

2025

Zijin Mining's Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures Report

Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

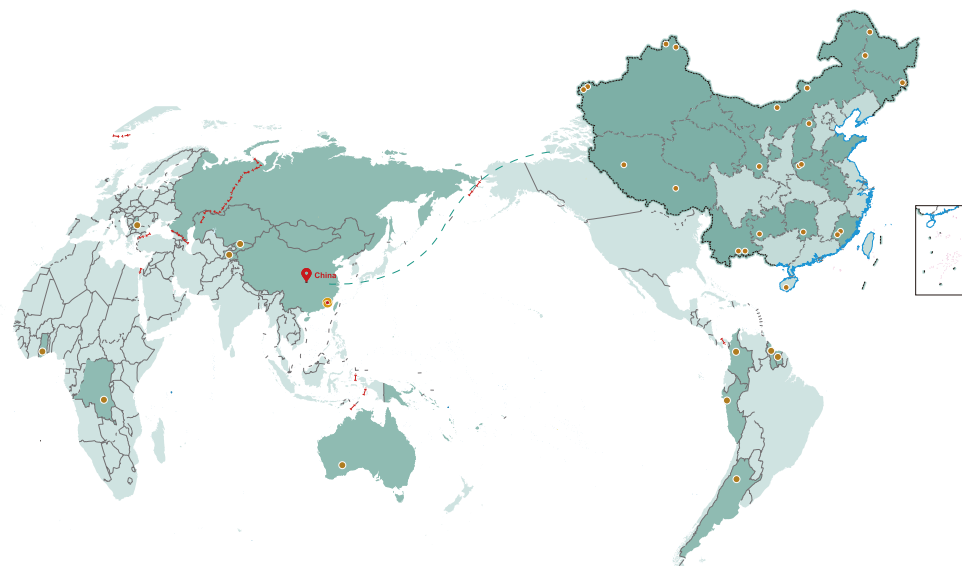
ABOUT TNFD

With the launch of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (“TNFD”), nature-related disclosure frameworks have developed rapidly. TNFD is a market-led international initiative that was prepared in July 2020 by 75 global member organizations, including financial institutions, companies, government regulators, think tanks and market alliances, and was formally established in October 2021. Meanwhile, China has elevated biodiversity conservation to the level of a national strategy. With the issuance of domestic policy documents, management plans and guidelines, including the China Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2023–2030), the integration of biodiversity information into the existing mandatory sustainability disclosure system has entered a substantive implementation stage for companies.

This report aims to systematically assess and disclose the multidimensional relationship between Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd. (“Zijin Mining” , the “Company” or “We”) and nature, including the Company's dependence on key natural elements, the actual and potential impacts of its business activities, exposure to risks arising from changes in nature, and business opportunities that may arise from improvements in the natural environment. Through structured analysis of these nature-related topics, the report seeks to comprehensively present Zijin Mining's operational characteristics and environmental responsibilities across different regions and ecological contexts, thereby establishing an overall framework for the Company's understanding of natural capital.

This report is structured in accordance with the four pillars of TNFD — Governance, Risk and Impact Management, Strategy, and Metrics and Targets — and applies the LEAP approach (Locate-Evaluate-Assess-Prepare) in its analysis and disclosure. It progressively addresses the identification, assessment and response to nature-related topics, forming a complete information chain from analysis to action.

The core objective of this report is to further strengthen Zijin Mining's capacity to respond to the evolving nature of natural capital, promote the integration of nature-related factors into the Company's long-term strategic planning, risk management and resource allocation decisions, and enhance the Company's strategic resilience and foundation for sustainable development in the context of global environmental change. At the same time, through transparent, comparable and reviewable disclosure, the report provides investors, regulators, partners and other stakeholders with key information for decision-making, supporting their more accurate assessment of the Company's sustainability performance, nature-related risk management level and future growth potential.



Reporting Period

Unless otherwise specified, this report covers the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.



Reporting Scope

Unless otherwise specified, the data and information in this report cover Zijin Mining's 57 major assets globally. The covered assets span a range of business, including mining of metal ores, other mining and quarrying, mining support service activities, manufacturing of basic metals, manufacturing of fabricated metal products (except machinery and equipment), and manufacturing of electrical equipment.



Reference Standards

This report has been prepared with reference to the following TNFD guidance and related documents issued by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (“TNFD”):

- Executive Summary of the TNFD Recommendations (v1.0)
- Guidance on the Identification and Assessment of Nature-related Issues: The LEAP Approach (Locate-Evaluate-Assess-Prepare)
- TNFD Sector Guidance: Metals and Mining



Forward-looking Statements

Apart from statements of historical fact, statements in this report relating to nature-related matters are forward-looking statements, including but not limited to: assumptions, prerequisites, the identification and assessment of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, the identification of priority/important/sensitive locations, management arrangements based on the mitigation hierarchy and ecological restoration, nature-related metrics and targets, potential financial impacts or resource allocation, action plans, and the methodologies and scenario analyses adopted, such as LEAP: Locate-Evaluate-Assess-Prepare.

Given uncertainties relating to the external environment, policies and regulations, market conditions, ecosystem status, data and models, the future actual results or development trends of matters covered by the above forward-looking statements may differ dynamically from the descriptions in this report. Zijin Mining assumes no obligation or responsibility to update any forward-looking statement after that date.

The forward-looking statements in this report were made before 30 June 2026. Unless otherwise required by laws and regulations, Zijin Mining assumes no obligation or responsibility to update any forward-looking statement after that date.

This report is compiled in Chinese, and an English translation version is provided for reference. In case of any discrepancy, the Chinese version shall prevail.

INTRODUCTION

Nature and biodiversity related challenges are continuing to deepen the interaction between nature and business operations, with increasingly significant implications for companies' sustainable development capabilities and long-term value creation. Integrating nature and biodiversity issues into corporate sustainability and risk management frameworks has gradually become a global consensus. In 2022, the Fifteenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity ("COP15") adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework ("GBF"), establishing clear medium- and long-term goals for global biodiversity conservation.

As an important participant in the global mining industry, Zijin Mining upholds the philosophy of "developing mining for the benefit of society" . The Company fully recognizes its operational dependence on nature and its potential impacts on ecosystems and regards ecosystem protection and biodiversity management as an important component of its high-quality development. The Company actively benchmarks against the Convention on Biological Diversity ("CBD"), the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs") and relevant policy requirements of host countries and continues to promote the systematic integration of nature-related factors into corporate strategy, governance structures and operational decision-making.

In view of this background, Zijin Mining refers to the recommended TNFD framework and adopts the LEAP approach to systematically identify and analyze nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities across the Group's major assets. The Company is also progressively advancing nature-related information disclosure and management capacity building to achieve the following objectives:



Building a nature management system and establishing a long-term mechanism for nature risk resilience management

Assess nature-related dependencies and impacts, and analyze the nature-related risks and opportunities faced by the business.

Zijin Mining upholds the development philosophy of harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature. While advancing the development and utilization of mineral resources, the Company places strong emphasis on ecosystem protection and biodiversity conservation, and actively identifies and manages the impacts and dependencies of its business activities on the natural environment. Through proactive disclosure and risk control, the Company establishes operational benchmarks and continuously improves its nature-related risk management system and ecological protection practices. Zijin Mining is committed to promoting coordination between resource development and ecological environmental protection, and contributing to global sustainable development.

Adhering to a green and high-quality development pathway and promoting coordinated development between resource development and ecological protection

In response to the global transition toward sustainable development and the increasingly significant constraints on natural resources, Zijin Mining adheres to a green and high-quality development pathway. While ensuring the secure supply of mineral resources, the Company continues to promote ecological environmental protection and intensive resource utilization, placing emphasis on the protection and restoration of natural ecosystems such as "mountains, rivers, forests, farmland, lakes, grasslands, deserts and glaciers" , and striving to achieve coordinated development between mining development and natural ecosystem protection.

Strengthening nature-related risk and opportunity management and promoting the integration of nature-related factors into corporate strategy and operations

Zijin Mining incorporates nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities into the Company's strategic and operational management system. Through continuously improving its ecological and environmental management systems, the Company systematically enhances its management capabilities in water resources, land use, pollution prevention and control, and biodiversity conservation. Through the identification of key areas and priority locations, the Company strengthens ecological risk management and ecological restoration, implements green mine construction, and promotes the systematic integration of nature-related factors into full lifecycle management processes, including project development, production operations and mine closure.

Strengthening biodiversity conservation and ecological restoration, and promoting ecosystem restoration in mining areas

The Company adheres to the sustainable resource development principle of "developing one area, stabilizing one area, managing one area and achieving results in one area" , and continues to advance ecological protection and restoration in mining areas. Through land reclamation, ecological restoration and biodiversity conservation measures, the Company strives to reduce the impacts of mining activities on natural ecosystems. Zijin Mining has prepared and internally issued the Biodiversity Conservation Guidelines, promoted the formulation and implementation of biodiversity action management plans at each mine, and established No Net Loss of biodiversity as a medium- to long-term target. In projects and areas with scientific foundations and management conditions, the Company is progressively exploring pathways to achieve Net Positive Impact.

Advancing nature-related information disclosure and enhancing corporate sustainability transparency

Zijin Mining actively responds to the global trend of nature-related information disclosure. With reference to the TNFD recommended framework, the Company systematically identifies, assesses and manages nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities, progressively improves nature-related information disclosure, and continuously enhances its governance capabilities, management level and information transparency on nature-related issues as a responsible corporate.

HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

This report is structured around the four pillars of TNFD:

- Governance: Board oversight, management responsibilities and human rights management
- Nature-related Risk Resilience: Identification of nature-related risks and opportunities based on the LEAP approach
- Nature Strategy and Actions: Three major strategies and practical cases covering climate, water resources and biodiversity
- Nature Targets and Performance: Quantitative targets, progress tracking and indicator system

If your time is limited, it is recommended that you first read the "Report Highlights" section and the key case studies under "Nature Strategy and Actions" .



REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

As a mining enterprise highly dependent on natural resources, Zijin Mining systematically identifies and manages the dependencies and impacts of its business on nature, treating this as an important lever for reducing operational risks and enhancing long-term value. The relevant analysis results provide clear direction for the Company's subsequent nature-related management practices and performance improvement, and are gradually reflected in specific outcomes in 2026.

TNFD disclosure pioneer in China's mining industry.

Zijin Mining is among the first enterprises in China's mining industry to publish a nature-related financial disclosure report in accordance with the TNFD recommended framework, setting a benchmark for natural capital management in the industry.

Systematic identification of nature-related risks and opportunities based on the TNFD framework

In this disclosure summary, Zijin Mining applies the LEAP approach recommended by the TNFD Recommendations to conduct the analysis:



Covers Zijin Mining's
57 major assets globally



Identifies **18**
nature-related priority
assets
of which **4** are determined
as the highest priority



Identifies **4** categories of
ecosystem services on which the
business is highly dependent
and **5** categories of impacts
where the business has a
relatively high degree of impact
on nature



Systematically identify
8 potential
nature-related risks
and **10** nature-related
opportunities



Three Nature Strategy Pillars · Key Progress in 2025



Pillar 1: Climate Strategy

Target

Achieve carbon peaking by 2029
and carbon neutrality by 2050.

Key outcomes

Carbon emission intensity, defined as GHG
emissions per RMB10,000 of industrial
added value, decreased by

35.7%

compared with 2020, achieving the 2025
target ahead of schedule.

Clean energy projects with an installed
capacity of 1,103.76 MW were completed;
1,563 electric vehicles were introduced; and
the share of renewable energy reached

28.24%



Pillar 2: Water Stewardship Strategy

Target

Maintain the water recycling
rate at no less than 90%.

Key outcomes

The water recycling rate reached

93.56%¹

and **88%** of mining assets have
formulated water balance
management plans.

Freshwater use intensity, defined as
water withdrawal per million
revenue (CNY) , decreased by

23.8%

compared with 2020.



Pillar 3: Biodiversity Strategy

Target

Achieve No Net Loss of biodiversity
and progressively explore Net
Positive Impact.

Key outcomes

61.4%

of assets have completed
biodiversity surveys and formulated
management plans.

88%

of mining assets have formulated
mine closure and reclamation plans

To achieve the target of “no net loss of
biodiversity”, the Company implemented
its **first** large-scale mining biodiversity offset
project in Ghana, achieving an offset target
of 371 quality hectares.

1: As Zijin Mining had not yet obtained operational control over Zangge Mining at the time of conducting the nature-related risks and opportunities assessment, Zangge Mining was excluded from the scope of this analysis. Unless otherwise stated, the data and analysis results disclosed in this report do not include Zangge Mining.



Tailings Storage Facility Closure and Rehabilitation at Serbia Zijin Copper

GOVERNANCE

- BOARD OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES
- HUMAN RIGHTS

GOVERNANCE

BOARD OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Zijin Mining upholds the values of “creating value and achieving common development” and the environmental protection philosophy that “lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets”, and continues to enhance its corporate ESG management. The Company has established a sustainability, or ESG, governance structure with Zijin characteristics to discuss and review nature-related issues, identify nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, and formulate measures to address their potential impacts on the Company's assets. **At the same time, nature-related issues under the TNFD framework are also systematically integrated into this governance system to ensure unified oversight and management.** The Company has established a three-tier governance structure comprising the Board of Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee, the ESG Management Committee and the ESG Working Group. ESG issues are integrated into the full process of strategic decision-making, major investment review and risk management, thereby establishing a closed-loop management mechanism covering strategy formulation, performance assessment and accountability, and ensuring the implementation of the Company's ESG and nature-related objectives.

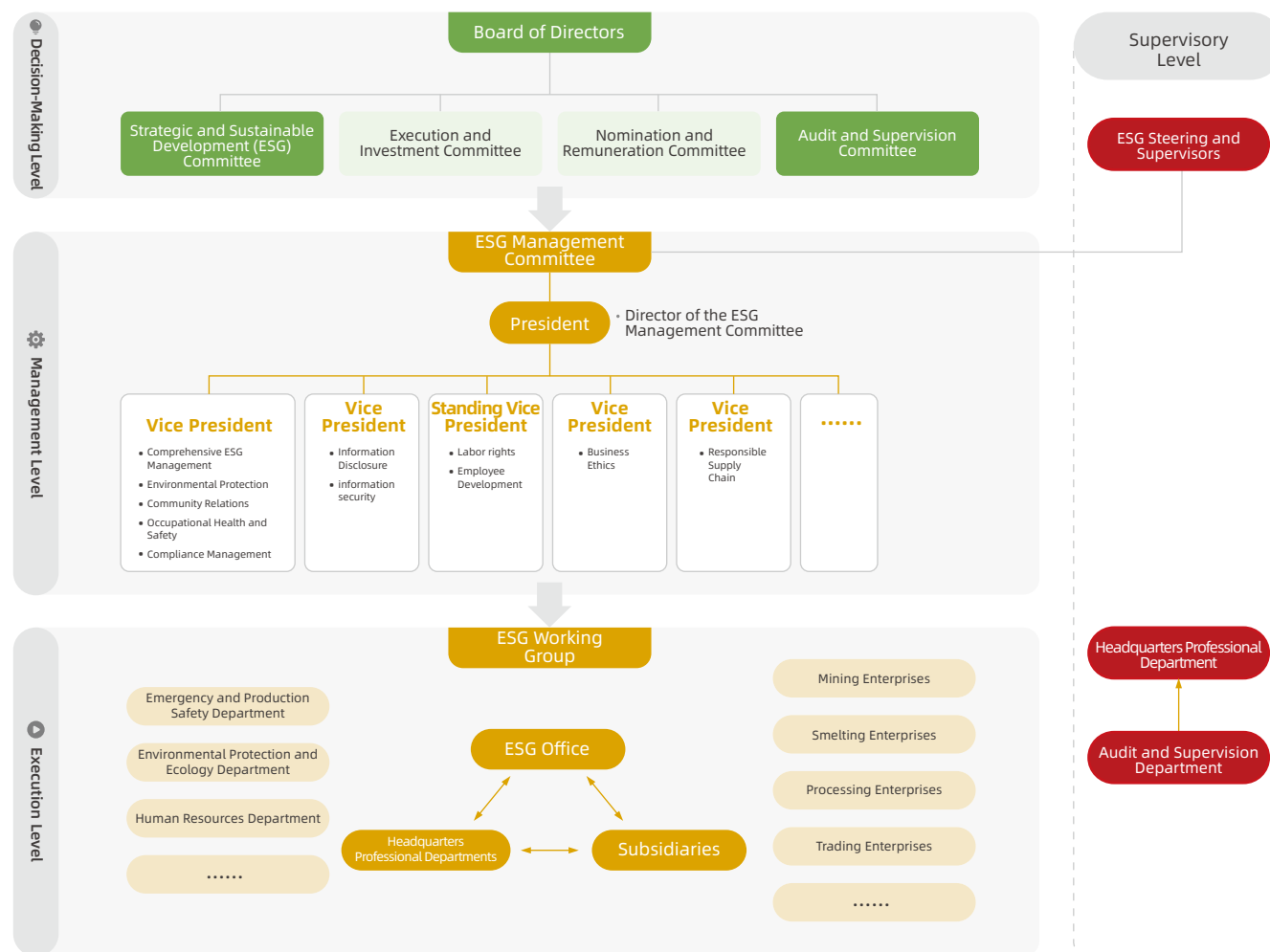


FIGURE 1 ZIJIN MINING MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Board of Directors is the highest decision-making body for the Company's sustainability and nature-related work, and assumes primary responsibility for formulating the Company's ESG strategy and strategy for addressing nature-related issues. The Board has established the Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee, which is responsible for promoting and implementing the strategies designated by the Board, defining material ESG issues, and, on a monthly basis, integrating analysis of global economic and industry trends with the Company's actual circumstances and development strategy. The Committee provides support to the Board in formulating medium and long-term development plans and strategies, and provides recommendations and opinions on the Company's external public policies, responses to nature-related risks, sustainability, and environmental, social and governance policies.

The ESG Management Committee is established under the Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee and is responsible for undertaking and implementing relevant strategies. At the same time, professional departments at headquarters work together with subsidiaries to advance the day-to-day coordination, task implementation and data disclosure of ESG-related matters, forming the three-tier governance structure of the Board's Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee, ESG Management Committee and ESG Working Group. Under this system, ESG matters, including nature-related issues, have been incorporated into regular agenda review and performance management processes, ensuring the systematic advancement and closed-loop management of nature-related work.



Board of Directors / Strategic and Sustainable Development (ESG) Committee

- Provides directional oversight over strategies, policies, governance approaches and medium to long term planning for core topics, including climate change, water resources, land use and ecological restoration, biodiversity conservation, waste, and tailings facility management.
- Coordinates the Company's environmental and ecological strategies and objectives, reviews the identification and management of risks and opportunities, approves relevant reports, such as ecological and environmental policies and thematic biodiversity guidelines, and promotes alignment between external disclosure and international frameworks.
- Reviews key performance indicators for nature and environmental topics, such as climate, water, biodiversity and tailings, as well as greenhouse gas reduction pathways and budgets for climate change-related initiatives.
- Makes decisions on major nature and environment-related matters, and supervises the achievement of relevant ESG targets and the effectiveness of related measures.



ESG Management Committee

- Serves as the cross-departmental coordination and execution hub at the operational management level, undertakes Board resolutions, formulates annual ESG implementation plans and key programmes, and organizes business units to implement the ESG strategy.
- Regularly assesses and manages nature-related dependencies and impacts, and the identification of risks and opportunities, and coordinates the cross-departmental advancement of relevant projects.
- Conducts management, target setting and performance tracking, and reports nature-related progress and performance to the Board of Directors.



ESG Working Group

- Implements ESG work arrangements and is responsible for data collection, analysis and performance tracking.
- Participates in the preparation of the annual sustainability report and ensures that disclosed information is accurate and compliant.
- Promotes the implementation of the ESG system, conducts training and capacity building, and provides reference recommendations on industry practices.
- Conducts day-to-day communication with stakeholders on ESG issues.

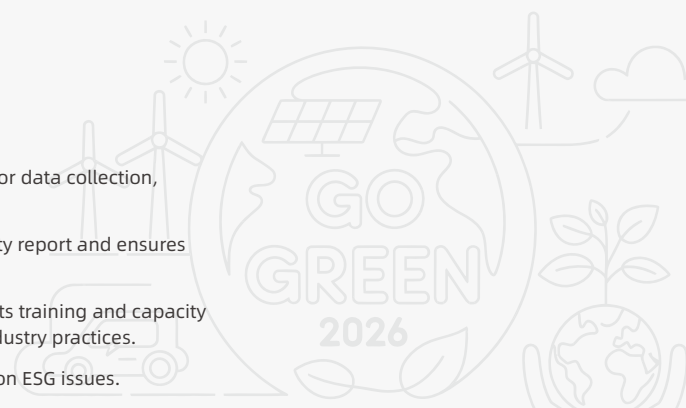


TABLE 1 ZIJIN MINING MANAGEMENT LEVELS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

HUMAN RIGHTS



Within its nature-related governance system, the Company recognizes that nature-related risks may arise not only from changes in ecosystems, but may also affect the human rights of employees, local communities and other stakeholders, thereby further translating into operational, compliance or reputational risks. As the natural environment changes, biodiversity is lost, and the availability of resources fluctuates, community livelihoods, land use and access to natural resources may all be affected. In response, the Company has incorporated relevant social and human rights risks into its overall risk management framework and manages them in a coordinated manner at the Board and management levels.



The Company strictly complies with the laws and regulations of the countries where its projects are located, and is committed to respecting and protecting the human rights of stakeholders, including employees, contractors and communities, in its business operations. The Company manages these matters with reference to international good practices, including the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the core standards of the International Labour Organization, and the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights. At the same time, the Company continues to improve relevant management measures with reference to industry standards such as the World Gold Council's Responsible Gold Mining Principles, providing institutional support for identifying and addressing human rights risks in nature-related contexts.



In 2025, the Company issued its Human Rights Policy and established a human rights risk management system covering its global operations. The Company has incorporated human rights due diligence into project development, supply chain management and operational decision-making processes. Key management areas include child labour and forced labour, non-discrimination and equal employment, Indigenous Peoples' rights, and human rights risks in the supply chain. The Company has also established grievance and remedy mechanisms, forming a closed-loop mechanism for continuous improvement. Human rights-related risks and responses are set out in the 2025 Sustainability Report of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.



COMMUS Community Support Project



Zijinshan Gold-Copper Mine and Tingjiang River

NATURE-RELATED RISK RESILIENCE

- ▶ PRIORITY AREAS OF FOCUS — LOCATE
- ▶ KEY IMPACTS AND DEPENDENCIES — EVALUATE
- ▶ KEY NATURE-RELATED RISKS, OPPORTUNITIES AND RESPONSE MEASURES — ASSESS

NATURE-RELATED RISK RESILIENCE

Zijin Mining's operations are highly dependent on natural resources and ecosystem services. Changes in natural conditions and ecosystem degradation may have significant impacts on resource access, such as water resources, production continuity, compliance requirements and operating costs. At the same time, mineral resource development activities may also place pressure on water resources, land and ecosystems, thereby giving rise to a series of nature-related risks.

Based on an analysis of the interaction between business activities and the natural environment, the Company has identified key nature-related risks and impacts faced across different regions and business stages, incorporated them into its overall ESG risk management system, and implemented tiered controls and targeted measures. This provides support for subsequent risk assessment, management responses and strategy formulation.



View of Zijin Copper



Methodology | LEAP Approach for Identifying Nature-related Risks and Impacts

To systematically identify and assess the relationship between its business activities and nature, Zijin Mining refers to the TNFD recommended framework and adopts its recommended Locate-Evaluate-Assess-Prepare ("LEAP") approach to conduct a step-by-step analysis of key operating regions and business activities:



Locate

Identify the spatial relationship between the Company's business activities and the natural environment.



Evaluate

Assess key impacts and dependencies of the business on nature.



Assess

Analyze risks and opportunities arising from changes in nature.



Prepare

Develop management measures and incorporate them into decision-making and disclosure.

PRIORITY AREAS OF FOCUS — LOCATE

Methodology | Locate

A company's nature-related impacts and dependencies are usually closely associated with the locations of its business operations. During the Locate phase, the Company assessed assets based on sensitivity, materiality and priority level.

Sensitive locations

Based on an integrated assessment of key nature-related data indicators for major assets, the Company classified the sensitivity levels of major assets. These classifications are used for subsequent evaluation of nature-related impacts and dependencies, as well as the assessment of risks and opportunities.

Material locations

Based on the nature-related impacts and dependencies identified during the Evaluate (E) phase, and in combination with the results of the Locate phase, the Company conducted a material location assessment for each asset.

Priority locations

By integrating the assessment results for sensitive locations and material locations, the Company identified priority locations among its assets to strengthen strategic-level oversight and targeted management of nature-related risks and impacts.

◆ Sensitive Locations

Sensitivity analysis is used to identify the ecological and environmental characteristics of the areas where each asset is located, as well as their potential vulnerability. The sensitivity assessment covers two major types of operations: mining assets, including ancillary and supporting activities, and smelting and other assets.

The Company conducted a classified assessment of its 57 major assets based on four factors and eight key data indicators, namely biodiversity importance, ecosystem integrity, water stress and ecosystem services (Table 2). Assets were classified into three sensitivity levels: high, medium and low. The assessment identified **13 high-sensitivity assets**, **36 medium-sensitivity assets** and **8 low-sensitivity assets** (Figure 2). The results are primarily used to reflect the relative differences among assets in terms of natural environmental dimensions, supporting the Company in identifying ecologically sensitive areas requiring focused attention, rather than directly corresponding to risk levels.

2: With reference to the biodiversity disclosure recommendations of the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), the Company applies differentiated spatial analysis buffers for different asset types, with an approximate 50 km buffer for mining assets and an approximate 10 km buffer for smelting and other assets. [ibat-alliance.org]

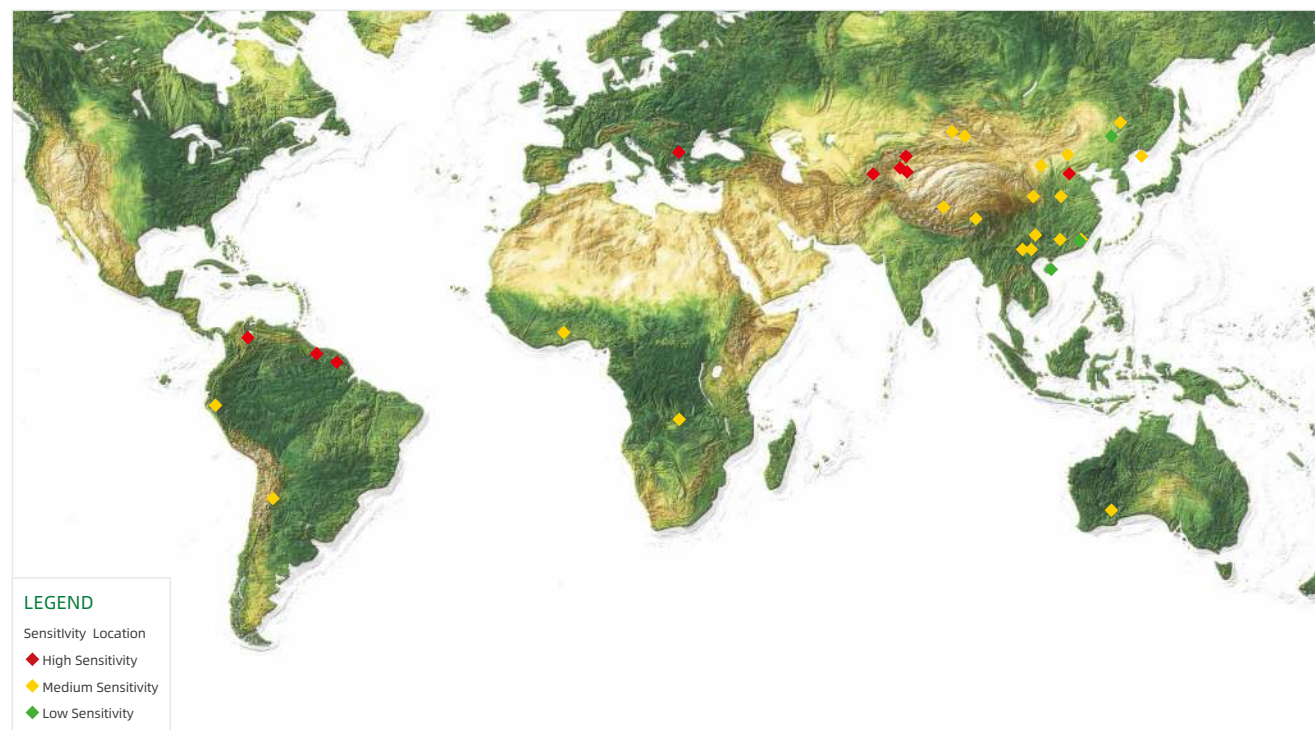


FIGURE 2 ZIJIN MINING ASSET SENSITIVITY MAP



Importance of Biodiversity

Key Biodiversity Areas

Key Biodiversity Areas ("KBAs")³ are internationally recognized priority areas for biodiversity, supporting numerous protected species or unique habitats.

Mean Species Abundance

Mean Species Abundance ("MSA")⁵ provides a quantitative indication of local biodiversity status. Values range from 0 to 1, where 1 indicates that species composition has not been affected at all, while 0 indicates that all original species have become locally extinct.

Protected areas

The World Database on Protected Areas ("WDPA")⁴ contains information on marine and terrestrial protected areas worldwide.

Sensitive species

Information on sensitive species refers to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species⁶, indicating the number of threatened species in the relevant area.



Importance of the Ecosystem service

Natural land

The SBTN Natural Lands Map is a baseline map of natural and non-natural land cover, created for the land target programme of the Science Based Targets Network.

Indigenous and community lands and territories

LandMark is an alliance of local, regional and international organizations committed to supporting Indigenous Peoples and local communities worldwide in protecting their land rights. Its database contains territories of Indigenous communities globally.



Ecosystem Integrity

Ecoregions

Ecoregions represent ecosystems with different biodiversity assemblages, covering all biological groups, and their boundaries include the space required to maintain ecological processes. "Nature Needs Half"⁷ is a science-based and comprehensive strategy for biodiversity conservation, referring to the protection of approximately 50% of the Earth's land and oceans.



Water Stress

Baseline water stress

Baseline water stress⁸, developed by the World Resources Institute, reflects the ratio of total water withdrawals to the total available renewable surface water and groundwater supply in a region.

TABLE 2 INDICATORS AND SOURCES FOR NATURE RISK ASSESSMENT

- 3: IUCN, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA). <https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/>
 4: UNEP WCMC and IUCN, World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA): Explore the World's Protected Areas. <https://www.protectedplanet.net/>
 5: GLOBIO Consortium, GLOBIO: Global Biodiversity Model for Policy Support. <https://www.globio.info/>
 6: IUCN, The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>
 7: Dinerstein et al., An Ecoregion Based Approach to Protecting Half the Terrestrial Realm, BioScience. <https://academic.oup.com/bioscience/article/67/6/534/3102935>
 8: World Resources Institute (WRI), Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. <https://www.wri.org/aqueduct>

Material Locations

The materiality assessment identifies, from a business perspective, assets with a higher degree of dependence on nature or a greater impact on nature. The Company conducted an integrated scoring of each asset based on the following key indicators, and classified assets into high, medium and low materiality levels according to their scores:

- Total greenhouse gas emissions, Scope 1 and Scope 2;
- Total water withdrawal;
- Water re-use rate;
- Generation of hazardous waste, general waste and tailings;
- Newly disturbed land area during the year;
- Wastewater pollutant emissions — chemical oxygen demand (“COD”), ammonia nitrogen, nitrogen oxides, total copper and total zinc;
- Air pollutant emissions — sulfur dioxide, smoke and dust, particulate matter and volatile organic compounds (“VOCs”).

This assessment is based on the extent to which different assets use and impact nature in their business activities, and is used to identify management focus areas, rather than to directly evaluate environmental performance. The Company identified 12 high-materiality assets. High-materiality assets generally require greater management attention in terms of resource use or environmental impacts, and are priority subjects for nature-related risk and opportunity analysis.



Bird observed near the project area in Lualaba Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo, possibly Great Egret (*Ardea alba*)

Priority Locations

Based on the integrated sensitivity and materiality analysis, the Company identified nature-related priority assets and implemented tiered management. Assets with both high sensitivity and high materiality were identified as priority management targets. The Company identified 4 high-priority projects and 14 secondary-priority projects (Figure 3), for which ecological protection and risk control measures need to be strengthened during project planning, production operations and mine closure.

The four high-priority assets are mainly located in areas with significant ecological value or relatively sensitive environmental conditions, including Henan Province, China, Colombia, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. This distribution indicates that, across diverse natural ecosystems globally, some of the Company's mining assets spatially overlap with ecological elements of relatively high conservation value or vulnerability. Accordingly, these assets are designated as priority targets for nature-related risk and impact management in the Company's management strategy, and the Company will implement more targeted ecological protection measures and nature risk control arrangements based on their specific characteristics.



4 high-priority projects



14 secondary-priority projects

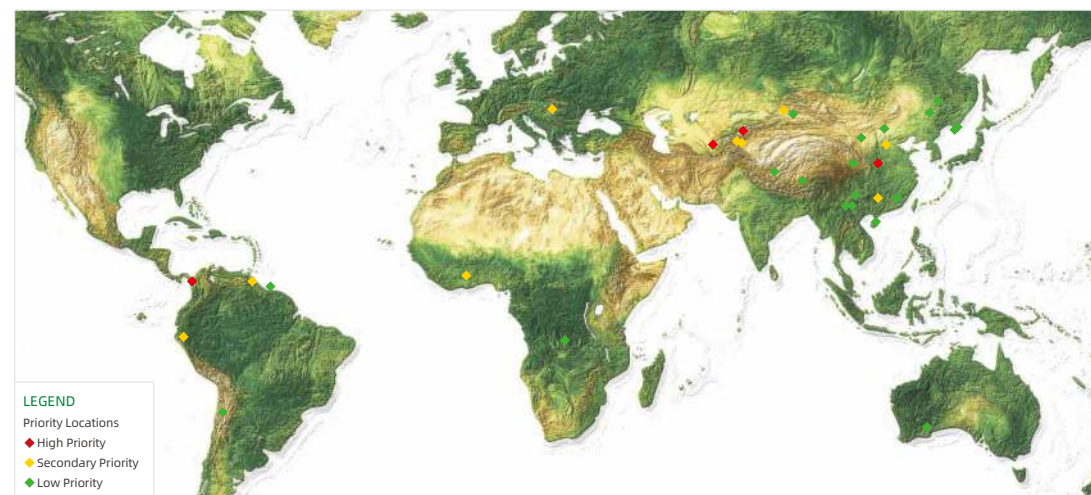


FIGURE 3 ZIJIN MINING ASSET PRIORITY LOCATIONS

9: Assets with both high sensitivity and high materiality are classified as high-priority assets; assets with both high sensitivity and medium materiality, or medium sensitivity and high materiality, are classified as secondary-priority assets; all other assets are classified as low-priority assets.

KEY IMPACTS AND DEPENDENCIES — EVALUATE

The assessment of key impacts and dependencies aims to identify the core impacts of the Company's principal business activities on the natural environment, as well as its key dependencies on ecosystem services, providing a basis for identifying nature-related risks and opportunities.



Bird observed near the project area in the Cuyuni-Mazaruni Region, Guyana, possibly Cooi Heron (*Ardea cocoi*)



Methodology | Evaluate — Impact and Dependency Assessment



This study uses the ENCORE tool to systematically review the nature-related impacts and dependencies associated with the Company's business activities. Taking into account the importance of these activities in the Company's actual operations, the study verifies and ranks the materiality of relevant impacts and dependencies, in order to identify priority areas of key impacts and dependencies.



The ENCORE tool was jointly developed by the Natural Capital Finance Alliance and the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre ("UNEP-WCMC"). It is used to assess the nature-related impacts, or pressures, of activities at the specific sub-industry level, as well as their dependencies on ecosystems.

From an impact perspective

The Company's main sources of pressure on the natural environment and key impacts include changes in land-use area caused by mining activities and related infrastructure construction, extraction of non-living resources inherently associated with mineral production activities, emissions of non-GHG air pollutants, release of toxic pollutants to soil and water, and the generation and discharge of solid waste (Figure 4). These impacts are mainly associated with direct disturbance to natural resources during mineral development and supporting engineering construction.

From a dependency perspective

The Company's key dependencies on ecosystem services are mainly reflected in water supply assurance and climate and hydrological regulation functions, including water supply services, global climate regulation, rainfall pattern regulation and water flow regulation. These services play an important role in maintaining production continuity, controlling operational risks and ensuring stable resource supply.

The above impacts and dependencies together constitute the main drivers of the Company's nature-related risks and opportunities. In particular, disruption to ecosystem services on which the Company is highly dependent may have a direct impact on business operations.

Dependencies		Impacts	
Type/ Category	Level	Type/ Category	Level
Biomass provisioning services	●	Land-use area	●
Water supply	●	Freshwater use area	●
Other provisioning services — Animal-based energy	●	Water use	●
Global climate regulation services	●	Extraction of other non-living resources	●
Rainfall pattern regulation services (at sub-continental scale)	●	GHG emissions	●
Local (micro and meso) climate regulation	●	Emissions of non-GHG air pollutants	●
Air filtration services	●	Emission of toxic pollutants to water and soil	●
Soil and sediment retention services	●	Generation and release of solid waste	●
Solid waste remediation	●	Emission of nutrient pollutants to water and soil	●
Water purification services	●	Disturbance (e.g. noise, light)	●
Water flow regulation services	●	Introduction of invasive species	●
Flood mitigation services	●	Impact / Dependency Level: ● High ● Medium ● Low FIGURE 4 HEATMAP OF MATERIAL IMPACTS AND DEPENDENCIES OF ZIJIN MINING'S MAJOR ASSETS¹⁰	
Storm mitigation services	●		
Noise attenuation services	●		
Dilution by atmosphere and ecosystems	●		
Mediation of sensory impacts (other than noise)	●		

10: The following dependency and impact categories are of low relevance or not applicable to Zijin Mining's operations and are therefore not included in the above table: Dependencies: genetic resources, soil quality regulation, pollination, biological control, nursery population protection and habitat maintenance, recreation-related services, visual amenity, education, science and research services, and spiritual, artistic, and symbolic services; Impacts: seabed area utilized and extraction volume of other biological resources.

KEY NATURE-RELATED RISKS, OPPORTUNITIES AND RESPONSE MEASURES — ASSESS

Methodology | Assess — Risk and Opportunity Assessment

With reference to the TNFD recommended framework, the Company used the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter (“BRF”) tool in the process of identifying risks and opportunities, and benchmarked against the TNFD Additional Sector Guidance — Metals and Mining¹¹, to review and develop a Group-level inventory of overall nature-related risks and opportunities.

Taking into account historical cases and the Company's existing mitigation and response measures, the Company conducted an integrated assessment of the relative importance of each type of risk, and classified risks into low, medium and high levels based on their likelihood of occurrence and potential severity of impact.

At the same time, based on the identified key nature-related impacts and dependencies, as well as the relevant management and improvement measures being progressively implemented by the Company, the Company systematically identified and reviewed potential nature-related opportunities that may arise in the future.

To confirm the potential impacts of natural factors on the Company's operating performance and long-term value creation, the Company systematically identified nature-related risks that may affect operational stability, compliance requirements and cost structures, taking into account the natural conditions of the regions where different assets are located, the characteristics of business activities, and the identified key impacts and dependencies. Based on existing management practices, the Company also identified opportunities such as the application of green technologies, improvement of operational efficiency and expansion into new markets, which may support the Company's subsequent management measures and strategic responses.

ZIJIN MINING'S NATURE-RELATED RISKS



For the Company's major assets, risk analysis was conducted across short-, medium- and long-term time horizons¹² (see Appendix A for details). Taking into account the above identification results and existing management capabilities, this assessment identified four (4) major types of physical risks and four (4) types of transition risks.



Physical risks mainly include degradation of ecosystem regulation functions, decline in soil quality, intensification of extreme weather, and water scarcity, which may have potential impacts on production continuity and operational safety. Transition risks mainly arise from tightening nature-related policies and regulatory requirements, changes in market expectations, and increased societal attention to corporate nature performance, which may affect compliance costs and business development.



In response to the above risks, the Company has progressively developed and implemented corresponding mitigation measures, and has incorporated nature-related indicators into its performance management system to enhance the systematic and forward-looking nature of ongoing risk management. Relevant management measures are set out in Table 3.

11: TNFD, TNFD Additional sector guidance – Metals and mining, <https://tnfd.global/publication/additional-sector-guidance-metals-and-mining/>

12: Short term refers to the period within three years (2026–2028); medium term refers to the period of three to ten years (2029–2036); and long term refers to the period beyond ten years (2037 and beyond). Please refer to Appendix B for the detailed definitions.

TABLE 3 ZIJIN MINING'S NATURE-RELATED RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Type	Category	Nature-related Risk	Potential Impact on Zijin Mining's Operations	Time Horizon	Implemented Mitigation Measures
Physical risk	Chronic	Degradation of ecosystem regulating functions	If ecological protection measures for mining activities are not properly implemented, terrestrial ecosystem degradation in project areas may occur, such as loss of forest or forest degradation, which may further increase exposure to damage from floods, storms, landslides, and air pollution. Degradation of terrestrial ecosystems and changes in precipitation patterns may create risks of operational disruption, such as flooding caused by heavy rainfall events.	Short, medium, long	- Strictly follow the mitigation hierarchy of "avoidance-mitigation-restoration-offset" in biodiversity impact management. - Develop and implement biodiversity management plans covering entire mining areas. - Restore the ecological environment in areas affected by mineral resource development activities by formulating and implementing systematic ecological restoration and land rehabilitation measures, promoting the model of "development and governance in parallel" to minimize land disturbance. - Establish an efficient information communication mechanism between mining enterprises and internal and external stakeholders, and proactively disclose biodiversity conservation performance for supervision. - Actively communicate and cooperate extensively with external stakeholders, including third-party institutions, higher education institutions, research institutions, industry organizations, and government authorities, on biodiversity issues. - Avoid mining development in legally designated nature reserves, World Heritage Sites, and other areas of extremely high conservation value.
Physical risk	Chronic	Soil quality degradation	If soil quality is severely degraded during mining due to pollution or improper resource conservation methods, the costs required for mine closure and habitat restoration will increase.	Medium, long	- Develop sustainable land management plans to ensure the long-term availability and health of land. - Adhere to intensive land use and minimize land disturbance wherever possible. - Follow the principle of "develop one area, restore one area," formulate mine closure environmental protection policies, and integrate mine land reclamation, ecological restoration, and mine closure planning throughout the full lifecycle of industrial assets. - During construction and production operations, protect forest ecosystems with the objective of "no deforestation," and avoid and minimize disturbance to primary forests, high conservation value areas¹³, and high carbon stock forests wherever possible. For unavoidable forest loss, ecological compensation to be carried out through afforestation or reforestation of degraded forest in suitable areas.

13: High Conservation Value Areas are regions designated based on the "High Conservation Values (HCVs)" framework, including areas recognized as having outstanding biological, ecological, social, or cultural value at the national, regional, or global level. The primary High Conservation Value areas considered by Zijin Mining include: UNESCO World Heritage Sites and Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Reserves; IUCN Category I-IV protected areas; Wetlands of International Importance designated under the Ramsar Convention; and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs).

Type	Category	Nature-related Risk	Potential Impact on Zijin Mining's Operations	Time Horizon	Implemented Mitigation Measures
Physical risk	Chronic	Water scarcity or decline of water quality	Zijin Mining's current operations have a relatively high dependency on water resources. Due to the Company's business activities, activities conducted by other entities within the same watershed, and the impacts of climate change, water resources in certain operating areas may become scarce or experience quality decline. Water scarcity may affect operations such as mineral processing, ore washing, and smelting. At the same time, reductions in other production-related raw material supplies or intensified market competition may trigger price fluctuations and increase procurement and operating costs, thereby potentially affecting the stability of the Company's raw material supply, cost structure, and financial performance.	Short, medium, long	Water scarcity: - Update water risk assessment for assets in different countries and prepare water risk maps. - Each subsidiary conducts in-depth assessments of local hydrological conditions, ecological sensitivity, and community dependency, systematically identifies physical, regulatory, and reputational risks that may arise from operational water abstraction, discharge, and water infrastructure, prudently assesses the potential impacts of operational water abstraction on biodiversity and stakeholders, and develops reasonable water usage plans. - Apply water recycling technologies to reduce dependency on natural water sources. - Carry out a series of water-saving technical upgrades in production processes. In non-production areas, promote the use of water-saving devices; in office areas and employee dormitories, install sensor taps and water-efficient toilets. - Efficiently utilize seasonal precipitation and differences in water use and water quality requirements across production units, involving different water use models such as "seasonal water storage" and "regional coordination." - Establish regular communication mechanisms with local communities and stakeholders to jointly address water risks. Water pollution: - Conduct analysis based on different local rainfall scenarios and formulate different management strategies. - Manage wastewater in accordance with the full-process management principle of "source reduction- process control- end-of-pipe compliance." - Implement strict monitoring and reporting mechanisms. All enterprises with external water discharge have achieved full coverage of online water quality monitoring, incorporating water quality indicators required by applicable regulations. - In accordance with the Global Acid Rock Drainage Guide, mining areas where acid rock drainage may occur, comprehensively apply geological exploration, hydrogeological investigations, and rock geochemical analysis to assess and formulate methods to reduce the generation of acid rock drainage.
Physical risk	Acute	Extreme weather and natural disasters	Extreme climate events, such as wildfires, tropical cyclones, high temperatures, and extreme cold, may damage mining-related facilities and thereby disrupt the normal operation of activities such as open-pit mining, mineral processing, and material transportation. In addition, extreme weather events such as floods and storms may increase the risk of disasters such as tailings dam failures and mine water intrusions, posing potential threats to project operational safety.	Short, medium, long	- Implement occupational safety and health measures for work under high-temperature conditions to avoid harm to personnel caused by extreme heat; increase the proportion of recycled water use to avoid impacts of extreme heat on water supply and water-consuming equipment. - Strengthen the design of mines and their power supply grids so that they can withstand low-temperature disaster weather conditions such as persistent freezing and snowstorms. - Ensure drainage facilities can withstand rare extreme rainstorms with a return period of 500 or 1,000 years; develop emergency plans for extreme precipitation; prepare sufficient flood-control materials; organize at least one flood-control drill annually to identify and summarize issues and improve emergency management. - Ensure mine infrastructure and buildings can withstand super typhoon-level hurricanes; develop corresponding emergency plans, retain sufficient emergency supplies, and monitor typhoon warning information from meteorological authorities before typhoons occur. - Conduct regular slope geological investigations, propose prevention and control plans for unstable areas, and reduce landslide risks; establish slope displacement monitoring, forecasting, and early warning mechanisms, and regularly conduct deformation monitoring, stress monitoring, vibration monitoring, and hydrological monitoring; establish landslide prediction systems to reduce the impacts caused by landslides; conduct regular safety inspections and patrols of slopes. - Strengthen weather monitoring and early warning systems for assessed assets and nearby forest areas; under high-temperature weather conditions, increase the use of water-cooling methods to prevent wildfires; install firefighting equipment and strengthen cooperation with local firefighting units.

Type	Category	Nature-related Risk	Potential Impact on Zijin Mining's Operations	Time Horizon	Implemented Mitigation Measures
Transition risk	Reputation	Reputational risk arising from impacts on natural resources	Negative impacts caused by the Company on the natural environment may trigger relevant public opinion reports and may even affect Indigenous Peoples, potentially resulting in reputational damage. In addition, if the Company's response measures do not meet the expectations of stakeholders, communities, and society, this may lead to changes in public perception and attitudes toward the Company and its brand.	Short, medium, long	Environmental management system: - Zijin Mining strictly follows international standards such as the ISO 14001 environmental management system, and systematically embeds nature-related requirements and environmental protection requirements into full lifecycle project management. - Internally establish an annual environmental management review and strategic foresight mechanism. Each year, the Company systematically reviews environmental management implementation outcomes, risk responses, and target completion, and, in conjunction with subsidiaries' long-term development strategies, coordinates the environmental management direction, key tasks, and resource allocation for each subsidiary over the next three years, ensuring effective alignment between short-term actions and long-term planning and providing a clear pathway for continuous improvement in environmental performance. - Engage independent third-party environmental technical consulting institutions to conduct comprehensive annual environmental inspections of major assets covering ecological protection, pollution prevention and control, resource utilization efficiency, and other dimensions, and prepare dedicated inspection reports based on each enterprise's production characteristics and environmental impact profile. At the same time, for issues and risk hazards identified in the previous reporting period's inspections, the progress of corrective actions is reviewed item by item, and a full-process management mechanism of "issue identification-rectification tracking-acceptance closure" is established to ensure end-to-end control of environmental risks from identification to resolution, forming strong external constraints and improvement drivers. Community: - Establish a clear governance structure to ensure the consistency and effective local implementation of the global community policy system, covering community relations, community investment, Indigenous Peoples' rights, and other areas, with a commitment to: (1) building long term trust; (2) avoiding, minimizing, or mitigating adverse operational impacts; (3) maximizing positive impacts; and (4) supporting community capacity building and resilience development during and beyond the mine lifecycle. - Regularly collect opinions and suggestions on key issues and maintain regular communication with communities and other stakeholders directly or indirectly affected by operations. This communication mechanism runs throughout the full mine lifecycle. - Each operating subsidiary establishes a community grievance mechanism aligned with international standards such as the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPR), using it as an important tool for early warning and risk prevention in community relations, responding promptly and properly resolving potential issues and adverse impacts that may arise from operations, and striving to address issues at an early stage to avoid escalation of conflicts.

Type	Category	Nature-related Risk	Potential Impact on Zijin Mining's Operations	Time Horizon	Implemented Mitigation Measures
Transition risk	Policy	Tightening of policies related to protected natural areas	As countries gradually implement the targets of the Global Biodiversity Framework, policies related to protected natural areas will continue to tighten. This may lead to increased upfront project costs, such as the narrowing of areas available for exploration of new mining areas, a reduction in the number of mining licences issued, and restrictions or suspension of certain newly explored mining areas.	Short, medium, long	- Comply with the latest nature- and biodiversity-related regulations of the host countries where projects are located - Work with third-party companies to assess the Company's asset-level risks relating to nature and biodiversity, how such risks affect the Company's business, and conduct focused supervision and management.
Transition risk	Policy	Increase in nature offset and mine closure costs	Increases in late-stage project maintenance costs caused by policy changes, including higher mine closure costs and additional expenditures arising from the introduction of biodiversity offset mechanisms.	Short, medium, long	- Identify and strictly comply with the requirements of laws and regulations related to biodiversity conservation in mining activities based on the natural and geographical conditions of the project location. - Collaborate with third-party firms to assess the project's environmental and biodiversity risks in order to understand the potential risks posed by new regulations and how they may impact the operations, thereby enabling targeted oversight and management. - Understand and reasonably avoid high-value conservation areas within and surrounding the project area. - Build temporary enclosures in construction areas to prevent animals from entering construction areas. - Conduct regular monitoring of species diversity, species abundance and distribution, community composition, and other aspects of ecosystems. - Minimize the introduction of invasive alien species caused by the project. - Develop corresponding biodiversity management plans based on biodiversity survey and monitoring conditions. - Following the principles that like-for-like compensation is preferred over non-like-for-like compensation, and on-site compensation is preferred over off-site compensation, targeted compensation measures are proposed for directly affected habitats and species where avoidance, minimisation or restoration measures cannot be applied, with the aim of restoring equivalent ecological functions and habitat suitability.
Transition risk	Market	Capital availability risk arising from financial institutions' restrictions on highly destructive mining	As financial institutions exclude highly destructive mining activities, such as deep-sea mining, from financing coverage, the sources of funding available to the Company may decrease, and financing difficulty and financing risks may increase.	medium, long	- Based on the characteristics of the Company's industry and operations, and taking into account stakeholder concerns as well as the continuity and readability of this report, incorporate quantitative analysis of financial materiality assessment into existing processes. Through a two-way assessment of the external impacts of material topics, including economic, social, and environmental impacts, and internal impacts, including financial impacts, more accurately identify inherent risks and opportunities in the business and determine material topics. - Conduct internal questionnaires on highly relevant topics, extensively collect opinions from internal senior management and experts, and conduct financial materiality analysis based on the likelihood of risks and potential impacts of the topics. - During project screening and investment decision-making, the Company applies stricter due diligence and gap analysis to highly destructive mining activities, prioritizes project types that align with international sustainable development trends and financial institutions' environmental and social requirements, and reduces the management and control of nature-related risks from the source. - Continue to strengthen nature-related risk management and disclosure, systematically presenting the Company's management capabilities and practical outcomes in ecological protection, biodiversity management, and environmental performance, in order to enhance financial institutions' and investors' confidence in the Company's ability to manage nature-related risks.

ZIJIN MINING'S NATURE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES

While advancing nature-related risk management, the Company has identified important opportunities for operations arising from resource use optimization and improvement in environmental management. These opportunities not only help reduce potential environmental impacts, but also create positive value in cost control, operational efficiency and market expansion.

Overall, nature-related opportunities are mainly reflected in three areas: improving resource efficiency, optimizing market and financing conditions, and enhancing long-term operational resilience. Resource efficiency-related opportunities are mainly reflected in areas such as water use and waste management. Market and financing opportunities are reflected in the improvement of green supply chains and sustainable financing capabilities. Long-term opportunities arise from practices such as ecological restoration, biodiversity management and community collaboration.

The above opportunities are synergistic with the Company's nature-related risk management measures, and help enhance overall operating performance and long-term value creation capabilities. Specific opportunities and their potential value are set out in Table 4.



Ecological Restoration of Waste Rock Dumping Site at Serbia Zijin Copper

Business Performance Opportunity

Resource efficiency

Water recycling

By using tailings reclaim water or rainwater harvesting facilities, the Company reduces its reliance on water abstraction permits, mitigates the risk of production suspension during dry seasons, and simultaneously lowers water charges and wastewater discharge costs.

Market

Entering responsible supply chains and preferred procurement lists

Meet customers' sustainability requirements and obtain broader market recognition, reduce the risk of being excluded or replaced by supply chains, and significantly improve the likelihood of securing stable long-term orders.

Reputation

Co-management of natural resources and benefit sharing with Indigenous Peoples and communities

By jointly formulating monitoring, land-use and restoration plans with Indigenous Peoples and communities, and establishing reasonable benefit-sharing mechanisms, the Company can effectively prevent social conflicts and work stoppage risks, and improve the negotiation environment for project approvals and capacity expansion. At the same time, the Company can enhance brand reputation and customer loyalty, and reduce valuation discounts caused by ESG controversies.

Products and services

Low-environmental-impact mineral products

Leveraging a traceable supply chain, low-ecological-disturbance mining practices and mine rehabilitation commitments, the Company can develop differentiated green product labelling, thereby strengthening its bargaining power with premium customers or within supply chains and supporting the stability of medium- to long-term orders.

Externalization of ecological engineering and restoration services

Transform Zijin Mining's ecological restoration capabilities in areas such as vegetation restoration, waterbody restoration and habitat creation into externally provided technical service products for surrounding projects and governments. While converting costs into assets, this further consolidates the Company's licence to operate and community recognition.

Capital flows

Green / sustainable development financing

Incorporating nature-related indicators into corporate management indicators, and achieving key performance targets, can significantly enhance attractiveness to green / sustainable development investors, broaden financing channels, reduce financing costs, and thereby strengthen the stability and risk resilience of the capital structure.

ESG management reducing insurance premiums and claims risks

By implementing measures such as tailings risk management, overflow prevention and control systems, and ecological buffer zones, the Company effectively reduces the probability of related incidents, thereby lowering its environmental liability insurance and property insurance premiums. These measures also help avoid significant financial compensation and operational disruption risks arising from accidents.

Sustainable Performance Opportunity

Ecosystem protection

Management of invasive alien species

Strictly control invasive species during construction and transportation, and build ecological corridors, thereby reducing the risk of long-term ecosystem disorder and imbalance, reducing long-term governance costs, and preventing potential community opposition.

Sustainable use of natural resources

Minimization of land occupation and phased development and restoration

By adopting modular development, phased stripping, and progressive rehabilitation alongside mining activities, the Company reduces cumulative disturbance, smooths reclamation-related expenditures, and enhances the value of land reuse after mine closure.

Tiered management of biodiversity risk sensitivity

By using biodiversity risk sensitivity maps produced through surveys conducted in collaboration with third-party firms, the Company applies tiered supervision and management to proactively address permitting and litigation risks, while managing compensation costs and schedule uncertainties.

TABLE 4 ZIJIN MINING NATURE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES



View of Altynken Mining in Kyrgyzstan

NATURE STRATEGY AND ACTIONS

- ▶ NATURE STRATEGY
- ▶ RISK MANAGEMENT AND THE MITIGATION HIERARCHY
- ▶ ZIJIN MINING'S KEY INITIATIVES

NATURE STRATEGY AND ACTIONS

While advancing the development and utilization of mineral resources, Zijin Mining progressively integrates the results of identifying and managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities into the Company's strategy and operational decision-making. The Company promotes the incorporation of nature-related factors into its business management system, with a focus on nature-related risk management and impact mitigation at priority locations. Through these efforts, the Company is committed to enhancing its capacity to respond to nature-related risks and strengthening long-term value resilience while supporting stable business development.

NATURE STRATEGY

Based on the key nature-related dependencies, impacts and risks identified using the LEAP approach, climate change, water resources and biodiversity correspond respectively to the most prominent ecosystem service dependencies, environmental impact types and risk exposure areas in the Company's operations. To support its objectives for managing nature-related risks and opportunities, Zijin Mining has developed and implemented corresponding nature strategies across three key areas: climate change, water stewardship and biodiversity conservation.

Climate Strategy

Global climate regulation and global rainfall provide foundational support for the stable operation of the mining industry. Zijin Mining's operations depend on ecosystem services such as global climate regulation, while extreme weather and natural disasters may pose physical risks to mining operations, including property losses and operational disruption. In line with its corporate mission of "developing mining for the benefit of society", and taking into account the risks and opportunities arising from the global transition to a low-carbon economy, Zijin Mining has developed three (3) major climate strategies. These strategies aim to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions, enhance resilience to climate risks, and support the reduction of nature-related impacts and dependencies.

Zijin Mining Climate Strategy



Global Commitment

Provide green and low-carbon mineral resources to support a better quality of life for humanity and contribute to the achievement of the global 2°C climate target



Industrial Development

Build a clean and low-carbon industrial value chain, enabling broader stakeholders to benefit from Zijin Mining's sustainable development.



Internal Action

Pursue a green, high-quality and sustainable development pathway, reducing the carbon footprint across the full industrial process

With the objective and policy direction of achieving long-term low-carbon transition, Zijin Mining plans its own green development pathway, promotes low-carbon economic transition across the full industry chain, advances energy-saving and emission-reduction technologies, and strives to achieve carbon peaking by 2029 and carbon neutrality by 2050. Through deepening its global development, the Company continues to strengthen emergency response capacity and management for physical risks, thereby enhancing resilience in relation to its dependence on nature-related factors such as global climate regulation and global rainfall patterns. Zijin Mining will continue to carry out afforestation and ecological restoration, use idle land from mining development to secure forestry carbon sink resources, and explore the use of forestry loan interest subsidies and grant, and other policy instruments to invest in reserve forestry carbon sink projects at relatively low financing costs. The Company aims to complete the construction of carbon sink forests of not less than 20,000 tonnes CO₂e per year before 2029.



Photovoltaic Panels at Zijinshan Gold-Copper Mine

◆ Water Stewardship Strategy

The mining and smelting industry is highly dependent on water resources, as its core production processes, including mining, mineral processing and smelting, are closely linked to water use. The sustainable supply of water resources is a key prerequisite for ensuring the Company's stable operations. Accordingly, the Company's water stewardship strategy focuses on two (2) key directions: responsible water use and recycling.

The Company has incorporated its commitment to responsible water use into the Ecological and Environmental Protection Policy of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd., clarifying that the Board and operational management are responsible for water stewardship strategy and performance, and integrating water management into the Company's business planning. In accordance with international initiative standards and the water management laws and regulations of project locations, and taking into account local ecosystem conditions, the Company manages and shares water resources together with affected stakeholders through regular communication mechanisms. The Company is committed to maintaining watershed-level water balance and promoting the sustainable use of water resources.

The Company requires all subsidiaries to conduct systematic analysis of water use, with a focus on business activities that directly withdraw natural water sources, and to assess water resource availability and potential impacts on the environment and communities. In regions where applicable laws and regulations require, such assessments are conducted in the form of formal technical documents to support water resource risk management and decision-making. Each mining area develops a water use management plan based on such reports and uses a "water balance model" to forecast annual water withdrawal, water use, water consumption and water discharge, so as to manage water-related risks in a timely manner and scientifically adjust water use plans.

At the same time, the Company continuously improves water recycling rates through technological innovation and process optimization, reducing freshwater withdrawal and discharge. The Company recognizes that climate change and extreme weather events may intensify natural disaster risks, such as operational challenges caused by excessive precipitation. Accordingly, Zijin Mining's flood control works are designed and constructed to withstand one-in-100-year events or higher standards, thereby enhancing resilience to extreme climate events.



Water Regulation Pond at Urad Rear Banner Zijin Providing Habitat for Birds

◆ Biodiversity Strategy

Biodiversity conservation is a core component of the Company's nature-related strategy. In the process of mineral resource development, the Company consistently adheres to the management principles of "avoidance first, impact minimization, systematic restoration and continuous improvement". The Company respects and protects legally established nature conservation areas, systematically identifies the distribution of areas with relatively high ecological value within and around projects, and makes a clear commitment to avoid conducting business activities in areas where environmental risks exceed the Company's risk tolerance. On this basis, the Company sets No Net Loss of biodiversity as a medium- to long-term target and progressively explores feasible pathways to achieve Net Positive Impact in projects and areas where conditions allow.

During project planning and site selection



The Company strictly complies with the Convention on Biological Diversity and national and local laws and regulations on biodiversity conservation. It proactively avoids ecologically sensitive areas such as ecological conservation redline areas, nature reserves and areas designated for the protection of rare and protected wildlife, thereby reducing adverse impacts on natural ecosystems at source. The Company also requires each mine to formulate and implement biodiversity conservation targets, action plans and management measures based on project characteristics, and to continuously reduce the potential impacts of mine construction and operation activities on biodiversity.

In practice



Based on baseline surveys and long-term ecological monitoring results, the Company classifies the ecological sensitivity of project areas and implements differentiated management accordingly. For high conservation value areas, the Company applies strict avoidance and zero disturbance. For moderately sensitive areas, the Company adopts timing controls and low-disturbance operations. For general areas, the Company implements routine environmental management and systematic restoration.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND THE MITIGATION HIERARCHY

Under the framework of the three (3) nature-related strategies, the Company progressively incorporates nature-related issues into its enterprise-wide risk management system and business decision-making processes. Through the systematic identification and assessment of business dependencies and impacts on nature, the Company integrates these considerations into investment decision-making, project development and operational management.

The Company's risk management process is developed based on the COSO-ERM framework and ISO 31000 standard, and has been translated into internal management documents, including the Risk Management System and Risk Management Operating Guidelines. These documents clarify key risk areas and response strategies, ensuring the stability and resilience of assets, the environment, reputation and the Company's values, and safeguarding the long-term value of the Company and its related parties. At the same time, with reference to the Risk Readiness Assessment (RRA) guide jointly issued by the Responsible Minerals Initiative ("RMI") and The Copper Mark, and drawing on initiatives or standards from organizations such as the International Council on Mining and Metals ("ICMM"), the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights ("UNGPs") and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD"), the Company has prepared the ESG Risk Assessment Measures as an implementation tool. This tool guides operating projects and subsidiaries in effectively managing sustainability-related risks, including human rights, supply chain, climate change and biodiversity risks. Risk management topics cover core nature-related themes such as tailings storage facility stability, water resources and land occupation, environmental impacts, ecological impacts, business ethics and compliance, and human rights and communities, with performance indicators established for tracking and continuous improvement.



Risk Identification

Corporate risks are identified through external channels — including media reports, NGO inquiries/reports, community communication and complaints — internal channels — including self-assessments against laws and regulations, Company and subsidiary policies, and international standards, as well as internal employee reporting and grievances — and consulting/audit channels. An annual list of key risks is then developed through joint assessment by the Company's headquarters, business divisions, and project management.

Risk Assessment

ESG risks are classified using a matrix based on "impact" and "likelihood" (matrix score = impact × likelihood). Whether a risk may extend beyond the Company and result in negative social impacts is an important consideration.

Risk Response

Action plans are developed and implemented according to the level of risk (acceptable, tolerable, or intolerable), and risk management is integrated into operational management processes.

Risk Reporting

Each operating unit incorporates material ESG topics, including production safety, environment, human rights, community, and security, into its monthly reports submitted to the business division or competent department, based on its actual circumstances. ESG risk and performance management are key discussion topics at the monthly meetings of the Company's senior management and ESG Management Committee. For ESG strategic matters that have a material impact on the Company's operations, the Strategic and Sustainability Development (ESG) Committee submits such matters to the Board of Directors for review and decision-making, in order to fully consider ESG strategic risks and balance long-term development with short-term interests.

Risk Monitoring

The ESG teams at headquarters and business divisions conduct monthly reviews of the risk list through the ESG Management System. Each subsidiary updates the risk level and corresponding action plans and procedures based on implementation progress.

FIGURE 5 ZIJIN MINING RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Zijin Mining uses the existing biodiversity mitigation hierarchy of “avoidance-mitigation-restoration-offset” as its management framework. On this basis, with reference to the AR3T action framework proposed by TNFD and the Science Based Targets Network (“SBTN”), the Company further refines the action objectives and implementation directions under each level.

Specifically, the Company treats “Regenerate” as a higher-level objective within the “Restoration” level, and “Transform” as a long-term direction within the “Offset” level to guide systemic positive change. This forms a management approach based on the principles of “avoidance-mitigation-restoration (regeneration-oriented) - offset (transformation-oriented)” .

Based on the mitigation hierarchy, the Company has systematically developed and implemented a series of management measures, as set out in Table 5, to ensure alignment with its overall operational management, risk governance and sustainability strategy. These measures aim to continuously reduce the potential impacts of mining activities on nature and support the achievement of the Company's relevant nature-related targets.



Plant Nursery at Continental Gold, Colombia

Avoidance measures

Review laws and regulations and communicate with stakeholders

Review and strictly comply with national and local laws in project locations, and communicate with relevant stakeholders. Through reasonable planning, avoid high conservation value natural and cultural protection areas within and around projects.

Develop reasonable mineral resource development and utilization plans

Prepare production plans and schemes for mineral resource extraction, avoid unnecessary disturbance to nature, and maximize comprehensive resource utilization.

Conduct biodiversity baseline surveys and biodiversity impact assessments

Engage third-party teams to conduct biodiversity baseline surveys and understand local biodiversity conditions. Analyze, predict and assess the direct and indirect biodiversity impacts that may arise after project implementation, and propose countermeasures and measures for biodiversity conservation throughout the full lifecycle.

Optimize energy structure

Prioritize the use of renewable energy to replace fossil fuels and reduce GHG emissions from energy consumption.

Conduct water resource assessment

Conduct water resource assessment and rigorous water stewardship, systematically analyze the potential impacts of project water withdrawal, use and discharge, and avoid irreversible impacts on local water systems at the decision-making source.

Mitigation measures

Develop mine closure / exit planning

Prepare overall mine closure / exit planning in advance and invite stakeholders to participate in the formulation of the plan, reducing disturbance to the environment and nature from a full lifecycle perspective.

Establish biodiversity management plans and implement biodiversity monitoring and adaptive management

Develop corresponding biodiversity management plans based on biodiversity surveys and monitoring. Conduct regular monitoring of species diversity, species abundance and distribution, and community composition within ecosystems, and implement adaptive management to reduce disturbance to biodiversity.

Comprehensive resource utilization

Improve resource utilization rates and the recovery rates of major elements, associated elements and coexisting elements in ores, and reduce solid waste generation. For solid waste that has already been generated, adopt reasonable and feasible methods for recycling and reuse, and minimize land occupation where possible.

Water recycling system

Continuously improve water recycling rates and reduce freshwater withdrawal and discharge. At the same time, establish wastewater reuse systems to reuse treated compliant wastewater in production processes with relatively lower water quality requirements, as well as auxiliary operations such as vehicle washing, greening irrigation and road flushing, thereby reducing dependence on freshwater resources.

Adopt advanced technologies and equipment to reduce impacts and energy consumption

Continuously improve water recycling rates and reduce freshwater withdrawal and discharge. At the same time, establish wastewater reuse systems to reuse treated compliant wastewater in production processes with relatively lower water quality requirements, as well as auxiliary operations such as vehicle washing, greening irrigation and road flushing, thereby reducing dependence on freshwater resources.

TABLE 5 ZIJIN MINING MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES UNDER THE “AVOIDANCE-MITIGATION-RESTORATION (REGENERATION-ORIENTED)-OFFSET (TRANSFORMATION-ORIENTED)” HIERARCHY



Restoration measures
(regeneration-oriented)

Clean-up

Dismantle on-site construction equipment and temporary facilities. Pollutants that cannot be treated on site should be transported to specialized treatment facilities for disposal.

Restoration

Implement the strategy of restoration during development. For stable areas, restore and level the land as far as possible according to the original terrain and landform, and restore it to a condition coordinated with the surrounding natural environment.

Offset measures (transformation-oriented)

Ecological offset

Following the principles that like-for-like compensation is preferred over non-like-for-like compensation, and on-site compensation is preferred over off-site compensation, ecological impacts on directly affected habitats and species that cannot be avoided, minimised or restored are offset through measures such as establishing alternative habitats and funding protected area development, with the objective of restoring equivalent ecological functions and habitat suitability.

Use nature-friendly raw materials

Select lower-carbon blister copper and copper concentrate as production raw materials. At the same time, conduct due diligence in the procurement of bulk raw materials and exclude bulk raw materials with significant negative environmental impacts from the supply chain.

Advances in carbon reduction-related research and technological breakthroughs

Rely on subsidiaries in the new energy and new materials industry chains to promote technological and industrial breakthroughs in hydrogen energy, as well as new energy research and development.

Carbon offset and carbon compensation

Offset greenhouse gas emissions and related impacts through carbon offsets, carbon compensation and ecological carbon sinks.

Increase the use of renewable energy

Increase the proportion of renewable electricity consumption, actively consume renewable energy from the power grid, and continuously increase installed renewable energy capacity.

Improve waste utilization rates

Improve waste reuse rates, and explore and implement applications in underground backfilling, recovery of valuable metal elements, building materials, landscape restoration and other areas, promoting the development of the circular economy.

TABLE 5 ZIJIN MINING MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES UNDER THE "AVOIDANCE-MITIGATION-RESTORATION (REGENERATION-ORIENTED)-OFFSET (TRANSFORMATION-ORIENTED)" HIERARCHY



ZIJIN MINING'S KEY INITIATIVES

The Company focuses on three key areas: climate change, water stewardship and biodiversity conservation. It systematically advances the implementation of key initiatives and is committed to translating the principles of the mitigation hierarchy into concrete actions. Through optimized operational management, strengthened technology application and ecological restoration, the Company seeks to effectively reduce its impacts on nature and improve resource use efficiency.

CLIMATE

Zijin Mining has issued the Zijin Mining Action Plan on Climate Change, which sets out short-, medium- and long-term targets for carbon peaking and carbon neutrality. At the same time, the Company actively implements a series of carbon reduction measures, including electrification substitution, clean electricity, energy efficiency improvement, carbon offsets and carbon trading, to achieve emission reductions and mitigate the environmental impacts of its operations.

As of the end of the reporting period, the Company had completed clean energy projects with an installed capacity of 1,103.76 MW, introduced 1,563 electric vehicles, and reached a renewable energy share of 28.24%. It has also delivered a number of notable practices, including the single mine with the largest number of pure electric mining trucks globally, China's first application project using waste heat from slurry water, China's first belt conveyor project integrating high altitude, large transport volume, large elevation drop and downhill power generation, and China's first carbon sink transaction for a soil and water conservation project.

28.24%

renewable energy share

1103.76mw

total installed capacity of
clean energy projects

1563vehicles

introduced electric vehicles

Climate Change Response Practices



Case

Case | Renewable Energy Substitution and Energy Structure Optimization — Aurora Gold Mine, Guyana

Located in a remote, uninhabited area of Guyana without access to the public power grid, the Aurora Gold Mine has historically relied on diesel power generation, resulting in high energy costs, supply instability and carbon emissions pressure. To strengthen energy security, Aurora Gold Mine expanded its installed photovoltaic capacity from the completed 15 MW project to a 49.4 MW solar PV system, complemented by a 60 MWh energy storage facility. As the largest photovoltaic power generation system in Guyana, the project marks a fundamental transition from full dependence on diesel generation to an integrated "solar PV + energy storage" smart power supply model. The system generates 60 million kWh of clean electricity annually, fully meeting the electricity demand of the



Photovoltaic Panels at Aurora Gold Mine

mine's residential area and supplying approximately 75% of the processing plant's power needs, while reducing diesel consumption by around 18 million litres. This transition has established a stable power supply model centred on clean energy and supported by energy storage for peak load management, significantly enhancing the mine's energy security and operational sustainability.

Case | Waste Heat Recovery and Power Optimization — Jilin Zijin Copper

Jilin Zijin Copper added a nitrogen heat exchanger in the conversion process to divert 620°C high-temperature flue gas from the main pipeline as a targeted heat source. The system completes heat exchange with low-temperature nitrogen from the desulfurization system, and the heated nitrogen directly replaces the original 1,400 kW electric furnace to undertake activated coke regeneration.

After implementation, the nitrogen heating cycle was shortened by 50%, reaching the process-set temperature within 8 hours, thereby significantly improving operational efficiency. The project can save 4.28 million kWh of electricity annually and reduce carbon dioxide emissions by more than 3,300 tonnes, equivalent to the annual carbon sequestration of approximately 180,000 newly planted trees.



View of Jilin Zijin Copper

◆ Water Stewardship

In managing water withdrawal, the Company systematically identifies and assesses water-related risks at project locations, incorporating factors such as watershed water resource carrying capacity, water resource competition and extreme climate events into project site selection, design, decision-making and operational management.

The Company adopts differentiated management based on water risks and implements differentiated and localized water management strategies according to the water stress characteristics of the watersheds where each operation is located.

For operations located in water-scarce regions, such as Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia in China, the management focus is on expanding water sources and reducing water consumption. On the premise of ensuring sufficient water to maintain production and operations, production wastewater is recycled internally across the Company's production systems without external discharge, thereby maximizing the substitution of freshwater withdrawal.

For operations located in water-abundant regions, the focus is on coordinated prevention and control. The Company establishes clean water and wastewater separation systems to collect initial rainwater flowing through production areas. The collected water is treated by wastewater treatment facilities and then reused, or discharged only after meeting the discharge standards applicable to the project location.

In wastewater management, the Company manages wastewater in accordance with the full-process management principle of "Source reduction - Process control - End-of-pipe compliance".



Source Reduction

Reduce wastewater generation by implementing measures such as clean water diversion and rainwater-sewage separation, thereby preventing clean water from entering the production system.



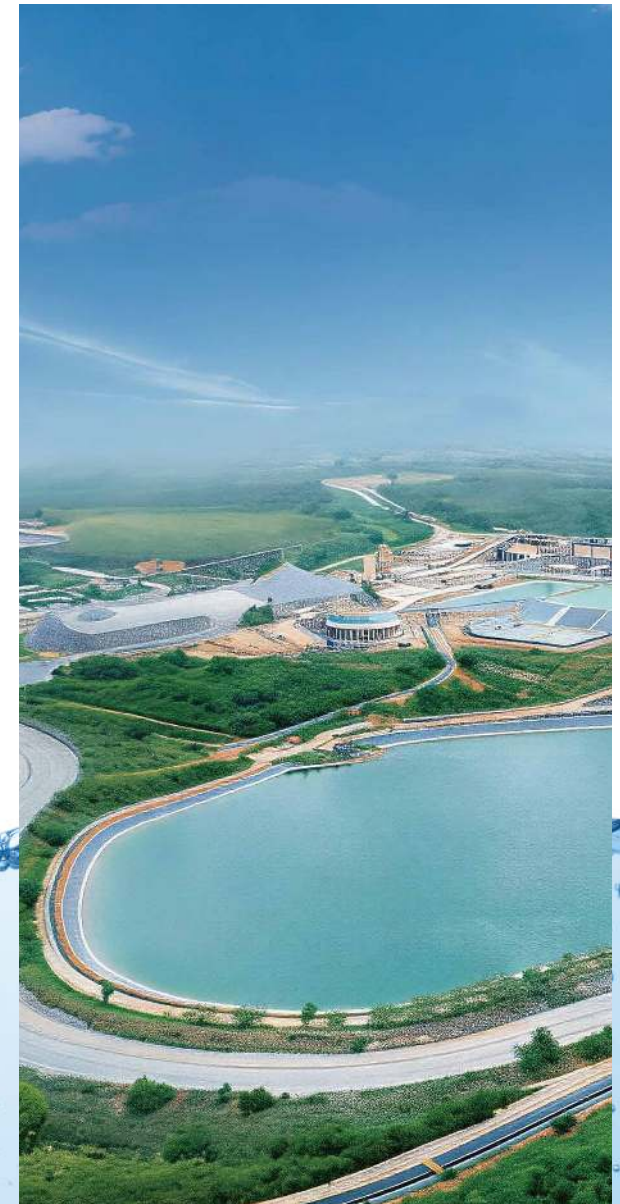
Process Control

Apply graded and categorized treatment and resource recovery based on water quality, and cascade reuse compliant treated wastewater according to water quality requirements, enabling "fit-for-purpose treatment and quality-based reuse" and improving wastewater utilization efficiency.



End-of-pipe Compliance

Use manual online and biological monitoring technologies to establish a multidimensional water quality monitoring system and ensure continuous compliance of discharged wastewater with host-country regulatory requirements.



Water Stewardship Practices



Case

Case | Cauca River Basin Protection — Continental Gold, Colombia

To protect the ecosystem of the Cauca River, the second largest river in Colombia, Continental Gold launched a dedicated watermanagement upgrade project, aiming to establish a full-process water treatment system. The Company built an advanced water treatment plant with a daily treatment capacity of 9,600 cubic metres. After treatment, pollutant discharge concentrations are far below local discharge limits. Crystallized salts generated during the water treatment process are processed into soap and soil fertilizer through cooperation with local enterprises, achieving zero landfill of solid waste.

A three-tier water environment monitoring mechanism has been established. Groundwater level dynamics are tracked in real time through a piezometer network; online monitoring systems are installed at industrial wastewater discharge outlets to monitor key parameters in real time; and an IDEAM-certified laboratory is engaged quarterly to conduct comprehensive water quality testing. The Company also maintains regular communication with regulators and local communities, conducts daily inspections of discharge pipelines, and regularly discloses water quality data, thereby helping to protect aquatic biodiversity in the watershed and safeguard drinking water safety for surrounding communities.



Water treatment plant of Continental Gold

Case | Tingjiang River Water-saving Project — Zijinshan Gold and Copper Mine

The Zijinshan mining area has reduced its dependence on external water withdrawal through systematic optimization of water recycling. To address pipeline scaling issues in wastewater reuse, the Company adopted the “terminal reservoir natural sedimentation method”, effectively removing particulate matter and scaling-prone substances from the water and creating conditions for wastewater reuse.

Through measures such as multi-purpose water use, reuse of tailings pressure filtration filtrate, and use of alternative water sources, the mining area has established a full-process management system covering water withdrawal, water use and recycling. To date, water withdrawal from the Tingjiang River by the mining area has decreased significantly by more than 95%. At the same time, 1.5 million tonnes of surplus water rights have been allocated to support local water demand, effectively alleviating pressure on clean water use in the community.



Tingjiang River and office building of Zijinshan Gold-Copper Mine

Biodiversity Management

At the Group level, Zijin Mining engaged external professional institutions to conduct biodiversity risk screening for 38 projects across 9 countries, systematically identifying and ranking key biodiversity risks. Based on the assessment results, the Company identified 8 high-risk projects, and has advanced biodiversity impact assessments or baseline surveys at the relevant projects, formulated and implemented targeted conservation measures, reflecting the Company's practice of integrating biodiversity conservation into operational management at an early stage.

In addition, with comprehensive reference to international standards and industry practices, including the CBD, GBF, the ICMM Good Practice Guidance for Mining and Biodiversity, and GRI 101: Biodiversity 2024, and taking into account the views of external biodiversity experts, the Company formulated and issued the Biodiversity Conservation Guidelines. The Guidelines embed biodiversity risk management into the full lifecycle of mining, covering exploration, design and construction, production and operation, and mine closure, thereby supporting the implementation of biodiversity conservation work.



9 countries

Zijin Mining engaged external professional institutions



38 projects

conduct biodiversity risk screening



8 projects

high-risk projects

Biodiversity Management Practices



Case

Case | Atewa Biodiversity Offset Project — Zijin Golden Ridge, Ghana

Zijin Golden Ridge's Akyem Mine is located in the Eastern Region of Ghana. To reduce the potential impacts of mining development on ecosystem diversity, Zijin Golden Ridge has cooperated with the Forestry Commission of Ghana to advance the Atewa Biodiversity Offset Project, Ghana's first large-scale mining biodiversity offset practice implemented based on scientific methods.

The project has a duration of 10 years and focuses on the Atewa Range Forest Reserve. Through forest protection, habitat restoration and community livelihood support, the project is committed to achieving "no net loss" of biodiversity from mining activities. The project sets a quantified target of 371 quality hectares — calculated as area multiplied by ecological quality / biodiversity value. It mainly carries out protection and management of natural forests, enrichment planting in open forests, and ecological restoration of mixed forests. The project plans to complete approximately 1,500 hectares of enrichment planting and 500 hectares of active ecological restoration in 2026.



Group photo of Zijin Golden Ridge and the Forestry Commission

Case | Baseline Surveys and Ecological Monitoring in Tropical Rainforest Areas — Suriname and Guyana

In certain mining areas located within tropical rainforest ecosystems, Zijin Mining continues to conduct systematic biodiversity baseline surveys and long-term ecological monitoring to provide scientific support for project planning and operational management.

At the Rosebel mining area in Suriname, the Company deployed arboreal infrared cameras along the Saramacca road and carried out one year of monitoring across approximately 23 kilometres of forest area. A total of 12 species of arboreal mammals were recorded, including predators that are highly sensitive to forest continuity, such as the Margay and Puma. In particular, the presence of the Margay directly indicates that the forest ecosystem in the mining area still maintains a relatively high level of integrity and connectivity, and has important ecological conditions supporting wildlife activity in tropical rainforests.



On-site monitoring results

At the Aurora mining area in Guyana, the Company established a comprehensive ecological monitoring system covering birds, mammals, herpetofauna, and fish. It set up 28 fixed monitoring points and conducted periodic surveys. The monitoring recorded 208 bird species, 24 mammal species, 37 herpetofauna species, and 65 fish species, including key indicator species such as jaguars and tapirs, which remain stable in the region. The regional biological community remains healthy and stable, and ecosystem resilience continues to improve.



Slope Reclamation and Revegetation at Zijinshan Gold-Copper Mine

NATURE TARGETS AND PERFORMANCE

- ▶ TARGETS
- ▶ INDICATORS FOR NATURE-RELATED IMPACTS, DEPENDENCIES, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

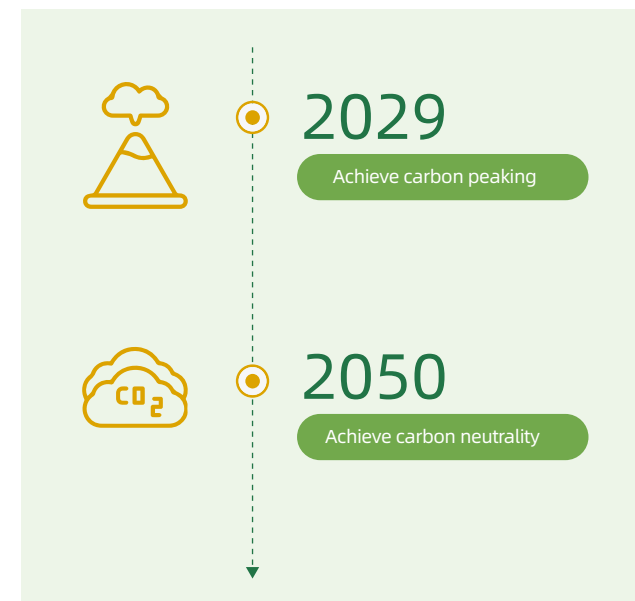
NATURE TARGETS AND PERFORMANCE

TARGETS

The Company coordinates and advances nature conservation together with key topics such as climate action, resource efficiency and environmental management, and systematically improves its nature-related sustainability targets and supporting strategic framework. These targets and strategies cover support for global temperature control objectives, as well as key areas including the continuous improvement of the environmental management system, enhancement of resource recycling and utilization, and reduction of the impacts of mining activities on ecosystems. This reflects the Company's integrated and coordinated approach to embedding nature-related issues into its overall sustainability strategy. An overview of the relevant targets and strategies is set out below in Table 6.

Based on its climate change strategy, the Company has set the overall targets of achieving carbon peaking by 2029 and carbon neutrality by 2050, and has formulated short- and medium-term targets as well as annual targets, primarily addressing the nature-related impacts and dependencies associated with global greenhouse gas emissions. For water stewardship, the Company has established corresponding targets in areas such as water use intensity, water recycling efficiency and wastewater management, aiming to manage its dependence on water resources and advance sustainable water use.

Given the important role of biodiversity in nature-related impacts and dependencies, Zijin Mining has set achieving No Net Loss of biodiversity as a medium- to long-term target, and is progressively exploring pathways to achieve Net Positive Impact in projects and areas with the necessary scientific basis and management conditions. At the same time, the Company promotes a No Net Deforestation management orientation in applicable business scenarios, continuously reducing the impacts of its operations on forest ecosystems. The Company is committed to avoiding or strictly controlling impacts on internationally recognized ecologically important areas during its operations, including but not limited to UNESCO World Heritage Sites.



View of Xizang Lakkor Resources

Nature-related Issue	Long-term Target / Indicator	Progress	Follow-up Plan
 Climate change	2029: Reduce GHG emissions per RMB10,000 of industrial added value by 38% compared with 2020	In progress	Zijin Mining has set its target for carbon emission intensity per RMB10,000 of industrial added value in the next reporting period as a 2% reduction compared with the current year, and will continue to reduce GHG emission intensity per unit of product.
	2029: Achieve carbon peaking 2050: Achieve carbon neutrality	In progress	
	2030: Increase the share of renewable energy use to more than 30%	In progress	
 Water Stewardship	Maintain the water recycling rate at no less than 90%	Achieved	Based on water risk identification, prioritize reducing freshwater use at projects located in high water-risk areas.
	2030: Reduce water use intensity by 10% compared with 2025	In progress	
 Land use and ecological protection	Achieve 100% restoration of restorable land	Achieved	Continuously improve ecological restoration standards and monitoring mechanisms in mining areas, enhance restoration quality and strengthen long-term ecological outcome assessment.
	2030: All mines to meet green mine construction standards	In progress	Promote the full implementation of green mine and green factory standards across global operating assets, and strengthen audit and continuous improvement mechanisms.
	2030: All smelting and processing enterprises to meet green factory construction standards	In progress	
	Achieve No Net Loss of biodiversity, and explore Net Positive Impact ("NPI") in eligible projects	In progress	Gradually establish a biodiversity management system based on the mitigation hierarchy, and carry out NPI pilot projects in key areas. Explore additional biodiversity actions and restoration initiatives together with multiple stakeholders.
	2030: Maintain avoidance of Key Biodiversity Areas ("KBAs") at 90%	In progress	Continuously optimize and adjust asset planning and the scope of activities to further avoid important biodiversity areas and reduce disturbance to biodiversity-sensitive areas.
 Environmental compliance and pollution prevention and control	2030: Reduce sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions intensity by 5% compared with 2025	In progress	Continue to reduce air pollutant emission intensity and ensure achievement of the 2030 target.
	2030: Increase the comprehensive utilization rate of general waste by 5% compared with 2025	In progress	Strengthen classified recycling and continuously optimize through technology research, development and innovation.
	Zero environmental pollution incidents	Achieved	Continue to strengthen environmental risk early warning and emergency management mechanisms to ensure operational compliance and controllable risks.

Nature-related Issue	Long-term Target / Indicator	Progress	Follow-up Plan
 Tailings storage facility management	Achieve 100% installation of intelligent real-time monitoring systems for all Grade D tailings storage facilities ¹⁴	Achieved	Strictly implement site selection and design standards, and promote safe tailings disposal technologies.
	Commit that newly built tailings storage facilities will not discharge tailings into rivers	In progress	
 Affected communities and human rights	Conduct security and human rights training annually	Achieved	Maintain human rights training coverage for security personnel at no less than 95%, with a focus on induction human rights training for newly hired personnel.

TABLE 6 ZIJIN MINING NATURE-RELATED TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

14: Closed and stable tailings storage facilities are classified as Grade A; decommissioned facilities and Grade V, IV and III facilities as Grade B; Grade II facilities as Grade C; and Grade I facilities as Grade D.

INDICATORS FOR NATURE-RELATED IMPACTS, DEPENDENCIES, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

With reference to the TNFD disclosure recommendations and mining sector disclosure recommendations, Zijin Mining has established key performance indicators and targets related to nature. These are used to systematically monitor and assess the impacts of mining activities on the natural environment and biodiversity, as well as the effectiveness of related management measures. The relevant indicators cover key areas including major water pollutants, acid rock drainage in mining areas, waste and tailings management, air emissions and ecological restoration, and are aligned with the Company's existing environmental management and performance monitoring systems.

Through continuous data collection, analysis and internal review, the Company monitors its nature-related performance on an ongoing basis to support management decision-making and continuous improvement. It also closely follows developments in global nature- and biodiversity-related standards and disclosure requirements, and continues to refine its indicator system. Detailed indicator disclosures are set out in Appendix C: Nature-Related Metrics Disclosure. Complete environmental performance indicators and related data can be found in Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.'s 2025 Sustainability Report.



REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

As a mining enterprise highly dependent on natural resources, Zijin Mining has systematically identified and managed the dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities associated with its business activities in relation to nature, based on the TNFD recommended framework. The Company has adopted the LEAP approach to conduct a structured analysis of its major global assets, identify natural sensitivity and business materiality, and determine priority locations, thereby laying the foundation for tiered management of nature-related risks and opportunities.

From a governance perspective



Zijin Mining has incorporated nature-related issues into its enterprise risk management system and integrated them into the ESG governance structure under the oversight of the Board and management. This enables coordinated management of nature-related risks with the Company's overall strategy, investment decision-making and performance management. At the same time, the Company benchmarks against the TNFD sector guidance and multiple international standards to strengthen the identification and response to nature-related risks, human rights risks, including Indigenous Peoples issues, and supply chain risks, thereby enhancing the systematic and forward-looking nature of its governance.

From a strategy and practice perspective



Zijin Mining advances nature-related strategies across three key areas: climate change, water stewardship and biodiversity conservation. The Company follows the management principles of "avoidance - mitigation - restoration (regeneration-oriented) - offset (transformation-oriented)", and implements nature conservation requirements in project site selection, full lifecycle mine management and ecological restoration. Through the continuous promotion of water recycling, restoration during mining, biodiversity monitoring and information disclosure, the Company has not only effectively reduced nature-related risks, but has also gradually translated nature management outcomes into development opportunities such as improved resource efficiency, enhanced risk resilience and increased access to green finance.

Looking forward, Zijin Mining will continue to deepen the development of its nature-related management system, promote the upgrade of nature-related issues from "identification and assessment" to "quantitative analysis and decision integration", continuously strengthen ecological protection practices, enhance risk management capabilities and improve information disclosure transparency, further supporting coordinated development between resource development and ecological environmental protection.



View of Julong Copper

(1) Expanding the Assessment Scope and Gradually Covering the Upstream and Downstream Value Chain

The Company will gradually expand the assessment scope to the upstream and downstream value chain, with a focus on nature-related impacts and dependencies in raw material supply, logistics and transportation, and product-related stages. It will identify key supply chain nodes and high-risk areas, explore the integration of nature-related management requirements into the supplier management system, promote coordinated mitigation of ecosystem impacts across the upstream and downstream value chain, enhance the sustainability and risk resilience of the overall value chain, and further implement the development direction of “promoting the integration of nature-related factors into corporate strategy and operations”.

(2) Deepening Asset-level Analysis and Enhancing Refined Ecological Management

At the asset level, the Company will further deepen analysis of nature-related impacts and dependencies, with a focus on pilot practices at priority locations identified under TNFD. It will promote an expansion of the management scale from individual mines to watershed and landscape levels, and explore integrated action pathways including watershed-level forest protection, Nature-based Solutions (“NbS”) for climate risks, and integrated ecosystem management, continuously enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience.

(3) Exploring Additional Biodiversity Actions and Promoting Global Net Positive Impact

The Company will actively respond to global biodiversity conservation targets. On the basis of its No Net Loss target, it will progressively explore the advancement of Additional Conservation Action, and promote the development of biodiversity management toward Net Positive Impact / Nature Positive. It will also continue to strengthen collaboration with local stakeholders, research institutions, non-governmental organizations and industry partners, jointly explore science-based regional biodiversity conservation and restoration actions in key areas, establish a governance mechanism involving multiple parties and coordinated implementation, and continuously enhance the systematic nature and synergies of ecological protection.

(4) Conducting Scenario Analysis and Financial Quantification to Strengthen Risk and Opportunity Management Capabilities

The Company will gradually conduct scenario-based analysis to assess the potential impacts it may face in the short, medium and long term under different policy environments and natural change trends, thereby further enhancing the role of nature-related risks and opportunities in supporting decision-making. It will also explore financial analysis of key nature-related risks, assessing their potential impacts on operating costs, capital expenditure, asset value and revenue, so as to promote the more systematic integration of nature-related risks and opportunities into corporate strategy and investment decision-making.

(5) Optimizing Management Processes and Building a Closed-loop Nature-related Risk Management System

The Company will continue to optimize management processes for nature-related impacts, dependencies and risks, and strengthen their integration with the enterprise-wide risk management system.

Specific measures include:

- Incorporating nature-related risks into the enterprise risk management and decision-making mechanisms;
- Establishing a full-process management closed loop covering identification, assessment, response and monitoring;
- Systematically advancing the application of the mitigation hierarchy: avoidance-mitigation-restoration-offset.

(6) Improving the Indicator and Data System and Enhancing Information Disclosure Transparency

The Company will continue to improve its nature-related indicator system and data management capabilities, with a focus on:

- Optimizing the scope and definitions of mining industry-related indicators to improve data consistency and comparability;
- Supplementing disclosure indicators in key areas such as biodiversity, water resources and land use;
- Establishing a unified data collection and management mechanism to improve data accuracy and completeness;
- Continuously benchmarking against international framework requirements, including TNFD, GRI and GBF, to improve the disclosure system.

From the perspective of harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature, Zijin Mining deeply recognizes that the true value of a resource development enterprise lies not only in providing material support for economic and social development, but also in becoming a guardian and builder of ecological civilization. We are willing to work together with global partners on the journey toward green and high-quality development, using concrete actions to interpret the Eastern wisdom of “taking with restraint and using with moderation”, and contributing the solid strength of China’s mining industry to global sustainable development and biodiversity conservation.

APPENDIX A RISK TIME HORIZONS

Time Horizon		Definition
Short term	Within 3 years (2026-2028)	This refers to impacts that arise immediately within 3 years and operational-level adjustments, etc. For example, extreme climate may create landslide risks in highly sensitive areas.
Medium term	3-10 years (2029-2036)	This refers to impacts expected to occur within a 3-10-year timeframe, or medium-term impacts accumulated from continuing short-term impacts. For example, rising conservation costs resulting from increasingly stringent control policies to support the achievement of global biodiversity conservation conventions.
Long term	More than 10 years (2037 and after)	This refers to long-term impacts accumulated from continuing short- and medium-term impacts over a timeframe of 10 years or more, or risks arising from major changes in the natural and political environment. For example, continued operation of mining projects may face depletion of regional water resources.

APPENDIX B NATURE-RELATED DISCLOSURE INDICATORS

Driver / Category of Nature Change	TNFD Indicator No.	Indicator	Unit	2025, excluding Zangge	
Climate change		Total GHG emissions: Scope 1	million tCO ₂ e	Total GHG emissions: Scope 1: 3.37	
		Total GHG emissions: Scope 2		Total GHG emissions: Scope 2: 4.04	
		Total GHG emissions: Scope 3		Total GHG emissions: Scope 3: 7.74	
Land freshwater ocean-use change	C1.0	Total surface area controlled/ managed by the organisation, where the organisation has control	10,000 m ²	28,401.19	
	C1.1	Area newly disturbed during the year	10,000 m ²	2,721.11	
		Area of land rehabilitated / restored during the year	million m ²	7.26	
		Trees, shrubs and flowers planted during the year	million plants	1.34	
Pollution / Pollution control	C2.1	Total volume of water discharged	million tonnes	51.53	
		Freshwater		45.61	
		Other		5.92	
		Wastewater discharged			
		COD	tonnes	240.15	
		Nitrogen oxides		23.49	
		Total copper		2.47	
		Total zinc		0.81	
		Destination of water discharge			
		Surface Water	million tonnes	46.86	
		Groundwater		0	
		Transferred to other organisations for treatment		4.67	

Driver / Category of Nature Change	TNFD Indicator No.	Indicator	Unit	2025, excluding Zangge
Pollution / Pollution control	C2.2	Weight of Solid Waste Generation		
		Total non-hazardous waste generated	million tonnes	1,026.96
		Total hazardous waste generated		0.252
		Total tailings generated		217.42
		Number of mine sites with acid rock drainage	number of assets	9
		Weight of Non-hazardous Waste Treated		
		On-site recovery	million tonnes	153.83
		Off-site recovery		3.51
		On-site final disposal		869.51
		Off-site final disposal		0.11
		Recovery	%	15.32
	C2.3	Weight of Hazardous Waste Treated		
		On-site recovery	tonnes	14,913.95
		Off-site recovery		159,454.88
		On-site final disposal		72,793.19
		Off-site final disposal		4,520.98
		Recovery rate	%	69.29
		Weight of Tailings Treated		
		Total tailings recovered	million tonnes	54.44
		Tailings recovery and utilisation rate	%	25.04
	C2.4	Air Pollutants		
		Particulate matter (PM)	tonnes	494.76
		Nitrogen oxides (NOx)		584.63
		Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)		1.88
		Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)		1,361.92

Driver / Category of Nature Change	TNFD Indicator No.	Indicator	Unit	2025, excluding Zangge
Pollution / Pollution control	C2.4	Ammonia	tonnes	6.53
		Sulphuric acid mist		81.87
		Hydrogen sulphide (H ₂ S)		0.04
		Hydrogen chloride		1.91
		Lead and its compounds		0.78
		Arsenic and its compounds		0.42
		Mercury and its compounds		0.05
Resource use replenishment	C3.0	Water withdrawal from areas of high water risk	million tonnes	14.24
		Percentage of water withdrawal from areas of high water risk	%	18.09
		Water recycling and reuse rate	%	93.56
State of nature	C5.0	Mean Species Abundance (MSA) level of key assets		
		>0.7-1.0	number of assets	3
		>0.4-0.7		11
		0-0.4		43
Management of dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities	A23.0	Percentage of locations where one round of biodiversity surveys has been completed and corresponding biodiversity management plans have been developed	%	61.4%
	MM.A 23.3	Number of assets with rehabilitation plans in place	number of assets	52
		Number of assets with ongoing rehabilitation activities		52
		Number of closed assets that have completed rehabilitation		0
Strategy: capital allocation / investment	MM.A 21.0	Investment in ecological restoration	100 million	2.22
Strategy: policy commitments and targets	MM.A 19.0	Percentage of priority locations with context-based water targets	%	94.4%
		Percentage of priority locations with water management plans	%	

APPENDIX C TNFD'S RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES

	TNFD Recommendations	Report Section
Governance	a. Disclose the board's oversight of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Governance — Board Oversight and Management Responsibilities
	b. Disclose management's role in assessing and managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	
	c. Disclose the organisation's human rights policies and engagement activities, and oversight by the board and management, with respect to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, affected and other stakeholders, in the organisation's assessment of, and response to, nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Governance— Human Rights
Strategy	a. Disclose the nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium and long term.	Nature-related Risk Resilience — Priority Areas of Focus Nature-related Risk Resilience — Key Impacts and Dependencies
	b. Disclose the effect nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities have had on the organisation's business model, value chain, strategy and financial planning, as well as any transition plans or analysis in place.	Nature Strategy and Actions — Nature Strategy
	c. Disclose the resilience of the organisation's strategy to nature-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration different scenarios .	Nature Strategy and Actions — Risk Management and the Mitigation Hierarchy
	d. Disclose the locations of assets and/or activities in the organisation's direct operations and, where possible, upstream and downstream value chain(s) that meet the criteria for priority locations.	Nature Strategy and Actions — Zijin Mining's Key Initiatives

	TNFD Recommendations	Report Section
Risk & impact management	a. Disclose the organisation's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritising nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its direct operations.	Nature-related Risk Resilience — Priority Areas of Focus Nature-related Risk Resilience — Key Impacts and Dependencies
	b. Disclose the organisation's processes for managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities .	Nature-related Risk Resilience — Key Nature-related Risks, Opportunities and Response Measures
	c. Disclose how processes for identifying, assessing, prioritising and monitoring nature-related risks are integrated into and inform the organisation's overall risk management processes.	
Metrics & targets	a. Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess and manage material nature-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Nature-related Targets and Performance — Indicators for Nature-Related Impacts, Dependencies, Risks and Opportunities
	b. Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess and manage dependencies and impacts on nature.	Nature-related Targets and Performance — Target
	c. Disclose the targets and goals used by the organisation to manage nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and its performance against these.	