,616,000,793	7,985,228,870	47,367,854,087	20,767,164,193	247,024,066,519
Timing of revenue recognition	Transferred at a point in time	8,954,821,650	98,079,554,477	5,759,995,765	35,670,064,386	8,990,854,054	4,244,742,047	5,616,000,793	7,376,517,765	47,367,854,087	19,166,980,846	244,815,172,067
	Transferred over time	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	608,711,105	—	1,600,183,347	2,208,894,452
	Total	8,954,821,650	98,079,554,477	5,759,995,765	35,670,064,386	8,990,854,054	4,244,742,047	5,616,000,793	7,985,228,870	47,367,854,087	20,767,164,193	247,024,066,519
2022	Reportable segments	Gold bullion	Processed, refined and trading gold	Electrolytic copper and copper electrodeposited	Refined copper	Copper concentrates	Other concentrates	Zinc bullion	Environmental protection	Trading	Others	Total
Business areas	Mainland China	80,254,249	83,032,697,536	2,242,133,180	33,634,197,232	4,077,230,396	2,145,422,216	6,083,853,515	6,914,047,982	43,662,670,633	6,331,441,647	188,830,239,675
	Others	6,046,449,871	5,185	1,572,976,689	41,345,253	4,750,905,553	1,954,485,887	—	—	11,873,337,494	10,272,395,674	38,954,042,902
	Main types of products	6,126,704,120	83,032,697,536	3,815,109,869	33,675,542,485	8,828,135,949	4,099,908,103	6,083,853,515	6,914,047,982	55,536,008,127	16,603,837,321	227,784,282,577
Timing of revenue recognition	Transferred at a point in time	6,126,704,120	83,032,697,536	3,815,109,869	33,675,542,485	8,828,135,949	4,099,908,103	6,083,853,515	6,593,128,736	55,536,008,127	15,212,024,422	226,071,550,432
	Transferred over time	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	320,919,246	—	1,391,812,899	1,712,732,145
	Total	6,126,704,120	83,032,697,536	3,815,109,869	33,675,542,485	8,828,135,949	4,099,908,103	6,083,853,515	6,914,047,982	55,536,008,127	16,603,837,321	227,784,282,577

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

52. Operating income and operating costs *(continued)*

Revenue recognised during the current year from amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year is as follows:

	2023	2022
Sales of goods	7,498,430,924	685,607,594

Information about the Group's performance obligations is as follows:

Mining business:

The Group carries out processing and treatment on the metal-containing ores to produce mineral products that are up to refining standards and sells them externally. The Group accounts for the transfers of mineral products agreed upon in contracts as single performance obligations. Therefore, such performance obligations are performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, and the Group recognises revenue at the point in time when the customers obtain control of mineral products.

Material payment terms: Delivery upon payment/Delivery before payment.

The Group is the principal responsible for the performance obligations of selling mineral products.

Assumed amounts expected to be refunded to customers: Nil.

Refining business:

The Group processes the concentrates produced by the Group and purchased externally into refined products of gold, copper, zinc and other metals. The Group accounts for the transfers of refined products agreed upon in contracts as single performance obligations. Therefore, such performance obligations are performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, and the Group recognises revenue at the point in time when the customers obtain control of refined products.

Material payment terms: Delivery upon payment/Delivery before payment.

The Group is the principal responsible for the performance obligations of selling refined products.

Assumed amounts expected to be refunded to customers: Nil.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** *(continued)***52. Operating income and operating costs** *(continued)*

Trading business:

The Group purchases bulk commodities, such as copper cathode, from suppliers and then sells them to customers. When the Group obtains control of trading commodities from third parties and then transfers them to the customers, the Group is entitled to determine the transaction price of the trade goods on its own, i.e., the Group controls the trade goods before they are transferred to the customers. Thus, the Group is a principal and recognises revenue in the gross amount of consideration received or receivable. Otherwise, the Group is an agent and recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled from the customers. The amount is the net amount of the gross consideration received or receivable after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods to be provided by that party or determined by the agreed-upon amount or proportion of commissions, etc.

Material payment terms: Delivery upon payment/Delivery before payment.

The Group is the principal/agent of trading business.

Assumed amounts expected to be refunded to customers: Nil.

Environmental protection business:

It mainly includes revenue from air pollution control business (including “dust collector, supporting equipment and installation” and “desulphurisation and denitrification engineering projects”), industrial wastewater treatment business and refuse disposal income, flue gas treatment, refuse-incineration power generation and other operating income. For dust collector, supporting equipment and installation, desulphurisation and denitrification engineering projects, water treatment and other major product types, which are performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, the Group recognises revenue when the overall acceptance of the project is completed.

For the operation income from refuse disposal, flue gas treatment and refuse-incineration power generation which are performance obligations satisfied over time, revenue is recognised based on the agreed charging time and methods when operating fee confirmation documents agreed by the customers or other valid confirmation documents has been obtained.

There were no material contract modifications or material transaction price adjustments in 2023.

The profit or loss on trial sales that are ordinary activities is as follows:

	2023	2022
Operating income	133,223,244	485,727,611
Operating costs	194,360,294	294,143,472

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

53. Taxes and surcharges

	2023	2022
Resource tax	3,474,054,894	3,106,232,269
Mine-produced gold income tax (Note 1)	253,091,852	174,929,261
Property tax	132,710,488	107,251,977
Road tax (Note 2)	56,878,044	47,000,068
Customs tax (Note 3)	97,912,234	69,146,522
Stamp duty	201,053,225	171,952,555
Education surcharges	120,336,722	122,560,975
City construction and maintenance tax	109,333,291	99,115,090
Mineral concentrates tax (Note 3)	26,586,083	37,492,937
Local development fund	36,380,287	30,667,712
Land use tax	39,199,046	37,361,069
Environmental protection tax	15,938,407	14,193,851
Vehicle and vessel use tax	1,999,415	2,050,613
Others	284,668,213	247,675,268
Total	4,850,142,201	4,267,630,167

Note 1: Mine-produced gold income tax was the tax payable by the Group's overseas subsidiary, Altynken, for the mining and sales of gold products, the tax is imposed on the revenue ranging at the rates from 1% to 20% depending on the range of gold price.

Note 2: Road tax was the tax payable by COMMUS, an overseas subsidiary of the Group, and La Carrière Du Lualaba Société par Actions Simplifiée ("CARRILU"), a former subsidiary of the Group, for the purchase or sale of mineral products.

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

54. Selling expenses

	2023	2022
Salaries and benefits	305,103,166	198,585,499
Service expenses related to sales	74,712,639	82,646,334
Travelling expenses	64,207,679	44,330,809
Customs charges	47,383,516	38,171,678
Charge of commission sales	37,894,135	31,559,029
Depreciation and amortisation	29,285,049	24,253,483
Agency fees	14,648,903	9,630,572
Consulting service fees	12,145,894	17,483,379
Inspection (test) fees	12,076,691	11,766,373
Insurance expenses	9,911,330	9,395,122
Material consumption fees	9,224,728	8,341,427
Packing expenses	9,178,792	12,272,267
Storage expenses	5,009,122	3,585,820
Uploading and unloading expenses	3,137,817	5,748,122
Others	132,471,791	122,123,883
Total	766,391,252	619,893,797

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** *(continued)***55. Administrative expenses**

	2023	2022
Salaries and benefits	4,232,301,538	3,385,787,130
Depreciation and amortisation	755,654,836	642,611,119
Professional consulting expenses	517,252,642	466,110,403
Office expenses	276,762,729	220,145,194
Material consumption fees	261,452,903	200,329,793
Stipulated fees	202,786,838	180,161,749
Exploration expenses	128,166,598	102,572,831
Travelling and conference expenses	204,861,203	169,243,008
Audit fees*	41,760,889	41,169,398
Share-based payment cost	104,324,587	197,019,266
Property insurance premium	81,812,695	81,511,226
Guard and fire protection fees	58,361,627	48,191,340
Rental fees	111,963,548	83,419,197
Others	545,526,107	446,718,566
Total	7,522,988,740	6,264,990,220

* In the year 2023, the auditor's remuneration of the Company was RMB11,350,000 (2022 : RMB13,980,000).

56. Research and development expenses

	2023	2022
Salaries and benefits	572,280,662	418,897,739
Material consumption fees	545,690,735	490,477,796
Technical development costs	275,527,578	167,135,505
Depreciation and amortisation	85,793,656	65,842,086
Office expenses	55,846,553	58,114,798
Others	31,769,710	31,083,692
Total	1,566,908,894	1,231,551,616

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

57. Finance expenses

	2023	2022
Interest expense	5,486,499,117	3,700,157,944
Including: Bank borrowings	4,531,517,143	2,926,680,388
Bonds payable	929,800,377	743,406,460
Ultra short-term financing bonds	25,181,597	30,071,096
Less: Interest income	1,937,475,007	1,348,023,216
Less: Capitalised interest expenses	822,587,681	508,162,928
Exchange differences	128,766,959	(333,692,411)
Bank charges	158,933,830	147,724,232
Amortisation of unrecognised finance expenses (Note 1)	259,532,139	252,822,038
Unearned financing income (Note 2)	(5,177,625)	(5,831,134)
Total	3,268,491,732	1,904,994,525

Note 1: Unrecognised finance expenses consisted of amortisation of unrecognised interest expenses of provisions of RMB176,568,688 (2022: RMB174,245,055), amortisation of interest expenses of lease liabilities of RMB18,277,469 (2022: RMB21,831,606) and amortisation of unrecognised interest expenses of other non-current liabilities of RMB64,685,982 (2022: RMB56,745,377).

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

Capitalised interest expenses of 2023 were included in construction in progress. None of the above interest income was generated from impaired financial assets in 2023 and 2022.

58. Other income

	2023	2022
Government grants relating to daily operating activities	541,738,816	484,638,917

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

59. Investment income

	2023	2022
Investment income from long-term equity investments under the equity method	3,697,642,136	3,743,044,810
Investment income from disposal of long-term equity investments	1,883,966	34,864,096
Dividend income from other equity instrument investments during the holding period	33,943,373	20,783,503
Investment losses from disposal of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 1)	(316,070,971)	(960,447,256)
Others	73,502,832	35,898,352
Total	3,490,901,336	2,874,143,505

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

	2023	2022
1. Held for trading equity instrument investments		
— Investment (losses)/income arising from stock investments	(163,486,784)	105,370,395
2. Investment losses arising from gold leasing at fair value	(59,853,186)	(37,143,362)
3. Investment losses arising from derivative instruments without designated hedging relationship	(149,291,263)	(377,053,459)
(3-1) Foreign currency forward contracts	(111,047,018)	(12,147,351)
(3-2) Commodity hedging contracts	(30,019,211)	(461,107,881)
(3-3) Equity swap contracts	(5,043,616)	27,955,770
(3-4) Share option contracts	(3,181,418)	68,246,003
4. Settled provisional pricing arrangements	—	(674,956,128)
5. Others	56,560,262	23,335,298
Total	(316,070,971)	(960,447,256)

60. Losses on changes in fair value

	2023	2022
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(141,216,754)	23,046,703
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	122,593,010	(278,539,170)
Total	(18,623,744)	(255,492,467)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

60. Losses on changes in fair value *(continued)*

Losses on changes in fair value are as follows:

	2023	2022
1. Held for trading equity instrument investments — (Losses)/Gains arising from changes in fair value of stock investments	(59,360,090)	138,286,332
2. Losses arising from changes in fair value of gold leasing at fair value	(5,317,750)	—
3. Hedging instruments — Losses arising from changes in fair value of ineffectively hedged derivative instruments	(351,330)	(293,503)
4. Gains/(Losses) arising from changes in fair value of derivative instruments without designated hedging relationship	7,846,906	(114,304,091)
(4-1) Foreign currency forward contracts	21,504,055	(116,752,513)
(4-2) Commodity hedging contracts	(14,930,693)	(25,901,377)
(4-3) Equity swap contracts	(4,598,395)	34,223,126
(4-4) Over-the-counter options	5,871,939	(5,873,327)
5. Provisional pricing arrangements	160,985,668	(160,985,668)
6. Others	(122,427,148)	(118,195,537)
Total	(18,623,744)	(255,492,467)

61. Credit impairment losses

	2023	2022
Bad debt provision for trade receivables	(73,808,162)	(167,022,563)
Reversal of bad debt provision/(Bad debt provision) for other receivables	86,196,789	(92,358,170)
Impairment losses on other non-current assets	(146,734,573)	(61,907,364)
Reversal of impairment losses/(Impairment losses) on bills receivable	3,462,442	(3,200,690)
Impairment losses on receivables financing	(2,833,062)	(4,921,131)
Total	(133,716,566)	(329,409,918)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

62. Impairment losses on assets

	2023	2022
Impairment losses on goodwill	(57,738,618)	(71,099,520)
Impairment losses on contract assets	(10,293,072)	(10,747,830)
Impairment losses on fixed assets	(52,064,570)	(8,447,091)
Impairment losses on prepayments	(1,434,133)	(7,433,805)
Impairment losses on other non-current assets	(15,082,375)	(79,579)
(Provision)/Reversal of provision for decline in value of inventories	(92,918,966)	19,096,012
Impairment losses on long-term equity investments	(155,799,113)	—
Total	(385,330,847)	(78,711,813)

63. Gains/(Losses) on disposal of non-current assets

	2023	2022
Gains/(Losses) on disposal of fixed assets	7,080,734	(8,620,736)
Gains on disposal of intangible assets	31,961,918	6,196,755
Losses on disposal of other non-current assets	(1,732,183)	(2,793,782)
Total	37,310,469	(5,217,763)

64. Non-operating income

	2023	2022	Non-recurring profit or loss in 2023
Default penalties	36,912,421	29,419,102	36,912,421
Others	83,136,172	78,972,504	83,136,172
Total	120,048,593	108,391,606	120,048,593

65. Non-operating expenses

	2023	2022	Non-recurring profit or loss in 2023
Losses on write-off of non-current assets	232,584,591	169,702,548	232,584,591
Donations	297,315,679	250,666,967	297,315,679
Penalties, compensations and overdue charges	151,791,146	606,117,996	151,791,146
Others	87,418,812	34,659,140	87,418,812
Total	769,110,228	1,061,146,651	769,110,228

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

66. Income tax expenses

	2023	2022
Current income tax expenses	5,671,698,435	5,209,507,100
Deferred tax expenses	(923,826,535)	16,133,750
Total	4,747,871,900	5,225,640,850

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

	2023	2022
Profit before tax	31,287,471,369	29,992,850,973
Tax at the statutory tax rate (Note 1)	7,821,867,842	7,498,212,743
Effect of different tax rates applicable to certain subsidiaries (Note 1)	(3,086,525,880)	(2,184,628,926)
Adjustments in respect of current tax of previous periods	52,095,564	(25,260,633)
Income not subject to tax (Note 2)	(698,421,812)	(591,592,293)
Effect of non-deductible costs, expenses and losses	39,615,410	91,383,103
Effect of utilisation of deductible losses from unrecognised deferred tax assets of previous periods	(33,079,072)	(44,513,054)
Effect of deductible temporary differences from deferred tax assets unrecognised in current period or effect of deductible tax losses	652,319,848	482,039,910
Income tax expenses	4,747,871,900	5,225,640,850

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

Note 2: In 2023, income not subject to tax mainly included investment income from long-term equity investments under the equity method of RMB3,697,642,136 (2022: RMB3,743,044,810) and sales revenue from certain products of the Group that meet the national industrial policy and enjoyed tax exemption totalling RMB46,394,145 (2022: RMB73,164,349).

67. Earnings per share

	2023 RMB per share	2022 RMB per share
Basic earnings per share Continuing operations	0.80	0.76
Diluted earnings per share Continuing operations	0.80	0.76

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*67. Earnings per share *(continued)*

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

Basic earnings per share is calculated as follows:

	2023	2022
Earnings		
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		
Continuing operations	21,119,419,571	20,042,045,977
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company after adjustments	21,118,905,108	20,022,735,857
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		
Continuing operations	21,118,905,108	20,022,735,857
Shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	26,259,772,006	26,231,621,640

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as follows:

	2023	2022
Earnings		
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		
Continuing operations	21,119,419,571	20,042,045,977
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company after adjustments	21,114,918,031	20,042,045,977
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		
Continuing operations	21,114,918,031	20,042,045,977
Shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	26,259,772,006	26,231,621,640
Dilutive effect – weighted average number of ordinary shares		
Share options	23,196	—
Restricted A Shares	33,135,214	29,527,236
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	26,292,930,416	26,261,148,876

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

68. Note to the statement of cash flows

(1) Cash related to operating activities

	2023	2022
Other cash receipts relating to operating activities		
Interest income	314,985,433	322,227,204
Government grants	488,185,833	470,375,123
Changes in deposit for futures contracts, gains or losses on settlement of hedging transactions and others	797,573,678	321,481,548
Total	1,600,744,944	1,114,083,875
Other cash payments relating to operating activities		
Agency fees, inspection fees, commission charges and other selling expenses	(432,003,037)	(397,054,815)
Office expenses, conference expenses and other administrative expenses	(2,982,588,072)	(2,498,042,948)
Donations	(294,269,679)	(271,580,211)
Changes in deposit for futures contracts, gains or losses on settlement of hedging transactions and others	(1,354,489,449)	(3,244,305,016)
Total	(5,063,350,237)	(6,410,982,990)

(2) Cash related to investing activities

	2023	2022
Material cash receipts relating to investing activities		
Recovered equity interest acquisition funds of Huatai Insurance	1,411,770,600	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*68. Note to the statement of cash flows *(continued)*(2) Cash related to investing activities *(continued)*

	2023	2022
Other cash receipts relating to investing activities		
Recovered equity interest acquisition funds of Huatai Insurance	1,411,770,600	—
Recovered deposit for bidding investment project	400,000,000	—
Recovered cash for time deposits with maturity of over three months	1,160,000	383,532,056
Recovered receivables from disposal of equity	158,298,284	14,000,000
Recovered large-denomination certificates of deposit and investment income	436,196,918	—
Others	9,526,747	—
Total	2,416,952,549	397,532,056
Other cash payments relating to investing activities		
Deposit for bidding investment project	—	(400,000,000)
Large-denomination certificates of deposit with a term of over one year	(100,000,000)	—
Time deposits with maturity of over three months	(1,200,000)	(1,160,000)
Total	(101,200,000)	(401,160,000)

(3) Cash related to financing activities

	2023	2022
Other cash receipts relating to financing activities		
Receipt of amount from sale and leaseback which does not qualify as a sale	100,000,000	120,000,000
Borrowings from third parties	807,359,885	39,894,460
Total	907,359,885	159,894,460
Other cash payments relating to financing activities		
Decrease in paid-in capital of subsidiaries	(5,009,194,250)	—
Repayment of borrowings from third parties	(193,552,756)	(266,297,207)
Acquisitions of non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	(1,442,131,479)	(355,128,161)
Payment for lease liabilities and amounts from sale and leaseback	(235,780,807)	(84,535,842)
Payment for repurchase of restricted A Shares	(12,690,830)	(3,960,000)
Payment for repurchase of A Shares	(450,819,832)	(32,367,431)
Bank charges and others	(171,276,533)	(153,002,432)
Total	(7,515,446,487)	(895,291,073)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

68. Note to the statement of cash flows *(continued)*

(3) Cash related to financing activities *(continued)*

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities are as follows:

	At 1 January 2023		Additions		Reductions		Reclassification	At 31 December 2023	
		Cash changes	Non-cash changes		Cash changes	Non-cash changes			
Short-term borrowings	23,666,315,501	20,942,235,564	176,326,054	(23,666,315,501)	(129,089,949)	—	—	20,989,471,669	
Held for trading financial liabilities	—	476,103,199	5,317,751	(421,590,699)	—	—	—	59,830,251	
Other payables	1,933,249,591	807,359,885	16,571,748,130	(15,385,565,957)	(581,012,147)	(326,055,071)	(326,055,071)	3,019,724,431	
Current portion of non-current liabilities	7,323,155,359	—	—	—	—	—	10,496,413,075	17,819,568,434	
Other current liabilities	2,000,000,000	500,000,000	—	(2,500,000,000)	—	—	—	—	
Long-term borrowings	68,819,578,332	44,487,988,969	439,816,301	(27,778,108,096)	(375,697,279)	(8,062,669,147)	(8,062,669,147)	77,530,909,080	
Bonds payable	23,870,516,058	6,750,000,000	113,997,326	(3,000,000,000)	(99,305,000)	(2,348,531,522)	(2,348,531,522)	25,286,676,862	
Lease liabilities	222,586,249	—	258,707,086	(315,068,750)	—	(85,212,406)	(85,212,406)	81,012,179	
Long-term payables	652,471,675	100,000,000	43,234,756	(256,246,724)	(47,190,315)	326,055,071	326,055,071	818,324,463	
Total	128,487,872,765	74,063,687,617	17,609,147,404	(73,322,895,727)	(1,232,294,690)	—	—	145,605,517,369	

(4) Cash flows presented on a net basis

	Relevant facts	Basis of presentation in net amount	Financial impact
Wealth management products purchased and disposed of during current year and time deposits	For wealth management products purchased and disposed of during current year, "cash receipts from disposals and recovery of investments" and "cash payments for investments" are presented on a net basis, and the net amount is finally presented in "cash receipts from disposals and recovery of investments".	After taking deposits, in order to improve the efficiency of capital utilisation, Zijin Finance purchased wealth management products with short holding time and large principal.	4,331,000,000

(5) Material activities not involving cash receipts and payments in the reporting period

For details, please refer to Note V.69 Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

69. Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows

(1) Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows

Reconciliation of net profit to net cash flows from operating activities:

	2023	2022
Net profit	26,539,599,469	24,767,210,123
Add: Provisions for asset impairment and credit impairment losses	519,047,413	408,121,731
Depreciation and amortisation of investment properties	53,527,397	40,681,980
Depreciation of fixed assets	6,830,751,534	6,440,626,476
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	109,606,730	83,974,601
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,909,815,476	3,246,010,785
Amortisation of long-term deferred assets	359,360,378	357,144,249
(Gains)/Losses on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets	(37,310,469)	5,217,763
Losses on write-off of fixed assets	232,584,591	169,702,548
Losses on changes in fair value	18,623,744	255,492,467
Finance expenses	3,583,477,165	2,227,221,729
Investment income	(3,524,101,965)	(3,941,961,511)
Increase in deferred tax assets	(593,566,703)	(250,472,347)
(Decrease)/Increase in deferred tax liabilities	(645,876,352)	481,031,301
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(1,303,375,809)	809,152,403
Decrease/(Increase) in special reserve	127,032,469	(52,647,502)
Exploration and development expenses	128,166,598	102,572,831
Increase in receivables from operating activities	(500,786,647)	(5,693,881,922)
Increase/(Decrease) in payables from operating activities	2,041,344,720	(861,127,394)
Effect of share-based payments	104,324,587	197,019,266
Others	(92,178,311)	(112,587,217)
Net cash flows from operating activities	36,860,066,015	28,678,502,360

Material operating, investing and financing activities not involving cash:

	2023	2022
Bills endorsement for payment to suppliers	2,444,593,413	2,784,834,053
Right-of-use assets acquired by assuming lease liabilities	77,270,617	45,433,674
Acquisitions of fixed assets by assuming provisions – Environmental rehabilitation and restoration of mines	626,373,188	587,479,613
Convertible bonds converted into shares	94,374,927	—
Adjustments of long-term equity investments accounted for under equity method due to disposal of a joint operation and loss of control of subsidiaries	285,106,312	—
	3,527,718,457	3,417,747,340

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

69. Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows *(continued)*

(1) Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows *(continued)*

Net changes in cash and cash equivalents:

	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents	18,448,716,808	20,243,737,052
Less: Other monetary funds (Note V.1)	887,747,809	1,232,699,046
Less: Time deposits with maturity of over three months	1,200,000	1,160,000
Add: Held for sale assets — cash and cash equivalents	4,883,802	—
Less: Held for sale assets — cash and cash equivalents — other monetary funds	4,882,330	—
Closing balance of cash	17,559,770,471	19,009,878,006
Less: Opening balance of cash	19,009,878,006	13,353,421,270
Add: Closing balance of cash equivalents	132,696,556	656,800,532
Less: Opening balance of cash equivalents	656,800,532	277,843,939
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,974,211,511)	6,035,413,329

(2) Information about net cash payments for acquisitions of subsidiaries and other business units

	2023
Cash and cash equivalents paid for acquisitions of subsidiaries and other business units in the current year	2,288,142,320
Less: Cash and cash equivalents obtained from acquisitions of subsidiaries and other business units at acquisition date	307,771,119
Add: Cash and cash equivalents paid in the current year for acquisitions of subsidiaries and other business units in previous years	790,000,000
Net cash paid for acquisitions of subsidiaries and other business units	2,770,371,201

(3) Information about disposals of subsidiaries and other business units

	2023
Cash and cash equivalents received from disposals of subsidiaries and other business units in the current year	229,867,700
Less: Cash and cash equivalents held by subsidiaries and other business units at the date of losing control	92,569,416
Add: Cash and cash equivalents received in the current year from disposals of subsidiaries and other business units in previous years	21,000,000
Net cash received from disposals of subsidiaries and other business units	158,298,284

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*69. Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows *(continued)*

(4) Components of cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
Cash	17,559,770,471	19,009,878,006
Including: Cash on hand	17,878,000	34,243,931
Cash at banks that can be readily drawn on demand	17,541,892,471	18,975,634,075
Cash equivalents	132,696,556	656,800,532
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	17,692,467,027	19,666,678,538

(5) Monetary funds not qualified as cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022	Reason
Funds for land restoration and environmental rehabilitation after mine closure	265,105,034	142,488,327	Restricted to the use of land restoration and environmental rehabilitation after mine closure
Frozen funds	68,286,157	22,117,850	Frozen due to litigation
Foreign exchange deposit reserve	31,560,511	46,112,617	Foreign exchange deposit reserve deposited in the People's Bank of China by Zijin Finance
Other deposits	394,981,881	365,179,720	Guarantee deposits and other funds with restricted use
Total	759,933,583	575,898,514	

70. Items in the statement of changes in equity

For details of other movements in capital reserve, please refer to Note 2 of Note V.46 Capital reserve.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

71. Foreign currency monetary items

	2023			2022		
	Original currency	Exchange rate	Equivalent to RMB	Original currency	Exchange rate	Equivalent to RMB
Cash and cash equivalents						
HKD	373,907,170	0.9062	338,834,677	139,819,473	0.8933	124,896,541
USD	720,254,838	7.0827	5,101,348,941	1,149,458,673	6.9646	8,005,519,874
GBP	219,018	9.0411	1,980,164	218,303	8.3941	1,832,457
CAD	25,209,506	5.3673	135,306,982	7,621,799	5.1385	39,164,614
AUD	41,435,332	4.8484	200,895,064	47,880,119	4.7138	225,697,305
RUB	235,254,590	0.0803	18,890,944	105,266,141	0.0942	9,916,070
EUR	1,936,385	7.8592	15,218,437	1,056,574	7.4229	7,842,843
Others	Not applicable	Not applicable	593,977,870	Not applicable	Not applicable	416,208,292
Trade receivables						
AUD	14,010,620	4.8484	67,929,090	11,686,181	4.7138	55,086,320
USD	303,219,929	7.0827	2,147,615,791	373,342,609	6.9646	2,600,181,935
Serbian dinar ("RSD")	3,126,067,646	0.0670	209,446,532	1,407,612,359	0.0630	88,679,579
Others	Not applicable	Not applicable	25,570,486	Not applicable	Not applicable	21,240,270
Other receivables						
USD	126,579,627	7.0827	896,525,524	73,518,084	6.9646	512,024,048
RSD	385,106,400	0.0670	25,802,129	591,031,280	0.0630	37,234,971
AUD	13,022,012	4.8484	63,135,923	3,381,636	4.7138	15,940,356
HKD	36,544,295	0.9062	33,116,440	—	0.8933	—
Others	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,409,481	Not applicable	Not applicable	19,552,625
Other non-current assets						
USD	2,418,945,223	7.0827	17,132,663,331	1,678,792,925	6.9646	11,692,121,205
HKD	20,269,759	0.9062	18,368,456	20,563,162	0.8933	18,368,456
Total foreign currency monetary assets			27,029,036,262			23,891,507,761

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

71. Foreign currency monetary items *(continued)*

	2023			2022		
	Original currency	Exchange rate	Equivalent to RMB	Original currency	Exchange rate	Equivalent to RMB
Short-term borrowings						
USD	1,251,652,530	7.0827	8,865,079,374	1,419,979,688	6.9646	9,889,590,535
AUD	193,000,002	4.8484	935,741,210	166,999,986	4.7138	787,204,534
HKD	1,102,524,337	0.9062	999,107,554	—	0.8933	—
Trade payables						
USD	165,479,555	7.0827	1,172,042,044	140,732,262	6.9646	980,143,912
AUD	19,999,548	4.8484	96,965,809	—	4.7138	—
RSD	8,027,343,396	0.0670	537,832,008	2,647,727,980	0.0630	166,806,863
Others	Not applicable	Not applicable	54,450,112	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,868,851
Other payables						
USD	364,463,792	7.0827	2,581,387,700	100,430,559	6.9646	699,458,671
AUD	119,113,267	4.8484	577,508,764	69,477,882	4.7138	327,504,840
CAD	—	5.3673	—	3,576,213	5.1385	18,376,371
RSD	12,158,411,517	0.0670	814,613,572	7,267,700,024	0.0630	457,865,102
Others	Not applicable	Not applicable	128,127,397	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,938
Current portion of non-current liabilities						
USD	1,167,999,951	7.0827	8,272,593,253	366,472,596	6.9646	2,552,335,042
Long-term borrowings						
USD	3,461,701,154	7.0827	24,518,190,763	3,515,107,037	6.9646	24,481,314,470
AUD	314,300,014	4.8484	1,523,852,188	245,299,964	4.7138	1,156,294,970
Long-term payables						
USD	88,615,689	7.0827	627,638,340	228,773,371	6.9646	1,593,315,020
AUD	2,985,320	4.8484	14,474,025	979,942	4.7138	4,619,251
HKD	84,382,851	0.9062	76,467,740	Not applicable	0.8933	—
Lease liabilities						
USD	4,193,835	7.0827	29,703,675	19,443,609	6.9646	135,416,959
Bonds payable						
USD	151,636,244	7.0827	1,073,994,025	150,000,000	6.9646	1,044,690,000
Total foreign currency monetary liabilities			52,899,769,553			44,297,808,329

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

71. Foreign currency monetary items *(continued)*

Information about foreign business entities

Name of foreign business entity	Place of registration and business	Accounting currency	Basis for adoption of accounting currency
Longxing Limited Liability Company ("Longxing")	Russia	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Joint Venture Zeravshan Limited Liability Company ("Zeravshan")	Tajikistan	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Altynken	Kyrgyzstan	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
COMMUS	DR Congo	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Norton	Australia	AUD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in AUD
Nkwe Platinum (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd. ("NKWESA")	South Africa	AUD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in AUD
Serbia Zijin Copper	Serbia	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Bisha	Eritrea	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Serbia Zijin Mining Doo ("Serbia Zijin Mining")	Serbia	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Río Blanco Copper S.A.	Peru	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Continental Gold Limited Sucursal Colombia	Colombia	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
AGM Inc.	Guyana	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Liex S.A.	Argentina	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD
Rosebel	Suriname	USD	Major sales, purchase, financing and other business activities in USD

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

72. Leases

(1) As lessee

	2023	2022
Interest expense on lease liabilities	18,277,469	21,831,606
Expenses relating to short-term leases accounting for applying practical expedients	125,529,830	135,134,500
Total cash outflows for leases	256,298,847	219,670,342
Profit arising from sale and leaseback transactions	37,044,933	35,106,970
Total cash outflows related to sale and leaseback transactions	105,011,790	66,449,615

The Group has lease contracts for various items of buildings, plant, machinery and equipment, power generation and transmission equipment, motor vehicles and other equipment used in its operations. Leases of these assets generally have lease terms of 3 to 5 years. The lease term of power generation and transmission equipment is assessed to be 8 years.

Other lease information

For right-of-use assets, please refer to Note V.19; for practical expedients of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, please refer to Note III.29; and for lease liabilities, please refer to Note V.39.

(2) As lessor

Operating leases

The Group has entered into operating leases on some of its buildings, plant, machinery and equipment and motor vehicles and the lease term is 2 to 5 years. The underlying assets are classified as investment properties and fixed assets, details are disclosed in Notes V.16 and 17.

Profit or loss relating to operating leases is presented as follows:

	2023	2022
Lease income	143,397,308	91,034,516

Pursuant to the operating lease agreements entered into with lessees, the undiscounted minimum lease payments to be received under operating leases are as followings:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year (1 year inclusive)	86,468,871	43,038,192
Over 1 year but within 2 years (2 years inclusive)	78,595,304	40,146,697
Over 2 years but within 3 years (3 years inclusive)	66,643,113	33,752,062
Over 3 years but within 4 years (4 years inclusive)	10,462,447	23,322,048
Over 4 years but within 5 years (5 years inclusive)	5,710,530	18,774,156
Over 5 years	16,767,197	27,077,702
Total	264,647,462	186,110,857

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

VI. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES

Research and development expenditures classified by nature are as follows *(excluding amortisation of self-developed intangible assets)*:

	2023	2022
Salaries and benefits	572,280,662	418,897,739
Material consumption fees	545,690,735	490,477,796
Technical development costs	275,527,578	167,135,505
Depreciation and amortisation	85,793,656	65,842,086
Office expenses	55,846,553	58,114,798
Others	31,769,710	31,083,692
Total	1,566,908,894	1,231,551,616
Including: Expensed research and development expenditures	1,566,908,894	1,231,551,616

VII. CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

1. Business combinations not involving entities under common control

Business combinations not involving enterprises under common control during the year are as follows:

	Acquisition date of equity interest	Acquisition cost of equity interest	Percentage of equity interest acquired	Way of equity interest acquisition	Acquisition date	Basis of acquisition date	Operating income of the acquiree from the acquisition date to the end of the year	Net profit of the acquiree from the acquisition date to the end of the year	Net operating cash flows of the acquiree from the acquisition date to the end of the year
Rosebel	1 February 2023	2,091,842,321	95%	Acquisition	1 February 2023	Satisfying the conditions of control	3,314,421,669	661,247,850	686,598,390
Zhongkan Metallurgical	9 May 2023	163,300,000	71%	Acquisition	9 May 2023	Satisfying the conditions of control	367,965,586	17,861,312	73,947,008
Hunan Lithium Polymetallic	8 May 2023	67,000,000	67%	Acquisition in stages	8 May 2023	Satisfying the conditions of control	11,284,889	(6,196,830)	8,573,388

Acquisition of Rosebel

On 1 February 2023, the Group acquired 95% of the equity interest in Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. ("Rosebel") for a total consideration of USD371,532,209 (equivalent to RMB2,511,706,346, of which the payment for equity interest and shareholder's loans assumed amounted to RMB2,091,842,321 and RMB419,864,025, respectively). The acquisition of the relevant assets and liabilities was completed on 1 February 2023, and the acquisition date was 1 February 2023.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*VII. CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION *(continued)*1. Business combinations not involving entities under common control *(continued)***Acquisition of Rosebel** *(continued)*

The fair values and carrying amounts of identifiable assets and liabilities of Rosebel as at the acquisition date were as follows:

	Note	1 February 2023 Fair value	1 February 2023 Carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents		268,932,590	268,932,590
Trade receivables		2,034,017	2,034,017
Prepayments		17,293,262	17,293,262
Other receivables		58,862,799	58,862,799
Inventories		680,431,357	683,281,180
Other current assets		29,720,736	29,720,736
Fixed assets		2,575,816,635	2,491,824,893
Intangible assets		649,944,416	555,186,639
Other non-current assets		442,342,477	442,342,477
Trade payables		148,075,743	148,075,743
Employee benefits payable		78,691,513	78,691,513
Other payables	Note 1	1,113,781,989	1,113,781,989
Other current liabilities		163,606,969	163,606,969
Long-term employee benefits payable		19,659,243	19,659,243
Provisions		701,490,630	701,490,630
Deferred tax liabilities		234,937,683	171,613,792
Other non-current liabilities		63,195,234	63,195,234
Net assets		2,201,939,285	
Net assets attributable to non-controlling shareholders of Rosebel		110,096,964	
95% shared by Zijin Mining		2,091,842,321	
Cost of combination			
Cash		2,091,842,321	

Note 1: Other payables included shareholder's loans assumed of RMB419,864,025.

Acquisition of Hunan Lithium Polymetallic

The details of acquisition of a subsidiary achieved in stages and obtaining the control during the year are as follows:

In November 2022, the Group invested RMB34,000,000 to establish a subsidiary, Hunan Lithium Polymetallic, together with EVE Energy Co., Ltd. ("EVE Energy") and Shandong Ruifu Lithium Industry Co., Ltd. ("Ruifu Lithium"), in which the Group holds a 34% equity interest. In May 2023, the Group entered into an equity transfer agreement with EVE Energy and Ruifu Lithium to acquire 23.5% equity interest in Hunan Lithium Polymetallic held by Ruifu Lithium at a consideration of RMB23,500,000 and 9.5% equity interest in Hunan Lithium Polymetallic held by EVE Energy at a consideration of RMB9,500,000. The accounting treatment of obtaining control of an enterprise through business combinations not involving entities under common control achieved in stages is applicable to the transaction. As at 8 May 2023, the Group had paid the entire equity interest transfer consideration of RMB33,000,000 and completed the acquisition, holding 67% equity interest in Hunan Lithium Polymetallic in aggregate.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

VII. CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION *(continued)*

2. Newly established major subsidiaries

Zijin Ziyao (Ningbo) Enterprise Management Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership) was established in Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province on 15 September 2023, with a registered capital of RMB125,100,000. The Group holds 100% equity interest in Zijin Ziyao (Ningbo) Enterprise Management Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership). As at 31 December 2023, the paid-in capital of Zijin Ziyao (Ningbo) Enterprise Management Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership) was RMB125,100,000. The newly established subsidiary was included in the scope of consolidation during the reporting period.

Fujian Jinpu Mining Investment Co., Ltd. was established in Longyan City, Fujian Province on 10 November 2023, with a registered capital of RMB5,000,000,000. The Group holds 100% equity interest in Fujian Jinpu Mining Investment Co., Ltd. As at 31 December 2023, the paid-in capital of Fujian Jinpu Mining Investment Co., Ltd. was RMB0. The newly established subsidiary was included in the scope of consolidation during the reporting period.

Fujian Zixin Mining Investment Co., Ltd. was established in Longyan City, Fujian Province on 10 November 2023, with a registered capital of RMB5,000,000,000. The Group holds 100% equity interest in Fujian Zixin Mining Investment Co., Ltd. As at 31 December 2023, the paid-in capital of Fujian Zixin Mining Investment Co., Ltd. was RMB0. The newly established subsidiary was included in the scope of consolidation during the reporting period.

Fujian Zijin Lithium, Rubidium and Caesium Advanced Materials Co., Ltd. was established in Shanghang County, Fujian Province on 14 February 2023, with a registered capital of RMB256,000,000. The Group holds 100% equity interest in Fujian Zijin Lithium, Rubidium and Caesium Advanced Materials Co., Ltd. As at 31 December 2023, the paid-in capital of Fujian Zijin Lithium, Rubidium and Caesium Advanced Materials Co., Ltd. was RMB0. The newly established subsidiary was included in the scope of consolidation during the reporting period.

3. Deregistered subsidiaries

Company name	Place of registration	Principal activity	Proportion of equity attributable to the Group	Proportion of voting right attributable to the Group	Reason for deconsolidation
Xiamen Zixin Mining Co., Ltd.	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Mining of mineral resources (non-coal mines)	55%	55%	Deregistration
Xiamen Zixin No.1 Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Capital market services	20%	20%	Deregistration
Xiamen Zixin No.2 Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Capital market services	20%	20%	Deregistration

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

VII. CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION *(continued)*

4. Disposal of subsidiaries

Longking Energy Development Co., Ltd. transferred its 100% equity interest in Longking Energy Development (Guangnan) Co., Ltd. to Wuhan Tianyuan Environmental Protection Co., Ltd. on 13 April 2023. The consideration of the transaction was RMB16,900,000.

Longking Energy Development Co., Ltd. transferred its 100% equity interest in Longking (Xiamen) New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. to Beijing China Sciences Runyu Environmental Technology Co., Ltd. on 27 November 2023. Among which, Longking (Xiamen) New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. holds 100% equity interest in Covanta (Shijiazhuang) New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. ("Shijiazhuang Covanta"), which is the main project company of Shijiazhuang Zhao County waste-to-energy project. The consideration of the transaction was RMB159,000,000.

Gold Mountains (H.K.) entered into an equity transfer agreement with Zisen (Hong Kong) Supply Chain Management Co., Limited on 16 November 2023. Gold Mountains (H.K.) sold its 10% equity interest in CARRILU to Zisen (Hong Kong) Supply Chain Management Co., Limited. After the completion of the transaction, the equity interest percentage in CARRILU held by Gold Mountains (H.K.) became 41%, and the Group accounts for it as an associate. The consideration of this transaction was RMB53,967,700.

5. Changes in scope of consolidation for other reasons

BNL Porgera Gold Mine

BNL is a joint operation company in Papua New Guinea ("PNG"). Gold Mountains (H.K.), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group and Barrick (PD) Australia Limited ("Barrick Australia"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick Gold"), each holds 50% interest in BNL. BNL mainly holds a 95% interest in the Porgera Joint Venture (unincorporated entity, "PJV") in PNG, and the other 5% interest in PJV is held by Mineral Resources Enga Limited ("MRE"). PJV holds a special mining lease (the "SML") for the Porgera Gold Mine in PNG. BNL is jointly controlled by Gold Mountains (H.K.) and Barrick Australia. Each of the parties has rights to the assets, obligations for the liabilities of BNL, and is eligible to BNL's product and recognises the expenses incurred in the proportion of 50% each. Therefore, the Company accounted for its investment in BNL as joint operation. The Group indirectly holds a 47.5% interest in Porgera Gold Mine through BNL.

The SML held by BNL through PJV expired on 16 August 2019. BNL filed an application for the extension of the SML for 20 years before its expiry on 29 June 2017. On 24 April 2020, the PNG Government made the decision to reject the application for the extension of the SML of Porgera. At the same time, BNL received a notice of assessment from the Internal Revenue Commission of PNG, which required BNL to pay USD131 million (excluding penalty) of taxes for the period from the years 2006 to 2015. On 30 June 2020, BNL responded with an objection. On 2 October 2020, BNL received an adjusted notice of assessment from the Inland Revenue Commission, which required BNL to pay a total of USD485 million of taxes and penalties for the period from the years 2006 to 2015. BNL considered the tax audit adjustment issued by the Inland Revenue Commission of PNG to be unwarranted, and it opposed to the adjusted tax assessment again on 30 November 2020. The Group completed the acquisition of 50% equity interest in BNL at the end of August 2015, and a substantial part of the abovementioned tax audit period precedes the Group's acquisition of BNL. In accordance with the relevant agreements between the Group and Barrick at the time of the acquisition, potential tax liabilities incurred prior to the acquisition shall be borne by Barrick.

On 9 April 2021, BNL signed a legally binding framework agreement with the PNG Government and Kumul Minerals Holdings Limited (a state-owned mining company in PNG, "Kumul Mining"), aiming to reopen the Porgera Gold Mine.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

VII. CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION *(continued)*

5. Changes in scope of consolidation for other reasons *(continued)*

BNL Porgera Gold Mine *(continued)*

On 13 September 2021, Porgera (Jersey) Limited ("PJL") was established in Jersey Channel Islands ("Jersey") by Jinyu (H.K.) International Mining Company Limited ("Jinyu (H.K.)"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, and Barrick Australia each holds 50% interest in PJL. The Group and Barrick Gold have joint control over PJL, which is accounted for as a joint venture and subsequently accounted for under the equity method.

On 3 February 2022, BNL, the PNG Government, Kumul Mining, MRE and PJL officially completed the signing of the Porgera project commencement agreement (the "PPCA"). The PPCA provides more details for the framework agreement, which provides that ownership of Porgera will be held 51% by PNG stakeholders (the PNG Government, Kumul Mining and MRE) and 49% by PJL. BNL remains the operator of the mine and BNL can transfer the transferable assets and operating liabilities to PJV as consideration for PJV's 49% interest in New Porgera. The PPCA also provides that PNG stakeholders and BNL will share the economic benefits generated over the life of mine on a 53/47% basis, and the PNG Government will retain the right to acquire the remaining 49% of the Porgera Gold Mine from BNL after 10 years. At the same time, the PPCA provides that the full resumption of production at the Porgera Gold Mine remains subject to the completion of a number of definitive agreements. Other conditions and agreements to be fulfilled included an operating agreement for the operation of the Porgera Gold Mine by BNL, the application for new mining rights to be made by the new Porgera joint venture company when it is formed, a mine development contract and the final resolution of tax matters, among others.

On 22 September 2022, PJL cooperated with other PNG parties to establish the project company New Porgera Limited (NPL), which provided that ownership will be held 49% by PJL and 51% by PNG stakeholders.

On 20 June 2023, BNL, Barrick Gold and the Internal Revenue Commission of PNG entered into a settlement for the original USD485 million in taxes and penalties, which was negotiated and ultimately coordinated that BNL would be required to pay approximately USD57 million in back taxes, of which USD35 million would be paid in cash by BNL, with the remaining USD22 million would be settled by way of offsetting tax refunds receivable. In the event that the tax refunds receivable of BNL as approved by the Internal Revenue Commission of PNG is less than USD22 million, BNL will be required to pay the remaining tax, and the Group and Barrick Gold have agreed that they will each be liable for the amount and discharged from their remaining rights and obligations under the original acquisition agreement.

On 13 October 2023, the PNG Government signed a new special mining lease (the "New SML") with NPL for a period of 20 years from the date of issue. The Group's 47.5% interest in the Porgera Gold Mine through BNL changed to an indirect 24.5% interest in the Porgera Gold Mine through PJL.

On 22 December 2023, BNL and NPL signed a confirmation of completion of the matters under the PPCA, confirming that all conditions for the full resumption of production had been completed and that the resumption of production had been formally initiated. The first batch of gold doré from the Porgera Gold Mine is expected to be produced in the first quarter of 2024 following the resumption of production systems, including mining and processing.

With the PPCA becoming fully effective on 22 December 2023, the Group and Barrick Gold lost the joint operation of BNL. The Group derecognised the related assets and liabilities of BNL and accounted for BNL as a joint venture under the equity method. No gain or loss arose from the above reorganisation.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

1. Investments in subsidiaries

(1) Major subsidiaries acquired by establishment or investment

Company name	Principal place of business	Place of registration	Principal activities	Registered capital	Percentage of equity interest	
					Direct	Indirect
Gold Mountains (H.K.)	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Trading and investment	HKD29,559,957,000	100.00%	—
Xiamen Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park Co., Ltd.	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Refining of gold; refining of silver; refining of other precious metals; spot sales of gold; spot sales of silver, etc.	RMB242,309,900	—	50.35%
Shanghang Zijin Metallic Resources Co., Ltd.	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Gold products, silver products, platinum products, jewelry and jade products, metal materials, etc.	RMB20,000,000	—	100.00%
Zijin Mining Group Gold Smelting Co., Ltd.	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Refining and sale of gold; processing and sale of gold, silver and platinum products; non-ferrous metal alloy manufacturing; precious metal rolling processing; metallurgical engineering technology research services; import and export of goods or technology, etc.	RMB240,000,000	—	100.00%
Heilongjiang Duobaoshan Copper Industry Co., Ltd. ("Duobaoshan Copper Industry")	Heihe City, Heilongjiang Province	Heihe City, Heilongjiang Province	Mining of copper ore; processing and sale of mineral products; mining technology development, consultation, transfer, etc.	RMB3,306,652,800	—	100.00%
Zijin International Holdings	Sanya City, Hainan Province	Sanya City, Hainan Province	Import and export agent; import and export of goods, etc.	RMB10,000,000,000	100.00%	—
Tibet Zijin	Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region	Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region	Mine geological and technology services; sales of mineral products and import and export trade; mineral resources information consultation services, etc.	RMB3,500,000,000	100.00%	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

1. Investments in subsidiaries *(continued)*

(2) Major subsidiaries acquired by business combinations not involving entities under common control

Company name	Principal place of business	Place of registration	Principal activities	Registered capital	Percentage of equity interest	
					Direct	Indirect
Zijin Copper	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Refining and sale of copper cathode, gold, silver, crude selenium; manufacture and sale of sulphuric acid for industrial use and copper sulphate	RMB4,521,402,200	—	100.00%
Serbia Zijin Mining	Serbia	Serbia	Mining, refining and processing of copper and gold ore; sale of mineral products	RSD4,929,947,027	—	100.00%
Julong Copper	Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region	Maizhokunggar County, Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region	Sale of mineral products; mining equipment, smelting equipment, geological prospecting and construction; mining, milling, refining, processing and product sales and services of non-ferrous metals, etc.	RMB5,019,800,000	—	50.10%
Longking (Note)	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Manufacturing of special equipment for environmental protection; air pollution control; water pollution control; solid waste treatment; refuse-incineration power generation business, hazardous waste disposal, etc.	RMB1,081,105,900	14.85%	3.66%

Note: As at 31 December 2023, the Group was the largest single shareholder of Longking, holding 18.51% of its shares and 28.42% of its voting rights. The remaining shares of Longking are widely held by a number of other shareholders. Since the acquisition date, there have been no instances where the other shareholders collectively exercising their voting rights or holding more votes of Longking than the Group. At the same time, the Group can direct the board resolutions of Longking to be passed and appoint or approve the key management personnel of Longking by holding more than half of the total voting rights in the board of directors of Longking. Therefore, the Group includes Longking in the scope of consolidation.

The abovementioned PRC subsidiaries are companies with limited liability.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*1. Investments in subsidiaries *(continued)*

Details of the Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests are set out below:

	Percentage of equity interest held by non-controlling shareholders	Dividend paid to non-controlling shareholders	Accumulated balances of non-controlling interests at the end of the reporting period
Serbia Zijin Copper	37%	—	3,300,277,456
Julong Copper	49.90%	(748,500,000)	8,696,134,364
Longking	81.49%	(923,460)	7,310,002,046
Continental Gold Limited Sucursal Colombia (Note 1)	30.72%	(78,735,288)	2,911,401,397
Rosebel	5%	—	148,665,776
Bisha	45%	(54,596,731)	1,200,184,660
Others		(3,584,512,684)	7,290,187,296
Total		(4,467,268,163)	30,856,852,995

Note 1: Continental Gold Limited Sucursal Colombia is the major subsidiary of Zijin America. Such percentage represents the non-controlling interests of Continental Gold Limited Sucursal Colombia held by the non-controlling shareholders directly and indirectly through Zijin America.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

1. Investments in subsidiaries *(continued)*

The major financial information of the subsidiaries in the table above is stated below. Those amounts are before elimination among the enterprises of the Group:

	2023						2022							
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities	Operating income	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities	Operating income
Serbia Zijin Copper	3,667,786,047	19,231,334,315	22,899,120,362	(5,592,655,032)	(8,206,631,055)	(13,799,286,087)	6,601,565,440	3,519,064,823	14,637,281,559	18,156,346,382	(3,821,217,031)	(6,938,428,386)	(10,759,645,417)	7,078,002,491
Julong Copper	2,524,512,481	23,265,886,078	25,790,398,559	(3,363,677,991)	(13,614,629,087)	(16,978,307,078)	10,235,093,001	2,738,823,111	19,911,600,320	22,650,423,431	(3,382,613,988)	(13,217,272,304)	(16,599,886,292)	6,704,461,469
Longking	15,737,516,149	9,559,972,815	25,297,488,964	(13,399,838,214)	(3,948,692,377)	(17,348,530,591)	10,972,517,225	19,250,577,471	7,863,868,076	27,114,445,547	(15,081,377,114)	(4,440,320,511)	(19,521,697,625)	8,476,020,203
Continental Gold Limited Sucursal Colombia	1,843,189,640	6,400,893,309	8,244,082,949	(953,207,885)	(3,435,273,988)	(4,388,481,873)	3,746,879,797	1,500,262,273	6,662,210,226	8,162,472,499	(734,722,849)	(4,215,532,803)	(4,950,255,652)	2,995,451,966
Rosebel	1,239,415,238	3,837,055,283	5,076,470,521	(913,660,604)	(1,308,329,892)	(2,221,990,496)	3,314,421,669	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bisha	1,542,587,339	2,954,098,829	4,496,686,168	(443,830,409)	(407,644,783)	(851,475,192)	2,779,639,803	1,398,020,635	2,974,631,119	4,372,651,754	(648,594,012)	(387,917,753)	(1,036,511,765)	3,244,380,496

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

2. Transactions resulting in changes in the percentage of owners' equity without affecting the control of subsidiaries

In April 2023, the Company acquired 34% equity interest in Hunan Zijin Lithium held by the non-controlling shareholders of Hunan Zijin Lithium. The consideration for the acquisition was RMB961,530,000. After the completion of the acquisition, the Company holds 100% equity interest in Hunan Zijin Lithium. The transaction resulted in a decrease in non-controlling interests by RMB933,010,016 in the consolidated financial statements.

In November 2023, the Company acquired 35% equity interest in Jinshan High-abrasive held by Fujian Guangjing Investment Co., Ltd. The consideration for the acquisition was RMB26,235,000. After the completion of the acquisition, the Company holds 100% equity interest in Jinshan High-abrasive. The transaction resulted in a decrease in non-controlling interests by RMB17,697,063 in the consolidated financial statements.

On 28 September 2023 and 16 October 2023, Longking convened the thirty-third meeting of the ninth term of board of directors and the third extraordinary general meeting in 2023, respectively. It was resolved that Longking shall repurchase a portion of its issued Renminbi-denominated ordinary shares (A shares) through centralised price bidding for the implementation of employee stock ownership scheme or share incentives. The repurchase price shall not exceed RMB18 per share (RMB18 per share inclusive). The total funds to be used for the repurchase shall be no less than RMB85 million (RMB85 million inclusive) and no more than RMB95 million (RMB95 million inclusive), and the repurchase period shall be no more than 6 months from the date on which the proposal was considered and approved at the third extraordinary general meeting in 2023 of Longking. As at 31 December 2023, Longking had accumulatively repurchased 4,493,000 shares, representing 0.4156% of its total share capital. The highest repurchase price was RMB13.99 per share and the lowest repurchase price was RMB11.77 per share, respectively. The accumulative amount paid totalled RMB59,287,681 (excluding stamp duty, transaction commissions and other fees). The transaction resulted in a decrease in non-controlling interests by RMB59,287,681 in the consolidated financial statements.

The purchase of shares of Longking by Zijin Mining Investment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and the exercise of conversion rights by holders of convertible bonds of Longking resulted in a decrease in non-controlling interests by RMB376,585,961.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

3. Interests in joint ventures and associates

Joint ventures	Principal place of business	Place of registration	Principal activities	Registered capital	Percentage of equity interest		Accounting treatment
					Direct	Indirect	
Shandong Guoda (Note 1)	Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province	Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province	Production of gold, silver, electrolytic copper and sulphuric acid; sale of self-produced products	RMB173,430,000	—	30.05%	Equity method
Gold Eagle Mining	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Trading and investment	HKD3,498,500	—	45%	Equity method
Southwest Zijin Gold	Zhenfeng County, Guizhou Province	Zhenfeng County, Guizhou Province	Research and development of manufacturing technology, design and processing, wholesale, retail and technical consultation services of precious metals, jewellery and jade products	RMB100,000,000	—	50%	Equity method
Guizhou Funeng Zijin	Anshun City, Guizhou Province	Anshun City, Guizhou Province	Power and electricity investment	RMB200,000,000	—	50%	Equity method
Kamoa	DR Congo	Barbados	Mining of copper mineral	USD14,000	—	49.5%	Equity method
Porgera Service Company	Australia	Cairns, Australia	Provision of corporate advisory service	AUD1,000	—	50%	Equity method
Pometon	Serbia	Bor, Serbia	Production of copper powder, copper processing	RSD104,610,167	—	49%	Equity method
Clear Edge Filtration	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Research and development, production, sale and maintenance of ceramic fibre composite filter equipment	RMB40,000,000	—	50%	Equity method
Fujian Longking Poweroad Energy Storage Technology Co., Ltd.	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Engineering and technical research and experimental development; research and development of emerging energy technologies; technology promotion and application services; technology extension service; service, development, consultation, exchange, transfer and promotion of technologies	RMB100,000,000	—	49%	Equity method
Porgera (Jersey) Limited	Papua New Guinea	Jersey Island, United Kingdom	Investment	USD2	—	50%	Equity method
Zijin Mining Cinda	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Investment	RMB244,050,000	—	41%	Equity method
BNL	Papua New Guinea	Enga Province	Mining of gold mineral	USD323,318,147	—	50%	Equity method
Khuiten Metals Pte. Ltd. (Note 2)	Singapore	Singapore	Investment	USD75,950,000	—	50%	Equity method

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*3. Interests in joint ventures and associates *(continued)*

Associates	Principal place of business	Place of registration	Principal activities	Registered capital	Percentage of equity interest		Accounting treatment
					Direct	Indirect	
Ting River Hydropower	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Hydroelectric power generation	RMB69,000,000	—	49%	Equity method
Wuping Zijin Hydropower	Wuping County, Fujian Province	Wuping County, Fujian Province	Hydroelectric power generation and investment in the hydropower industry	RMB60,000,000	—	48%	Equity method
Haixia Technology (Note 3)	Yongan City, Fujian Province	Yongan City, Fujian Province	Production of explosives for civilian use	RMB411,489,086	—	15.65%	Equity method
Shanghang Xinyuan	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Pipe water supply	RMB300,000,000	—	37.16%	Equity method
Yanbian Security	Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture	Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture	Provision of loan guarantees for SMEs and individuals	RMB200,000,000	—	25%	Equity method
Kanas Tourism	Burqin County, Xinjiang	Burqin County, Xinjiang	Travel and catering services	RMB135,000,000	—	20%	Equity method
Makeng Mining	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Iron and molybdenum mining	RMB1,000,000,000	41.50%	—	Equity method
Songpan Zijin	Songpan County, Ngawa Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture	Songpan County, Ngawa Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture	Sale of industrial production materials, equipment and instruments; development, manufacture and sale of general machinery	RMB180,000,000	34%	—	Equity method
Wancheng Commercial	Urad Rear Banner, Bayannur City, Inner Mongolia	Urad Rear Banner, Bayannur City, Inner Mongolia	Mining, processing and sale of zinc, lead, sulphur, copper and iron	RMB73,440,000	10%	37.50%	Equity method
Yulong Copper	Changdu County, Changdu Prefecture, Tibet Autonomous Region	Changdu County, Changdu Prefecture, Tibet Autonomous Region	Mining of copper mineral and geological studies	RMB2,800,000,000	—	22%	Equity method
Xinjiang Tianlong (Note 4)	Fukang City, Changji Prefecture, Xinjiang	Fukang City, Changji Prefecture, Xinjiang	Limestone mining, cement production, refining and intensive processing of non-ferrous metals	RMB870,935,192	—	17.20%	Equity method
Xiamen Modern Terminals	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Dock construction, operation of dock and other port facilities; cargo loading and storage operation (under permission in license)	RMB355,580,000	—	25%	Equity method
Wengfu Zijin	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Production of monoammonium phosphate, diammonium hydrogen phosphate, gypsum block and cement additive	RMB813,340,000	—	37.38%	Equity method
Zisen Supply Chain	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Supply chain management, management and consultation of investment; business information consultation; investment consultation	RMB10,000,000	—	49%	Equity method
Science	Changsha City, Hunan Province	Changsha City, Hunan Province	Design, contracting and construction of environmental protection engineering projects; research, development, manufacture, sale and related technical services for chemicals and environmental protection equipment used in sewage and wastewater treatment	RMB71,120,000	—	21.22%	Equity method
Evergreen New Energy	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Research of power battery recovery technology, power battery recovery, production and sales of precursors	RMB200,000,000	30%	—	Equity method

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

3. Interests in joint ventures and associates *(continued)*

Associates <i>(continued)</i>	Principal place of business	Place of registration	Nature of business	Registered capital	Percentage of equity interest		Accounting treatment
					Direct	Indirect	
Beijing Anchuang Shenzhen	Beijing city	Chaoyang District, Beijing City	Technology development, transfer, consultation, promotion and services; computer technology training, etc.	RMB10,000,000	—	45%	Equity method
Caixi Cultural	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Cultural and entertainment agency; investments in culture, sports and entertainment; other cultural and artistic industries	RMB1,250,000	20%	—	Equity method
Yixing Jiayu	Yixing City, Jiangsu Province	Yixing City, Jiangsu Province	Equity investment; engage in equity investment, investment management, asset management and other activities with private equity funds	RMB263,380,000	—	37.97%	Equity method
Sino-Zijin (Note 5)	Chaoyang District, Beijing City	Chaoyang District, Beijing City	Geological exploration of solid mineral, basic geology, energy mineral; rock ore test; processing and metallurgy test, etc.	RMB362,304,000	—	16.63%	Equity method
Minmetals Nonferrous Metals Jiangsu	Lianyungang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Jiangsu Province	Lianyungang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Jiangsu Province	Storage services for goods under customs supervision, road cargo transport; import and export of goods; import and export of technologies, etc.	RMB36,000,000	—	25%	Equity method
Zijin Tianfeng Futures	Hongkou District, Shanghai City	Hongkou District, Shanghai City	Commodity futures brokerage, financial futures brokerage, futures investment consulting	RMB314,400,000	44.05%	2.10%	Equity method
Hainan International Exchange (Note 6)	Sanya City, Hainan Province	Sanya City, Hainan Province	Exchange business, entrusted by financial institutions to engage in information technology and process outsourcing services, financing advisory services	RMB100,000,000	—	12.21%	Equity method
Jiangnan Chemical Industry	Xuancheng City, Anhui Province	Xuancheng City, Anhui Province	Civil blasting equipment, research and development, production and sales; engineering blasting design, construction, blasting technical services	RMB2,648,922,855	—	21.81%	Equity method
Zhaojin Mining	Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province	Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province	Gold exploration, ore processing, cyanide process (metallurgy) and sale of processed by-products; mine construction, and technology research and testing, technology promotion services	RMB3,270,393,204	—	20%	Equity method
Zhongxin'an	Shijingshan District, Beijing City	Shijingshan District, Beijing City	Technology development, enterprise management, enterprise management consultation, information consulting services (excluding licensing information consulting services)	RMB10,000,000	—	20%	Equity method
Longyan International Logistics	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Fujian Province	International cargo transportation agent, domestic cargo transportation agent, supply chain management service, import and export agent, import and export of goods, import and export of technologies	RMB10,000,000	—	49%	Equity method

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*3. Interests in joint ventures and associates *(continued)*

Associates <i>(continued)</i>	Principal place of business	Place of registration	Nature of business	Registered capital	Percentage of equity interest		Accounting treatment
					Direct	Indirect	
Jiayou International (Note 7)	Xicheng District, Beijing City	Xicheng District, Beijing City	Import and export of goods, import and export agent, import and export of technologies; international freight forwarding agent by sea, air and land	RMB285,382,753	—	17.24%	Equity method
Huajian Investment	Bayingolin Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang	Bayingolin Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang	Mining of mineral resources (non-coal mines)	RMB392,156,863	49%	—	Equity method
Zilong Mining (Note 8)	Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region	Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region	Refining of non-ferrous metals and calendaring processing industry	RMB100,000,000	—	49%	Equity method
Ruiyin Mining	Yantai City, Shandong Province	Yantai City, Shandong Province	Wholesale and retail of metal materials, iron ore and iron powder; research and development of technologies for mineral products	RMB1,441,169,605	—	30%	Equity method
Beizhan Mining (Note 9)	Hejing County, Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang	Hejing County, Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang	Mining, processing and sales of iron ore	RMB210,000,000	—	49%	Equity method
Tianqi Shenghe	Yajiang County, Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province	Yajiang County, Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province	Mining, processing and sales of lithium ore, beryllium ore, niobium ore and tantalum ore	RMB325,000,000	—	20%	Equity method
Jas Gold HK	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Equity investment, investment in port and road construction projects	USD15,000,000	—	49%	Equity method
Xanadu Mines Ltd (Note 10)	Australia	Australia	Exploration and development of mines	AUD148,731,000	—	19%	Equity method
Tibet Xianglong	Ngamring County, Shigatse City, Tibet	Ngamring County, Shigatse City, Tibet	Mining of minerals resources in non-coal mines	RMB82,621,951	—	26.10%	Equity method
Jiangsu Helper (Note 11)	Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province	Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province	Research and development of advanced materials technologies	RMB45,833,425	—	18%	Equity method
CARRILU	Kolwezi City, Lualaba Province, the DR Congo	Kolwezi City, Lualaba Province, the DR Congo	Production, sale and processing of limestone, gravel, ballast and other quarry products	15,000,000 Congolesse francs	—	41%	Equity method

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

3. Interests in joint ventures and associates *(continued)*

- Note 1: Pursuant to the articles of association of Shandong Guoda, the shareholders' general meeting is its highest authority, and the resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting shall be approved by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by shareholder's attending the meeting. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has joint control over Shandong Guoda, and accounts for it as a joint venture.
- Note 2: Pursuant to the articles of association of Khuiten Metals Pte. Ltd., the board of directors is its highest authority and consists of four directors, including two appointed by the Group. The resolutions of the board of directors are only effective when approved by more than half of the directors. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has joint control over Khuiten Metals Pte. Ltd., and accounts for it as a joint venture.
- Note 3: Pursuant to the articles of association of Haixia Technology, the board of directors of Haixia Technology consists of nine directors, including one appointed by the Group. The resolutions of its board of directors are only effective when approved by over three-fourths of the directors. Besides, the chairman of the supervisory committee and the deputy general manager of Haixia Technology are appointed by the Group. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over the financial and operating decisions of Haixia Technology, and accounts for it as an associate.
- Note 4: Pursuant to the articles of association of Xinjiang Tianlong, the board of directors of Xinjiang Tianlong consists of seven directors, including one appointed by the Group. The resolutions of the board of directors of Xinjiang Tianlong are effective only when approved by over two-thirds of the directors. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over financial and operating decisions of Xinjiang Tianlong, and accounts for it as an associate.
- Note 5: Pursuant to the articles of association of Sino-Zijin, its board of directors consists of nine directors, including two appointed by the Group. The resolutions of its board of directors are only effective when approved by more than half of the directors. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over the financial and operating decisions of Sino-Zijin, and accounts for it as an associate.
- Note 6: Pursuant to the articles of association of Hainan International Exchange, its board of directors consists of five directors, including one appointed by the Group. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over the financial and operating decisions of Hainan International Exchange, and accounts for it as an associate.
- Note 7: Pursuant to the articles of association of Jiayou International, its board of directors consists of five directors, including one appointed by the Group. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over the financial and operating decisions of Jiayou International, and accounts for it as an associate.
- Note 8: Pursuant to the articles of association of Zilong Mining, the shareholders' general meeting is its highest authority, and each share held by shareholders has one voting right. Resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting must be passed by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by shareholders attending the meeting. Its board of directors consists of six directors, including three appointed by the Group. The resolutions of its board of directors are only effective when approved by more than half (excluding half) of all directors. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over the financial and operating decisions of Zilong Mining, and accounts for it as an associate.
- Note 9: Pursuant to the articles of association of Beizhan Mining, shareholders of the company shall exercise voting rights at the shareholders' general meeting in accordance with the proportion of capital contribution of shareholders, and the resolutions of its shareholders' general meeting must be passed by more than half of the voting rights held by shareholders attending the meeting. Its board of directors consists of five directors, including two appointed by the Group. The resolutions of its board of directors are only effective when approved by more than half of all directors. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over the financial and operating decisions of Beizhan Mining, and accounts for it as an associate.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*3. Interests in joint ventures and associates *(continued)*

Note 10: Pursuant to the articles of association of Xanadu Mines Ltd, its board of directors consists of five directors, including one appointed by the Group. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over the financial and operating decisions of Xanadu Mines Ltd, and accounts for it as an associate.

Note 11: Pursuant to the articles of association of Jiangsu Helper, its board of directors consists of eight directors, including one appointed by the Group. The resolutions of its board of directors must be passed by more than half of the directors attending the meeting except for special approval matters. Therefore, the management of the Group considers that the Group has significant influence over the financial and operating decisions of Jiangsu Helper, and accounts for it as an associate.

The significant joint venture of the Group includes Kamo, which is accounted for using the equity method.

The financial information of the above significant joint venture is set out below, which was adjusted to book value per consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Group's accounting policies:

	2023	2022
Current assets	11,129,514,389	8,455,711,762
Including: Cash and cash equivalents	513,395,359	2,546,487,298
Non-current assets	39,464,418,842	27,622,341,878
Total assets	50,593,933,231	36,078,053,640
Current liabilities	6,587,123,951	3,122,405,062
Non-current liabilities	30,115,122,493	24,237,583,032
Total liabilities	36,702,246,444	27,359,988,094
Non-controlling interests	2,021,497,754	901,745,197
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	11,870,189,033	7,816,320,349
Share of net assets based on the proportion of equity interest	5,875,743,571	3,869,078,572
Adjustments	—	—
Impairment provision	—	—
Book value of equity investments	5,875,743,571	3,869,078,572
Operating income	19,208,602,149	14,997,749,453
Finance expenses	2,782,645,574	1,030,170,607
Including: Interest income	(148,407,825)	87,547,267
Including: Interest expenses	2,505,541,791	2,062,175,868
Income tax expenses	2,560,167,210	2,359,594,471
Net profit	5,233,305,054	4,645,913,696
Net profit after amortisation of premium (Note)	5,111,616,737	4,526,291,622
Other comprehensive income	—	—
Total comprehensive income	5,111,616,737	4,526,291,622
Amortisation of premium	(121,688,317)	(119,622,074)
Dividends received	—	—

Note: This figure does not include the upstream transactions between joint venture and the Group.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

3. Interests in joint ventures and associates *(continued)*

The significant associates of the Group include Zhaojin Mining and Ruiyin Mining, which are accounted for using the equity method.

The financial information of the above significant associates is set out below, which was adjusted to book value per consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Group's accounting policies:

2023

	Zhaojin Mining	Ruiyin Mining
Current assets	13,036,861,352	215,139,368
Non-current assets	38,851,695,285	17,338,834,438
Total assets	51,888,556,637	17,553,973,806
Current liabilities	12,243,690,019	722,312,696
Non-current liabilities	12,335,122,742	3,629,420,577
Total liabilities	24,578,812,761	4,351,733,273
Non-controlling interests	3,382,364,642	—
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	23,927,379,234	13,202,240,533
Share of net assets based on the proportion of equity interest	4,785,475,847	3,960,672,160
Adjustments	—	—
Book value of equity investments	4,785,475,847	3,960,672,160
Operating income	8,852,961,031	—
Income tax expenses	287,262,000	(13,333,214)
Net profit/(loss)	681,644,000	(50,135,854)
Other comprehensive income	—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	681,644,000	(50,135,854)
Dividends received	—	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*3. Interests in joint ventures and associates *(continued)*

The financial information of the above significant associates is set out below, which was adjusted to book value per consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Group's accounting policies: *(continued)*

2022

	Zhaojin Mining	Ruiyin Mining
Current assets	12,950,800,189	138,459,242
Non-current assets	37,831,887,169	16,968,468,211
Total assets	50,782,687,358	17,106,927,453
Current liabilities	15,571,254,488	254,710,576
Non-current liabilities	10,225,377,251	3,599,840,490
Total liabilities	25,796,631,739	3,854,551,066
Non-controlling interests	3,437,508,559	—
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	21,548,547,060	13,252,376,387
Share of net assets based on the proportion of equity interest	4,309,709,412	3,975,712,916
Adjustments	—	—
Book value of equity investments	4,309,709,412	3,975,712,916
Operating income	2,797,590,000	—
Income tax expenses	86,222,000	—
Net profit/(loss)	236,001,545	(29,290,282)
Other comprehensive income	—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	236,001,545	(29,290,282)
Dividends received	—	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

VIII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

3. Interests in joint ventures and associates *(continued)*

The following table illustrates the aggregate financial information of the Group's joint ventures and associates that are not individually significant:

	2023	2022
Joint ventures		
Aggregate book value of the Group's investments in joint ventures	1,871,209,195	425,636,271
Items below were calculated by the proportion of equity interest		
Share of net profit of joint ventures	20,115,792	29,827,227
Share of other comprehensive income of joint ventures	—	—
Share of total comprehensive income of joint ventures	20,115,792	29,827,227
Associates		
Aggregate book value of the Group's investments in associates	15,124,130,488	11,126,407,598
Items below were calculated by the proportion of equity interest		
Share of net profit of associates	1,698,970,200	1,812,589,156
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	—	—
Share of total comprehensive income of associates	1,698,970,200	1,812,589,156

IX. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

1. Government grant receivables recognised at the end of the year

As at 31 December 2023, the balance of government grant receivables was RMB3,200,000.

2. Liability items related to government grants:

	At 1 January 2023	Additions	Included in non- operating income	Included in other income	Other movements	At 31 December 2023	Related to assets/ income
Deferred income	700,660,386	106,789,711	—	106,815,490	(71,915,273)	628,719,334	Related to assets/ income

During the year, the Group did not have any government grants refunded.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***IX. GOVERNMENT GRANTS** *(continued)***3. Government grants recognised in profit or loss**

	2023	2022
Government grants related to assets Included in other income	89,855,173	96,159,373
Government grants related to income Included in other income	451,883,643	388,479,544
Total	541,738,816	484,638,917

X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS**1. Classification of financial instruments**

As at 31 December 2023, the total amount of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss was RMB7,219,757,352 (31 December 2022: RMB7,365,169,809), mainly presented as held for trading financial assets and trade receivables; the total amount of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income was RMB16,517,850,302 (31 December 2022: RMB13,537,144,562), mainly presented as receivables financing and other equity instrument investments; the total amount of financial assets at amortised cost was RMB48,407,042,863 (31 December 2022: RMB46,698,652,220), mainly presented as cash and cash equivalents and other non-current assets; the total amount of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss was RMB2,507,942,222 (31 December 2022: RMB1,773,345,519), mainly presented as held for trading financial liabilities and other non-current liabilities; the total amount of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost was RMB175,127,165,474 (31 December 2022: RMB152,236,572,412), mainly disclosed as short-term borrowings, long-term borrowings and bonds payable.

2. Risks of financial instruments

The Group is exposed to various risks related to financial instruments in its daily activities, mainly including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Policies of the risk management of the Group are summarised below.

The Company complies with international rules and regulations of the countries and regions in which it operates, and has an organisational structure, rules and regulations, and workflow for risk management that meet international development standards. The Company has established a sound top-down governance structure comprising the board of directors and its specialised committees, the supervisory committee, the management and the affiliated enterprises. It owns a risk-oriented internal control system through scientific investment decision-making process and rigorous operation management to prevent and resolve risks of external investments. It has risk information collection, risk identification, risk assessment, risk treatment and risk review methods that are in line with its own characteristics, and have set up specialised risk control organisations in key areas such as international geopolitics, laws and regulations, labour policies, culture and customs, market environment, interest rates and exchange rates, tax policies, supply chain, cross-border connected transactions, and safety, environmental protection, social and governance.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS *(continued)*

2. Risks of financial instruments *(continued)*

Credit risk

The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, trade receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

As the counterparties of cash and cash equivalents, bank acceptance bills receivable, debt investments and derivative financial instruments are banks with good reputation and high credit ratings, these financial instruments have low credit risk.

The Group's other financial assets, which comprise commercial acceptance bills receivable, trade receivables, other receivables and certain derivative instruments. The credit risk associated with these financial assets arises from default of the counterparties, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amounts of these instruments.

The maximum exposure to credit risk of the Group at each end of the reporting period is the total amount charged to the customers less the amount of the impairment provision.

The Group is also exposed to credit risk through the granting of financial guarantees, further details of which are disclosed in Note XIV.2.

Since the Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties, there is no requirement for collateral. Concentrations of credit risks are managed by customer/counterparty, by geographical region and by industry sector. As at 31 December 2023, the Group had a specific concentration of credit risk. 7.52% (31 December 2022: 4.89%) and 21.76% (31 December 2022: 20.07%) originated from the largest and top five customers for trade receivables respectively. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over its trade receivable balances.

Determination of significant increase in credit risk

At each end of the reporting period, the Group determines whether the credit risk of the relevant financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Group's main criteria for determining a significant increase in credit risk is significant changes in one or more of the following indicators: significant adverse changes in the debtor's operating environment, internal and external credit ratings, actual or expected results of operations, etc.

Definition of credit-impaired financial assets

The Group's primary criterion for determining that credit impairment has occurred is that the number of days past due exceeds 90 days. However, the Group also considers credit impairment to have occurred in certain circumstances where internal or external information indicates that full recovery of the contractual amount may not be possible before considering any credit enhancements held.

The impairment of financial assets may not be necessarily due to a single discrete event. The combined effects of multiple events may result in financial assets being credit-impaired.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had no significant increase in credit risk.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS** *(continued)***2. Risks of financial instruments** *(continued)***Liquidity risk**

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity and flexibility of funding by utilising a variety of financing instruments. The Group finances its operations through funds generated from operations and borrowings.

The tables below summarised the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows:

2023

	Within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short-term borrowings	21,192,890,359	—	—	21,192,890,359
Held for trading financial liabilities	582,470,586	—	—	582,470,586
Bills payable	1,855,810,350	—	—	1,855,810,350
Trade payables	15,439,838,251	—	—	15,439,838,251
Other payables	13,509,032,260	—	—	13,509,032,260
Current portion of non-current liabilities	18,732,099,601	—	—	18,732,099,601
Other current liabilities	—	—	—	—
Long-term borrowings	2,511,112,048	68,381,044,253	16,495,930,213	87,388,086,514
Bonds payable	727,675,000	25,110,589,167	2,471,133,889	28,309,398,056
Long-term payables	23,626,878	1,761,258,914	1,786,393,902	3,571,279,694
Other non-current liabilities	—	—	—	—
– contingent consideration	—	643,260,000	—	643,260,000
Lease liabilities	—	88,325,974	10,624,050	98,950,024
Total	74,574,555,333	95,984,478,308	20,764,082,054	191,323,115,695

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS *(continued)*

2. Risks of financial instruments *(continued)*

Liquidity risk *(continued)*

The tables below summarised the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows: *(continued)*

2022

	Within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short-term borrowings	23,884,742,451	—	—	23,884,742,451
Held for trading financial liabilities	379,517,807	—	—	379,517,807
Bills payable	1,735,484,847	—	—	1,735,484,847
Trade payables	11,918,450,305	—	—	11,918,450,305
Other payables	9,255,225,644	—	—	9,255,225,644
Current portion of non-current liabilities	7,817,899,271	—	—	7,817,899,271
Other current liabilities	2,018,262,777	—	—	2,018,262,777
Long-term borrowings	1,990,341,863	56,682,260,934	18,214,986,683	76,887,589,480
Bonds payable	726,330,000	24,694,486,083	825,463,333	26,246,279,416
Long-term payables	24,304,878	1,371,865,010	2,009,709,808	3,405,879,696
Other non-current liabilities				
– contingent consideration	—	1,633,260,000	—	1,633,260,000
Lease liabilities	—	227,529,336	406,652	227,935,988
Total	59,750,559,843	84,609,401,363	21,050,566,476	165,410,527,682

Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates primarily relates to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Group manages interest rate risk by closely monitoring changes in interest rates and reviewing borrowings on a regular basis.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS** *(continued)***2. Risks of financial instruments** *(continued)***Market risk** *(continued)**Interest rate risk (continued)*

The table below demonstrates the sensitivity analysis of the impact (of floating rate borrowings) on the net profit and other comprehensive income after tax when reasonable and possible fluctuations of interest rate occurred, under the assumption that other variables were held constant.

2023

	Increase/(Decrease) in basis points	(Decrease)/Increase in net profit	(Decrease)/Increase in other comprehensive income after tax	Total (decrease)/increase in owners' equity
RMB	100/(100)	(247,402,689)/247,402,689	(3,012,766)/3,012,766	(250,415,455)/250,415,455
AUD	100/(100)	(13,981,343)/13,981,343	—	(13,981,343)/13,981,343
USD	100/(100)	(195,157,966)/195,157,966	—	(195,157,966)/195,157,966

2022

	Increase/(Decrease) in basis points	(Decrease)/Increase in net profit	(Decrease)/Increase in other comprehensive income after tax	Total (decrease)/increase in owners' equity
RMB	100/(100)	(221,822,402)/221,822,402	(7,434,753)/7,522,811	(229,257,155)/229,345,213
AUD	100/(100)	(16,530,327)/16,530,327	—	(16,530,327)/16,530,327
USD	100/(100)	(286,239,598)/286,239,598	—	(286,239,598)/286,239,598

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to transaction-based currency risk. Such risk arises from sales or purchases made by operating units in currencies other than their functional currencies. In addition, the Group has an exposure to currency risk arising from foreign currency borrowings. The Group uses foreign currency forward contracts to reduce its exposure to currency risk.

The table below demonstrates the sensitivity analysis of the impact on the net profit and other comprehensive income after tax when there were reasonable and possible changes in the RMB exchange rates against United States dollar, Great British pound, Hong Kong dollar, Canadian dollar, Russian ruble, Australian dollar and Euro, under the assumption that other variables were held constant.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS *(continued)*

2. Risks of financial instruments *(continued)*

Market risk *(continued)*

Currency risk *(continued)*

2023

	Increase/(Decrease) in exchange rate	Increase/(Decrease) in net profit	Increase/(Decrease) in other comprehensive income after tax	Total increase/ (decrease) in owners' equity
If RMB weakens against USD	10%	(2,108,046,137)	—	(2,108,046,137)
If RMB strengthens against USD	(10%)	2,108,046,137	—	2,108,046,137
If RMB weakens against GBP	10%	198,016	—	198,016
If RMB strengthens against GBP	(10%)	(198,016)	—	(198,016)
If RMB weakens against HKD	10%	(20,068,181)	47,137,438	27,069,257
If RMB strengthens against HKD	(10%)	20,068,181	(47,137,438)	(27,069,257)
If RMB weakens against CAD	10%	28,372,380	1,143,271,643	1,171,644,023
If RMB strengthens against CAD	(10%)	(28,372,380)	(1,143,271,643)	(1,171,644,023)
If RMB weakens against RUB	10%	1,889,094	—	1,889,094
If RMB strengthens against RUB	(10%)	(1,889,094)	—	(1,889,094)
If RMB weakens against AUD	10%	(278,674,835)	—	(278,674,835)
If RMB strengthens against AUD	(10%)	278,674,835	—	278,674,835
If RMB weakens against EUR	10%	2,244,201	—	2,244,201
If RMB strengthens against EUR	(10%)	(2,244,201)	—	(2,244,201)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS** *(continued)***2. Risks of financial instruments** *(continued)***Market risk** *(continued)**Currency risk (continued)*

2022

	Increase/(Decrease) in exchange rate	Increase/(Decrease) in net profit	Increase/(Decrease) in other comprehensive income after tax	Total increase/ (decrease) in owners' equity
If RMB weakens against USD	10%	(1,841,939,862)	—	(1,841,939,862)
If RMB strengthens against USD	(10%)	1,841,939,862	—	1,841,939,862
If RMB weakens against GBP	10%	415,661	—	415,661
If RMB strengthens against GBP	(10%)	(415,661)	—	(415,661)
If RMB weakens against HKD	10%	54,416,100	53,259,210	107,675,310
If RMB strengthens against HKD	(10%)	(54,416,100)	(53,259,210)	(107,675,310)
If RMB weakens against CAD	10%	16,293,979	915,172,076	931,466,055
If RMB strengthens against CAD	(10%)	(16,293,979)	(915,172,076)	(931,466,055)
If RMB weakens against RUB	10%	991,607	—	991,607
If RMB strengthens against RUB	(10%)	(991,607)	—	(991,607)
If RMB weakens against AUD	10%	(195,403,922)	2,121,551	(193,282,371)
If RMB strengthens against AUD	(10%)	195,403,922	(2,121,551)	193,282,371
If RMB weakens against EUR	10%	784,284	—	784,284
If RMB strengthens against EUR	(10%)	(784,284)	—	(784,284)

Equity instrument price risk

Equity instrument price risk is the risk that the fair value of equity securities change as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual securities. The Group is exposed to equity instrument price risk arising from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note V.2) and other equity instrument investments (Note V.15) as at 31 December 2023. The Group manages risk by holding portfolios with different risk profiles.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS *(continued)*

2. Risks of financial instruments *(continued)*

Market risk *(continued)*

Equity instrument price risk (continued)

The table below shows the sensitivity analysis of the impact on the net profit and other comprehensive income after tax if the fluctuation was 10% on the basis of the carrying amount as at 31 December 2023 towards the fair value of equity instruments, under the assumption that other variables were held constant and any tax impact was excluded.

2023

	Carrying amount of investments in equity instruments	Increase/(Decrease) in net profit	Increase/(Decrease) in other comprehensive income after tax	Total increase/(decrease) in owners' equity
Investments in equity instruments				
Investments in equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3,742,815,575	280,711,168/(280,711,168)	—	280,711,168/(280,711,168)
Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,921,742,884	—	969,130,716/(969,130,716)	969,130,716/(969,130,716)

2022

	Carrying amount of investments in equity instruments	Increase/(Decrease) in net profit	Increase/(Decrease) in other comprehensive income after tax	Total increase/(decrease) in owners' equity
Investments in equity instruments				
Investments in equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3,486,317,085	261,473,781/(261,473,781)	—	261,473,781/(261,473,781)
Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,852,031,079	—	738,902,331/(738,902,331)	738,902,331/(738,902,331)

Commodity price risk

The Group's exposure to commodity price risk principally relates to the future market price fluctuation in major metals, such as gold, copper, zinc and silver. The price fluctuation could probably affect the Group's operating results.

The Group has carried out hedging businesses on the future sales of gold, copper, zinc and silver. The board of directors has approved the maximum position quantity of hedging derivative transactions of gold, copper, zinc and silver, and the hedging decision-making team under the finance committee is responsible for organising and making decisions. The hedging business team is responsible for implementing and executing the decisions, and constantly monitoring to the price fluctuation of commodity futures contracts.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS** *(continued)***3. Capital management**

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business development and maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, repurchase shares or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 2023 and 2022.

The Group monitors capital using the debt-to-asset ratio, which is total liabilities divided by total assets. The Group's debt-to-asset ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	2023	2022
Total assets	343,005,706,012	306,044,139,470
Total liabilities	204,642,909,694	181,588,693,965
Debt-to-asset ratio	59.66%	59.33%

4. Hedging**Fair value hedges**

The Group is engaged in the production and processing of gold, silver, copper and zinc (hereinafter referred to as "precious metals") products, and the raw materials for the production of precious metal products held by the Group are exposed to the risk of price changes of precious metals. Therefore, the Group uses precious metals futures contracts and forward contracts in the futures exchanges to manage the commodity price risk faced by some of the raw materials for precious metal products. The precious metal products produced and processed by the Group are the same as the standard precious metal products in the precious metals futures contracts and forward contracts. The basic variables of the hedging instruments (precious metals futures contracts and forward contracts) and the hedged items (the ore concentrates required for the Group to produce precious metal products) are standard precious metal prices. The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes. Through qualitative analysis, the Group determines the ratio of the number of silver, copper and zinc hedging instruments to the hedged items to be 1:1.13 (including value-added tax impact), and the ratio of the number of gold hedging instruments to the hedged items to be 1:1. Ineffective portion of hedges mainly sources from basis risk and exchange rate difference between spot and forward. The ineffective amount of hedges recognised in this year and prior year was immaterial. In the financial statements, gains or losses on changes in fair value of hedged items arising from hedging risks are recognised in profit or loss for the current period. Changes in fair value of hedging instruments are also recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, the Group did not enter into any foreign currency forward contracts designated in a hedge accounting relationship.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS *(continued)*

4. Hedging *(continued)*

Fair value hedges *(continued)*

Changes in the book value and fair value of hedging instruments are as follows:

2023

	Notional amount of hedging instruments	Book value of hedging instruments		Line items in the statement of financial position including hedging instruments	Change in fair value of the hedging instruments used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness for 2023
		Assets	Liabilities		
Fair value hedges					
Commodity price risk — inventories	4,251,607,203	292,451,871	1,370,537,186	Held for trading financial assets/liabilities	(1,141,831,140)

2022

	Notional amount of hedging instruments	Book value of hedging instruments		Line items in the statement of financial position including hedging instruments	Change in fair value of the hedging instruments used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness for 2022
		Assets	Liability		
Fair value hedges					
Commodity price risk — inventories	5,397,506,027	2,039,280	214,100,309	Held for trading financial assets/liabilities	575,477,762

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS (continued)

4. Hedging (continued)

Fair value hedges (continued)

The book value of the hedged items and the associated adjustments are as follows:

2023

	Book value of hedged items		Accumulated fair value adjustments on the hedged item (included in the carrying amount of hedged items)		Line item in the statement of financial position including hedged items	Change in fair value of the hedging instruments used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness for 2023
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Fair value hedges Commodity price risk — inventories	4,362,911,622	—	1,103,645,550	—	Inventories	1,141,479,810

2022

	Book value of hedged items		Accumulated fair value adjustments on the hedged item (included in the carrying amount of hedged items)		Line item in the statement of financial position including hedged items	Change in fair value of the hedging instruments used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness for 2022
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Fair value hedges Commodity price risk — inventories	5,731,744,890	—	18,796,822	—	Inventories	(575,771,265)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS *(continued)*

4. Hedging *(continued)*

Fair value hedges *(continued)*

The ineffective portion of the hedges in the changes in fair value of hedging instruments is as follows:

2023

	Ineffective portion of the hedges included in the statement of profit or loss	Ineffective portion of the hedges included in other comprehensive income	Line item in the statement of profit or loss that includes hedge ineffectiveness
Fair value hedges			
Commodity price risk	(351,330)	—	Losses on changes in fair value

2022

	Ineffective portion of the hedges included in the statement of profit or loss	Ineffective portion of the hedges included in other comprehensive income	Line item in the statement of profit or loss that includes hedge ineffectiveness
Fair value hedges			
Commodity price risk	(293,503)	—	Losses on changes in fair value

5. Transfer of financial assets

Mode of transfer	Nature of transferred financial assets	Amount of transferred financial assets	Derecognition	Basis for determining derecognition
Bill endorsement/ Bill discounting	Bills receivable	121,538,547	Not derecognised	Retained substantially all of its risks and rewards, including the risk of default associated with it
Bill endorsement/ Bill discounting	Receivables financing	4,830,819,599	Derecognised	Transferred substantially all of its risks and rewards
Bill endorsement/ Bill discounting	Receivables financing	1,326,710,846	Not derecognised	Retained substantially all of its risks and rewards, including the associated risk of default
Factoring	Receivables financing	28,855,915	Derecognised	Non-recourse
Factoring	Trade receivables	29,762,966	Not derecognised	With recourse
Factoring	Trade receivables	51,573,119	Derecognised	Non-recourse
Total		6,389,260,992		

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS** *(continued)***5. Transfer of financial assets** *(continued)*

As at 31 December 2023, financial assets derecognised as a result of transfer were as follows:

	Mode of transfer	Amount of derecognised financial assets	Gains or losses related to derecognition
Receivables financing	Bill endorsement/Bill discounting	4,830,819,599	(24,026,015)
Receivables financing — trade receivables	Factoring	28,855,915	(40,224)
Trade receivables	Factoring	51,573,119	(4,496,805)
Total		4,911,248,633	(28,563,044)

As at 31 December 2023, the transferred financial assets with continuing involvement are as follows:

	Mode of transfer	Amount of assets resulting from continuing involvement	Amount of liabilities resulting from continuing involvement
Bills receivable	Bill endorsement/Bill discounting	121,538,547	121,538,547
Receivables financing	Bill endorsement/Bill discounting	1,326,710,846	1,326,710,846
Trade receivables	Factoring	29,762,966	29,762,966
Total		1,478,012,359	1,478,012,359

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety

As at 31 December 2023, the Group endorsed commercial acceptance bills with a carrying amount of RMB121,538,547 (31 December 2022: RMB348,118,155) to its suppliers in order to settle the trade payables due to such suppliers. During the year 2023, the Group operated a number of discounting businesses through several banks in China. As at 31 December 2023, the carrying amount of the bank acceptance bills which the Group had discounted to the banks while having recourse obligations when the bills became due was RMB1,326,710,846 (31 December 2022: RMB1,321,665,087). In the opinion of the Group, the Group has retained substantially all the risks and rewards, which include the relevant default risks, and accordingly, it continued to recognise the full carrying amounts of the bills and the associated trade payables settled. Subsequent to the endorsement, the Group did not retain any rights on the use of the endorsed bills, including the sale, transfer or pledge of the endorsed bills to any other third parties.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

X. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS *(continued)*

5. Transfer of financial assets *(continued)*

Transferred financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety in which continuing involvement exists

As at 31 December 2023, the total carrying amount of the bank acceptance bills which were endorsed to certain of the Group's suppliers in order to settle the trade payables due to such suppliers or already discounted to banks with no recourse obligation at the maturity date (the "Derecognised Bills") was RMB4,830,819,599 (31 December 2022: RMB3,201,624,672). The Derecognised Bills had a maturity of 1 to 12 months as at 31 December 2023. In accordance with the Law of Negotiable Instruments, the holders of the Derecognised Bills have a right of recourse against the Group if the accepting banks default (the "Continuing Involvement"). In the opinion of the Group, the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards relating to the Derecognised Bills. Accordingly, it has derecognised the full carrying amounts of the Derecognised Bills and the associated trade payables. The maximum exposure to loss from the Group's Continuing Involvement in the Derecognised Bills and the undiscounted cash flows to repurchase these Derecognised Bills is equal to their carrying amounts. In the opinion of the Group, the fair value of the Group's Continuing Involvement in the Derecognised Bills is not significant.

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group has recognised gains or losses at the date of transfer of the Derecognised Bills. Gains or losses were recognised from the Continuing Involvement in the derecognised financial assets, both during the year or cumulatively. The endorsement has been made evenly throughout the year.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XI. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE****1. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value****2023**

	Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
Measured at fair value continuously				
Held for trading financial assets				
Held for trading debt investments	180,347,204	—	—	180,347,204
Held for trading equity investments	3,742,815,575	—	—	3,742,815,575
Derivative financial assets	312,151,258	41,042,245	—	353,193,503
Others	1,030,688,403	—	—	1,030,688,403
Trade receivables				
Trade receivables with provisional pricing terms	—	1,912,712,667	—	1,912,712,667
Receivables financing				
Bills receivable	—	2,729,252,517	—	2,729,252,517
Trade receivables	—	69,517,341	—	69,517,341
Other equity instrument investments	12,921,742,884	—	797,337,560	13,719,080,444
Total assets measured at fair value continuously	18,187,745,324	4,752,524,770	797,337,560	23,737,607,654
Held for trading financial liabilities				
Gold leasing	59,830,250	—	—	59,830,250
Derivative financial liabilities — commodity hedging	1,402,901,756	122,835,453	—	1,525,737,209
Derivative financial liabilities — power purchase agreement derivatives	—	—	35,125,695	35,125,695
Derivative financial liabilities — foreign currency derivatives	—	68,130,026	—	68,130,026
Other non-current liabilities				
Power purchase agreement derivatives	—	—	183,028,168	183,028,168
Contingent consideration	—	—	636,090,874	636,090,874
Total liabilities measured at fair value continuously	1,462,732,006	190,965,479	854,244,737	2,507,942,222

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XI. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE (continued)

1. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value (continued)

2022

	Fair value measurement using			Total
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Measured at fair value continuously				
Held for trading financial assets				
Held for trading debt investments	111,086,559	—	—	111,086,559
Held for trading equity investments	3,486,317,085	—	—	3,486,317,085
Derivative financial assets	4,408,794	42,384,452	—	46,793,246
Documentary factoring business	—	35,000,000	—	35,000,000
Trust protection fund	62,500,000	—	—	62,500,000
Others	1,352,111,449	—	—	1,352,111,449
Trade receivables				
Trade receivables with provisional pricing terms	2,271,361,470	—	—	2,271,361,470
Receivables financing				
Bills receivable	—	2,949,903,644	—	2,949,903,644
Trade receivables	—	41,645,270	—	41,645,270
Other equity instrument investments	9,707,016,978	—	838,578,670	10,545,595,648
Total assets measured at fair value continuously	16,994,802,335	3,068,933,366	838,578,670	20,902,314,371
Held for trading financial liabilities				
Provisional pricing contracts	—	160,985,668	—	160,985,668
Derivative financial liabilities — commodity hedging	225,678,849	63,493,046	—	289,171,895
Derivative financial liabilities — over-the-counter options	—	5,873,327	—	5,873,327
Derivative financial liabilities — foreign currency derivatives	—	84,472,585	—	84,472,585
Other non-current liabilities				
Contingent consideration	—	—	1,232,842,044	1,232,842,044
Total liabilities measured at fair value continuously	225,678,849	314,824,626	1,232,842,044	1,773,345,519

In the years 2023 and 2022, there were no transfers of fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 and no transfers into or out from Level 3.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XI. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE *(continued)*

2. Level 1 fair value measurement

The fair value of an equity instrument investment in a listed company shall be determined at the quoted market price.

3. Level 2 fair value measurement

The Group has entered into derivative financial instrument contracts with various counterparties (mainly financial institutions with high credit ratings). Derivative financial instruments include futures and forward contracts of precious metals, foreign currency forward contracts and the derivative financial instruments in the provisional pricing contracts which are measured using valuation techniques similar to forward pricing and swap models and the present value approach. The models incorporate various market observable inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, spot and forward foreign exchange rates and interest rates curves. The carrying amount of forward contracts of precious metals and foreign currency forward contracts are approximate to their fair values. As at 31 December 2023, the mark-to-market value of derivative financial assets is the net value after offsetting the credit valuation adjustment attributable to the risk of default of derivative counterparties. Changes in credit risk of counterparties have no significant impact on the evaluation of the hedge effectiveness of designated derivatives in the hedging relationship and other financial instruments measured at fair value.

4. Level 3 fair value measurement

The Group's finance department is headed by the finance manager and is responsible for formulating policies and procedures for the measurement of fair value of financial instruments. The finance manager reports directly to the CFO. At each end of the reporting period, the finance department analyses the changes in the value of the financial instruments and determines the key inputs to which the valuation applies.

For investment in unlisted equity instruments, the fair value is estimated using the market method based on unobservable market price or interest rate assumptions. The Group is required to identify comparable listed companies based on industry, size, leverage and strategy and calculate appropriate market multipliers, such as enterprise value multipliers and P/E multipliers, for each comparable listed company identified. Based on the specific facts and circumstances of the enterprise, adjustments are made after considering factors such as liquidity and scale differences with comparable listed companies. The Group believes that the fair value and its changes estimated by the valuation technique are reasonable and the most appropriate value at the end of the reporting period. For the fair value of investments in unlisted equity instruments, the Group estimates the potential impact of using other reasonable and possible assumptions as inputs to the valuation model.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XI. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE *(continued)*

4. Level 3 fair value measurement *(continued)*

The overview of the significant unobservable inputs used by Level 3 fair value measurement is as follows:

2023

	Year-end fair value	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range interval
Other equity instrument investments	797,337,560	Market approach	Price-to-book ratio Liquidity discount Enterprise value/ operating income Price-earnings ratio	0.4–1.4 25% 1.0–23.1 13.1
Other non-current liabilities — contingent consideration	636,090,874	Monte Carlo simulation	Long-term equilibrium prices Discount rate	62,787 2.44%
Other non-current liabilities — power purchase agreement derivatives	183,028,168	Monte Carlo simulation	USD risk-free rate Volatility	3.85% 19.45%

2022

	Year-end fair value	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range interval
Other equity instrument investments	838,578,670	Market approach	Price-to-book ratio Liquidity discount Enterprise value/operating income Price-earnings ratio Price-sales ratio	0.5–2.4 10%–25% 2.3–5.5 10.3 0.4
Other non-current liabilities — contingent consideration	1,232,842,044	Monte Carlo simulation	Long-term equilibrium price Discount rate	67,311 2.8%

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS****1. The largest shareholder of the Company**

Company Name	Place of registration	Nature of business	Registered capital	Proportion of the Company's ownership	Proportion of the Company's voting right	Ultimate controlling entity
Minxi Xinghang	Sixth Floor, Tingjiang Building, Beihuan 2nd Road, Linjiang Town, Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Investment in Fujian	RMB368 million	23.11%	23.11%	Minxi Xinghang

2. Subsidiaries of the Company

Information about the subsidiaries of the Company is disclosed in Note VIII.1.

3. Joint ventures and associates

Information about the joint ventures and associates of the Company is disclosed in Note VIII.3.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

4. Other related parties of the Company

	Related party relationships
Shanghang County Jinshan Trading	A non-controlling shareholder of the Company
Fujian Shanghang Qilin Mining Construction Co., Ltd. ("Qilin Mining")	A non-controlling shareholder of Zijin Construction
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	A non-controlling shareholder of Zijin Tongguan
C&D Inc.	A non-controlling shareholder of Zijin Tongguan
Mr. Zhu	A non-controlling shareholder of Huanmin Mining Co., Ltd.
Guizhou Province Geological and Mineral Resources Development Co., Ltd. ("Guizhou Geological and Mineral Resources")	A non-controlling shareholder of Guizhou Zijin
CLAI Gilding (BVI) Investment Limited ("CLAI")	A non-controlling shareholder of Zijin America
ZLCFL-Cayman International Investment Cooperation Limited ("ZLCFL")	A non-controlling shareholder of Zijin America
Kyrgyzaltyn OJSC	A non-controlling shareholder of Altynken
Xinjiang Non-ferrous Metal	A non-controlling shareholder of Ashele Copper
Gansu Nonferrous Engineering Exploration & Research Institute Tianshui Mineral Exploration Institute ("Gansu Nonferrous Exploration Institute")	A non-controlling shareholder of Longnan Zijin
Laizhou Ruihai Mining Co., Ltd. ("Ruihai Mining")	A subsidiary of Ruiyin Mining
Highland Mining Inc. ("Highland Mining")	A subsidiary of Gold Eagle Mining
Xiamen Haitou Supply Chain Operation Co., Ltd. ("Xiamen Haitou Supply Chain")	A non-controlling shareholder of Xiamen Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park Co., Ltd.
Jinzhou (Xiamen) Gold Asset Management Co., Ltd. ("Jinzhou (Xiamen)")	A non-controlling shareholder of Xiamen Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park Co., Ltd.
Xiamen Haitou Xinfeng Industry and Trade Co., Ltd. ("Haitou Xinfeng")	A subsidiary of Xiamen Haitou Supply Chain, a non-controlling shareholder of Xiamen Cross-Strait Gold Jewelry Industrial Park Co., Ltd.
Xiamen Haitou Economic & Trade Co., Ltd. ("Haitou Economic")	A subsidiary of Xiamen Haitou Supply Chain, a non-controlling shareholder of Xiamen Straits Gold & Jewelry Industrial Park Co., Ltd.
Xiamen Haitou Trading Co., Ltd. ("Haitou Trading")	A subsidiary of Xiamen Haitou Supply Chain, a non-controlling shareholder of Xiamen Straits Gold & Jewelry Industrial Park Co., Ltd.
Wuxin Copper	A subsidiary of Xinjiang Non-ferrous Metal, a non-controlling shareholder of Ashele Copper
Tongling Nonferrous Metals Group Shanghai Investment and Trade Co., Ltd. ("Tongling Nonferrous Shanghai Investment")	A subsidiary of Tongling Nonferrous Metals, a non-controlling shareholder of Zijin Tongguan
Kamoa Copper	A subsidiary of Kamoa, a joint venture

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS** *(continued)***4. Other related parties of the Company** *(continued)*

	Related party relationships
Zisen (Hong Kong) Supply Chain Management Co., Limited ("Zisen (HK)")	A subsidiary of Zisen Supply Chain, an associate
Jinpeng (Shanghai) Supply Chain Co., Ltd. ("Jinpeng (Shanghai)")	A subsidiary of Zisen Supply Chain, an associate
Zijin Tianshi (Shanghai) Enterprise Management Co., Ltd. ("Zijin Tianshi (Shanghai)")	A subsidiary of Zijin Tianfeng Futures, an associate
Xinjiang Tianhe Blasting Engineering Co., Ltd. ("Xinjiang Tianhe")	A subsidiary of Jiangnan Chemical Industry, an associate
Eksplzivni Rudex Doo Beograd ("Eksplzivni")	A subsidiary of Jiangnan Chemical Industry, an associate
Fujian Rare Earth (Group) Co., Ltd. ("Fujian Rare Earth")	The parent company of Makeng Mining, an associate
Xi'an Lude Real Estate Co., Ltd. ("Xi'an Lude")	A related party of Longking
Yango Property Services Co., Ltd. Haiyan Branch ("Yango Property Haiyan Branch")	A related party of Longking
Longking Industrial Investment Group Co., Ltd. ("Longking Industrial")	A related party of Longking
Fujian Longking Clear Edge Filtration Co., Ltd. ("Clear Edge Filtration")	A related party of Longking
Canoca Investment Limited ("Canoca")	A non-controlling shareholder of CARRILU, a former subsidiary
Tech-Resources (Hong Kong) Trading Limited ("Tech-Resources (Hong Kong)")	A non-controlling shareholder of CARRILU, a former subsidiary
Libo Heavy Industries Science & Technology Co., Ltd. ("Libo Heavy Industries")	The parent company of Canoca, a non-controlling shareholder of CARRILU, a former subsidiary
MRE	A non-controlling shareholder of BNL, a former joint operation

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. Related party transactions

(A) Sales and purchases of products, and receipt of services to and from related parties

Purchases of products and receipt of services from related parties

	Nature of transaction	Pricing method of the related party transaction	2023	2022
Kamoa Copper	Purchase of copper concentrates	Market price	8,600,435,843	8,043,111,236
Haitou Xinfeng	Purchase of low-purity gold	Market price	5,329,303,841	6,522,288,030
Zisen Supply Chain	Purchase of raw materials	Market price	2,161,067,606	1,800,975,798
Zisen (HK)	Purchase of raw materials	Market price	728,156,382	826,353,082
Southwest Zijin Gold	Purchase of low-purity gold	Market price	453,998,847	250,647,128
Wancheng Commercial	Purchase of zinc concentrates	Market price	290,999,133	440,752,573
Jinpeng (Shanghai)	Purchase of raw materials	Market price	279,690,972	—
Xiamen Haitou Supply Chain	Purchase of low-purity gold	Market price	237,932,389	371,820,505
Jiangsu Helper	Construction services	Market price	199,115,044	—
Xinjiang Tianhe	Construction services	Market price	116,300,497	78,440,540
Hangzhou Lanran Technology Co., Ltd. ("Lanran Technology")	Purchase of equipment	Market price	100,686,195	—
Jiayou International	Logistics services	Market price	99,143,904	95,512,559
Guizhou Geological and Mineral Resources	Purchase of low-purity gold	Market price	70,096,100	147,254,132
Clear Edge Filtration	Purchase of environmental protection equipment and materials	Market price	29,722,846	20,812,655
Eksplziv	Construction services	Market price	28,572,612	19,609,625
Science	Construction services	Market price	25,706,534	135,488,586
Shanghang County Jinshan Trading	Purchase of raw materials	Market price	16,010,258	20,707,024
Qilin Mining	Transportation and construction services	Market price	10,616,303	6,149,637
CARRILU	Purchase of raw materials	Market price	74,180	—
Haitou Economic	Purchase of low-purity gold	Market price	—	819,113,811
China Gezhouba Group Explosive Co., Ltd. Maizhokunggar Branch	Construction services	Market price	—	136,698,580
Jinzhou (Xiamen)	Purchase of low-purity gold	Market price	—	96,154,116
Evergreen New Energy	Purchase of lithium carbonate	Market price	—	44,717,655
Haitou Trading	Purchase of low-purity gold	Market price	—	4,620,903
Others	Not applicable	Market price	9,233,617	12,234,606
Total			18,786,863,103	19,893,462,781

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS** *(continued)***5. Related party transactions** *(continued)***(A) Sales and purchases of products, and receipt of services to and from related parties** *(continued)*

Sales of products and rendering of services to related parties

	Nature of transaction	Pricing method and decision-making procedures of the related party transaction	2023	2022
Tongling Nonferrous Shanghai Investment	Sale of copper cathodes	Market price	2,703,331,704	3,372,422,550
Kyrgyzaltyn OJSC	Sale of gold bullion	Market price	1,782,595,076	1,428,863,462
Wuxin Copper	Sale of copper concentrates	Market price	1,312,196,629	1,542,966,459
Zisen Supply Chain	Sale of zinc concentrates and copper cathodes	Market price	921,446,507	1,151,859,786
Kamoa Copper	Sale of materials and mine construction	Market price	715,530,617	246,524,792
Jinpeng (Shanghai)	Sales of zinc	Market price	271,204,028	—
Zhaojin Mining	Sale of gold concentrates	Market price	109,292,516	—
Evergreen New Energy	Sale of cobalt hydroxide and sulphuric acid	Market price	98,452,332	328,132,309
Shandong Guoda	Sale of gold concentrates	Market price	87,907,388	34,533,260
Southwest Zijin Gold	Sale of gold material	Market price	86,360,098	119,364,895
Zijin Tianshi (Shanghai)	Sale of silver	Market price	80,154,465	—
Wengfu Zijin	Sale of sulphuric acid	Market price	68,249,670	125,293,457
Xinjiang Tianlong	Sale of calcined coke and petroleum coke	Market price	31,497,809	55,094,814
Shanghang County Jinshan Trading	Sale of diesel and waste materials	Market price	15,855,714	14,934,639
CARRILU	Sale of spare parts	Market price	10,150,314	—
Zhuji Rushan Huian	Provision for advisory services	Market price	5,044,981	—
Zisen (HK)	Sale of copper concentrates	Market price	5,043,908	1,307,480,251
Beizhan Mining	Sale of spare parts and provision for advisory services	Market price	4,281,824	—
Huajian Investment	Sale of spare parts and provision for advisory services	Market price	1,107,904	—
Jinzhou (Xiamen)	Sale of gold material	Market price	—	3,186,934
Others	Not applicable	Market price	13,555,306	55,553,901
Total			8,323,258,790	9,786,211,509

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS (continued)

5. Related party transactions (continued)

(B) Related party leases

As lessor

	Types of leased assets	Rental income 2023	Rental income 2022
Wuxin Copper	Acid storage and other assets	15,849,057	11,320,755
Others	Plant and other assets	1,115,213	950,195
Total		16,964,270	12,270,950

As lessee

	Types of leased assets	Rental expenses 2023	Rental expenses 2022
Yango Property Haiyan Branch	Property services	—	1,825,470

(C) Related party guarantees

- (1) Provision of guarantees by related parties for bank loans of the Group

In 2023 and 2022, there were no related party guarantees provided for bank loans of the Group.

- (2) The Group's provision of guarantees for bank loans of related parties

2023

Guarantor	Guaranteed party	Amount of guarantee	Inception date of guarantee	Expiry date of guarantee	Whether performance of guarantee has been completed
The Company	Tibet Yulong (Note XIV.2 (Note 1))	1,520,076,390	9 September 2019	8 September 2034	No
The Company	Evergreen New Energy (Note XIV.2 (Note 3))	23,802,800	1 January 2020	20 November 2025	No
The Company	Evergreen New Energy (Note XIV.2 (Note 3))	9,815,400	30 May 2023	27 April 2032	No
The Company	Evergreen New Energy (Note XIV.2 (Note 3))	68,261,631	26 May 2023	15 May 2032	No
The Company	Ruihai Mining (Note XIV.2 (Note 2))	390,000,000	1 January 2023	1 January 2026	No

2022

Guarantor	Guaranteed party	Amount of guarantee	Inception date of guarantee	Expiry date of guarantee	Whether performance of guarantee has been completed
The Company	Evergreen New Energy (Note XIV.2 (Note 3))	34,152,400	1 January 2020	20 November 2025	No
The Company	Tibet Yulong (Note XIV.2 (Note 1))	1,587,080,000	9 September 2019	8 September 2034	No
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	40,981,250	14 October 2019	14 October 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	22,410,000	18 January 2019	17 January 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	16,703,750	11 December 2019	10 December 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	80,095,000	23 June 2020	22 June 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	47,583,900	12 May 2021	12 May 2024	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	18,882,500	15 June 2021	15 June 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	22,775,200	18 June 2021	18 June 2024	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	41,500,000	1 July 2021	1 July 2024	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	29,050,000	30 December 2021	30 December 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	82,170,000	17 May 2021	24 May 2024	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	41,500,000	17 May 2021	17 May 2024	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	62,250,000	24 June 2021	24 June 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	40,670,000	24 June 2021	24 June 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	16,600,000	31 May 2021	31 May 2022	Yes
The Company	Fujian Rare Earth	24,900,000	1 June 2021	31 May 2022	Yes

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS** *(continued)***5. Related party transactions** *(continued)***(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties**

Borrowings from related parties

2023

Lender	Note	Amount of borrowings	Inception date	Due date	Nature
CLAI	Note 1	174,348,105	18 March 2022	17 March 2027	Loan
ZLCFL	Note 2	54,260,078	22 December 2020	22 December 2025	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	7,000,000	26 September 2011	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	7,000,000	16 April 2012	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	85,050,000	20 June 2012	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	7,000,000	18 January 2013	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	10,500,000	31 October 2013	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	4,200,000	31 July 2014	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	3,500,000	31 January 2015	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	4,900,000	11 May 2015	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	5,425,000	16 June 2015	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	4,445,000	15 December 2015	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	16,548,000	25 March 2016	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	11,900,000	15 May 2017	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	4,550,000	1 November 2017	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	7,000,000	30 November 2017	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	15,235,500	6 August 2019	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	8,600,000	1 January 2020	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	9,400,000	1 January 2021	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	10,082,041	1 January 2022	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	10,560,938	1 January 2022	31 December 2026	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	11,062,583			
C&D Inc.	Note 6	3,760,000	26 September 2011	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	4,032,817	1 November 2017	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	62,227,200	1 November 2017	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	2,780,000	8 December 2017	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	2,600,000	6 August 2019	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	4,000,000	1 January 2020	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	6,094,200	1 January 2021	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	3,440,000	1 January 2022	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	4,224,375	1 January 2022	31 December 2026	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	4,425,033			
Wuping Zijin Hydropower	Note 7	12,487,537	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Southwest Zijin Gold	Note 7	843	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Ting River Hydropower	Note 7	640,057	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Zisen Supply Chain	Note 7	204,379	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Wengfu Zijin	Note 7	2,011	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Fujian Longhu Fishery	Note 7	1,883,275	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Evergreen New Energy	Note 7	893,235	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Xianglong Mining	Note 7	32,978,968	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Zijin Tianshi (Shanghai)	Note 7	326	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Zilong Mining	Note 7	694,455,819	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Jinpeng (Shanghai)	Note 7	95,019	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Beizhan Mining	Note 7	2,775	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Total		1,313,795,114			

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. Related party transactions *(continued)*

(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties *(continued)*

Borrowings from related parties *(continued)*

2022

Lender	Note	Amount of borrowings	Inception date	Due date	Nature
CLAI	Note 1	22,109,937	16 November 2021	16 November 2026	Loan
CLAI	Note 1	49,544,004	2 December 2021	2 December 2026	Loan
CLAI	Note 1	214,444,199	18 March 2022	17 March 2027	Loan
ZLCFL	Note 2	90,438,738	22 December 2020	22 December 2025	Loan
Tech-Resources (Hong Kong)	Note 3	458,210,342			Loan
Canoca	Note 4	92,563,098	30 September 2019	31 December 2024	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	7,000,000	26 September 2011	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	7,000,000	16 April 2012	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	85,050,000	20 June 2012	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	7,000,000	18 January 2013	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	10,500,000	31 October 2013	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	4,200,000	31 July 2014	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	3,500,000	31 January 2015	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	4,900,000	11 May 2015	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	5,425,000	16 June 2015	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	4,445,000	15 December 2015	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	16,548,000	25 March 2016	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	11,900,000	15 May 2017	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	4,550,000	1 November 2017	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	7,000,000	30 November 2017	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	15,235,500	6 August 2019	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	8,600,000	1 January 2020	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	9,400,000	1 January 2021	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	10,082,041	1 January 2022	31 December 2023	Loan
Tongling Nonferrous Metals	Note 5	10,560,938			
C&D Inc.	Note 6	62,227,200	26 September 2011	31 December 2023	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	2,780,000	1 November 2017	31 December 2023	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	2,600,000	1 November 2017	31 December 2023	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	4,000,000	8 December 2017	31 December 2023	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	6,094,200	6 August 2019	31 December 2023	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	3,440,000	1 January 2020	31 December 2023	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	3,760,000	1 January 2021	31 December 2023	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	4,032,817	1 January 2022	31 December 2023	Loan
C&D Inc.	Note 6	4,224,375			
Wuping Zijin Hydropower	Note 7	6,146,842	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Evergreen New Energy	Note 7	678,347	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Fujian Longhu Fishery	Note 7	456,389	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Zisen Supply Chain	Note 7	168,373	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Ting River Hydropower	Note 7	141,677	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Wengfu Zijin	Note 7	2,004	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Southwest Zijin Gold	Note 7	840	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deposit taking
Total		1,260,959,861			

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS** *(continued)***5. Related party transactions** *(continued)***(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties** *(continued)*

Loans to related parties

2023

Borrower	Note	Amount of loans	Inception date	Due date
Highland Mining	Note 8	160,635,630	28 June 2023	30 June 2026
Highland Mining	Note 8	366,529,711	28 June 2023	31 August 2026
Highland Mining	Note 8	235,364,472		
Kamoa	Note 10	1,283,080,882	8 December 2015	—
Kamoa	Note 10	35,413,499	2 January 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	54,714,394	15 March 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	145,145,766	15 August 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	133,386,458	14 October 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	80,367,167	21 December 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	24,875,178	24 January 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	24,875,178	22 February 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	32,269,885	24 March 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	13,669,632	31 March 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	29,362,352	24 April 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	79,892,570	24 May 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	34,759,255	31 July 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	93,505,873	31 August 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	52,872,021	31 August 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	59,347,216	30 September 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	51,424,947	31 October 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	58,061,338	30 November 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	9,777,589	25 January 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	34,388,299	23 February 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	38,890,878	6 April 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	18,807,535	23 April 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	49,427,704	24 May 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	25,360,251	6 August 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	59,153,688	23 August 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	32,909,254	25 September 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	141,011,303	25 October 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	84,520,370	23 November 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	100,544,624	21 February 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	48,266,155	11 April 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	119,443,491	26 April 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	115,357,531	23 May 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	150,273,831	26 July 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	125,255,129	6 August 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	143,828,171	22 August 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	53,330,427	25 September 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	76,150,709	25 October 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	232,626,548	22 November 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	267,551,957	30 December 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	240,408,218	23 January 2020	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. Related party transactions *(continued)*

(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties *(continued)*

Loans to related parties *(continued)*

2023 *(continued)*

Borrower	Note	Amount of loans	Inception date	Due date
Kamoa	Note 10	27,134,481	28 February 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	177,658,991	25 March 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	97,531,431	24 April 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	223,457,342	22 May 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	246,777,662	23 June 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	283,473,760	23 July 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	181,809,729	24 August 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	203,114,759	25 September 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	161,200,022	23 October 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	347,914,768	20 November 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	170,303,352	28 December 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	185,858,179	29 January 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	213,763,449	23 February 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	96,428,584	25 March 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	147,717,019	23 April 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	260,184,625	25 May 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	177,233,143	24 August 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	4,692,425,846		
BNL	Note 11	18,347,443	1 October 2018	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	7 July 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	9 July 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	92,075,096	21 July 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	42,496,198	4 August 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	11 August 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	17,706,749	2 September 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	8 September 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	18 September 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	46,037,548	7 October 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	10,624,050	4 December 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	10,624,050	15 December 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	10,624,050	18 December 2020	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	6 January 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	22 January 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	5 February 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	22 February 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	2 March 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	17,706,749	10 March 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	23 March 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	7 April 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	19 April 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	10 May 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	24 May 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	10 June 2021	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS** *(continued)***5. Related party transactions** *(continued)***(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties** *(continued)*Loans to related parties *(continued)***2023** *(continued)*

Borrower	Note	Amount of loans	Inception date	Due date
BNL	Note 11	17,706,749	7 July 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	23 July 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	9 August 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	2 September 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	15 September 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	12 October 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	1 November 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	17,706,749	19 November 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	6 December 2021	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	6 January 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	19 January 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	21,248,099	11 February 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	1 March 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	22 March 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	11 April 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	10 May 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	7 June 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	6 July 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	42,496,198	3 August 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	63,744,298	5 September 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	14,165,399	20 September 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	4 October 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	13 October 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	4 November 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	28,330,799	25 November 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	9 December 2022	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	4 January 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	20 January 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	17 February 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	42,496,198	3 March 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	21 March 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	6 April 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	26 April 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	17 May 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	14 June 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	27 June 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	123,947,245	3 July 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	12 July 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	31 July 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	16 August 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	30 August 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	27 September 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	11 October 2023	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. Related party transactions *(continued)*

(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties *(continued)*

Loans to related parties *(continued)*

2023 *(continued)*

Borrower	Note	Amount of loans	Inception date	Due date
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	30 October 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	14 November 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	22 November 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	35,413,499	14 December 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	53,120,248	18 December 2023	—
BNL	Note 11	138,279,326		
BNL	Note 11	4,010,441	Not applicable	Not applicable
CARRILU	Note 12	502,092,584	30 September 2019	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	193,711,838	29 November 2019	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	32,662,578	25 December 2019	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	56,590,771	12 January 2020	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	106,240,496	26 June 2020	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	70,826,997	14 August 2020	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	35,413,499	15 October 2020	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	35,413,499	22 October 2020	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	88,887,882	29 January 2021	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	36,121,769	22 April 2021	1 September 2028
CARRILU	Note 12	275,957,783		
CARRILU	Note 12	2,259,310	Not applicable	Not applicable
Beizhan Mining	Note 13	30,000,000	18 October 2023	17 October 2024
Beizhan Mining	Note 13	30,000,000	18 September 2023	17 September 2024
Beizhan Mining	Note 13	55,000		
Beizhan Mining	Note 13	70,165	Not applicable	Not applicable
Huajian Investment	Note 14	44,100,000	1 November 2023	1 November 2025
Wengfu Zijin	Note 15	50,000	Not applicable	Not applicable
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	30,000,000	27 October 2023	26 October 2026
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	30,000,000	21 August 2023	20 August 2026
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	29,500,000	25 April 2023	24 April 2026
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	48,000,000	27 September 2022	26 September 2024
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	155,001		
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	1,069,631	Not applicable	Not applicable
Sinotech	Note 17	20,000,000	25 January 2021	24 September 2024
Sinotech	Note 17	1,209,863		
Sinotech	Note 17	119,348	Not applicable	Not applicable
Total		17,103,862,070		

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*5. Related party transactions *(continued)*(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties *(continued)*Loans to related parties *(continued)*

2022

Borrower	Note	Amount of loans	Inception date	Due date
Gold Eagle Mining	Note 8	261,427,389	30 June 2015	30 June 2023
Gold Eagle Mining	Note 8	445,133,123	15 May 2017	31 August 2023
Longyan Zijin AVIC	Note 9	409,640,000	18 March 2016	16 March 2023
Kamoa	Note 10	1,261,685,969	8 December 2015	—
Kamoa	Note 10	34,822,991	2 January 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	53,802,051	15 March 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	142,725,512	15 August 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	131,162,287	14 October 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	79,027,073	21 December 2016	—
Kamoa	Note 10	24,460,393	24 January 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	24,460,393	22 February 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	31,731,796	24 March 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	13,441,696	31 March 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	28,872,745	24 April 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	78,560,390	24 May 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	34,179,657	31 July 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	91,946,696	31 August 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	51,990,399	31 August 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	58,357,622	30 September 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	50,567,455	31 October 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	57,093,186	30 November 2017	—
Kamoa	Note 10	9,614,551	25 January 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	33,814,887	23 February 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	38,242,386	6 April 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	18,493,927	23 April 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	48,603,514	24 May 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	24,937,378	6 August 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	58,167,322	23 August 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	32,360,504	25 September 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	138,659,990	25 October 2018	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. Related party transactions *(continued)*

(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties *(continued)*

Loans to related parties *(continued)*

2022 *(continued)*

Borrower	Note	Amount of loans	Inception date	Due date
Kamoa	Note 10	83,111,023	23 November 2018	—
Kamoa	Note 10	98,868,079	21 February 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	47,461,334	11 April 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	117,451,814	26 April 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	113,433,986	23 May 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	147,768,069	26 July 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	123,166,545	6 August 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	141,429,888	22 August 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	52,441,161	25 September 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	74,880,923	25 October 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	228,747,584	22 November 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	263,090,624	30 December 2019	—
Kamoa	Note 10	236,399,498	23 January 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	26,682,024	28 February 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	174,696,591	25 March 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	95,905,130	24 April 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	219,731,271	22 May 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	242,662,733	23 June 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	278,746,936	23 July 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	178,778,117	24 August 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	199,727,893	25 September 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	158,512,069	23 October 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	348,229,913	20 November 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	161,347,281	28 December 2020	—
Kamoa	Note 10	182,758,886	29 January 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	210,199,020	23 February 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	94,820,672	25 March 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	145,253,891	23 April 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	255,846,139	25 May 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	174,277,844	24 August 2021	—
Kamoa	Note 10	3,170,890,270		
Wengfu Zijin	Note 15	50,000	Not applicable	Not applicable
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	38,545,700	29 April 2022	28 April 2023
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	50,059,350	27 September 2022	26 September 2024
Evergreen New Energy	Note 16	93,655	Not applicable	Not applicable
Sinotech	Note 17	26,795,068	25 September 2022	24 September 2023
Sinotech	Note 17	47,175	Not applicable	Not applicable
Total		11,930,891,438		

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS** *(continued)***5. Related party transactions** *(continued)***(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties** *(continued)*

- Note 1: Zijin America, a subsidiary of the Group, entered into a loan agreement with CLAI. CLAI provided Zijin America a loan with principal of USD29,000,000 for a period from 18 March 2022 to 17 March 2027, which was interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate and unsecured. As at 31 December 2023, the total outstanding amount of principal and interest of the loan was USD24,616,052, equivalent to RMB174,348,105.
- Note 2: Zijin America, a subsidiary of the Group, entered into a loan agreement with ZLCFL for a period from 22 December 2020 to 22 December 2025. The loan was interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate and unsecured. As at 31 December 2023, the total outstanding amount of principal and interest of the loan was USD7,660,932, equivalent to RMB54,260,078.
- Note 3: CARRILU, an associate of the Group, entered into a loan agreement with Tech-Resources (Hong Kong). The due date of the loan was not specified. The loan was interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate and unsecured. Due to the disposal of CARRILU in 2023, Tech Resources (Hong Kong) was no longer regarded as a related party for the disclosure of loans. (31 December 2022: the total amount of principal and interest of the loan was USD65,791,336, equivalent to RMB458,210,342).
- Note 4: CARRILU, an associate of the Group, entered into a loan agreement with Canoca for a loan period from 30 September 2019 to 31 December 2022. The loan was interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate and unsecured. In 2021, both parties signed an interest rate adjustment and extension agreement, and the loan term was extended to 31 December 2024. As at 31 December 2023, due to the disposal of CARRILU in 2023, Canoca was no longer regarded as a related party for the disclosure of loans (31 December 2022: the total amount of principal and interest of the loan was USD13,290,512, equivalent to RMB92,563,098).
- Note 5: Xiamen Tongguan, a subsidiary of the Group, has entered into loan agreements and extension agreements with Tongling Nonferrous Metals since 2011. The loans were unsecured. In 2023, both parties signed a new agreement to extend the loans to 31 December 2026. The loans were interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate. As at 31 December 2023, the total amount of principal and interest of the loans was RMB243,959,062 (31 December 2022: RMB232,896,479).
- Note 6: Xiamen Tongguan, a subsidiary of the Group, has entered into loan agreements and extension agreements with C&D Inc. since 2011. The loans were unsecured. In 2023, both parties signed a new agreement to extend the loans to 31 December 2026. The loans were interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate. As at 31 December 2023, the total amount of principal and interest of the loans was RMB97,583,625 (31 December 2022: RMB93,158,592).
- Note 7: Such borrowings from related parties represent the deposits received by Zijin Finance, a subsidiary of the Group, from related parties for providing deposit service to related parties, with interest calculated at the agreed interest rate. As at 31 December 2023, the deposits received from related parties was RMB743,644,244 in total (31 December 2022: RMB7,594,472).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. Related party transactions *(continued)*

(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties *(continued)*

Note 8: In 2012, Jin Jian Global Mining Limited ("Jin Jian Global"), a subsidiary of the Group, entered into an agreement with Gold Eagle Mining. Pursuant to the agreement, Jin Jian Global provided a loan with a principal of USD22,680,000 to Gold Eagle Mining. In 2014, Jin Jian Global provided an additional loan of USD51,750,000 to Gold Eagle Mining. On 30 December 2020, the creditor of the two loans was changed from Jin Jian Global to Jinyu (H.K.), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Gold Eagle Mining directly paid all the amounts under the loan to Jinyu (H.K.) on schedule and fulfilled all its obligations related to the loan. On 28 June 2023, Jinyu (H.K.), Gold Eagle Mining and Highland Mining entered into a loan transfer agreement. The creditor of the abovementioned two loans and interests totalled USD74,430,000 was changed from Gold Eagle Mining to Highland Mining. Among which, the loan with an amount of USD22,680,000 was extended to 30 June 2026, and the loan with an amount of USD51,750,000 was extended to 31 August 2026. The above loans were interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate. If neither the creditor nor the transferee raises a written objection before the final maturity date, the above loans will automatically extend for three years after maturity. Gold Eagle Mining provided guarantees for the abovementioned financial assistance. As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding amount of the principal and interest of the two loans was USD107,660,899, equivalent to RMB762,529,813.

Note 9: In 2016, the Company provided a loan of RMB419,440,000 to Longyan Zijin AVIC, an associate, which was unsecured and interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate. In 2017, the Company made bad debt provision of RMB153,203,515 for the loan. In 2022, the Company made bad debt provision of RMB53,252,548 for the loan. In 2023, the Company made bad debt provision for the full amount of the remaining unreturned principal and interest and wrote off the loan during the year. As at 31 December 2023, the total amount of principal and interest of the loan was RMB0 (31 December 2022: RMB409,640,000).

Note 10: Pursuant to the stipulations of equity transfer agreement for acquisition of Kamoa in 2015, part of the original shareholders' loans to Kamoa in the amount of USD181,157,035, equivalent to RMB1,283,080,882 (31 December 2022: RMB1,261,685,969), was transferred to Gold Mountains (H.K.). Starting from 2016, each of the shareholders of Kamoa provided working capital of USD899,768,183, equivalent to RMB6,372,787,864, to Kamoa in proportion to their respective shareholdings successively. As at 31 December 2023, Gold Mountains (H.K.) had accumulatively provided loans with a total principal of USD1,080,925,193, equivalent to RMB7,655,868,569. The total amount of interest receivables was USD662,519,382, equivalent to RMB4,692,425,846 (31 December 2022: total loan principal of USD1,080,925,193, equivalent to RMB7,528,209,708, and interest receivable of USD455,002,788, equivalent to RMB3,170,890,270). The aforesaid loans were interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate and unsecured. Both parties agreed that these loans would be repaid with Kamoa's operating cash flows generated in the future.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS** *(continued)***5. Related party transactions** *(continued)***(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties** *(continued)*

- Note 11: In August 2015, Gold Mountains (H.K.), a subsidiary of the Group, entered into an agreement with BNL, a joint operation of the Group, to assume the shareholder's loans from the original shareholder of USD198,000,000. The loans were interest-bearing at an agreed rate. In May 2018, Gold Mountains (H.K.) entered into an agreement with Zijin International Capital Company Limited ("Zijin International Capital"), a subsidiary of the Group, to transfer the outstanding loans of USD153,000,000 to Zijin International Capital. Since 2020, Gold Mountains (H.K.) provided shareholder's loans to BNL in proportion to its shareholding. In June 2020, Gold Mountains (H.K.) signed a shareholders' loan agreement with BNL and Barrick (PD) Australia Pty Limited, for providing loans to BNL in proportion to their shareholding with a maximum limit of USD63,000,000 and a maturity date of 30 June 2021. The loans were interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate and unsecured. Later, a series of supplemental agreements were entered into to modify the maximum limit and maturity date of the loans. In December 2023, the three parties entered into a supplemental agreement to modify the maximum limit of the loans to USD823,600,000 and the terms of the loans to no fixed terms of repayment. As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding principal balance of the loans provided by Zijin International Capital to BNL was USD2,590,459, equivalent to RMB18,347,443; the outstanding principal balance of the shareholder's loans provided by Gold Mountains (H.K.) to BNL was USD301,000,000, equivalent to RMB2,131,892,618; and the total interest receivables amounted to USD19,523,534, equivalent to RMB138,279,326. The parties agreed that such amounts shall be repaid with the future operating cash flows generated from the Porgera Gold Mine. Besides, the subsidiaries of the Group made advance payments on behalf of BNL, and the outstanding balance as at 31 December 2023 was RMB4,010,441.
- Note 12: In September 2019, Zijin International Capital, a subsidiary of the Group, and CARRILU, an associate of the Group, entered into an agreement on the provision of a loan of USD110,842,000 to CARRILU with a maturity date of 30 September 2024. The loan was interest-bearing at an agreed rate. In November 2019, Gold Mountains (H.K.), a subsidiary of the Group, entered into an agreement with CARRILU to provide CARRILU with a loan of USD39,952,000 with a maturity date of 30 September 2024. The loan was interest-bearing at an agreed rate. Subsequently, Gold Mountains (H.K.) and Zijin International Capital provided loans to CARRILU on several times. In October 2023, the parties entered into a supplemental agreement to revise the maturity date of the loans previously provided to 1 September 2028. As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding amount of the above loans was USD163,491,600, equivalent to RMB1,157,961,913; and the total interest receivable was USD38,962,231, equivalent to RMB275,957,783. Besides, the subsidiaries of the Group made advance payments on behalf of CARRILU, and the outstanding balance as at 31 December 2023 was RMB2,259,310.
- Note 13: On 18 September 2023 and 18 October 2023, Zijin Finance, a subsidiary of the Group, provided loans totalling RMB60,000,000 to Beizhan Mining, an associate of the Group, which are interest-bearing at an agreed rate and will mature in September 2024 and October 2024, respectively. As at 31 December 2023, the total amount of principal was RMB60,000,000 and the total amount of interest was RMB55,000. Besides, the subsidiaries of the Group made advance payments on behalf of Beizhan Mining, and the outstanding balance as at 31 December 2023 was RMB70,165 (31 December 2022: RMB0).
- Note 14: On 1 November 2023, the Company provided a loan of RMB44,100,000 to Huajian Investment, an associate of the Group, which is interest-bearing at an agreed rate. As at 31 December 2023, the total amount of principal was RMB44,100,000 (31 December 2022: RMB0).
- Note 15: The subsidiaries of the Group made advance payments on behalf of Wengfu Zijin, an associate of the Group, and the outstanding balance as at 31 December 2023 was RMB50,000 (31 December 2022: RMB50,000).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. Related party transactions *(continued)*

(D) Borrowings from/Loans to related parties *(continued)*

Note 16: On 29 April 2022, Zijin Finance, a subsidiary of the Group, provided a loan of RMB38,500,000 to Evergreen New Energy, an associate of the Group. As at 31 December 2023, the loan had been repaid. Zijin Finance provided a loan of RMB50,000,000 to Evergreen New Energy on 27 September 2022. As at 31 December 2023, the total principal of the loan was RMB48,000,000 and the loan will be due in September 2024. Zijin Finance provided a loan of RMB30,000,000 to Evergreen New Energy on 25 April 2023. As at 31 December 2023, the total principal of the loan was RMB29,500,000 and the loan will be due in April 2026. Zijin Finance provided a loan of RMB30,000,000 to Evergreen New Energy on 21 August 2023. As at 31 December 2023, the total principal of the loan was RMB30,000,000 and the loan will be due in August 2026. Zijin Finance provided a loan of RMB30,000,000 to Evergreen New Energy on 27 October 2023. As at 31 December 2023, the total principal of the loan was RMB30,000,000 and the loan will be due in October 2026. The total interest of the above loans was RMB155,001. Besides, the subsidiaries of the Group made advance payments on behalf of Evergreen New Energy, and the outstanding balance as at 31 December 2023 was RMB1,069,631 (31 December 2022: RMB93,655).

Note 17: In January 2021, Sino-Zijin, a subsidiary of the Group, provided a loan of RMB35,000,000 to Sinotech, an associate of the Group, which was interest-bearing at the agreed interest rate. Sinotech pledged the equity interest in SinoTech (Hong Kong) Corporation Limited. The loan matured in September 2021. After the loan matured, both parties signed an extension agreement to extend the loan period to 24 September 2024. As at 31 December 2023, the total amount of principal and interest was RMB21,209,863. Besides, the subsidiaries of the Group made advance payments on behalf of Sinotech, and the outstanding balance as at 31 December 2023 was RMB119,348 (31 December 2022: RMB47,175).

(E) Other major related party transactions

(1) Compensation of key management and remuneration of directors accrued during the year

	2023	2022
Remuneration of directors	39,973,478	64,775,069
Compensation of key management	34,584,580	64,880,492
Total	74,558,058	129,655,561

Details of remuneration of directors are disclosed in Note XVI.2.

(2) Commitments between the Group and related parties

As at 31 December 2023, there were no commitments between the Group and related parties.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. Related party transactions *(continued)*

(E) Other major related party transactions *(continued)*

(3) Joint investments between the Group and related parties

On 6 March 2023, China-Africa International Logistics Investment Co., Ltd. ("China-Africa International"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jiayou International, an associate of the Group, proposed to establish a consortium with Gold Mountains (H.K.), a subsidiary of the Group to enter into the Concession Contract for the Design, Financing, Construction and Operation of the Kambululu to Dilolo Section of National Highway 39 (219.4 kilometres) and Dilolo Dry Port in Lualaba Province with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Works of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which provides that China-Africa International and Gold Mountains (H.K.) shall jointly invest in, construct and operate the road between Kambululu and Dilolo, and the modernisation project of the Dilolo Dry Port. The total investment of the project is USD362,767,538.66. Both parties shall invest in cash. This transaction constitutes a connected transaction and does not constitute a major asset reorganisation. China-Africa proposed to contribute USD185,011,444.72 through JASLINK Logistics Limited ("JASLINK"), its wholly-owned subsidiary, accounting for 51%, which will be funded by the company's own funds and self-financing; Gold Mountains (H.K.) proposed to contribute USD177,756,093.94 through Jinlu Development Company Limited ("Jinlu Development"), its wholly-owned subsidiary, accounting for 49%. Both parties shall invest in cash. JASLINK and Jinlu Development proposed to set up a joint venture company, Jas Gold HK (of which JASLINK accounts for 51% and Jinlu Development accounts for 49%) as the main investor of the concession project. Jas Gold HK will set up a project management company (based on the name approved by the local registration authority, referred to as the "Project Management Company") in the DR Congo as the implementation entity of the concession project according to the project status. The main sources of project revenue will be road tolls, weighing fees, infrastructure operation fees, etc. Both parties will invest the funds into the Project Management Company in phases in accordance with the ratio of capital contribution and the progress of the implementation of the concession project, so as to ensure the smooth implementation of the concession project.

On 16 November 2023, Gold Mountains (H.K.), a subsidiary of the Group, sold its 10% equity interest in CARRILU to Zisen (HK). Please refer to Note VII.4 for details.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

6. Amounts due from related parties

Related parties		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		Carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Carrying amount	Bad debt provision
Trade receivables	CARRILU	391,443,069	1,174,329	—	—
Trade receivables	Kamoa Copper	161,457,982	485,124	103,343,881	312,848
Trade receivables	Zisen Supply Chain	13,365,416	40,096	—	—
Trade receivables	Wengfu Zijin	11,288,943	72,969	9,418,341	59,626
Trade receivables	Shanghang County Jinshan Trading	7,900,215	23,701	238,381	715
Trade receivables	Evergreen New Energy	7,660,933	22,983	857,843	2,574
Trade receivables	Xinjiang Tianlong	3,091,221	9,274	—	—
Trade receivables	Beizhan Mining	1,815,640	5,447	—	—
Trade receivables	Jinpeng (Shanghai)	1,441,983	4,326	—	—
Trade receivables	Zisen (HK)	—	—	18,435,737	55,307
Trade receivables	Others	2,030,167	200,221	4,604,791	273,860
Total		601,495,569	2,038,470	136,898,974	704,930
Receivables financing	Zisen Supply Chain	505,470,522	—	630,004,591	2,318,188
Receivables financing	Wuxin Copper	—	—	98,518,000	—
Receivables financing	Science	—	—	2,827,300	—
Total		505,470,522	—	731,349,891	2,318,188
Prepayments	Kamoa Copper	—	—	227,080,969	—
Prepayments	Zisen Supply Chain	139,482,639	—	147,283,720	—
Prepayments	Wancheng Commercial	40,173,556	—	30,649,489	—
Prepayments	Others	5,113,737	—	18,476,623	—
Total		184,769,932	—	423,490,801	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*6. Amounts due from related parties *(continued)*

Related parties		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		Carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Carrying amount	Bad debt provision
Other receivables	Beizhan Mining	60,125,165	60,125	—	—
Other receivables	BNL	22,453,913	22,454	—	—
Other receivables	Sinotech	21,329,211	21,329	26,842,243	26,842
Other receivables	Zijin Tianfeng Futures	19,345,219	19,345	—	—
Other receivables	Zilong Mining	10,032,246	10,032	—	—
Other receivables	CARRILU	2,259,310	2,259	—	—
Other receivables	Evergreen New Energy	1,224,632	1,225	38,639,355	38,639
Other receivables	Shanghang County Jinshan Trading	596,735	597	574,533	575
Other receivables	Xinjiang Tianlong	130,753	131	118,500	119
Other receivables	Wengfu Zijin	50,000	50	50,000	50
Other receivables	Xianglong Mining	17,670	18	—	—
Other receivables	Huajian Investment	—	—	163,937	164
Other receivables	MRE	—	—	67,615,068	67,615
Other receivables	Others	5,094,988	5,095	1,860,314	1,860
Total		142,659,842	142,660	135,863,950	135,864
Contract assets	Kamoa Copper	56,737,636	1,516,412	—	—
Contract assets	Xi'an Lude	—	—	597,600	5,976
Total		56,737,636	1,516,412	597,600	5,976
Current portion of non-current assets	BNL	463,105,863	—	—	—
Current portion of non-current assets	Evergreen New Energy	48,000,000	—	—	—
Total		511,105,863	—	—	—
Other non-current assets	Kamoa	12,348,294,415	—	10,833,249,626	—
Other non-current assets	BNL	1,806,970,052	—	—	—
Other non-current assets	CARRILU	1,433,919,696	—	—	—
Other non-current assets	Highland Mining	762,529,813	—	706,560,512	—
Other non-current assets	Evergreen New Energy	89,500,000	—	50,059,350	—
Other non-current assets	Huajian Investment	44,100,000	—	—	—
Other non-current assets	Kamoa Copper	38,800,862	—	—	—
Other non-current assets	Science	17,529,320	—	11,507,903	—
Other non-current assets	Longyan Zijin AVIC	—	—	409,640,000	206,456,063
Total		16,541,644,158	—	12,011,017,391	206,456,063

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

7. Amounts due to related parties

	Related parties	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Bills payable	Zisen Supply Chain	782,000,000	698,205,268
Bills payable	Xinjiang Tianhe	39,927,611	21,183,108
Bills payable	Others	804,000	882,586
Total		822,731,611	720,270,962
Trade payables	Kamoa Copper	308,524,038	12,908,041
Trade payables	Xinjiang Tianhe	20,628,387	25,315,933
Trade payables	Eksplozivi	10,619,718	—
Trade payables	Clear Edge Filtration	2,945,170	8,926,411
Trade payables	Evergreen New Energy	—	7,166,750
Trade payables	Jiayou International	—	5,311,387
Trade payables	Libo Heavy Industries	—	3,458,976
Trade payables	Others	28,790,915	33,690,402
Total		371,508,228	96,777,900
Contract liabilities	Kamoa Copper	41,548,770	—
Contract liabilities	CARRILU	6,061,954	—
Contract liabilities	Wuxin Copper	5,256,965	—
Contract liabilities	Jinpeng (Shanghai)	4,021,894	—
Contract liabilities	Zhaojin Mining	1,003,523	—
Contract liabilities	Zisen Supply Chain	82,100	3,569,867
Contract liabilities	Makeng Mining	—	1,228,500
Contract liabilities	Others	391,456	904,497
Total		58,366,662	5,702,864

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*7. Amounts due to related parties *(continued)*

	Related parties	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Other payables	Zilong Mining	694,455,819	—
Other payables	Xianglong Mining	246,160,618	—
Other payables	Xinjiang Nonferrous Metal	204,000,000	13,538,894
Other payables	Gansu Nonferrous Metals Exploration Institute	156,889,163	—
Other payables	Jiangsu Helper	149,857,522	—
Other payables	Lanran Technology	38,745,408	—
Other payables	Science	50,817,533	29,395,691
Other payables	Longking Industrial	36,253,698	21,077,732
Other payables	Mr. Zhu	29,672,233	29,672,233
Other payables	Jiayou International	16,778,686	—
Other payables	Wuping Zijin Hydropower	12,487,537	6,146,842
Other payables	Wancheng Commercial	2,403,105	3,105
Other payables	Fujian Longhu Fishery	1,883,275	456,389
Other payables	Tech-Resources (Hong Kong)	—	458,210,342
Other payables	Tongling Nonferrous Metals	—	232,896,479
Other payables	C&D Inc.	—	93,158,592
Other payables	Canoca	—	92,563,098
Other payables	Others	40,388,915	55,320,554
Total		1,680,793,512	1,032,439,951
Current portion of non-current liabilities	Wancheng Commercial	—	28,775,000
Long-term payables	Tongling Nonferrous Metals	243,959,062	—
Long-term payables	CLAI	174,348,105	286,098,140
Long-term payables	C&D Inc.	97,583,625	—
Long-term payables	ZLCFL	54,260,078	90,438,738
Total		570,150,870	376,536,878

Except for the amounts due from Highland Mining, CARRILU, Beizhan Mining, Huajian Investment, Evergreen New Energy, Longyan Zijin AVIC and Sinotech which were interest-bearing with a fixed term of repayment, the amounts due from Kamo and BNL which were interest-bearing without a fixed term of repayment, the amount due from Sinotech which is pledged with the equity interest in SinoTech (Hong Kong) Corporation Limited, the amounts due to ZLCFL, Tech-Resources (Hong Kong), Tongling Nonferrous Metals, C&D Inc., Canoca and CLAI which were interest-bearing with a fixed term of repayment, amounts of deposit taking which were interest-bearing with no fixed term of repayment, other amounts due from/to related parties were interest-free, unsecured with no fixed terms of repayment.

There was no loan provided by the Group to the directors as at 31 December 2023.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XIII. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

1. Restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020

- (1) Pursuant to the authorisation of the third extraordinary general meeting in 2020 held on 29 December 2020, the proposal in relation to the grant of restricted A Shares to the participants under the first grant was considered and approved at the Company's first extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the board of directors on 13 January 2021. The Company granted 97,490,000 restricted A Shares to 697 participants under the incentive scheme at the grant price of RMB4.95 per A Share. The Company issued 95,980,600 Renminbi-denominated ordinary shares (A Shares) to the actual participants under the incentive scheme (686 persons in the original participant list) on 13 January 2021 at the subscription price of RMB4.95 per A Share. The registration was completed on 28 January 2021. If the unlocking conditions of the restricted A Shares as stipulated in the scheme are met, the participants under the incentive scheme can apply to unlock the shares on 28 January 2023, 28 January 2024 and 28 January 2025, respectively, with the upper limit of 33%, 33% and 34% of the number of shares granted under the incentive scheme. If the unlocking conditions of the restricted A Shares are not met due to the failure to meet the unlocking conditions at company or individual levels, the unlocked restricted A Shares will be repurchased and cancelled by the Company at the grant price plus the bank deposit interest for the same period. The fair value of the restricted A Shares was based on the market price on 13 January 2021 of RMB10.68 per A Share and the subscription price of RMB4.95 per A Share. Taking into account the impacts of the earning restriction clause on the participants of the restricted A Share incentive scheme, the fair value of the restricted A Shares on the grant date was determined to be RMB5.73 per A Share.

The proposal in relation to the grant of the reserved restricted A Shares to the participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme was considered and approved at the Company's eleventh extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the board of directors on 15 November 2021. The Company granted 2,510,000 restricted A Shares to 39 participants under the incentive scheme in the second batch of participant list at the grant price of RMB4.83 per A Share. On 15 November 2021, the Company issued 2,510,000 Renminbi-denominated ordinary shares (A Shares) to the 39 actual participants under the incentive scheme at the subscription price of RMB4.83 per A Share. The registration was completed on 8 December 2021. If the unlocking conditions for the restricted A Shares as stipulated in the scheme are met, the participants under the incentive scheme can apply to unlock the shares on 8 December 2023, 8 December 2024 and 8 December 2025, respectively with the upper limit of 33%, 33% and 34% of the number of shares granted under the incentive scheme, respectively. If the unlocking conditions of the restricted A Shares are not met due to the failure to meet the unlocking conditions at company or individual levels, the unlocked restricted A Shares will be repurchased and cancelled by the Company at the grant price plus the bank deposit interest for the same period. The fair value of the restricted A Shares was based on the market price on 15 November 2021 of RMB10.56 per A Share and the subscription price of RMB4.83 per A Share. Taking into account the impacts of the earning restriction clause on the participants of the restricted A Share incentive scheme, the fair value of the restricted A Shares on the grant date was determined to be RMB5.73 per A Share.

- (2) The proposal in relation to the repurchase and cancellation of the restricted A Shares granted to certain participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 and the adjustment of repurchase price was considered and approved at the Company's eleventh extraordinary meeting in 2021 of the seventh term of the board of directors on 15 November 2021. Due to resignation, certain participants under the first grant of the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant. The Company repurchased and cancelled a total of 800,000 restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the 7 resigned participants under the incentive scheme. For the reason that the implementation of the Company's profit distribution proposal for the year ended 31 December 2020 had been completed and the Company had paid a final cash dividend of RMB0.12 per share, the repurchase price of the restricted A Shares was adjusted from RMB4.95 per A Share to RMB4.83 per A Share. The Company settled the repurchase amount at the agreed price on 30 November 2021. The cancellation of such restricted A Shares was completed on 17 January 2022.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XIII. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS** *(continued)***1. Restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020** *(continued)*

- (3) The proposal in relation to the repurchase and cancellation of the restricted A Shares granted to certain participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 and the adjustment of repurchase price was considered and approved at the nineteenth extraordinary meeting in 2022 of the seventh term of the board of directors and the second extraordinary meeting in 2022 of the seventh term of the supervisory committee of the Company on 21 November 2022. Due to resignation, certain participants under the first grant of the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant. The Company repurchased and cancelled a total of 1,140,000 restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the 13 resigned participants under the incentive scheme. For the reason that the implementation of the Company's profit distribution proposals for the years ended 31 December 2020 (cash dividend of RMB0.12 per share) and 31 December 2021 (cash dividend of RMB0.20 per share) had been completed, the repurchase price of the restricted A Shares was adjusted from RMB4.95 per A Share to RMB4.63 per A Share. The Company settled the repurchase amount at the agreed price on 30 November 2022. The cancellation of such restricted A Shares was completed on 11 January 2023.
- (4) The proposal in relation to the repurchase and cancellation of the restricted A Shares granted to certain participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 was considered and approved at the fifth extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the board of directors and the second extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the supervisory committee convened by the Company on 17 February 2023. Due to resignation and other reasons, certain participants under the restricted A Share incentive scheme no longer satisfied the stipulations relating to the participants in the conditions of grant. The Company repurchased and cancelled a total of 1,601,000 restricted A Shares granted but not yet unlocked held by the abovementioned 7 participants under the incentive scheme. For the reason that the implementation of the Company's profit distribution proposals for the years ended 31 December 2020 (cash dividend of RMB0.12 per share) and 31 December 2021 (cash dividend of RMB0.20 per share) had been completed, the repurchase price of the restricted A Shares was adjusted from RMB4.95 per A Share to RMB4.63 per A Share. The registration of the repurchase and cancellation was completed on 17 April 2023 at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited Shanghai Branch.
- (5) The Company completed the registration of shares under the first grant of the restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020 on 28 January 2021. The first lock-up period of the restricted A Shares under the first grant expired on 27 January 2023. At the first extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the board of directors convened by the Company on 6 January 2023, it was resolved that the relevant unlocking conditions for the first unlocking period of the restricted A Shares granted under the first grant were satisfied, and such shares became listed and tradable on 30 January 2023. The number of restricted A Shares which were unlocked was 33% of the number of A Shares granted under the first grant, i.e., 30,617,598 A Shares.
- (6) The Company completed the registration of the shares under the reserved grant of the restricted A Share incentive scheme on 15 November 2021. The first lock-up period of the restricted A Shares under the reserved grant expired on 7 December 2023. At the sixteenth extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the board of directors convened by the Company on 14 November 2023, it was resolved that the relevant unlocking conditions for the first unlocking period of the restricted A Shares granted under the reserved grant were satisfied, and such shares became listed and tradable on 8 December 2023. The number of restricted A Shares which were unlocked was 33% of the number of A Shares granted under the reserved grant, i.e., 782,100 A Shares.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XIII. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS *(continued)*

2. Stock option incentive scheme for 2023

- (1) Pursuant to the authorisation granted at the first extraordinary general meeting in 2023, the second A Shareholders' class meeting in 2023 and the second H Shareholders' class meeting in 2023 held on 8 December 2023, the Company convened the seventeenth extraordinary meeting in 2023 of the eighth term of the board of directors on 8 December 2023, at which the proposal in relation to the grant of share options to the participants under the incentive scheme was considered and approved. The Company granted 42 million share options to 13 participants of the incentive scheme. The exercise price of the share options granted was RMB11.95 per A Share. Upon satisfaction of the exercise conditions, the participants of the incentive scheme can purchase the additional A Shares to be issued by the Company to the participants at a consideration of RMB11.95 per A Share.

The validity period of the share options granted commenced from the grant date of the share options to the date on which the exercise or cancellation of all the share options are completed, and shall not exceed 60 months. The share options granted can be exercised by three batches after 24 months from the grant date of the share options. The proportion to be exercised is 1/3 each time, and the corresponding vesting periods are 24 months, 36 months and 48 months. On 8 December 2023, the market price of the A Shares was RMB11.67 per A Share. Using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, the fair values of the share options at the first, second and third exercise periods on the grant date were RMB2.41 per A Share, RMB3.41 per A Share and RMB4.19 per A Share, respectively.

3. The equity instruments granted are as follows:

		Granted in the current year Number	Unlocked in the current year Number	Expired in the current year Number
Restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020	Management	—	31,399,698	1,601,000
Share option incentive scheme for 2023	Management	42,000,000	—	—
Total		42,000,000	31,399,698	1,601,000

4. Equity instruments outstanding at the end of the year are as follows:

	Restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020		Share option incentive scheme for 2023	
	Range of exercise price	Remaining contractual term	Range of exercise price	Remaining contractual term
Management	Not applicable	4 years	RMB11.95/ A Share*	2 years

- * The exercise price of the share options may be adjusted in case of any allotments of shares, payments of share dividends or other similar changes in the Company's share capital.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XIII. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS** *(continued)***5. Equity-settled share-based payments are as follows:**

Restricted A Share incentive scheme for 2020

	2023
Determination method of fair value of equity instruments on the grant date	Market price of the Company's shares – grant price
Accumulated amount of equity-settled share-based payments included in capital reserve	495,487,318

Share option incentive scheme for 2023

	2023
Determination method of fair value of equity instruments on the grant date	Black-Scholes model
Material parameters of fair value of equity instruments on the grant date	Expected volatility (%): First exercise period 35.42 Second exercise period 40.60 Third exercise period 43.25
	Risk-free interest rate (%): First exercise period 2.44 Second exercise period 2.47 Third exercise period 2.51
Basis for determining the number of exercisable equity instruments	Best estimate of expected exercisable number
Accumulated amount of equity-settled share-based payments included in capital reserve	3,058,015

6. Costs recognised for equity-settled share-based payments are as follows:

Costs recognised for share-based payments incurred during the year are as follows:

	Costs recognised for equity-settled share-based payments
Management	104,324,587
Total	104,324,587

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XIV. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

1. Significant commitments

	2023	2022
Capital commitments (Note 1)	5,503,407,107	2,213,098,706
Investment commitments (Note 2)	137,530	2,439,192,200
Total	5,503,544,637	4,652,290,906

In addition, the Group's shares of capital commitments of associates and joint ventures, which are not included above, are as follows:

	2023	2022
Capital commitments	329,399,748	239,657,600
Investment commitments	378,191,080	358,191,000

Note 1: As at 31 December 2023, the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets was RMB5,503,407,107 (31 December 2022: RMB2,213,098,706). Among which, the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets of Serbia Zijin Copper was RMB2,309,619,408 (31 December 2022: RMB186,572,323); the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets of COMMUS was RMB231,158,281 (31 December 2022: RMB222,441,674); the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets of Duobaoshan Copper Industry was RMB1,236,586,387 (31 December 2022: RMB1,250,543,542); the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets of Julong Copper was RMB331,188,657 (31 December 2022: RMB421,316,641); the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets of Ashele Copper was RMB25,686,643 (31 December 2022: RMB18,423,306); the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets of Heilongjiang Zijin Copper was RMB11,919,054 (31 December 2022: RMB28,397,946); the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets of Zijinshan Copper Mine was RMB10,578,548 (31 December 2022: RMB68,767,149); the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets of Tibet Ngari Lakkor Resources Co., Ltd. was RMB385,928,068 (31 December 2022: Nil).

Note 2: As at 31 December 2023, Longking had an investment commitment of RMB137,530 (31 December 2022: RMB2,439,192,200) for projects related to ecological and environmental protection and intelligent manufacturing.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XIV. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES** *(continued)***2. Contingencies****Guarantees provided to third parties**

	2023	2022
Guarantees provided to third parties		
Yulong Copper (Note 1)	1,520,076,390	1,587,141,600
Laizhou Ruihai Mining Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	390,000,000	—
Evergreen New Energy (Note 3)	101,879,831	34,152,400
Shijiazhuang Covanta (Note 4)	110,000,000	—
	2,121,956,221	1,621,294,000

Note 1: As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of the syndicated loan of Yulong Copper (within the scope of guarantees provided by the Company), an associate of the Company, was RMB6,909,438,137. The Company provided a guarantee based on its 22% shareholding interest in Yulong Copper, i.e. RMB1,520,076,390.

Note 2: As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of the loan from Agricultural Bank of China, Bank of China and China Construction Bank to Laizhou Ruihai Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Shandong Ruiyin (an associate of the Company), was RMB1,300,000,000. The Company provided a guarantee based on its 30% shareholding interest in Shandong Ruiyin, i.e., RMB390,000,000.

Note 3: As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding balance of the loan from Industrial Bank of China, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China and Agricultural Bank of China to Evergreen New Energy, an associate of the Group, was RMB339,599,435. The Company provided a 30% guarantee on the debt. As at 31 December 2023, the guarantee provided by the Company amounted to RMB101,879,831.

Note 4: The guarantee provided to Shijiazhuang Covanta was passively formed by the sale of the equity interest in Shijiazhuang Covanta in the fourth quarter of this year, which in essence is the continuation of the guarantee provided by Longking to the daily operating loans of the former subsidiary. The counterparty of the transaction, Beijing China Sciences Runyu Environmental Technology Co., Ltd., is responsible for completing the guarantee replacement of the loan, and Longking will no longer bear the guarantee liability of the loan after the replacement. At present, the guarantee replacement procedure has been in the final review stage of the bank, and Longking will urge the counterparty to discharge the guarantee obligation as soon as possible. As at 31 December 2023, the guarantee provided by Longking amounted to RMB110,000,000.

Contingencies arising from pending litigation or arbitration and their financial impact

Plaintiff	Defendant	Cause of the case	Receiving court	Claim amount	Progress of the case
Chengyu Vanadium and Titanium Technology Co., Ltd.	Longking, Wuhan Longking Co., Ltd., Weiyuan Landing Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd.	Disputes in construction contract	Sichuan Weiyuan People's Court	Longking is requested to pay RMB54,560,000 for the construction project	Litigation in process

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XV. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

- On 11 January 2024, Jinlong (Singapore) Mining Pte. Ltd. ("Jinlong"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group in Singapore, entered into a subscription agreement (the "Subscription Agreement") with Solaris Resources Inc., a company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("Solaris", stock code: SLS), under which Jinlong will subscribe for 28,481,289 common shares of Solaris by way of a private placement at a subscription price of CAD4.55 per common share. The total consideration of the transaction will be CAD129,589,864.95 (equivalent to approximately RMB690.09 million according to the central parity rate of CAD1:RMB5.3252 on 11 January 2024 announced by the China Foreign Exchange Trade System). Solaris holds 100% interest in the Warintza porphyry copper project (the "Warintza Project") in Ecuador, which is its flagship asset. After the completion of the subscription, the Company will own approximately 15% of the common shares of Solaris through Jinlong and become its second-largest shareholder. As long as the Company's shareholding in Solaris has not fallen below 5%, the Company shall have the right to nominate a member to the board of directors of Solaris, and have the participation right to subscribe for additional shares when Solaris issues new shares in order to maintain its shareholding proportion. The transaction is still subject to the approvals from relevant governmental departments of China and Canada.
- On 13 January 2024, Zijin Mining Group South Investment Co., Ltd. ("South Investment"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, entered into an equity interest transfer agreement with Science. Science proposed to acquire 51% equity interest in Fujian Zijin Mineral Processing Chemicals Co., Ltd. which is held by South Investment at a consideration of RMB153,000,000. The abovementioned transaction was completed in February 2024.
- In February 2024, Beijing Guoxi Mining Co., Ltd. acquired 100% equity interest in Xinyi Zijin, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, with a consideration of RMB360,000,000.

XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

1. Operating segment information

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

- the gold bullion segment engages in the production of gold bullion through the Group's integrated processes, i.e., mining, processing and refining;
- the processed, refined and trading gold segment engages in the production of gold bullion by processing gold concentrates produced by the Group or purchased from external suppliers and gold bullion in the business of physical gold trading;
- the gold concentrates segment engages in the production of gold concentrates that are up to smelting standard by processing gold ore produced by the Group;
- the electrolytic copper and electrodeposited copper segment engages in the production of copper cathodes through the Group's integrated processes, i.e., mining, processing and refining;
- the refined copper segment engages in the production of copper cathodes by processing copper concentrates produced by the Group or purchased from external suppliers;
- the copper concentrates segment engages in the production of copper concentrates that are up to smelting standard by processing copper ore produced by the Group;
- the other concentrates segment comprises, principally, the production of zinc concentrates, tungsten concentrates, lead concentrates and iron ore;
- the zinc bullion segment engages in the production of zinc bullion;

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS *(continued)*

1. Operating segment information *(continued)*

- (9) the environmental protection segment engages in the production of dust removing and auxiliary equipment, desulphurisation and denitrification engineering projects, soil restoration and other types of main products;
- (10) the trading segment engages, principally, the trading income from commodities including copper cathodes;
- (11) segment of “others” comprises, principally, sales income from sulphuric acid, copperplate, silver, iron, etc.

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

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

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

Intersegment transfer pricing is determined with reference to the selling prices used for sales made to third parties.

For the year ended 31 December 2023
RMB

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

[illegible]

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (continued)

1. Operating segment information (continued)

2023 (continued)

[illegible]

1. Operating segment information (continued)

2022

[illegible]

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS *(continued)*

1. Operating segment information *(continued)*

2022 *(continued)*

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (continued)

1. Operating segment information (continued)

Geographical information

In 2023, 79% (2022: 75%) of the Group's operating income was derived from customers of Mainland China, and 61% (2022: 62%) of the Group's assets were located in Mainland China.

Information on a major customer

In the year 2023, the Group's income from the Shanghai Gold Exchange was RMB94,672,414,813 (2022: RMB79,781,396,682), which was mainly derived from the gold bullion segment, and the processed, refined and trading gold segment.

2. Directors' and supervisors' remunerations

Remunerations accrued for directors and supervisors during the year is as follows:

	2023	2022
Fees	1,860,000	1,720,320
Other emoluments:		
Basic salaries	16,800,000	17,040,000
Annual incentive salaries [#]	26,427,151	54,402,650
Defined contribution plan – basic pension insurance	269,281	258,663
Enterprise annuities	779,699	1,039,931
Subtotal	44,276,131	72,741,244
Total	46,136,131	74,461,564

[#] Annual incentive salaries were determined by a certain percentage of the increased amount of the Group's net assets.

There were no emoluments paid by the Group to a director or a supervisor as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office during the year (2022: Nil).

(a) Independent non-executive directors/non-executive director

The fees accrued for the independent non-executive directors/non-executive director during the year are as follows:

	2023	2022
Mr. Li Jian	—	50,000
Mr. Zhu Guang	—	110,320
Ms. Wu Xiaomin	200,000	—
Mr. Li Changqing	200,000	200,000
Mr. Mao Jingwen	200,000	200,000
Mr. He Fulong	240,000	200,000
Mr. Suen Man Tak	240,000	240,000
Mr. Bo Shao Chuan	240,000	240,000
Total	1,320,000	1,240,320

Mr. Zhu Guang resigned on 17 June 2022 due to the expiration of the six-year term as an independent director. On 30 December 2022, Ms. Wu Xiaomin was appointed as an independent director.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)***XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS** *(continued)***2. Directors' and supervisors' remunerations** *(continued)***(b) Executive directors**

The remunerations (excluding incentive salaries) accrued for executive directors during the year are as follows:

	Basic salaries	Defined contribution plan – basic pension insurance	Enterprise annuities	Total
2023				
Mr. Chen Jinghe	3,000,000	40,435	20,218	3,060,653
Mr. Zou Laichang	3,000,000	39,030	150,623	3,189,653
Mr. Lin Hongfu	2,160,000	39,030	150,623	2,349,653
Mr. Xie Xionghui	2,160,000	39,030	150,623	2,349,653
Mr. Wu Jianhui	2,160,000	39,030	150,623	2,349,653
Ms. Lin Hongying	2,160,000	32,291	136,771	2,329,062
Total	14,640,000	228,846	759,481	15,628,327
	Basic salaries	Defined contribution plan – basic pension insurance	Enterprise annuities	Total
2022				
Mr. Chen Jinghe	3,000,000	35,288	52,133	3,087,421
Mr. Lan Fusheng	2,400,000	37,820	181,071	2,618,891
Mr. Zou Laichang	3,000,000	36,807	181,071	3,217,878
Mr. Lin Hongfu	2,160,000	37,820	181,071	2,378,891
Mr. Xie Xionghui	2,160,000	37,820	181,071	2,378,891
Ms. Lin Hongying	2,160,000	37,820	181,071	2,378,891
Total	14,880,000	223,375	957,488	16,060,863

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS *(continued)*

2. Directors' and supervisors' remunerations *(continued)*

(b) Executive directors *(continued)*

The incentive salaries accrued for executive directors during the year are as follows:

	2023	2022
Mr. Chen Jinghe	4,988,547	9,927,496
Mr. Lan Fusheng	—	6,958,437
Mr. Zou Laichang	4,850,000	9,929,195
Mr. Lin Hongfu	3,519,493	6,938,707
Mr. Xie Xionghui	3,176,402	6,942,273
Ms. Lin Hongying	3,390,709	6,777,778
Mr. Wu Jianhui	3,100,000	—
Total	23,025,151	47,473,886

	2023 (million)	2022 (million)
Number of share options granted		
Mr. Chen Jinghe	6	—
Mr. Zou Laichang	5.1	—
Mr. Lin Hongfu	3	—
Ms. Lin Hongying	3	—
Mr. Xie Xionghui	3	—
Mr. Wu Jianhui	3	—
Total	23.1	—

Note: According to the Individual Income Tax Law of the PRC, the total amount of pre-tax remuneration received from the Company is subject to a super-progressive tax rate ranging from 3% to 45%. According to the tax policy of the PRC, the portion of the annual taxable income exceeding RMB960,000 is subject to a 45% individual income tax rate. During the reporting period, the directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company also received the incentive salaries accrued in the previous years, the payment of which was deferred to 2023 after the consideration and approval at the shareholders' general meeting.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (continued)

2. Directors' and supervisors' remunerations (continued)

(c) Supervisors

The remunerations (excluding incentive salaries) accrued for supervisors during the year are as follows:

	Basic salaries	Defined contribution plan — basic pension insurance	Fees	Enterprise annuities	Total
2023					
Mr. Lin Shuiqing	2,160,000	40,435	—	20,218	2,220,653
Ms. Lin Yan	—	—	150,000	—	150,000
Mr. Qiu Shujin	—	—	120,000	—	120,000
Mr. Liu Wenhong	—	—	120,000	—	120,000
Mr. Cao Sanxing	—	—	150,000	—	150,000
Total	2,160,000	40,435	540,000	20,218	2,760,653

	Basic salaries	Defined contribution plan — basic pension insurance	Fees	Enterprise annuities	Total
2022					
Mr. Lin Shuiqing	2,160,000	35,288	—	82,443	2,277,731
Mr. Xu Qiang	—	—	150,000	—	150,000
Mr. Fan Wensheng	—	—	150,000	—	150,000
Mr. Liu Wenhong	—	—	90,000	—	90,000
Mr. Cao Sanxing	—	—	90,000	—	90,000
Total	2,160,000	35,288	480,000	82,443	2,757,731

The incentive salaries accrued for supervisors during the year are as follows:

	2023	2022
Mr. Lin Shuiqing	3,402,000	6,928,764
Total	3,402,000	6,928,764

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XVI. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS *(continued)*

3. The five highest paid employees of the Group during the year

The five highest paid employees of the Group during the year included five directors (2022: five directors), the details of their remunerations are disclosed above, the total remunerations are as follows:

	2023	2022
Basic salaries	12,480,000	12,720,000
Incentive salaries	19,925,151	40,696,108
Enterprise annuities	608,858	776,417
Defined contribution plan — basic pension insurance	189,816	185,555
Total	33,203,825	54,378,080

4. Defined contribution plan — basic pension insurance

	2023	2022
Net payment of defined contribution plan — basic pension insurance (directors, supervisors and senior management)	527,235	448,020

In 2023 and 2022, the Group had no forfeited contributions available to reduce its defined contribution plan — basic pension insurance in future years.

XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY

1. Trade receivables

The ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year	291,679,752	179,150,705
Over 1 year but within 2 years	6,806,590	13,308,476
Over 2 years but within 3 years	6,269,512	728,985
Over 3 years	4,902,827	6,590,406
Less: Bad debt provision for trade receivables	309,658,681 79,970	199,778,572 154,671
Total	309,578,711	199,623,901

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*1. Trade receivables *(continued)*

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

	2023				
	Carrying amount Amount	Proportion (%)	Bad debt provision Amount	Proportion (%)	Net book value
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	—	—	—	—	—
Bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics					
Group 1: Related parties group	292,674,625	94.52	—	—	292,674,625
Group 2: Ageing analysis group	16,984,056	5.48	79,970	0.47	16,904,086
Total	309,658,681	100.00	79,970	0.03	309,578,711

	2022				
	Carrying amount Amount	Proportion (%)	Bad debt provision Amount	Proportion (%)	Net book value
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	—	—	—	—	—
Bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics					
Group 1: Related parties group	189,307,172	94.76	—	—	189,307,172
Group 2: Ageing analysis group	10,471,400	5.24	154,671	1.48	10,316,729
Total	199,778,572	100.00	154,671	0.08	199,623,901

In 2023, the trade receivables with bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics are as follows:

	2023			2022		
	Carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)	Carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	16,509,800	49,529	0.30	10,048,298	30,145	0.30
Over 1 year but within 2 years	460,971	27,658	6.00	6,729	404	6.00
Over 2 years but within 3 years	8,017	1,203	15.00	5,268	790	15.00
Over 3 years	5,268	1,580	30.00	411,105	123,332	30.00
Total	16,984,056	79,970		10,471,400	154,671	

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

1. Trade receivables *(continued)*

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

	At 1 January	Additions	Recovery or reversal	Write-back	Write-off	At 31 December
2023	154,671	163,418	(238,119)	—	—	79,970
2022	170,575	147,514	(163,418)	—	—	154,671

In 2023, the amount of bad debt provision was RMB163,418 (2022: RMB147,514), and the amount of bad debt provision recovered or reversed in 2023 was RMB238,119 (2022: RMB163,418).

There were no trade receivables written off in 2023 and 2022.

The five entities with the largest balances of trade receivables as at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

Name of entity	Closing balance	Proportion to total balance of trade receivables (%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Company AJ	93,965,798	30.35	—
Company AK	88,619,741	28.63	—
Company AL	30,029,425	9.70	—
Company AM	16,144,391	5.21	—
Company AN	15,152,066	4.89	—
Total	243,911,421	78.78	—

The five entities with the largest balances of trade receivables as at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Name of entity	Closing balance	Proportion to total balance of trade receivables (%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Company AK	51,772,042	25.91	—
Company AL	15,753,869	7.89	—
Company AN	15,257,601	7.64	—
Company AM	15,008,397	7.51	—
Company AJ	13,951,814	6.98	—
Total	111,743,723	55.93	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

2. Other receivables

	2023	2022
Dividends receivable	8,123,320,000	—
Other receivables	24,063,449,866	15,943,568,575
Total	32,186,769,866	15,943,568,575

Dividends receivable

	2023	2022
Zijin Mining Group South Investment Co., Ltd.	5,944,400,000	—
Tibet Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	1,150,000,000	—
Zijin International Mining Co., Ltd.	838,000,000	—
Longnan Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	190,920,000	—
Total	8,123,320,000	—

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, the Company had no significant dividends receivable aged over 1 year.

Other receivables

An ageing analysis of other receivables is as follows:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year	13,753,055,681	14,122,463,652
Over 1 year but within 2 years	8,822,673,846	351,093,106
Over 2 years but within 3 years	335,730,912	1,118,788,058
Over 3 years	1,157,703,990	356,938,322
Less: Bad debt provision for other receivables	24,069,164,429 5,714,563	15,949,283,138 5,714,563
Total	24,063,449,866	15,943,568,575

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

2. Other receivables *(continued)*

Other receivables *(continued)*

The category of other receivables by nature is as follows:

	2023	2022
Due from subsidiaries	21,996,734,065	13,895,299,238
Staff advances and reserve funds	29,474,954	23,662,870
Deferred expenses	23,227,785	22,589,277
Guarantees and deposits	17,614,637	5,458,721
Receivables from disposal of assets	14,647,783	16,606,714
Advanced material costs	12,141,337	12,320,473
Receivables from settlement of futures	9,503,722	76,350,843
Due from joint ventures and associates	2,630,070	90,871
Financial assets maturing within one year	—	180,000,000
Others	1,963,190,076	1,716,904,131
	24,069,164,429	15,949,283,138
Less: Bad debt provision for other receivables	5,714,563	5,714,563
Total	24,063,449,866	15,943,568,575

2023

	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Net book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	5,255,452	0.02	5,255,452	100.00	—
Bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics	24,063,908,977	99.98	459,111	—	24,063,449,866
Total	24,069,164,429	100.00	5,714,563	—	24,063,449,866

2022

	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Net book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
For which bad debt provision has been made individually	5,255,452	0.03	5,255,452	100.00	—
Bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics	15,944,027,686	99.97	459,111	—	15,943,568,575
Total	15,949,283,138	100.00	5,714,563	—	15,943,568,575

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*2. Other receivables *(continued)***Other receivables** *(continued)*

The changes in bad debt provision for other receivables based on 12-month expected credit losses and the entire lifetime expected credit losses are as follows:

2023

	Stage 1 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 Entire lifetime expected credit losses (no credit impairment occurred)	Stage 3 Entire lifetime expected credit losses (credit impairment occurred)	Total
Opening balance	459,111	—	5,255,452	5,714,563
Transfers between stages of opening balance during the year	—	—	—	—
Provision during the year	—	—	—	—
Reversal during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-back during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-off during the year	—	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	—	—
Closing balance	459,111	—	5,255,452	5,714,563

2022

	Stage 1 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 Entire lifetime expected credit losses (no credit impairment occurred)	Stage 3 Entire lifetime expected credit losses (credit impairment occurred)	Total
Opening balance	459,111	—	5,255,452	5,714,563
Transfers between stages of opening balance during the year	—	—	—	—
Provision during the year	—	—	—	—
Reversal during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-back during the year	—	—	—	—
Write-off during the year	—	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	—	—
Closing balance	459,111	—	5,255,452	5,714,563

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

2. Other receivables *(continued)*

Other receivables *(continued)*

The five entities with the largest balances of other receivables at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	Closing balance	Proportion to balance of other receivables (%)	Nature	Ageing	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Zijin Mining Group South Investment Co., Ltd.	5,416,887,945	22.51	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year	—
Zijin Mining Investment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	4,738,219,074	19.69	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year/ Over 1 year but within 2 years	—
Zijin Mining Group Northwest Co., Ltd.	2,250,061,791	9.35	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year/ Over 1 year but within 2 years	—
Zijin Copper	1,506,487,316	6.26	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year/ Over 1 year but within 2 years/ Over 2 years but within 3 years	—
Xinjiang Zijin Zinc Co., Ltd.	1,463,100,000	6.08	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year/ Over 3 years	—
Total	15,374,756,126	63.89			—

The five entities with the largest balances of other receivables at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

	Closing balance	Proportion to balance of other receivables (%)	Nature	Ageing	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Zijin Mining Investment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	4,890,000,000	30.66	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year	—
Zijin Mining Group South Investment Co., Ltd.	3,796,500,000	23.80	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year	—
Zijin Copper	805,369,048	5.05	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year/ Over 1 year but within 2 years/ Over 2 years but within 3 years	—
Tibet Zijin	515,236,164	3.23	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year/ Over 1 year but within 2 years/ Over 2 years but within 3 years/ Over 3 years	—
Gold Mountains (H.K.)	414,706,334	2.60	Due from subsidiaries	Within 1 year	—
Total	10,421,811,546	65.34			—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

3. Long-term equity investments

	2023			2022		
	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value
Investments in subsidiaries	65,956,249,492	(335,656,935)	65,620,592,557	64,965,992,817	(579,556,935)	64,386,435,882
Investments in associates	2,898,568,074	—	2,898,568,074	2,124,689,480	—	2,124,689,480
Total	68,854,817,566	(335,656,935)	68,519,160,631	67,090,682,297	(579,556,935)	66,511,125,362

(i) Investments in subsidiaries

	At 1 January 2022			At 31 December 2022			Classified as held for sale assets	Provision for impairment losses at 31 December 2023	
	At 1 January 2022	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December 2022	Additions	Reductions		At 31 December 2023	Provision for impairment losses at 31 December 2023
Zijin Mining Group Southwest Co., Ltd.	1,208,118,437	6,636,055	—	1,214,754,492	3,700,808	—	—	1,218,455,300	—
Qinghai West Copper Co., Ltd.	936,000,000	—	—	936,000,000	—	—	—	936,000,000	—
Gold Mountains (H.K.) International Mining Company Limited	26,387,337,311	1,038,767,706	—	27,426,105,017	47,227,694	—	—	27,473,332,711	—
Luoyang Kunyu Mining Co., Ltd.	677,025,479	—	(677,025,479)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zijin Mining Group Finance Co., Ltd.	605,186,575	18,347,497	—	623,534,072	—	—	—	623,534,072	—
Zijin Mining Group (Xiamen) Investment Co., Ltd.	397,061,613	80,000,000	(357,322,854)	119,738,759	—	—	—	119,738,759	—
Longnan Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	377,024,902	—	(23,792,178)	353,232,724	—	—	—	353,232,724	(43,019,351)
Bayannur Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	579,027,464	—	(579,027,464)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zijin Mining Group Northwest Co., Ltd.	602,706,612	2,151,781	—	604,858,393	13,901,370	—	—	618,759,763	—
Zijin Mining Group South Investment Co., Ltd.	4,170,101,925	1,958,836,118	—	6,128,938,043	—	—	—	6,128,938,043	—
Huanmin Mining Co., Ltd.	306,000,000	—	—	306,000,000	—	—	—	306,000,000	—
Fujian Zijin Commercial Services Co., Ltd.	200,000,000	—	—	200,000,000	300,000,000	—	—	500,000,000	—
Shanghang Jinshan Mining Co., Ltd.	293,785,150	—	—	293,785,150	—	—	—	293,785,150	—
Xinyi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. (Note)	919,900,000	—	—	919,900,000	42,080,000	(601,980,000)	(360,000,000)	—	—
Zijin Mining Group Capital Investment Co., Ltd.	929,929,092	—	(929,929,092)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zijin International Mining Co., Ltd.	2,114,677,708	54,069,915	—	2,168,747,623	—	—	—	2,168,747,623	—
Jilin Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	311,018,452	—	—	311,018,452	—	—	—	311,018,452	—
Fujian Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	164,031,170	371,304	—	164,402,474	201,123	—	—	164,603,597	—
Henan Jinda Mining Co., Ltd.	129,880,000	—	—	129,880,000	—	—	—	129,880,000	(129,880,000)
Shanxi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	127,284,118	—	(127,284,118)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luoyang Zijin Yinhui Gold Refinery Co., Ltd.	105,000,000	70,000,000	—	175,000,000	—	—	—	175,000,000	—
Yunnan Huaxi Mineral Resources Co., Ltd.	86,830,000	—	—	86,830,000	—	—	—	86,830,000	—
Ankang Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	398,787,471	—	—	398,787,471	—	—	—	398,787,471	—
Longsheng Dexin Mining Co., Ltd.	53,550,000	—	—	53,550,000	—	—	—	53,550,000	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

3. Long-term equity investments *(continued)*

(i) Investments in subsidiaries *(continued)*

	At 1 January 2022	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December 2022	Additions	Reductions	Classified as held for sale assets	At 31 December 2023	Provision for impairment losses at 31 December 2023
Xiamen Zijin Mining and Metallurgy Technology Co., Ltd.	50,000,000	—	—	50,000,000	—	—	—	50,000,000	—
Guizhou Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	32,854,026	—	(32,854,026)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zijin Mining Group Gold Jewelry Co., Ltd.	430,891,900	—	—	430,891,900	220,000,000	—	—	650,891,900	—
Wuping Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	20,429,287	—	—	20,429,287	—	—	—	20,429,287	—
Fujian Zijin Hotel Property Management Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	—	—	10,000,000	—	—	—	10,000,000	—
Fujian Zijin Mining and Metallurgy Testing Technology Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	—	—	10,000,000	—	—	—	10,000,000	—
Heilong Mining Group Co., Ltd.	2,182,872,800	—	—	2,182,872,800	—	—	—	2,182,872,800	—
Xiamen Zijin Tongguan Investment Development Co., Ltd.	848,453,248	—	—	848,453,248	—	—	—	848,453,248	(162,757,584)
Liancheng Jiuxin Mining Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	—	—	5,000,000	—	—	—	5,000,000	—
Xiamen Zixin No. 1 Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	750,000,000	—	—	750,000,000	—	(750,000,000)	—	—	—
Tibet Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	2,125,671,233	1,518,213,816	—	3,643,885,049	1,586,723,287	—	—	5,230,608,336	—
Zijin International Holdings Co., Ltd.	1,970,000,000	7,249,685,973	—	9,219,685,973	822,505,942	—	—	10,042,191,915	—
Zijin International Trading Co., Ltd.	130,383,651	30,000,000	(160,000,000)	383,651	—	—	—	383,651	—
Zijin Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.	150,070,908	20,000,000	—	170,070,908	—	—	—	170,070,908	—
Zijin Mining Tongli (Xiamen) Trading Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	127,500,000	—	—	127,500,000	—	—	—	127,500,000	—
Guizhou Zijin Gold Smelting Co., Ltd.	1,530,000	—	(1,530,000)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Xiamen Zixin Mining Co., Ltd.	66,000,000	—	(66,000,000)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Xiamen Zixin No. 2 Investment Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership)	500,000,000	—	—	500,000,000	—	(500,000,000)	—	—	—
Zijin Zhixin (Xiamen) Technology Co., Ltd.	65,500,000	—	—	65,500,000	14,896,451	—	—	80,396,451	—
Zijin Secondary School	5,000,000	—	—	5,000,000	—	—	—	5,000,000	—
Zijin International Finance Leasing (Hainan) Co., Ltd.	180,000,000	—	—	180,000,000	—	—	—	180,000,000	—
Zijin Mining Investment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	150,000,000	1,779,929,092	—	1,929,929,092	—	—	—	1,929,929,092	—
Sino-Zijin Resources Ltd.	256,996,944	—	—	256,996,944	—	—	—	256,996,944	—
FZU Zijin Hydrogen Power Technology Co., Ltd.	—	100,000,000	—	100,000,000	100,000,000	—	—	200,000,000	—
Fujian Longking Co., Ltd.	—	1,734,331,295	—	1,734,331,295	—	—	—	1,734,331,295	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*3. Long-term equity investments *(continued)*(i) Investments in subsidiaries *(continued)*

	At 1 January 2022	Additions	Reductions	At 31 December 2022	Additions	Reductions	Classified as held for sale assets	At 31 December 2023	Provision for impairment losses at 31 December 2023
Xiamen Zijin Renewable Energy and Advanced Materials Technology Co., Ltd.	—	50,000,000	—	50,000,000	—	—	—	50,000,000	—
Zijin Safety Consulting (Longyan) Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000	—
Zijin Mining Renewable Energy and Advanced Materials (Changsha) Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	50,000,000	—	—	50,000,000	—
Zijin Mining Group Southwest Geological Exploration Co., Ltd.	—	60,000,000	—	60,000,000	—	—	—	60,000,000	—
Subtotal	52,149,417,476	15,771,340,552	(2,954,765,211)	64,965,992,817	3,202,236,675	(1,851,980,000)	(360,000,000)	65,956,249,492	(335,656,935)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

3. Long-term equity investments *(continued)*

(ii) Investments in associates

2023

Investee	Movements during the year										Provision for impairment losses at 31 December
	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Provision for impairment losses	Additional investment and becoming investments in subsidiaries	At 31 December	
Makeng Mining	1,338,838,848	—	—	249,731,502	—	—	(124,500,000)	—	—	1,464,070,350	—
Beizhan Mining	—	563,500,000	—	11,316,035	—	—	—	—	—	574,816,035	—
Zijin Tianfeng Futures	356,850,540	—	—	3,402,631	—	—	—	—	—	360,253,171	—
Huajian Investment	235,422,429	93,100,000	—	(9,609,721)	—	—	—	—	—	318,912,708	—
Evergreen New Energy	115,926,743	—	—	(26,593,035)	—	—	—	—	—	89,333,708	—
Songpan Zijin	26,996,828	14,800,000	—	1,722	—	—	—	—	—	41,798,550	—
Wancheng Commercial	48,088,615	—	—	28,723,509	—	—	(30,000,000)	—	—	46,812,124	—
Caixi Cultural	2,565,477	—	—	5,951	—	—	—	—	—	2,571,428	—
Subtotal	2,124,689,480	671,400,000	—	256,978,594	—	—	(154,500,000)	—	—	2,898,568,074	—

Note: In 2023, the Company's long-term equity investment in Xinyi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, was reclassified to held for sale assets as it met the conditions for held for sale.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

3. Long-term equity investments *(continued)*

(ii) Investments in associates *(continued)*

2022

Investee	Movements during the year										Provision for impairment losses at 31 December
	At 1 January	Additions	Reductions	Investment income/(losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Provision for impairment losses	Additional investment and becoming investments in subsidiaries	At 31 December	
Makeng Mining	1,368,196,342	—	—	261,142,506	—	—	(290,500,000)	—	—	1,338,838,848	—
Yulong Copper	1,234,460,766	—	(1,518,213,816)	503,753,050	—	—	(220,000,000)	—	—	—	—
Songpan Zijin	39,249,785	7,000,000	(19,252,957)	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,996,828	—
Wancheng Commercial	48,390,918	—	—	37,197,697	—	—	(37,500,000)	—	—	48,088,615	—
Evergreen New Energy	82,021,734	—	—	33,905,009	—	—	—	—	—	115,926,743	—
Caixi Cultural	2,565,477	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,565,477	—
Zijin Tianfeng Futures	329,415,806	18,556,897	—	8,877,837	—	—	—	—	—	356,850,540	—
Huajian Investment	—	237,707,700	—	(2,285,271)	—	—	—	—	—	235,422,429	—
Subtotal	3,104,300,828	263,264,597	(1,537,466,773)	842,590,828	—	—	(548,000,000)	—	—	2,124,689,480	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

4. Other non-current assets

	2023	2022
Long-term receivables from subsidiaries	15,996,189,702	8,826,709,482
Long-term receivables from other related parties	44,100,000	203,183,937
Long-term receivables on disposal of assets	46,369,776	55,897,941
Exploration and development costs	146,965,204	142,409,041
Prepayments for investments, exploration and mining rights and others	3,177,130,947	3,206,499,361
Total	19,410,755,629	12,434,699,762

5. Long-term payables

	2023	2022
Entrusted investments	241,368,782	241,368,782
Payables to subsidiaries	—	6,250,000,000
Including: Current portion of long-term payables	241,368,782 (5,100,000)	6,491,368,782 (6,300,100,000)
Total	236,268,782	191,268,782

* Maturity analysis of long-term payables is as follows:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year or repayable on demand	5,100,000	6,300,100,000
Over 1 year but within 2 years	—	—
Over 2 years but within 5 years	95,141,300	—
Over 5 years	141,127,482	191,268,782
Total	241,368,782	6,491,368,782

6. Operating income and operating costs

	2023		2022	
	Operating income	Operating costs	Operating income	Operating costs
Principal operations	5,783,271,795	2,645,721,103	5,508,982,599	2,189,242,957
Other operations	535,899,868	112,205,232	753,974,778	252,275,491
Total	6,319,171,663	2,757,926,335	6,262,957,377	2,441,518,448

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

7. Finance expenses

	2023	2022
Interest expense	2,078,670,932	1,823,125,796
Including: Bank borrowings	1,178,857,626	1,101,792,695
Bonds payable	874,852,033	691,262,005
Ultra short-term financing bonds	24,961,273	30,071,096
Less: Interest income	1,251,794,223	916,799,560
Exchange differences	(32,034,046)	(230,758,119)
Bank charges	25,724,181	11,796,007
Amortisation of unrecognised finance expenses (Note 1)	10,066,355	9,220,971
Unearned finance income (Note 2)	(5,177,625)	(5,831,134)
Total	825,455,574	690,753,961

Note 1: Unrecognised finance expenses consisted of amortisation of unrecognised interest expenses of provisions of RMB10,066,355.

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

In 2023 and 2022, the Company incurred no capitalised interest expenses, and none of the above interest income was generated from impaired financial assets.

8. Investment income

	2023	2022
Investment income from long-term equity investments under the cost method	27,375,978,550	915,066,894
Investment income from long-term equity investments under the equity method	256,978,594	842,590,828
Investment income from disposal of subsidiaries	—	342,844
Investment losses from disposal of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 1)	(43,435,617)	(33,236,020)
Dividend income from other equity instrument investments during the holding period	15,645,302	15,149,681
Total	27,605,166,829	1,739,914,227

Note 1: Investment losses from disposal of held for trading financial assets included the investment loss from derivative instruments of RMB51,219,735 (2022: loss of RMB43,480,537), and other investment income of RMB7,784,118 (2022: income of RMB10,244,517).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*

9. Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows

(1) Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows

Reconciliation of net profit to cash flows from operating activities:

	2023	2022
Net profit	28,067,363,687	2,963,252,717
Add: Provision for asset impairment	500,709,364	52,067,463
Depreciation of fixed assets	548,327,979	355,745,413
Amortisation of intangible assets	12,444,202	10,453,630
Amortisation of long-term deferred assets	78,342,942	73,811,133
Gains on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets	(3,273,528)	(3,189,046)
Losses on write-off of fixed assets	8,304,159	2,169,203
(Gains)/Losses on changes in fair value	(38,063,856)	73,328,349
Finance expenses	877,651,296	742,287,921
Investment income	(27,603,296,441)	(1,746,041,363)
Decrease/(Increase) in deferred tax assets	36,863,256	(13,678,736)
Decrease in deferred tax liabilities	(55,516,965)	(5,123,482)
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	18,224,865	(102,262,232)
Decrease in receivables from operating activities	185,749,642	1,670,539,714
(Decrease)/Increase in payables from operating activities	(83,761,276)	328,988,983
Others	(50,968,602)	179,664,515
Net cash flows from operating activities	2,499,100,724	4,582,014,182

Net changes in cash and cash equivalents:

	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents	4,706,206,720	4,087,831,452
Less: Other monetary funds	35,289,169	529,395,318
Closing balance of cash	4,670,917,551	3,558,436,134
Less: Opening balance of cash	3,558,436,134	2,480,178,655
Add: Closing balance of cash equivalents	34,582,608	101,242,612
Less: Opening balance of cash equivalents	101,242,612	190,627,714
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,045,821,413	988,872,377

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

*(English translation is for reference only. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail.)*XVII. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY *(continued)*9. Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows *(continued)*

(2) Components of cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
Cash	4,670,917,551	3,558,436,134
Including: Cash on hand	213	213
Cash at banks that can be readily drawn on demand	4,670,917,338	3,558,435,921
Cash equivalents	34,582,608	101,242,612
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4,705,500,159	3,659,678,746

10. Commitments

	2023	2022
Capital commitments (Note 1)	10,578,548	68,767,149

Note 1: As at 31 December 2023, the amount of capital commitments relating to acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment and mining assets was RMB10,578,548 (31 December 2022: RMB68,767,149).

XVIII. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. Summary of non-recurring profit or loss

Item	Amount
Losses on disposal of non-current assets	(195,274,122)
Government grants recognised in profit or loss for the current period	447,406,596
Gains or losses on changes in fair value arising from held for trading financial assets and financial liabilities, investment income and losses on disposal of held for trading financial assets and financial liabilities except for the effective hedging business relating to the normal business operations held by non-financial enterprises (Note 1)	(537,872,005)
Capital utilisation fee received from non-financial enterprises recognised in profit or loss for the current period (Note 2)	34,991,725
Investment income from disposals of long-term equity investments	1,883,966
Reversal of bad debt provision for trade receivables and contract assets of which impairment has been tested individually	112,234,418
Non-operating income and expenses other than the aforesaid items	(416,477,044)
Subtotal	(553,106,466)
Impact on income tax	22,681,297
Impact on the non-controlling interests (after tax)	33,305,947
Total	(497,119,222)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2023

RMB

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

XVIII. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION *(continued)*

1. Summary of non-recurring profit or loss *(continued)*

The non-recurring profit or loss of the Group was recognised under the Explanatory Announcement No.1 on Information Disclosure and Presentation Rules for Companies Making Public Offering of Securities — Non-recurring Profit or Loss (CSRC Announcement [2023] No. 65). The effective hedging business, provisional pricing arrangements and gold leasing transactions of the Group are directly related to the normal business operations, of which the underlying assets are the mineral products or similar metal products of the Group, which are aimed at reducing the risk of significant profitability fluctuation from normal business operations in light of price fluctuation. Effective hedging business and gold leasing transactions are frequent and the Group has continued and will continue to engage in such transactions in the foreseeable future. For the abovementioned reasons, the profit or loss on effective hedging business, provisional pricing arrangements and gold leasing transactions is not classified as non-recurring profit or loss.

Note 1: Including the losses on changes in fair value of trading stocks, funds and currency swaps amounting to RMB221,801,034 and losses on disposals of stocks, funds, currency swaps and wealth management products amounting to RMB316,070,971.

Note 2: The amounts due from Kamoa Holding Limited and other associates and joint ventures of the Company represent ongoing operational funding support provided to them. The corresponding capital utilisation fee income generated from these amounts was directly relating to daily operating activities and are not of temporary or occasional nature. Based on the abovementioned business model, the management of the Company does not classify the capital utilisation fee income received from associates and joint ventures for their daily operating activities as non-recurring profit or loss since 2023. The Company's capital utilisation fee income generated from loans to associates and joint ventures for their daily operation in 2023 amounted to RMB1,678,091,532.

2. Return on net assets and earnings per share

		Return on net assets (%)		Earnings per share	
		Fully diluted	Weighted average	Basic	Diluted
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	21,119,419,571	19.64	21.43	0.80	0.80
Net profit after non-recurring profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	21,616,538,793	20.11	21.94	0.82	0.82



ZIJIN MINING GROUP COMPANY LIMITED*
Annual Report 2023

開發礦業 造福社會

Mining for a Better Society

WEBSITE

www.zjky.cn
www.zijinmining.com

E-MAIL

dsh@zjky.cn