中國黃金國際資源有限公司
China Gold International Resources Corp. Ltd.

(a company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada with limited liability)
(Hong Kong Stock Code: 2099)
(Toronto Stock Code: CGG)

RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	For the Year ended December 31,	
	2021	*2020*
	US$'000	*US$'000*
Revenues	**1,137,356**	864,032
Net profit	**268,675**	113,938
Basic earnings per share (cents)	**67.44**	28.24
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	**N/A**	N/A
Net cash flows from operations	**417,275**	260,456
Property, plant and equipment	**1,803,982**	1,808,961
Property, plant and equipment capital expenditures	**143,647**	150,183
Cash and cash equivalents	**208,128**	243,288
Working capital	**197,750**	142,347

RESULTS

The board of directors (the "Board") of China Gold International Resources Corp. Ltd. (the "Company" together with its subsidiaries, referred hereto as the "Group") is pleased to announce the audited consolidated results of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2021 with comparative figures for the comparable period in 2020, as follows:

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following Management Discussion and Analysis of financial condition and results of operations ("MD&A") is prepared as of March 30, 2022. It should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto of China Gold International Resources Corp. Ltd. (referred to herein as "China Gold International", the "Company", "we" or "our" as the context may require) for the three months and year ended December 31, 2021 and the three months and year ended December 31, 2020, respectively. Unless the context otherwise provides, references in this MD&A to China Gold International or the Company refer to China Gold International and each of its subsidiaries collectively on a consolidated basis.

The following discussion contains certain forward-looking statements relating to the Company's plans, objectives, expectations and intentions, which are based on the Company's current expectations and are subject to risks, uncertainties and changes in circumstances. Readers should carefully consider all of the information set out in this MD&A, including the risks and uncertainties outlined further in the Company's Annual Information Form ("Annual Information Form" or "AIF") dated March 30, 2022 on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, www.chinagoldintl.com and www.hkex.com.hk. For further information on risks and other factors that could affect the accuracy of forward-looking statements and the result of operations of the Company, please refer to the sections titled "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors" and to discussions elsewhere within this MD&A. China Gold International's business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by any of these risks.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements made herein, other than statements of historical fact relating to the Company, represent forward-looking information. In some cases, this forward-looking information can be identified by words or phrases such as "may", "will", "expect", "anticipate", "contemplates", "aim", "estimate", "intend", "plan", "believe", "potential", "continue", "is/are likely to", "should" or the negative of these terms, or other similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking information. This forward-looking information includes, among other things; China Gold International's production estimates, business strategies and capital expenditure plans; the development and expansion plans and schedules for the CSH Mine and the Jiama Mine; China Gold International's financial condition; the regulatory environment as well as the general industry outlook; general economic trends in China; and statements respecting anticipated business activities, planned expenditures, corporate strategies, participation in projects and financing, and other statements that are not historical facts.

By their nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, both general and specific, which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of China Gold International and/or its subsidiaries to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward–looking information. Some of the key assumptions include, among others, the absence of any material change in China Gold International's operations or in foreign exchange rates, the prevailing price of gold, copper and other non-ferrous metal products; the absence of lower-than-anticipated mineral recovery or other production problems; effective income and other tax rates and other assumptions underlying China Gold International's financial performance as stated in the Company's technical reports for its CSH Mine and Jiama Mine; China Gold International's ability to obtain regulatory confirmations and approvals on a timely basis; continuing positive labor relations; the absence of any material adverse effects as a result of political instability, terrorism, natural disasters, pandemics such as COVID-19, litigation or arbitration and adverse changes in government regulation; the availability and accessibility of financing to China Gold International; and the performance by counterparties of the terms and conditions of all contracts to which China Gold International and its subsidiaries are a party. The forward-looking information is also based on the assumption that none of the risk factors identified in this MD&A or in the AIF that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking information actually occurs.

Forward-looking information contained herein as of the date of this MD&A is based on the opinions, estimates and assumptions of management. There are a number of important risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described as forward-looking information. China Gold International disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, estimates, opinions or assumptions, future events or results, or otherwise except to the extent required by law. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. The forward-looking information in this MD&A is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information.

THE COMPANY

Overview

China Gold International is a gold and base metal mining company registered in British Columbia Canada. The Company's main business involves the operation, acquisition, development and exploration of gold and base metal properties.

The Company's principal mining operations are the Chang Shan Hao Gold Mine ("CSH Mine" or "CSH"), located in Inner Mongolia, China and the Jiama Copper-Gold Polymetallic Mine ("Jiama Mine" or "Jiama"), located in Tibet, China. China Gold International holds a 96.5% interest in the CSH Mine, while its Chinese joint venture ("CJV") partner holds the remaining 3.5% interest. The Company owns a 100% interest in the Jiama Mine, which hosts a large scale copper-gold polymetallic deposit containing copper, gold, molybdenum, silver, lead and zinc metals.

China Gold International's common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("HKSE") under the symbol CGG and the stock code 2099, respectively. Additional information about the Company, including the Company's Annual Information Form, is available on SEDAR at sedar.com as well as Hong Kong Exchange News at hkexnews.hk.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Performance Highlights

Three months ended December 31, 2021

- Revenue increased by 17% to US$312.0 million from US$265.8 million for the same period in 2020.
- Mine operating earnings increased by 24% to US$111.8 million from US$90.1 million for the same period in 2020.
- Net income of US$58.8 million increased by 4% or US$2.4 million from US$56.4 million for the same period in 2020.
- Cash flow from operation decreased by 73% to US$23.4 million from US$86.8 million for the same period in 2020.
- Total gold production increased by 5% to 62,278 ounces from 59,177 ounces for the same period in 2020.
- Total copper production decreased by 6% to 47.1 million pounds (approximately 21,387 tonnes) from 50.1 million pounds (approximately 22,742 tonnes) for the same period in 2020.

Year ended December 31, 2021

- Revenue increased by 32% to US$1,137.4 million from US$864.0 million for the same period in 2020.
- Mine operating earnings increased by 93% to US$404.1 million from US$209.9 million for the same period in 2020.

- Net income of US$268.7 million increased by 136% or US$154.7 million from US$113.9 million for the same period in 2020.
- Cash flow from operation increased by 60% to US$417.3 million from US$260.5 million for the same period in 2020.
- Total gold production increased by 1.4% to 244,312 ounces from 240,848 ounces for the same period in 2020.
- Total copper production increased by 5% to 190.5 million pounds (approximately 86,400 tonnes) from 180.9 million pounds (approximately 82,059 tonnes) for the same period in 2020.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION*

	Year ended December 31				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
US$ Millions except for per share					
Total revenue	**1,137**	864	657	571	412
Income (loss) from operations	**333**	154	(3)	43	79
Net profit (loss)	**269**	114	(32)	(4)	64
Basic earnings (loss) per share (cents)	**67.44**	28.24	(8.28)	(1.22)	15.93
Diluted earnings (loss) per share (cents)	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total assets	**3,257**	3,323	3,197	3,216	3,230
Total non-current liabilities	**1,080**	1,284	818	1,301	1,324

* Prepared under IFRS

OUTLOOK

- The anticipated gold production will be between 241,130 ounces (7.5 tonnes) and 250,775 ounces (7.8 tonnes).
- Total copper production is estimated to be between 187 million pounds (85,000 tonnes) and 198 million pounds (90,000 tonnes).
- The Company continues to focus its efforts on optimizing the operation at both mines, stabilizing the Jiama Mine's production and potentially extending the mine life of CSH Mine.
- To fulfill its growth strategy, the Company continues to work with CNG and other interested parties to identify potential international mining acquisition opportunities.
- The Company has not experienced any significant impact on its operations from the COVID-19 pandemic. Both of the Company's mines have been able to operate and sell products without significant interruption during the year ended December 31, 2021. The Company continues to closely monitor the health of its employees and supply chains to be able to respond to any potential disruptions, should any arise. The Company is also managing its cash reserves to be able to withstand any financial ramifications of potential disruptions.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Selected Quarterly Financial Data

	Quarter ended							
	2021				2020			
(US$ in thousands except per share)	**31-Dec**	30-Sep	30-Jun	31-Mar	31-Dec	30-Sep	30-Jun	31-Mar
Revenue	**312,016**	248,326	304,944	272,070	265,810	240,451	209,188	148,583
Cost of sales	**200,210**	165,681	179,001	188,319	175,717	174,346	173,701	130,414
Mine operating earnings	**111,806**	82,645	125,943	83,751	90,093	66,105	35,487	18,169
General and administrative expenses	**16,165**	9,462	10,294	8,099	13,656	8,026	5,793	9,186
Exploration and evaluation expenses	**358**	260	59	41	174	77	165	61
Research and development expenses	**10,347**	6,619	5,051	4,424	11,019	3,251	2,264	1,966
Income from operations	**84,936**	66,304	110,539	71,187	65,244	54,751	27,265	6,956
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	**2,071**	(161)	4,944	1,728	4,806	6,366	(2,331)	(5,438)
Finance costs	**8,296**	8,670	9,604	9,743	9,732	10,241	11,525	10,516
Profit (loss) before income tax	**81,198**	57,885	108,486	64,079	63,961	51,665	17,597	(7,793)
Income tax expense (credit)	**22,422**	5,650	7,789	7,112	7,513	4,029	(926)	876
Net profit (loss)	**58,776**	52,235	100,697	56,967	56,448	47,636	18,523	(8,669)
Basic earnings (loss) per share (cents)	**14.76**	13.11	25.27	14.30	14.10	11.87	4.52	(2.25)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share (cents)	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Selected Quarterly Production Data and Analysis

CSH Mine	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020	**2021**	2020
Gold sales (US$ million)	**78.77**	63.30	**266.19**	260.07
Realized average price (US$) of gold per ounce	**1,789**	1,852	**1,798**	1,739
Gold produced (ounces)	**42,852**	34,753	**148,082**	149,572
Gold sold (ounces)	**44,035**	34,184	**148,086**	149,578
Total production cost (US$ per ounce)	**1,577**	1,474	**1,538**	1,392
Cash production cost[1] (US$ per ounce)	**1,262**	1,205	**1,062**	942

(1) Non-IFRS measure. See 'Non-IFRS measures' section of this MD&A

Gold production at the CSH Mine increased by 23% to 42,852 ounces for the three months ended December 31, 2021 compared to 34,753 ounces for the same period in 2020. The total production cost of gold for the three months ended December 31, 2021 increased to US$1,577 per ounce compared to US$1,474 for the same period in 2020. The cash production cost of gold for the three months ended December 31, 2021 increased to US$1,262 per ounce from US$1,205 for the same period in 2020. The increase in total production cost is mainly due to higher depreciation and depletion and higher reagents costs.

Jiama Mine	**Three months ended December 31,**		**Year ended December 31,**	
	2021	2020	**2021**	2020
Copper sales (US$ in millions)	**172.42**	95.29	**561.59**	291.18
Realized average price [1] (US$) of copper per pound after smelting fee discount	**3.61**	1.78	**2.91**	1.64
Copper produced (tonnes)	**21,387**	22,742	**86,400**	82,059
Copper produced (pounds)	**47,149,705**	50,138,122	**190,479,023**	180,909,850
Copper sold (tonnes)	**21,525**	23,545	**87,565**	80,463
Copper sold (pounds)	**47,454,102**	51,908,517	**193,047,766**	177,391,325
Gold produced (ounces)	**19,426**	24,424	**96,230**	91,276
Gold sold (ounces)	**19,634**	24,999	**97,491**	89,771
Silver produced (ounces)	**927,345**	2,369,769	**5,188,715**	7,275,862
Silver sold (ounces)	**923,044**	2,407,638	**5,330,630**	7,113,859
Lead produced (tonnes)	**453**	23,457	**40,661**	72,031
Lead produced (pounds)	**998,475**	51,712,012	**89,641,813**	158,800,112
Lead sold (tonnes)	**–**	24,183	**42,978**	69,714
Lead sold (pounds)	**–**	53,313,232	**94,749,967**	153,691,955
Zinc produced (tonnes)	**317**	10,519	**19,560**	34,425
Zinc produced (pounds)	**699,854**	23,191,738	**43,121,710**	75,893,783
Zinc sold (tonnes)	**–**	10,917	**20,669**	33,315
Zinc sold (pounds)	**–**	24,068,017	**45,568,038**	73,447,451
Moly produced (tonnes)	**230**	187	**433**	187
Moly produced (pounds)	**506,714**	411,239	**954,793**	411,239
Moly sold (tonnes)	**214**	169	**363**	169
Moly sold (pounds)	**472,126**	372,762	**800,855**	372,762
Total production cost [2] (US$) of copper per pound	**3.29**	2.87	**2.96**	2.80
Total production cost [2] (US$) of copper per pound after by-products credits [4]	**2.25**	0.81	**1.42**	1.04
Cash production cost [3] (US$) of copper per pound	**3.13**	2.29	**2.44**	2.14
Cash production cost [3] (US$) of copper per pound after by-products credits [4]	**2.09**	0.23	**0.90**	0.38

1 A discount factor of 13.4% to 26.4% is applied to the copper benchmark price to compensate the refinery costs incurred by the buyers, mixed copper concentrate containing lead and zinc have an average discount factor of 69.95%. The discount factor is higher if the grade of copper in copper concentrate is below 18%. The industry standard of copper in copper concentrate is between 18-20%.

2 Production costs include expenditures incurred at the mine sites for the activities related to production including mining, processing, mine site G&A and royalties etc.

3 Non-IFRS measure. See 'Non-IFRS measures' section of this MD&A

4 By-products credit refers to the sales of gold, silver, lead, zinc and moly during the corresponding period.

During the three months ended December 31, 2021, the Jiama Mine produced 21,387 tonnes (approximately 47.1 million pounds) of copper, a decrease of 6% compared with the three months ended December 31, 2020 (22,742 tonnes, or 50.1 million pounds).

Both total production cost of copper per pound after by-products and cash production cost of copper per pound after by-product increased as compared to the same period in 2020 due to lower head grades, and less by-products recovered of silver, lead and zinc, despite more by-product recovered from molybdenum.

Taking advantage of high metal prices in 2021, the Jiama Mine increased the utilization rate of low-grade ores with operating costs being strictly controlled. A flexible mining plan with a dynamic cut-off grade was adopted which is responsive and tailored to the market conditions. The flexible mining plan can effectively maintain the stability of the Jiama Mine's operation results and reduce the impact and risk of metal price fluctuations to ensure sustainable growth in operation performance.

Review of Quarterly Data

Three months ended December 31, 2021 compared to three months ended December 31, 2020

Revenue of US$312.0 million for the fourth quarter of 2021 increased by US$46.2 million from US$265.8 million for the same period in 2020.

Revenue from the CSH Mine was US$78.8 million, an increase of US$15.5 million from US$63.3 million for the same period in 2020. Realized average gold price decreased by 3% from US$1,852/oz in Q4 2020 to US$1,789/oz in Q4 2021. Gold sold by the CSH Mine was 44,035 ounces (gold produced: 42,852 ounces), compared to 34,184 ounces (gold produced: 34,753 ounces) for the same period in 2020.

Revenue from the Jiama Mine was US$233.2 million, an increase of US$30.7 million, compared to US$202.5 million for the same period in 2020. Realized average price of copper increased by 103% from US$1.78/pound in Q4 2020 to US$3.61/pound in Q4 2021. Total copper sold was 21,525 tonnes (47.5 million pounds) for the three months ended December 31, 2021, a decrease of 9% from 23,545 tonnes (51.9 million pounds) for the same period in 2020.

Cost of sales of US$200.2 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2021, an increase of US$24.5 million from US$175.7 million for the same period in 2020. Cost of sales as a percentage of revenue for the Company decreased from 66% to 64% for the three months ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively. Cost of sales was impacted by many operation factors such as grade of ore, recovery rates and stripping ratio. Refer to the sections below for details of production factors for each individual mine.

Mine operating earnings of US$111.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2021, an increase of 24%, or US$21.7 million, from US$90.1 million for the same period in 2020. Mine operating earnings as a percentage of revenue increased from 34% to 36% for the three months ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

General and administrative expenses increased by US$2.5 million, from US$13.7 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2020 to US$16.2 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2021. The increase was mainly due to the increase in taxes and surcharges as a result of the increase in sales at the Jiama Mine.

Research and development expenses of US$10.3 million for the three months ended December 31, 2021, decreased from US$11.0 million for the comparative 2020 period. The decrease in the fourth quarter of 2021 was mainly due to the completion of several research projects in Q4 2021.

Income from operations of US$84.9 million for the fourth quarter of 2021, increased by US$19.7 million, compared to US$65.2 million for the same period in 2020.

Finance costs of US$8.3 million for the three months ended December 31, 2021, decreased by US$1.4 million compared to US$9.7 million for the same period in 2020. The decrease was primarily due to the reduction in the total amount of borrowings outstanding.

Foreign exchange gain of US$2.1 million for the three months ended December 31, 2021, decreased from US$4.8 million for the same period in 2020. The gain was attributed to changes in the RMB/USD exchange rates and the revaluation of monetary items held in Chinese RMB.

Income tax expense of US$22.4 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2021, increased by US$14.9 million from US$7.5 million for the comparative period in 2020. During the current quarter, the Company had US$17.7 million of deferred tax expense compared to US$5.3 deferred tax credit million for the same period in 2020. During December 2021, deferred tax expense of US$10.4 million (2020: US$3.8 million) was recognized as withholding tax on declared dividends to shareholders.

Net income of US$58.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2021, increased by US$2.4 million from US$56.4 million for the three months ended December 31, 2020.

Year ended December 31, 2021 compared to year ended December 31, 2020

Revenue of US$1,137.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 increased by US$273.4 million from US$864.0 million for the same period in 2020.

Revenue from the CSH Mine was US$266.2 million, an increase of US$6.1 million, compared to US$260.1 million for the same period in 2020. Realized average gold price increased by 3% from US$1,739/oz in 2020 to US$1,798/oz in 2021. Gold sold by the CSH Mine was 148,086 ounces (gold produced: 148,082 ounces), compared to 149,578 ounces (gold produced: 149,572 ounces) for the same period in 2020.

Revenue from the Jiama Mine was US$871.2 million, an increase of US$267.2 million, compared to US$604.0 million for the same period in 2020. Realized average price of copper increased by 77% from US$1.64/pound in 2020 compared to US$2.91/pound in 2021. Total copper sold was 87,565 tonnes (193.0 million pounds) for the year ended December 31, 2021, an increase of 9% from 80,463 tonnes (177.4 million pounds) for the same period in 2020.

Cost of sales of US$733.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, an increase of US$79.0 million from US$654.2 million for the same period in 2020. Cost of sales as a percentage of revenue for the Company decreased from 76% to 64% for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively. Cost of sales was impacted by many operation factors such as grade of ore, recovery rates and stripping ratio. Refer to the sections below for details of production factors for each individual mine.

Mine operating earnings of US$404.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, an increase of 93%, or US$194.2 million, from US$209.9 million for the same period in 2020. Mine operating earnings as a percentage of revenue increased from 24% to 36% for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

General and administrative expenses increased by US$7.3 million, from US$36.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 to US$44.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase was mainly due to the increase in taxes and surcharges as a result of the increase in sales at Jiama mine.

Research and development expenses of US$26.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, increased from US$18.5 million for the comparative 2020 period. The increase in 2021 was mainly due to the Company's research and development activities in the areas of improvement of recovery rates and optimization of processing and mining processes.

Income from operations of US$317.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, increased by US$162.9 million, compared to US$154.2 million for the same period in 2020.

Finance costs of US$36.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, decreased by US$5.7 million compared to US$42.0 million for the same period in 2020. The decrease was primarily due to the reduction in the total amount of loans outstanding.

Foreign exchange gain of US$8.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, increased from US$3.4 million for the same period in 2020. The gain was attributed to changes in the RMB/USD exchange rates and the revaluation of monetary items held in Chinese RMB.

Income tax expense of US$43.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, increased by US$31.5 million from US$11.5 million for the comparative period in 2020. During the current year, the Company had US$7.0 million of deferred tax expense compared to US$12.5 million deferred tax credit million for the same period in 2020. During December 2021, deferred tax expense of US$10.4 million (2020: US$3.8 million) was recognized as withholding tax on declared dividends to shareholders.

Net income of US$268.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, increased by US$154.8 million from US$113.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

NON-IFRS MEASURES

The cash cost of production, cash cost after by-product credits and cash cost per ounce and per pound are measures that are not in accordance with IFRS.

The Company has included these metrics to supplement its consolidated financial statements, which are presented in accordance with IFRS. Non-IFRS measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS, and therefore they may not be comparable to similar measures employed by other companies. The data is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance, operating results or financial condition prepared in accordance with IFRS. The Company has included cash production cost per ounce and per pound data because it understands that certain investors use this information to determine the Company's ability to generate earnings and cash flow. The measures are not necessarily indicative of operating results, cash flow from operations, or financial condition as determined under IFRS.

The following tables provide a reconciliation of cost of sales to the cash costs of production in total dollars and in dollars per gold ounce for the CSH Mine or per copper pound for the Jiama Mine:

Cash production cost for gold is calculated as total cost of sales adjusted by depreciation and depletion and amortization of intangible assets. Cash production cost of gold per ounce is calculated as total cash production cost divided by total gold sold (ounces).

	CSH Mine (Gold)							
	Three months ended December 31,				Year ended December 31,			
	2021		2020		**2021**		2020	
	US$	**US$ Per ounce**	US$	US$ Per ounce	**US$**	**US$ Per ounce**	US$	US$ Per ounce
Total Cost of sales	**69,456,400**	**1,577**	50,400,816	1,474	**227,735,962**	**1,538**	208,152,055	1,392
Adjustment – Depreciation & depletion	**(13,468,927)**	**(306)**	(9,011,507)	(264)	**(68,520,787)**	**(463)**	(65,315,849)	(437)
Adjustment – Amortization of intangible assets	**(394,392)**	**(9)**	(193,794)	(5)	**(1,963,165)**	**(13)**	(1,923,637)	(13)
Total cash production costs	**55,593,081**	**1,262**	41,195,515	1,205	**157,252,010**	**1,062**	140,912,569	942
Total Gold sold ounces		**44,035**		34,184		**148,086**		148,578

Cash production cost of gold US$ per ounce calculated as total cash production cost divided by total gold sold ounces.

Cash Production cost for copper is calculated as production costs (total cost of sales adjusted by General and administrative expenses and Research and development expenses) adjusted by depreciation and depletion and amortization of intangible assets. Cash production cost of copper pound is calculated as total cash production cost divided by total copper sold (pounds).

	Jiama Mine (Copper with by-products credits)							
	Three months ended December 31,				Year ended December 31,			
	2021		2020		2021		2020	
	US$	US$ Per Pound	US$	US$ Per Pound	US$	US$ Per Pound	US$	US$ Per Pound
Total Cost of sales	**130,752,878**	**2.76**	125,314,548	2.41	**505,474,497**	**2.62**	446,024,457	2.52
General and administrative expenses	**14,846,633**	**0.31**	12,814,567	0.25	**39,255,597**	**0.20**	31,480,286	0.18
Research and development expenses	**10,347,536**	**0.22**	11,018,405	0.21	**26,441,416**	**0.14**	18,499,635	0.10
Total production cost	**155,947,047**	**3.29**	149,147,520	2.87	**571,171,510**	**2.96**	496,004,378	2.80
Adjustment – Depreciation & depletion	**2,179,303**	**0.05**	(21,664,945)	(0.41)	**(66,068,137)**	**(0.34)**	(81,238,181)	(0.46)
Adjustment – Amortization of intangible assets	**(9,751,516)**	**(0.21)**	(8,819,569)	(0.17)	**(35,310,659)**	**(0.18)**	(35,988,790)	(0.20)
Total cash production costs	**148,374,834**	**3.13**	118,663,006	2.29	**469,792,715**	**2.44**	378,777,407	2.14
By-products credits	**(49,289,762)**	**(1.04)**	(106,956,933)	(2.06)	**(297,073,351)**	**(1.54)**	(312,118,617)	(1.76)
Total cash production costs after by-products credits	**99,085,072**	**2.09**	11,706,073	0.23	**172,719,364**	**0.90**	66,658,790	0.38
Total Copper sold pounds		**47,454,102**		51,908,517		**193,047,766**		177,391,325

Cash production cost of copper US$ per pound calculated as total cash production cost divided by total copper sold pounds.

Cash production cost of copper US$ per pound after by-products credits calculated as total cash production cost less total sales of by-products divided by total copper sold pounds.

MINERAL PROPERTIES

The CSH Mine

The CSH Mine is located in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of China (Inner Mongolia). The property hosts two low-grade, near surface gold deposits, along with other mineralized prospects. The main deposit is called the Northeast Zone (the "Northeast Zone"), while the second, smaller deposit is called the Southwest Zone (the "Southwest Zone").

The CSH Mine is owned and operated by Inner Mongolia Pacific Mining Co. Limited, a Chinese Joint Venture in which the Company holds a 96.5% interest and Ningxia Nuclear Industry Geological Exploration Institution holds the remaining 3.5%.

The CSH Mine is an open-pit mining operations with a designed mining and processing capacity of 60,000 tpd. In July 2019, CSH updated its mine plan based on a result of latest ultimate limit optimization, in which the production rate was reduced to 40,000 t/d with a life of mine ("LoM") of seven years as of 2019. The run-of-mine ore is heap leached with cyanide solution to extract gold and electro-winned to produce a gold dore which is sold to refiners. In June 2020, the operation of southwest pit ended.

The major new contracts entered into during the year ended December 31, 2021:

Item No.	Contract Name	Counterpart	Subject amount (US$ millions)	Contract period (effective day and expiration date)	Date of Contract
1	Purchase and sale contract of civil explosive equipment	Bayannur Sheng'an Chemical Co., Ltd. Urad Middle Banner Branch	Estimated: 3.4	2021.1.1 – 2022.1.1	2021.1.1
2	Purchase and sale contract of gold bearing materials	Hunan Zhongxing Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd	Estimated: 12.7	2021.6.16 – 2021.7.16	2021.6.16
3	Purchase and sale contract of gold bearing materials	Hunan Jinruntiye Co.Ltd	Estimated: 5.2	2021.12.7 – 2022.1.7	2021.12.7
4	Pulverized ore transportation and Heap Leaching Site construction contract	Wulate Zhongqi Taiyue Earthwork Engineering C. Ltd.	Estimated: 13.0	2021.12.21 – 2022.12.20	2021.12.21

Production Update

CSH Mine	Three months ended December 31, 2021	Three months ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Ore mined and placed on pad (tonnes)	**1,754,180**	2,564,675	**13,182,193**	11,508,406
Average ore grade (g/t)	**0.63**	0.46	**0.54**	0.57
Recoverable gold (ounces)	**20,618**	24,156	**137,758**	124,330
Ending gold in process (ounces)	**157,816**	160,713	**157,816**	160,713
Waste rock mined (tonnes)	**8,948,518**	17,375,012	**47,072,911**	64,940,037

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the total amount of ore placed on the leach pad was 13.2 million tonnes, with total contained gold of 137,758 ounces (4,285 kilograms). The overall accumulative project-to-date gold recovery rate has remained at approximately 55.39% at the end of December 2021 from 54.81% at the end of September 2021. Of which, gold recovery from the phase I and phase II heap leach pads were 59.77% and 51.92%; at December 31, 2021, respectively.

Exploration

Two geological exploration programs were conducted at CSH in 2020 to increase and upgrade mineral resources. In the first quarter of 2021, the drilling was completed. A total of 7 drill holes with 4,654.35 meters were completed at the southwest zone, and a total of 26 drill holes with 17,167.50 meters, including one hydro-geological hole with 755.50 meters, were completed at the northeast zone. In the fourth quarter of 2021, the Company focused on the data processing, interpretation and modeling work based on the 33 drill holes amounting to 21,821.85 meters completed at the southwest and northeast zones in the first quarter of 2021.

An exploration report on zones along boundary and at depth was reviewed by the Evaluation Centre for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves of the Ministry of Natural Resources (PRC) in November 2021 and registered in the Ministry of Natural Resources (PRC) in January 2022, providing a basis for development studies of mineral resources at depth.

Mineral Resource Update

CSH Mine Mineral Resources by category, at December 31, 2021 under NI 43-101 are listed below:

			Metal	
Type	**Quantity Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Au t**	**Au Moz**
Measured	0.93	0.43	0.40	0.01
Indicated	94.62	0.62	58.52	1.88
M+I	95.55	0.62	58.92	1.89
Inferred	80.24	0.52	41.52	1.33

Note: The gold price (in USD) used to estimate the cut-off grade for the mineral resources is AU = $1,800/oz. The estimated cut-off grade is 0.28 g/t.

Mineral Reserves Update

CSH Mine Mineral Reserves by category at December 31, 2021 under NI 43-101 are summarized below:

			Metal	
Type	**Quantity Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Au t**	**Au Moz**
Proven	0.35	0.47	0.16	0.01
Probable	42.32	0.67	28.29	0.91
Total	**42.67**	**0.67**	**28.45**	**0.91**

Note: The gold price (in USD) used to estimate the cut-off grade for the mineral reserves is AU = $1,380/oz. The estimated cut-off grade is 0.28 g/t.

The Jiama Mine

Jiama is a large copper-gold polymetallic deposit containing copper, gold, silver, molybdenum, lead and zin, located in the Gandise metallogenic belt in Tibet Autonomous Region of China.

The Jiama Mine has both underground mining and open-pit mining operations. Phase I of the Jiama Mine commenced operation in the latter half of 2010 and reached its design capacity of 6,000 tpd in early 2011. Phase II of the Jiama Mine commenced mining operations in 2018 with 44,000 tpd design capacity. The combined mining and processing capacity at the Jiama Mine is 50,000 tpd.

The major new contracts entered into during the year ended December 31, 2021:

Item No.	Contract Name	Counterpart	Subject amount (US $ millions)	Contract period (effective day and expiration date)	Date of Contract
1	Production and operation project of pressure filter workshop of the first plant of Mineral Processing	Mozhugongka Tai Hua Mine Machinery Repair Co. Ltd	Estimated: 3.7	2021.2.1-2022.1.31	2021.2.1
2	Management and maintenance of Phase II ore breakage and orepass system contract	Zhejiang Bao shu Construction Co., Ltd	Estimated: 6.0	2021.2.1-2024.1.31	2021.2.1
3	No 1 processing plant, No 2 processing plant, phase I tailings pond, phase II tailings pond, Open air rotary crushing station, flood control and sporadic machinery and equipment lease contract	Sichuan haotianyu Construction Machinery Leasing Co., Ltd	Estimated: 13.0	2021.2.1-2023.1.31	2021.2.1
4	Steel ball purchase contract	Chinalco Industrial Services Co., Ltd	Estimated: 3.1	2021.4.20-2022.4.20	2021.4.20
5	Contract for purchase of Cement	Tibet Wanshun Industrial Co., Ltd	Estimated: 16.1	2021.4.28-2022.4.28	2021.4.28
6	Supplementary Agreement 2 of EPC General Contracting Project Contract for Phase II Guolanggou Tailing reservoir Subdam (4265-4315m	Beijing General Research Institute of Mining & Metallurgy	Estimated: 14.0	2021.4.6-2021.12.31	2021.4.6
7	Supplementary Contract 6 to the EPC General Contracting Contract of Lhasa Base and Surface Mining and Selecting Engineering of Tibet Jiama Project Phase II	China National Gold Engineering Corporation	Estimated: 27.8	2012.12.31-2021.4.9	2021.4.9
8	Supplemental agreement (sodium hydrosulfide purchase contract signed a supplementary agreement for Party A to provide free warehouse matters to Party B)	Fengshi Chemical (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Estimated: 5.3	2021.1.31-2022.1.30	2021.1.31
9	Copper concentrate powder purchase and sale contract	China National Gold Group International Trading Co., Ltd.	Estimated: 557.3	2021.1.1-2021.12.31	2021.1.1
10	Sodium hydrosulfide purchase contract	Fengshi chemical (Shanghai) Co., Ltd	Estimated: 4.5	2021.7.15-2022.7.14	2021.7.15

Item No.	Contract Name	Counterpart	Subject amount (US $ millions)	Contract period (effective day and expiration date)	Date of Contract
11	Steel ball purchase contract	China Aluminum Industrial Services Co., Ltd	Estimated: 3.4	2021.9.13-2022.9.12	2021.9.13
12	Tibet Huatailong smart mine service procurement contract	China United Network Communication Co., Ltd. Tibet autonomous division	Estimated: 5.7	2021.10.1-2026.10.1	2021.9.29
13	Lime purchase contract	Tibet Chengsong Trading Co., Ltd	Estimated: 5.0	2021.11.18-2022.11.17	2021.11.18
14	Blasting engineering construction services	Tibet Gaozheng Blasting Engineering Co., Ltd	Estimated: 11.0	2022.1.1-2022.12.31	2021.12.15
15	Blasting engineering construction services	Tibet Zhongjin Xinlian Blasting Engineering Co., Ltd	Estimated: 11.0	2022.1.1-2022.12.31	2021.12.15

Production Update

Jiama Mine	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020	**2021**	2020
Ore processed (tonnes)	**4,114,206**	4,064,717	**16,304,513**	14,990,810
Average copper ore grade (%)	**0.61**	0.67	**0.63**	0.67
Copper recovery rate (%)	**86**	83	**85**	82
Average gold grade (g/t)	**0.24**	0.26	**0.28**	0.27
Gold recovery rate (%)	**61**	71	**66**	70
Average silver grade (g/t)	**10.71**	28.71	**15.24**	24.94
Silver recovery rate (%)	**65**	63	**65**	61
Average lead grade (%)	**–**	1.81	**1.42**	1.78
Lead recovery rate (%)	**–**	74.32	**81.65**	68.74
Average zinc grade (%)	**–**	0.89	**0.77**	0.93
Zinc recovery rate (%)	**–**	68.01	**–**	62.85
Average Moly grade (%)	**0.023**	0.025	**0.022**	0.025
Moly recovery rate (%)	**24.45**	30.73	**28.22**	39.42

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the metals recovery rates increased by 3% for copper, 4% for silver, 13% for lead and 9% for zinc, and decreased 4% for gold. The improvement is mainly due to the continued optimization of mineral processing operations including regime of reagents, and the amelioration of steady flowsheet.

Exploration

The 2021 exploration program for Jiama Mine planned for 12 drill holes totaling 17,418 meters. The program focused on extremities of the Jiama deposit. As of the fourth quarter of 2021, a total portion of three drill holes for 2,811.72 meters have been completed, with basic assay of 971 samples. The remaining nine holes are pending the leasing approval of land to serve as temporary exploration access roads.

Mineral Resources Estimate

Jiama Mine resources by category at December 31, 2021 under NI 43-101:

Jiama Project – Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Au, and Ag Mineral Resources under NI 43-101
Reported at a 0.3% Cu Equivalent Cut off grade*, as of December 31, 2021

Class	Quantity Mt	Cu %	Mo %	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu Metal (kt)	Mo Metal (kt)	Pb Metal (kt)	Zn Metal (kt)	Au Moz	Ag Moz
Measured	92.99	0.38	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.07	5.10	356.9	34.0	33.5	16.8	0.224	15.236
Indicated	1,330.44	0.40	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.10	5.53	5,306.6	456.0	613.1	380.0	4.315	236.515
M+I	1,423.43	0.40	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.10	5.50	5,663.5	489.0	646.6	396.8	4.539	251.752
Inferred	406.1	0.31	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.10	5.13	1,247.0	123.0	311.0	175.0	1.317	66.926

Note: Figures reported are rounded which may result in small tabulation errors.

The Copper price is US$2.9/lbs

The Copper Equivalent basis for the reporting of resources has been compiled on the following basis:

CuEq Grade: = (Ag Grade * Ag Price + Au Grade * Au Price + Cu Grade * Cu Price + Pb Grade * Pb Price + Zn Grade * Zn Price + Mo Grade * Mo Price)/Copper Price

Mineral Reserves Estimate

Jiama Mine reserves by category at December 31, 2021 under NI 43-101:

Jiama Project Statement of NI 43-101 Mineral Reserve Estimate as of December 31, 2021

Class	Quantity Mt	Cu %	Mo %	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu Metal (kt)	Mo Metal (kt)	Pb Metal (kt)	Zn Metal (kt)	Au Moz	Ag Moz
Proven	18.48	0.60	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.19	7.67	110.5	9.1	4.0	2.7	0.114	4.559
Probable	356.44	0.60	0.03	0.12	0.07	0.16	10.25	2,127.3	121.1	427.7	236.2	1.844	117.524
P+P	374.92	0.60	0.03	0.12	0.06	0.16	10.13	2,237.8	130.3	431.7	238.9	1.958	122.083

Notes:

1. All Mineral Reserves have been estimated in accordance with the JORC code and have been reconciled to CIM standards as prescribed by the NI 43-101.
2. Mineral Reserves were estimated using the following mining and economic factors:

   Open Pits:

   a) 5% dilution factor and 95% recovery were applied to the mining method;

   b) an overall slope angles of 43 degrees;

   c) a copper price of US$2.9/lbs;

   d) an overall processing recovery of 88 – 90% for copper

   Underground:

   a) 10% dilution added to all Sub-Level Open Stoping;

   b) Stope recovery is 87% for Sub-Level Open Stoping;

   c) An overall processing recovery of 88 – 90% for copper.
3. The cut-off grade for Mineral Reserves has been estimated at copper equivalent grades of 0.3% Cu (NSR) for the open pits and 0.45% Cu (NSR) for the underground mine.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, there was a construction contract dispute between independent third parties including the constructor, Huaxin Construction Group Co., Ltd. (formerly named as "Nantong Huaxin Construction Group Co., Ltd.") ("Huaxin") and the developer, Zhongxinfang, and the Company's subsidiary, Tibet Huatailong Mining Development Co. Ltd. ("Huatailong"). The land use right was transferred to Zhongxinfang in 2019 pursuant to the cooperation agreement signed between Zhongxinfang and Huatailong in 2019 in relation to the transferring of land use right in return of a block of the buildings and twenty car parks (the "Land Exchange").

Based on the cooperation agreement, Zhongxinfang is obligated to deliver a block of the buildings and twenty car parks (the "New Premises") to the Company no later than 2021. As at December 31, 2021 and up to the date these consolidated financial statements are authorised for issue, the composite project is still suspended due to litigations against Zhongxinfang and the New Premises are not delivered to Huatailong on May 31, 2021, the original contractual delivery date. The construction of the New Premises is substantially completed pending for installation of plumbing, electrical wiring, interior walls and decoration. On June 21, 2021, Huatailong applied for pre-litigation preservation of the New Premises from Zhongxinfang, the Intermediate People's Court of Lhasa City, Tibet, adjudicated that the value of New Premises limited to RMB137 million (equivalent to US$21 million), and a block of the building and twenty car parks from Zhongxinfang were frozen for three and two years, respectively (the "New Premises Pre-litigation Preservation"). On July 21, 2021, pursuant to the New Premises Pre-litigation Preservation, Huatailong proceeded a lawsuit against Zhongxinfang for the delivery of New Premises and penalty amounting to RMB5 million (equivalent to US$773,000), and on 18 October 2021, Huatailong submitted further application to the court and requested assessment on the level of rent to be used for determining the penalty, the lawsuit is currently under processing and the result is not ascertain as at the date these consolidated financial statements are authorised for issue. Based on Company's assessment on the completion status of the New Premises, the construction of the New Premises has been substantially completed, there has been no significant market value decline of comparable properties during the current interim period and the Company has first priority of claim over the New Premises under New Premises Pre-litigation Preservation. Accordingly, no impairment loss (2020: nil) has been made on the other non-current assets as the management are of the opinion that the recoverable amount of the non-current assets is above its carrying amount of US$19,645,000 (equivalent to RMB125,252,000) as at December 31, 2021.

In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2020, Huatailong has been subjected to tax and other surcharges (the "Tax and Other Surcharge") in relation to Land Exchange amounting to RMB60 million (equivalent to US$8,714,000), which Huatailong expects to recover from Zhongxinfang in accordance with the cooperation agreement between Huatailong and Zhongxinfang signed in 2019. On July 8, 2020, Huatailong applied for pre-litigation preservation of assets from Zhongxinfang, the Intermediate People's Court of Lhasa City, Tibet, adjudicated that the value of certain properties limited to RMB46 million (equivalent to US$6,609,000) of Zhongxinfang was frozen for one year (the "Pre-litigation Preservation"). Based on the first instance adjudication dated November 20, 2020 in relation to the lawsuit against Zhongxinfang for the recoverability of the Tax and Other Surcharges paid by Huatailong, which became final adjudication upon expiry of appeal application in December 2020, the litigation ruling adjudicated that Zhongxinfang shall repay the Tax and Other Surcharge of RMB46 million (equivalent to US$6,997,000) to Huatailong (the "November Adjudication") within 30 days from the effective date of the November Adjudication (the "Due Date"). As Zhongxinfang has not settled such amount within the Due Date, Huatailong applied for an enforcement of the November Adjudication in January 2021 (the "Enforcement"). On June 24 2021, the Intermediate People's Court of Lhasa City, Tibet, adjudicated the Enforcement is suspended as there are no executable properties from Zhongxinfang as all of the assets owned by Zhongxinfang have been sealed up or frozen. Based on legal advice, the Enforcement is currently suspended and the Company's first priority of claim over one of the assets under Pre-litigation Preservation has been extended for three years till May 24, 2024, Furthermore, in order to recover Tax and Other Surcharge from Zhongxinfang, Huatailong has applied for participation of enforcement procedures over assets sealed up together with the other plaintiffs, which the Higher People's Court of Lhasa City will start the auctions of the assets. The Company will also reapply for enforcement when there are executable properties of Zhongxinfang being made available.

Based on the best available information to the Company as of December 31, 2021, and up to the date these consolidated financial statements are authorised for issue, the Company estimated that the fair value of total assets owned by Zhongxinfang exceeded the outstanding liabilities that the courts adjudicated to Zhongxinfang's plaintiffs. In addition, the Company has first priority of claim over one of the assets under Pre-litigation Preservation, which has estimated fair value exceeding the carry amount of the other receivable related to the Tax and Other Surcharge. In the opinion of the management, expected credit loss on other receivables is insignificant based on the credit risk assessment for the year ended December 31, 2021.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company operates in a capital intensive industry. The Company's liquidity requirements arise principally from the need for financing its mining and mineral processing operations, exploration activities and acquisition of exploration and mining rights. The Company's principal sources of funds have been proceeds from borrowings from commercial banks in China, corporate bonds financing, equity financings, and cash generated from operations. The Company's liquidity primarily depends on its ability to generate cash flow from its operations and to obtain external financing to meet its debt obligations as they become due, as well as the Company's future operating and capital expenditure requirements.

At December 31, 2021, the Company had an accumulated surplus of US$482.2 million, working capital of US$197.8 million and borrowings of US$970.6 million. The Company's cash balance at December 31, 2021 was US$208.1 million.

Management believes that its forecast operating cash flows are sufficient to cover the next twelve months of the Company's operations including its planned capital expenditures and current debt repayments. The Company's borrowings are comprised of US$298.0 million of 2.8% coupon rate unsecured bonds maturing on June 23, 2023, and US$89.4 million of short term debt facilities with interest rates ranging from 1.20% to 4.51% per annum arranged through various banks in China. In addition, on November 3, 2015, the Company entered into a Loan Facility agreement with a syndicate of banks, led by Bank of China. The lenders agreed to lend an aggregate principle amount of RMB3.98 billion, approximately US$613 million with the interest rate of 2.83% per annum. The People's Bank of China Lhasa Center Branch's interest rate serves as a local benchmark for the interest on the drawdowns. The bank's interest rate is then discounted by 7 basis points (or 0.07%) to calculate the interest on the drawdowns. The loan interest rate was adjusted from benchmark interest rate minus 7 basis points to 5 year loan prime rate ("LPR") less 2% (LPR-2%) in second quarter of 2020. The interest rate of 2.65% shall be applied for the current year after converting. The proceeds from the Loan Facility are to be used for the development of the Jiama Mine. The loan is secured by the mining rights for the Jiama Mine. As of December 31, 2021 the Company has drawn down RMB3.79 billion, approximately US$594.4 million under the Loan Facility. On April 29, 2020, the Company entered into a Loan Facility agreement with a syndicate of banks. The lenders agreed to lend an aggregate principal amount of RMB1.4 billion, approximately US$197.8 million with the interest rate of 2.65% per annum currently, maturing on April 28, 2034. The Company obtained a loan in the aggregate principal amount of RMB400 million, approximately US$61.7 million, with China Development Bank bearing interest at the People's Bank of China Loan Market Quote Rate (1 year) minus 2.65% on April 30, 2020. The current interest rate of the loan is 1.2% per annum. The Company believes that the availability of debt financing in China at favorable rates will continue for the foreseeable future. The Company continues to review and assess its assets for impairment as part of its financial reporting processes. To date, the assessment carried out by the Company support the carrying values of the Company's assets and no impairment has been required. However, the management of the Company continues to evaluate key assumptions on estimates and management judgements in order to determine the recoverable amount of the CSH Mine and the Jiama Mine.

CASH FLOWS

The following table sets out selected cash flow data from the Company's consolidated cash flow statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
	US$'000	US$'000
Net cash from operating activities	**417,275**	260,456
Net cash used in investing activities	**(150,711)**	(133,210)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(307,543)**	(71,636)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(40,979)**	55,610
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**5,819**	5,388
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	**243,288**	182,290
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**208,128**	243,288

Operating cash flow

For the year ended December 31, 2021, net cash inflow from operating activities was US$417.3 million which is primarily attributable to (i) profit before income tax of US$311.6 million (ii) depreciation of property, plant and equipment of US$137.8 million (iii) amortization of mining rights of US$37.4 million and (iv) finance cost of US$36.3 million, partially offset by (i) income taxes paid of US$41.6 million (ii) interest paid of US$30.9 million (iii) increase in accounts payables of US$19.8 million and (iv) unrealized foreign exchange gains of US$11.9 million.

Investing cash flow

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the net cash outflow from investing activities was US$150.7 million which is primarily attributable to (i) payment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment of US$143.6 million (ii) placement of restricted bank balance of US$25.2 million for bank notes and (iii) purchase of land use rights of US$9.3 million, partially offset by release of restricted bank balance of US$24.0 million for bank notes.

Financing cash flow

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the net cash outflow mainly from financing activities was US$307.5 million which is primarily attributable to (i) the repayment of borrowings of US$228.0 million, (ii) dividend paid to shareholders of US$48.4 million and (iii) repayments of entrusted loan of US$30.6 million.

Expenditures Incurred

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company incurred mining costs of US$144.2 million, mineral processing costs of US$122.8 million and transportation costs of US$6.9 million.

Gearing ratio

Gearing ratio is defined as the ratio of consolidated total debt to consolidated total equity. As at December 31, 2021, the Company's total debt was US$970.6 million and the total equity was US$1,833 million. The Company's gearing ratio was therefore 0.53 as at December 31, 2021 compared to 0.77 as at December 31, 2020.

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENTS, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES. ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES, AND FUTURE PLAN FOR MATERIAL INVESTMENTS OF CAPITAL ASSETS

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this MD&A or in the consolidated financial statements for year ended December 31, 2021, there were no significant investments held by the Company, nor were there any material acquisitions or disposals of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures during the year ended December 31, 2021. Other than as disclosed in this MD&A, there was no plan authorized by the Board for other material investments or additions of capital assets at the date of this MD&A.

CHARGE ON ASSETS

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this MD&A and annual consolidated financial statements, none of the Company's assets were pledged as at December 31, 2021.

EXPOSURE TO FLUCTUATIONS IN EXCHANGE RATES AND RELATED HEDGES

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates for the monetary assets and liabilities denominated in the currencies other than the functional currencies to which they relate. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuation. However, the Management monitors foreign exchange exposure and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure should the need arise. Refer to Note 35, Financial Instruments, in the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

COMMITMENTS

Commitments include principal payments on the Company's bank loans and syndicated loan facility, corporate bonds, and capital commitments in respect of the future acquisition of property, plant and equipment and construction for both the CSH Mine and the Jiama Mine.

The Company's capital commitments relate primarily to the payments for purchase of equipment and machinery for both mines and payments to third-party contractors for the provision of mining and exploration engineering work and mine construction work for both mines. The Company has entered into contracts that prescribe such capital commitments; however, liabilities relating to them have not yet been incurred. Refer to Note 36, Commitments, in the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

On June 24, 2020, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary Skyland Mining (BVI) Limited, issued bonds denominated in U.S. dollar, with an aggregate principal amount of US$300 million. The Bonds were issued at a price of 99.886%, bearing a coupon of 2.8% per annum with a maturity date of June 23, 2023. Interest is payable in semi-annual installments on December 23 and June 23 of each year. The bonds are listed on HKSE and Chongwa (Macao) Financial Asset Exchange ("MOX").

The following table outlines payments for commitments for the periods indicated:

	Total	Within One year	Within Two to five years	Over five years
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Principal repayment of bank loans	**672,579**	89,403	310,397	272,779
Repayment of bonds including interest	**297,980**	8,203	289,777	–
Total	**970,559**	97,606	600,174	272,779

In addition to the table set forth above, the Company has entered into service agreements with third-party contractors such as China Railway for the provision of mining and exploration engineering work and mine construction work for the CSH Mine. The fees for such work performed and to be performed each year varies depending on the amount of work performed. The Company has similar agreements with third party contractors for the Jiama Mine.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

China National Gold Group Co., Ltd. (formerly known as China National Gold Group Corporation) ("CNG") owned 40.01 percent of the outstanding common shares of the Company as at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2021.

The Company had major related party transactions with the following companies related by way of shareholders or shareholder in common:

The Company's subsidiary, Inner Mongolia Pacific is a party to a non-exclusive contract for the purchase and sale of doré with CNG (the "Dore Sales Contract") pursuant to which Inner Mongolia Pacific sells gold doré bars to CNG. The pricing is based on the monthly average price of gold ingot as quoted on the Shanghai Gold Exchange and the daily average price of silver as quoted on the Shanghai Huatong Platinum & Silver Exchange prevailing at the time of each relevant purchase order during the contract period. The Dore Sales Contract has been in effect since October 24, 2008 and was renewed for a new term that commenced on January 1, 2018 and expired on December 31, 2020, which renewal was approved by the Company's shareholders on June 28, 2017. On June 16, 2020, the third Supplemental Contract for Purchase and Sale of Dore was approved by the Company's Shareholders, commencing on January 1, 2021 and expiring on December 31, 2023.

Revenue from sales of gold doré bars to CNG was US$266.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 which increased from US$260.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

The Company is also a party to a Product and Service Framework Agreement with CNG, pursuant to which CNG provides construction, procurement and equipment financing services to the Company and also purchases the copper concentrates produced at the Jiama Mine. The quantity of copper concentrates, pricing terms and payment terms may be established from time to time by the parties with reference to the pricing principles for connected transactions set out under the Product and Service Framework Agreement. On June 28, 2017, the Supplemental Product and Service Framework Agreement was approved and extended to expire on December 31, 2020. On June 16, 2020, the third Supplemental Product and Service Framework Agreement was approved by the Company's Shareholders, commencing on January 1, 2021 and expiring on December 31, 2023. For the year ended December 31, 2021, revenue from sales of copper concentrate and other products to CNG was US$568.4 million compared to US$166.7 million for the same period in 2020.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, construction services of US$7.2 million were provided to the Company by subsidiaries of CNG (US$16.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2020).

In addition to the aforementioned major related party transactions, the Company also obtains additional services from related parties in its normal course of business, including a Loan Agreement and a Deposit Services Agreement entered into on March 25, 2019, December 31, 2019, December 22, 2020 and a Financial Service Agreement on May 5, 2021 among the Company and China Gold Finance. As part of the 2021 signed agreement, approved by the Company's Shareholders at Annual General Meeting, China Gold Finance agreed to provide the Company with a range of financial services including (a) Deposit Services, (b) Lending Services, (c) Settlement Services and (d) Other Financial Services effective until December 31, 2023.

Refer to Note 32 of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

The Board of Directors has given the Company approval to conduct reviews of a number of projects that may qualify as acquisition targets through joint venture, merger and/or outright acquisitions. The Company did not have any material acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries and associated companies for the year ended December 31, 2021. The Company continues to review possible acquisition targets.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, the Directors of the Company have identified accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the audited annual consolidated financial statements.

Key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of each reporting period that have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next twelve months are described in Note 4 of the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of new and revised IFRS standards and interpretations are outlined in Note 2 of the audited annual consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2021.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Company holds a number of financial instruments, the most significant of which are equity securities, accounts receivables, accounts payables, cash and loans. The financial instruments are recorded at either fair values or amortized amount on the balance sheet. The Company did not have any financial derivatives or outstanding hedging contracts as at December 31, 2021. Refer to Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements.

DIVIDEND AND DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company does not currently have a fixed dividend policy. The Board of Directors will determine any future dividend policy on the basis of, among other things, the results of operations, cash flows and financial conditions, operating and capital requirements, the rules promulgated by the regulators affecting dividends in both Canada and Hong Kong, China and at both the TSX and HKSE, and the amount of distributable profits and other relevant factors.

Subject to the British Columbia Business Corporations Act, the Directors may from time to time declare and authorize payment of such dividends as they may deem advisable, including the amount thereof and the time and method of payment provided that the record date for the purpose of determining shareholders entitled to receive payment of the dividend must not precede the date on which the dividend is to be paid by more than two months.

A dividend may be paid wholly or partly by the distribution of cash, specific assets or of fully paid shares or of bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company, or in any one or more of those ways. No dividend may be declared or paid in money or assets if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the Company is insolvent or the payment of the dividend would render the Company insolvent.

In connection with the Company's financial results for the year ended 31 December 2021, the Company is pleased to announce the declaration of a special dividend of US$0.25 per common share payable on June 15, 2022 to shareholders of record as of April 20, 2022. This dividend qualifies as an "eligible dividend" for Canadian income tax purposes while dividends paid to shareholders outside Canada (non-resident investors) will be subject to Canadian non-resident withholding taxes. If you are a non-resident taxpayer resident in a country or area that Canada has a tax treaty with, you may be eligible to receive the reduced rate of tax for the dividend you will be receiving. Please review the NR301 form to check if you are eligible and if so, submit the aforementioned form to ensure the benefit from the tax treaty is applied to you.

The Board of Directors will determine any future dividends and dividend policy on the basis of earnings, financial requirements and other relevant factors.

OUTSTANDING SHARES

As of December 31, 2021 the Company had 396,413,753 common shares issued and outstanding.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for the design of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and the design of internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to the Company's certifying officers. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have each evaluated the Company's DC&P and ICFR as of December 31, 2021 and, in accordance with the requirements established under Canadian National Instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that these controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2021, and provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to them by others within the Company and that the information required to be disclosed in reports that are filed or submitted under Canadian securities legislation are recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in those rules.

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have used the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) 2013 framework to evaluate the Company's ICFR as of December 31, 2021 and have concluded that these controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2021 and provide reasonable assurance that financial information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in a timely manner. Management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. The result of the inherent limitations in all control systems means design of controls cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud will be detected. During the year ended December 31, 2021, there were no changes in the Company's DC&P or ICFR that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

RISK FACTORS

There are certain risks involved in the Company's operations, some of which are beyond the Company's control. Aside from risks relating to business and industry, the Company's principal operations are located within the People's Republic of China and are governed by a legal and regulatory environment that in some respects differs from that which prevails in other countries. Readers of this MD&A should give careful consideration to the information included in this document and the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements and related notes. Significant risk factors for the Company are metal prices, government regulations, foreign operations, environmental compliance, the ability to obtain additional financing, risk relating to recent acquisitions, dependence on management, title to the Company's mineral properties, natural disasters, pandemics such as COVID-19 and litigation. China Gold International's business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by any of these risks. For details of risk factors, please refer to the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements, and Annual Information Form filed from time to time on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and www.hkex.com.hk.

QUALIFIED PERSON

Disclosure of scientific or technical information in this MD&A was reviewed and approved by Mr. Zhongxin Guo, P.Eng., the Company's Chief Engineer and a Qualified Person ("QP") for the purposes of NI 43-101.

March 30, 2022

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	NOTES	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
Revenue	5	**1,137,356**	864,032
Cost of sales		**(733,211)**	(654,178)
Mine operating earnings		**404,145**	209,854
Expenses			
General and administrative expenses	6	**(44,020)**	(36,661)
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	7	**(718)**	(477)
Research and development expenses		**(26,441)**	(18,500)
		(71,179)	(55,638)
Income from operations		**332,966**	154,216
Other income (expenses)			
Foreign exchange gain, net		**8,582**	3,403
Interest and other income		**6,413**	9,825
Finance costs	8	**(36,313)**	(42,014)
		(21,318)	(28,786)
Profit before income tax		**311,648**	125,430
Income tax expense	9	**(42,973)**	(11,492)
Profit for the year	10	**268,675**	113,938
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Fair value gain on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	**8,026**	3,530
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign operations		**9,583**	27,689
		17,609	31,219
Total comprehensive income for the year		**286,284**	145,157

	NOTE	**2021** **US$'000**	2020 US$'000
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		**1,314**	1,976
Owners of the Company		**267,361**	111,962
		268,675	113,938
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		**1,314**	1,972
Owners of the Company		**284,970**	143,185
		286,284	145,157
Earnings per share – Basic (US cents)	13	**67.44**	28.24
Weighted average number of common shares – Basic	13	**396,413,753**	396,413,753

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AT DECEMBER 31, 2021

	NOTES	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	**208,128**	243,288
Restricted bank balances	14	**6,403**	5,069
Trade, bills and other receivables	15	**25,912**	35,760
Prepaid expenses and deposits	17	**1,337**	3,309
Inventories	18	**299,645**	297,694
		541,425	585,120
Non-current assets			
Prepaid expenses and deposits	17	**1,175**	2,575
Right-of-use assets	19	**25,549**	14,244
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	**28,958**	20,824
Property, plant and equipment	21	**1,803,982**	1,808,961
Mining rights	22	**831,556**	867,259
Deferred tax assets	9	**4,753**	4,463
Other non-current assets	23	**19,645**	19,196
		2,715,618	2,737,522
Total assets		**3,257,043**	3,322,642
Current liabilities			
Accounts and other payables and accrued expenses	24	**221,954**	280,592
Contract liabilities	25	**10,265**	2,878
Borrowings	26	**97,606**	140,303
Lease liabilities	28	**533**	95
Tax liabilities		**13,317**	18,905
		343,675	442,773
Net current assets		**197,750**	142,347
Total assets less current liabilities		**2,913,368**	2,879,869

	NOTES	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	26	**872,953**	1,054,094
Lease liabilities	28	**2,178**	352
Deferred tax liabilities	9	**118,591**	111,306
Deferred income	29	**1,142**	2,333
Entrusted loan payable	27	**–**	30,652
Environmental rehabilitation	30	**85,112**	85,663
		1,079,976	1,284,400
Total liabilities		**1,423,651**	1,727,173
Owners' equity			
Share capital	31	**1,229,061**	1,229,061
Reserves		**104,691**	53,918
Retained profits		**482,170**	295,543
		1,815,922	1,578,522
Non-controlling interests		**17,470**	16,947
Total owners' equity		**1,833,392**	1,595,469
Total liabilities and owners' equity		**3,257,043**	3,322,642

The consolidated financial statements on pages 70 to 155 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 30, 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Liangyou Jiang
Director

Yingbin Ian He
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

		Attributable to the owners of the Company									
	Number of shares	Share capital US$'000	Equity reserve US$'000	Investments revaluation reserve US$'000	Exchange reserve US$'000	Statutory reserves US$'000 (Note)	Retained profits US$'000	Subtotal US$'000	Non-controlling interests US$'000	Total owners' equity US$'000
At January 1, 2020	396,413,753	1,229,061	11,179	(3,525)	(20,333)	19,470	199,485	1,435,337	15,330	1,450,667
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	111,962	111,962	1,976	113,938
Fair value gain on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	–	3,530	–	–	–	3,530	–	3,530
Exchange difference arising on translation	–	–	–	–	27,693	–	–	27,693	(4)	27,689
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	3,530	27,693	–	111,962	143,185	1,972	145,157
Transfer to statutory reserve – appropriation from retained profits	–	–	–	–	–	14,519	(14,519)	–	–	–
Transfer to – safety production fund	–	–	–	–	–	1,385	(1,385)	–	–	–
Dividend paid to a non-controlling shareholder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(355)	(355)
At December 31, 2020	396,413,753	1,229,061	11,179	5	7,360	35,374	295,543	1,578,522	16,947	1,595,469
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	267,361	267,361	1,314	268,675
Fair value gain on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	–	8,026	–	–	–	8,026	–	8,026
Exchange difference arising on translation	–	–	–	–	9,583	–	–	9,583	–	9,583
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	8,026	9,583	–	267,361	284,970	1,314	286,284
Transfer to statutory reserve – appropriation from retained profits	–	–	–	–	–	28,545	(28,545)	–	–	–
Transfer to reserve fund – appropriation from retained profits	–	–	–	–	–	4,247	(4,247)	–	–	–
Transfer to – safety production fund	–	–	–	–	–	372	(372)	–	–	–
Dividends distribution (note 12)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(47,570)	(47,570)	–	(47,570)
Dividend paid to a non-controlling shareholder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(791)	(791)
At December 31, 2021	396,413,753	1,229,061	11,179	8,031	16,943	68,538	482,170	1,815,922	17,470	1,833,392

Note: Statutory reserves which consist of (1) appropriations from the profit after taxation of the subsidiaries established in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") and (2) provision of safety production fund of the subsidiaries engaged in the exploration and development in the mining industry, form part of the equity of PRC subsidiaries. In accordance with the PRC Company Law and the Articles of Association of the PRC subsidiaries, the PRC subsidiaries are required to appropriate an amount equal to a minimum of 10% of their profits after taxation each year to a statutory reserve or reserve fund until the reserve reaches 50% of the registered capital of the respective subsidiaries. In accordance with the 'implementation of entities' safety production funds management' of Caiqi (2012) No.16 issued by Ministry of Finance of the PRC Company Law and the Articles of Association of the PRC subsidiaries, the PRC subsidiaries are required to appropriate an amount, equal to RMB5 per ton multiplied by the volume of ore mined less actual payment, each year to a statutory reserve and utilise an amount when the actual payment is more than RMB5 per ton multiplied by the volume of ore mined.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
Operating activities		
Profit before income tax	**311,648**	125,430
Items not requiring use of cash and cash equivalents:		
Amortisation of mining rights	**37,365**	38,021
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**137,794**	148,672
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**643**	492
Interest income	**(3,662)**	(3,889)
Dividend income	**(1,010)**	(545)
Finance costs	**36,313**	42,014
Allowance for credit losses of trade, bills and other receivables, net	**44**	37
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**168**	10
Release of deferred income	**(1,196)**	(772)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains, net	**(11,868)**	(6,337)
	506,239	343,133
Change in operating working capital items:		
Trade, bills and other receivables	**(4,584)**	(11,504)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	**2,125**	3,239
Inventories	**(631)**	(14,931)
Contract liabilities	**7,496**	(4,461)
Accounts and other payables and accrued expenses	**(19,803)**	2,209
Cash generated from operations	**490,842**	317,685
Environmental rehabilitation expense paid	**(1,048)**	(60)
Interest paid	**(30,875)**	(37,886)
Income taxes paid	**(41,644)**	(19,283)
Net cash from operating activities	**417,275**	260,456

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	2021	2020
	US$'000	US$'000
Investing activities		
Interest received	**3,662**	3,889
Dividend received	**1,010**	545
Payment for acquisition of mining rights	**(1,142)**	(1,207)
Payment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**(143,647)**	(150,183)
Payment for right-of-use assets	**(9,290)**	–
Payment for capital injection of equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(88)**	(184)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**–**	10
Placement of restricted bank balances	**(25,209)**	(101,132)
Release of restricted bank balances	**23,993**	114,973
Receipt of government grant	**–**	79
Net cash used in investing activities	**(150,711)**	(133,210)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	**–**	600,195
Repayments of borrowings	**(228,003)**	(671,374)
Repayment of entrusted loan	**(30,592)**	–
Dividend paid to a non-controlling shareholder (note 38)	**(413)**	(355)
Dividends paid to shareholders	**(48,416)**	–
Repayments of lease liabilities	**(119)**	(102)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(307,543)**	(71,636)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(40,979)**	55,610
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**243,288**	182,290
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**5,819**	5,388
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**208,128**	243,288

1. GENERAL

China Gold International Resources Corp. Ltd. (the "Company") is a publicly listed company incorporated in British Columbia, Canada on May 31, 2000 with limited liability under the legislation of the Province of British Columbia and its shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange"). The Company together with its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") is principally engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development and mining of mineral resources in the PRC. Particulars of the subsidiaries of the Company are set out in note 39. The Group considers that China National Gold Group Co., Ltd. (formerly known as China National Gold Group Corporation) ("CNG"), a state owned company registered in Beijing, the PRC which is controlled by State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council of the PRC, is able to exercise significant influence over the Company.

The head office, principal address and registered and records office of the Company are located at Suite 660, One Bentall Centre, 505 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V7X 1M4.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("US$") which is also the functional currency of the Company.

2. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRSs")

Amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group has applied the following amendments to IFRSs issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") for the first time, which are mandatorily effective for the annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2021 for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

Amendment to IFRS 16	Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

In addition, the Group applied the agenda decision of the IFRS Interpretations Committee of the IASB issued in June 2021 which clarified the costs an entity should include as "estimated costs necessary to make the sale" when determining the net realisable value of inventories and has early applied the Amendment to IFRS 16 Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021.

The application of the amendments to IFRSs in the current year has had no material impact on the Group's financial positions and performance for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these consolidated financial statements.

2. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRSs") (Cont'd)

New and amendments to IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The Group has not early applied the following new and amendments to IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts and the related Amendments[1]
Amendments to IFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework[2]
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture[3]
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current[1]
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies[1]
Amendments to IAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates[1]
Amendments to IAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction[1]
Amendments to IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use[2]
Amendments to IAS 37	Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract[2]
Amendments to IFRSs	Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018 – 2020[2]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023

2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022

3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined

Except for the amendments to IFRSs mentioned below, the directors of the Company anticipate that the application of all other new and amendments to IFRSs will have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements in the foreseeable future.

2. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRSs") (Cont'd)

New and amendments to IFRSs in issue but not yet effective (Cont'd)

Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The amendments provide clarification and additional guidance on the assessment of a right to defer settlement for at least twelve months from the reporting date for classification of liabilities as current or non-current, which:

- specify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period. Specifically, the amendments clarify that:

  (i) the classification should not be affected by management intentions or expectations to settle the liability within 12 months; and

  (ii) if the right is conditional on the compliance with covenants, the right exists if the conditions are met at the end of the reporting period, even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date; and

- clarify that if a liability has terms that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments, these terms do not affect its classification as current or non-current only if the entity recognises the option separately as an equity instrument applying IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation.

Based on the Group's outstanding liabilities as at December 31, 2021, the application of the amendments will not result in reclassification of the Group's liabilities.

Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use

The amendments specify that the costs of any item that were produced while bringing an item of property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management (such as samples produced when testing whether the relevant property, plant and equipment is functioning properly) and the proceeds from selling such items should be recognised and measured in the profit or loss in accordance with applicable standards. The cost of the items are measured in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories.

The Group's existing accounting policy is to account for sale proceeds on samples produced during testing as reduction of cost of the relevant property, plant and equipment. Upon application of the amendments, such sale proceeds and the related costs will be included in profit and loss with corresponding adjustments to the cost of property, plant and equipment. For the year ended December 31, 2021, no such sale was recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs issued by the IASB. For the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements, information is considered material if such information is reasonably expected to influence decisions made by primary users. In addition, the consolidated financial statements include applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange ("Listing Rules") and by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance ("CO").

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2 Share-based Payment, leasing transactions that are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16"), and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in IAS 2 Inventories or value in use ("VIU") in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

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

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

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each item of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are presented separately from the Group's equity therein, which represent present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets of the relevant subsidiaries upon liquidation.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when "control" of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

A performance obligation represents a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same.

Control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs;
- the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Group performs; or
- the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the distinct good or service.

A contract asset represents the Group's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Group has transferred to a customer that is not yet unconditional. It is assessed for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9"). In contrast, a receivable represents the Group's unconditional right to consideration, i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

A contract liability represents the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

A contract asset and a contract liability relating to the same contract are accounted for and presented on a net basis.

For contracts where the period between payment and transfer of the associated goods or services is less than one year, the Group applies the practical expedient for not adjusting the transaction price for any significant financing component.

Revenue is recognised at a point in time when control of the gold doré bars, copper and other by-products is passed to customers, i.e. when the products are delivered and titles have passed to customers.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Leases

Definition of a lease

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

For contracts entered into or modified on or after the date of initial application of IFRS 16 or arising from business combinations, the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition under IFRS 16 at inception or modification date or acquisition date, as appropriate. Such contract will not be reassessed unless the terms and conditions of the contract are subsequently changed.

The Group as a lessee

Allocation of consideration to components of a contract

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

The Group also applies the practical expedient not to separate non-lease components from lease component, and instead account for the lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

Right-of-use assets

The cost of right-of-use asset includes:

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

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets in which the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term are depreciated from commencement date to the end of the useful life. Otherwise, right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

The Group presents right-of-use assets as a separate line item on the consolidated statement of financial position.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Leases (Cont'd)

The Group as a lessee (Cont'd)

Refundable rental deposits

Refundable rental deposits paid are accounted under IFRS 9 and initially measured at fair value. Adjustments to fair value at initial recognition are considered as additional lease payments and included in the cost of right-of-use assets.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of a lease, the Group recognises and measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments that are unpaid at that date. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, lease liabilities are adjusted by interest accretion and lease payments. The Group remeasures lease liabilities (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the date of reassessment.
- the lease payments change due to changes in market rental rates following a market rent review in which cases the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate.

The Group presents lease liabilities as a separate line item on the consolidated statement of financial position.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Leases (Cont'd)

The Group as a lessee (Cont'd)

Lease modifications

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

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

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Group remeasures the lease liability, less any lease incentives receivable, based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Group accounts for the remeasurement of lease liabilities by making corresponding adjustments to the relevant right-of-use asset. When the modified contract contains one or more additional lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the modified contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component. The associated non-lease components are included in the respective lease components.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of that entity (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchanges prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For the purposes of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's operations are translated into the presentation currency of the Group (i.e. US$) using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expenses items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of exchange reserve (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale, which includes completion of all necessary activities to bring the assets to readiness of fulfilling relevant regulatory requirements and obtaining relevant regulatory consent.

Any specific borrowing that remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale is included in the general borrowing pool for calculation of a capitalisation rate on general borrowings. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before income tax because of income or expense that is taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences arise from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor accounting profit.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Taxation (Cont'd)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied to the same taxable entity by the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred income in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants related to income that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable. Such grants are presented under "other income".

Retirement benefit costs

Payments to state-managed retirement benefit scheme are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognised at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid as and when employees rendered the services. All short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense unless another IFRS requires or permits the inclusion of the benefit in the cost of an asset.

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees (such as wages and salaries and annual leave) after deducting any amount already paid.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs of inventories are determined using the weighted average cost method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Costs necessary to make the sale include incremental costs directly attributable to the sale and non-incremental costs which the Group must incur to make the sale.

Gold in process inventory

Gold in process inventory consists of gold contained in the ore on leach pads and in-circuit material within processing operations. Gold doré bar is gold awaiting refinement and gold refined and ready for sales.

Production costs are capitalised and included in gold in process inventory based on the current mining and processing cost incurred up to the point prior to the refining process including the cost of raw materials and direct labour; mine-site overhead expenses; stripping costs; and allocated indirect costs, including depreciation and depletion of mining interests.

Gold doré bars inventory

The recovery of gold from ore is achieved through a heap leaching process. Under this method, ore is placed on leach pads where it is treated with a chemical solution which dissolves the gold contained in the ore. The resulting "pregnant" solution is further processed in a plant where the gold is recovered. Costs are subsequently recycled from ore on leach pads as ounces of gold are recovered based on the average cost per recoverable ounce on the leach pad. Estimates of recoverable gold on the leach pads are calculated from the quantities of ore placed on the leach pads (measured in tonnes added to the leach pads), the grade of the ore placed on the leach pads (based on assay data), and a recovery percentage (based on ore type).

Others

Copper inventory is copper and other by-products after metallurgical processing and ready for sales. Consumables used in operations, such as fuel, chemicals, and reagents and spare parts inventory are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Environmental rehabilitation

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the development or ongoing production of a mining property. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalised as part of the related property, plant and equipment at the start of each project, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. These costs are recognised in profit or loss over the life of the operation, through depreciation of the asset. Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage which is created on an ongoing basis during production are recognised in profit or loss.

Changes in the measurement of a liability relating to the decommissioning of plant or other site preparation work that result from changes in the estimated timing or amount of the cash flow, including the effects of inflation and movements in foreign exchange rates, revisions to estimated reserves, resources and lives of operations, or a change in the discount rate, are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the period it occurred. The periodic unwinding of discount is recognised in profit or loss as a finance cost as it occurs. If a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss. If the asset value is increased and there is an indication that the revised carrying value is not recoverable, an impairment test is performed in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

Property, plant and equipment

General

Property, plant and equipment (other than construction in progress as described below) are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation, depletion and impairment losses, if any.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalised and the carrying amount of the component being replaced is derecognised. Directly attributable costs incurred for major capital projects and site preparation are capitalised until the asset is brought to a working condition for its intended use. These costs include dismantling and site restoration costs to the extent these are recognised as a provision.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

Ownership interests in leasehold land and building

When the Group makes payments for ownership interests of properties which include both leasehold land and building elements, the entire consideration is allocated between the leasehold land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values at initial recognition. To the extent the allocation of the relevant payments can be made reliably, interest in leasehold land is presented as "right-of-use assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position. When the consideration cannot be allocated reliably between the non-lease building element and the undivided interest in the underlying leasehold land, the entire property is classified as property, plant and equipment.

The management of the Group (the "Management") reviews the estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods of the Group's property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period and when events and circumstances indicate that such a review should be made. Changes to estimated useful lives, residual values or depreciation methods resulting from such review are accounted for prospectively.

All direct costs related to the acquisition of mineral assets are capitalised, at their cost at the date of acquisition.

Construction in progress

Assets under construction are capitalised as construction in progress until the asset is available for use. The cost of construction in progress is comprised of the purchase price of crushers, and machinery and equipment, any costs directly attributable to the construction to bring it into working condition for its intended use and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Construction in progress amounts related to development projects are included in the carrying amount of the construction in progress.

The Company uses the following factors to assess whether the criteria of construction completion and ready for intended use have been met such that construction in progress is classified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment: (1) the completion of the construction as planned; and (2) the completion of testing of mine plant and equipment which demonstrates their ability to sustain ongoing production of minerals, and ability to produce minerals in saleable form (within specifications).

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Drilling and related costs incurred on sites without an existing mine and on areas outside the boundary of a known mineral deposit which contains proven and probable reserves are exploration and evaluation expenditure and are expensed as incurred up to the date on which costs incurred are economically recoverable. Further exploration and evaluation expenditures, subsequent to the establishment of economic recoverability, are capitalised and included in the carrying amount of the mineral assets.

The Management evaluates the following criteria in its assessment of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefit:

- Geology – whether or not there is sufficient geologic and economic certainty of being able to convert a residual mineral deposit into a proven and probable reserve at a development stage or production stage mine, based on the known geology and metallurgy. A history of conversion of resources to reserves at operating mines is used to support the likelihood of conversion.
- Scoping – there is a scoping study or preliminary feasibility study that demonstrates the additional resources will generate a positive commercial outcome. Known metallurgy provides a basis for concluding there is a significant likelihood of being able to recoup the incremental costs of extraction and production.
- Accessible facilities – mining property can be processed economically at accessible mining and processing facilities where applicable.
- Life of mine plans – an overall life of mine plan and economic model to support the mine and the economic extraction of resources/reserves exists. A long-term life of mine plan, and supporting geological model identifies the drilling and related development work required to expand or further define the existing orebody.
- Authorizations – operating permits and feasible environmental programs exist or are obtainable.

Therefore prior to capitalising exploration drilling and related costs, the Management determines that the following conditions have been met that will contribute to future cash flows:

- There is a probable future benefit that will contribute to future cash inflows;
- The Group can obtain the benefit and controls access to it;
- The transaction or event giving rise to the future benefit has already occurred; and
- Costs incurred can be measured reliably.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

Development expenditure

Drilling and related costs incurred to define and delineate a mineral deposit are capitalised as part of mineral assets in the period incurred, when the Management determines that there is sufficient evidence that the expenditure will result in a probable future economic benefit to the Group.

Production expenditure

A mine that is under construction is determined to enter the production stage when the project is in the position and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Management. Therefore, such costs incurred are capitalised as part of the mineral assets and the proceeds from sales prior to commercial production (if any) are offset against costs capitalised.

Mine development costs incurred to maintain current production are included in cost of inventories. For those areas being developed which will be mined in future periods, the costs incurred are capitalised and depleted when the related mining area is mined.

Depreciation

Mineral assets are depreciated using the unit-of-production method based on the actual production volume over the estimated total recoverable ounces contained in proven and probable reserves at the related mine when the mine is capable of operating as intended by the Management.

The Management reviews the estimated total recoverable ounces contained in proven and probable reserves at the end of each reporting period and when events and circumstances indicate that such a review should be made. Changes to estimated total recoverable ounces contained in proven and probable reserves are accounted for prospectively.

Assets under construction are not depreciated until they are substantially complete and available for their intended use.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Mining rights

Mining rights are amortised using the unit-of-production method based on the actual production volume over the estimated total recoverable ounces contained in proven and probable reserves at the related mine.

Mining rights acquired in a business combination

Mining rights acquired in a business combination are recognised separately from goodwill and are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, mining rights with finite useful lives are carried at costs less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is provided using the unit-of-production method based on the actual production volume over the estimated total proven and probable reserves of the ore mines.

Other non-current assets

The right to receive a block of buildings and twenty car parks included under "other non-current assets" is carried at cost less accumulated impairment if any.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, mining rights and other non-current assets

At the end of the reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, mining rights and other non-current assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the relevant asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

The recoverable amounts of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, mining rights and other non-current assets are estimated individually. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount individually, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. In testing a cash-generating unit for impairment, corporate assets are allocated to the relevant cash-generating unit when a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be established, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be established. The recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units to which the corporate asset belongs, and is compared with the carrying amount of the relevant cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and VIU. In assessing VIU, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or a cash-generating unit) for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, mining rights and other non-current assets (Cont'd)

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For corporate assets or portion of corporate assets which cannot be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to a cash-generating unit, the Group compares the carrying amount of a group of cash-generating units, including the carrying amounts of the corporate assets or portion of corporate assets allocated to that group of cash-generating units, with the recoverable amount of the group of cash-generating units. In allocating the impairment loss, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if applicable) and then to the other assets on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit or the group of cash-generating units. The carrying amount of an asset is not reduced below the highest of its fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable), its VIU (if determinable) and zero. The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit or the group of cash-generating units. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Research and development expenses

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development activities (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Research and development expenses (Cont'd)

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible asset is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for trade receivables arising from contracts with customers which are initially measured in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15"). Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")) are added to or deducted from the fair value of financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income and interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts and payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (Cont'd)

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both selling and collecting contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL, except that at initial recognition of a financial asset the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if that equity investment is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 Business Combinations applies.

In addition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that is required to be measured at the amortised cost or FVTOCI as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

(i) Amortised cost and interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from the next reporting period. If the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset from the beginning of the reporting period following the determination that the asset is no longer credit-impaired.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (Cont'd)

(ii) Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve; and are not subject to impairment assessment. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, and will be transferred to retained profits.

Dividends from these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the "Interest and other income" line item in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group performs impairment assessments using expected credit loss ("ECL") model on financial assets (including trade receivables, bills receivables, other receivables, amounts due from related companies, cash and cash equivalents and restricted bank balances) which are subject to impairment assessment under IFRS 9. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the relevant instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL ("12m ECL") represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. Assessments are done based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current conditions at the reporting date as well as the forecast of future conditions.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables which are assessed individually.

For all other instruments, the Group measures the loss allowance equal to 12m ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case the Group recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

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

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread or the credit default swap prices for the debtor;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

(ii) Definition of default

For internal credit risk management, the Group considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

Irrespective of the above, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

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

(a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;

(b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;

(c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider; or

(d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

(iv) Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in profit or loss.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data and forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.

Generally, the ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit-impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on amortised cost of the financial asset.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments by adjusting their carrying amount, with the exception of trade receivables where the corresponding adjustment is recognised through a loss allowance account.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained profits.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities including borrowings, entrusted loan payable, accounts and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition/modification of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

When the contractual terms of a financial liability are modified, the Group assesses whether the revised terms result in a substantial modification from the original terms taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances including qualitative factors. If the qualitative assessment is not conclusive, the Group considers that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received, and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. Accordingly, such modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. The exchange or modification is considered as non-substantial modification when such difference is less than 10 per cent.

For non-substantial modifications of financial liabilities that do not result in derecognition, the carrying amount of the relevant financial liabilities will be calculated at the present value of the modified contractual cash flows discounted at the financial liabilities' original effective interest rate. Transaction costs or fees incurred are adjusted to the carrying amount of the modified financial liabilities and are amortised over the remaining term. Any adjustment to the carrying amount of the financial liability is recognised in profit or loss at the date of modification.

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

(a) Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights

While assessing whether any indications of impairment exist for property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights, consideration is given to both external and internal sources of information. The Management consideration includes changes in the market, economic and legal environment in which the Group operates that are not within its control and affect the recoverable amounts of the property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights. The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights are reviewed for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets whenever certain events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. As at December 31, 2021, the market capitalisation of the Company was below the carrying value of its net assets of approximately US$1,833 million (2020: US$1,595 million). This may be an indicator that the carrying amounts of the Group's property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights are impaired. The Group's two cash-generating units ("CGUs") for impairment assessment of the related property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights are two significant mine sites which are producing gold and copper concentrate.

When an impairment review is undertaken, recoverable amount is assessed by reference to the higher of 1) VIU and 2) fair value less costs of disposal. In determining the recoverable amounts of the Group's property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights, the Group estimates the recoverable amount based on VIU and makes estimates of the discounted future pre-tax cash flows expected to be derived from the Group's CGUs and the appropriate discount rates. The key assumptions used in estimating the projected cash flows are future metal selling prices, recoverable reserves, resources, production costs estimates, future operating costs and discount rates.

Reductions in metal price forecasts, increases in estimated future costs of production, increases in estimated future operating costs, reductions in the amount of recoverable reserves, resources, and/or change in economic conditions can result in a write-down of the carrying amounts of the Group's property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights.

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (Cont'd)

(a) Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights (Cont'd)

The Group uses its internal experts to perform the valuation for the purpose of the impairment assessment with assistance from third party qualified valuers. The Management works closely with internal experts and qualified external valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model to estimate the VIU for the property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights.

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are disclosed in notes 21, 19 and 22, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, no impairment loss was recognised for the property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and mining rights in the Group's gold producing mine and copper producing mine as the recoverable amounts were higher than their respective carrying amounts.

(b) Inventories

The Group records the cost of gold mining ore placed on its leach pads and in process at its mine as gold in process inventory, and values gold in process inventory at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value. The assumptions used in the valuation of gold in process inventories include estimates of gold contained in the ore placed on leach pads, assumptions of the amount of gold that is expected to be recovered from the ore placed on leach pads, the amount of gold in the processing plant and an assumption of the gold price expected to be realised when the gold is recovered. If these estimates or assumptions are proven inaccurate, the Group could be required to write down the recorded value of its gold in process inventories. During the year, there is no change in the relevant estimation.

Although the quantities of recoverable gold placed on the leach pad and the processing plant are reconciled by comparing the grades of ore placed on the leach pad to the quantities actually recovered, the nature of the leaching process inherently limits the ability to precisely monitor inventory levels. The actual recovery of gold from the leach pad is not known until the leaching process has concluded at the end of the mine life.

The Management periodically reassesses the assumptions used in the valuation of gold in process and the costing of production of gold doré bars, particularly the assumptions of the amount of gold that is expected to be recovered from the ore placed on leach pads (the "Estimated Recovery Rate"). As a result of such reassessments, an increase/decrease in the Estimated Recovery Rate would lead to a decrease/increase in the average production cost of gold doré bars. During the year, there is no change in the relevant estimation.

The carrying amounts of gold in process and gold doré bars as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are disclosed in note 18.

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION

Revenue

(i) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue from its major products and services:

	2021	2020
	US$'000	US$'000
At a point in time		
Gold doré bars	**266,187**	260,074
Copper	**561,593**	291,182
Other by-products	**309,576**	312,776
Total revenue	**1,137,356**	864,032

(ii) Performance obligations for contracts with customers

The Group sells gold doré bars, copper and other by-products directly to customers. Revenue is recognised at a point in time when control of the gold doré bars, copper and other by-products is passed to customers, i.e. when the products are delivered and titles have passed to customers. A contract liability represents the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

All sales of gold doré bars, copper and other by-products are for periods of one year or less. As permitted under IFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

Segment information

IFRS 8 Operating Segment requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker ("CODM") to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.

The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been defined as the executive directors of the Company. The CODM has identified two operating and reportable segments as follows:

(i) The mine-produced gold segment – the production of gold doré bars through the Group's integrated processes, i.e., mining, metallurgical processing, production and selling of gold doré bars to external clients.

(ii) The mine-produced copper concentrate segment – the production of copper concentrate including other by-products through the Group's integrated processes, i.e., mining, metallurgical processing, production and selling copper concentrate including other by-products to external clients.

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont'd)

Segment information (Cont'd)

Information regarding the above segments is reported below.

(a) Segment revenue and results

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by operating and reportable segment:

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Mine – produced gold US$'000	Mine – produced copper concentrate US$'000	Segment total US$'000	Unallocated US$'000	Consolidated US$'000
Revenue – external and segment revenue	266,187	871,169	1,137,356	–	1,137,356
Cost of sales	(227,736)	(505,475)	(733,211)	–	(733,211)
Mining operating earnings	38,451	365,694	404,145	–	404,145
Income (loss) from operations	37,733	299,997	337,730	(4,764)	332,966
Foreign exchange (loss) gain, net	(3,852)	13,465	9,613	(1,031)	8,582
Interest and other income	1,598	3,548	5,146	1,267	6,413
Finance costs	(3,447)	(23,079)	(26,526)	(9,787)	(36,313)
Profit (loss) before income tax	32,032	293,931	325,963	(14,315)	311,648

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont'd)

Segment information (Cont'd)

(a) Segment revenue and results (Cont'd)

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Mine – produced gold US$'000	Mine – produced copper concentrate US$'000	Segment total US$'000	Unallocated US$'000	Consolidated US$'000
Revenue – external and segment revenue	260,074	603,958	864,032	–	864,032
Cost of sales	(208,152)	(446,026)	(654,178)	–	(654,178)
Mining operating earnings	51,922	157,932	209,854	–	209,854
Income (loss) from operations	51,444	107,953	159,397	(5,181)	154,216
Foreign exchange (loss) gain, net	(5,028)	8,857	3,829	(426)	3,403
Interest and other income	1,305	7,838	9,143	682	9,825
Finance costs	(4,282)	(23,357)	(27,639)	(14,375)	(42,014)
Profit (loss) before income tax	43,439	101,291	144,730	(19,300)	125,430

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in note 3. Segment results represent profit (loss) before income tax without allocation of certain general and administrative expenses, foreign exchange gain (loss), interest and other income and finance costs, attributable to the respective segment. This is the measure reported to the CODM for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment.

There are no inter-segment sales for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont'd)

Segment information (Cont'd)

(b) Segment assets and liabilities

The following is an analysis of the Group's assets and liabilities by segment representing assets/liabilities directly attributable to the respective segment:

	Mine – produced gold US$'000	Mine – produced copper concentrate US$'000	Segment total US$'000	Unallocated US$'000	Consolidated US$'000
As of December 31, 2021					
Total assets	**639,013**	**2,584,877**	**3,223,890**	**33,153**	**3,257,043**
Total liabilities	**84,130**	**1,036,957**	**1,121,087**	**302,564**	**1,423,651**
As of December 31, 2020					
Total assets	678,630	2,612,039	3,290,669	31,973	3,322,642
Total liabilities	130,613	1,296,112	1,426,725	300,448	1,727,173

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:

- all assets are allocated to operating segments other than certain cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, prepaid expenses and deposits, right-of-use assets, property, plant and equipment and equity instruments at FVTOCI; and
- all liabilities are allocated to operating segments other than other payables and accrued expenses, lease liabilities, deferred income and certain borrowings.

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont'd)

Segment information (Cont'd)

(c) Other segment information (included in the measure of segment profit or loss or segment assets regularly provided to the CODM)

	Mine – produced gold US$'000	Mine – produced copper concentrate US$'000	Segment total US$'000	Unallocated US$'000	Consolidated US$'000
For the year ended December 31, 2021					
Additions of property, plant and equipment	**4,280**	**105,481**	**109,761**	**–**	**109,761**
Additions of right-of-use assets	**11,642**	**–**	**11,642**	**–**	**11,642**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**(71,723)**	**(66,068)**	**(137,791)**	**(3)**	**(137,794)**
Amortisation of mining rights	**(2,054)**	**(35,311)**	**(37,365)**	**–**	**(37,365)**
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**(198)**	**(337)**	**(535)**	**(108)**	**(643)**
For the year ended December 31, 2020					
Additions of property, plant and equipment	30,327	115,401	145,728	–	145,728
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(67,434)	(81,238)	(148,672)	–	(148,672)
Amortisation of mining rights	(2,033)	(35,988)	(38,021)	–	(38,021)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(79)	(317)	(396)	(96)	(492)

(d) Geographical information

The Group operated in two geographical areas, Canada and the PRC. The Group's corporate division located in Canada does not have any revenue and therefore is not presented as an operating segment. During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group's revenue was generated from gold sales and copper multi-products to customers in the PRC. Approximately 99% (2020: 99%) of non-current assets of the Group are located in the PRC.

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont'd)

Segment information (Cont'd)

(e) Information about major customers

Revenue from major customers which accounts for 10% or more of the Group's total revenue are sales of gold doré bars and copper concentrate including other by-products to CNG and its subsidiaries as disclosed in note 32 (a). In addition, revenue from third-party customers of the corresponding years contributing over 10% of the total sales of the Group are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2021 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2020 US$'000
Customer A[1]	**198,087**	171,452
Customer B[1]	**N/A[2]**	91,215

1 Revenue from mine-produced copper concentrate segment.

2 The corresponding revenue did not contribute over 10% of the total revenue of the Group.

6. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Year ended December 31, 2021 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2020 US$'000
Administration and office	**6,902**	7,447
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**4,566**	4,060
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**107**	96
Professional fees	**3,986**	3,454
Salaries and benefits	**15,219**	14,121
Others	**13,240**	7,483
Total general and administrative expenses	**44,020**	36,661

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

	Year ended December 31, 2021 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2020 US$'000
CSH Gold Mine	**718**	477
Generative exploration	**–**	–
Total explorative and evaluation expenditure	**718**	477

8. FINANCE COSTS

	Year ended December 31, 2021 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2020 US$'000
Interests on borrowings	**32,089**	40,134
Interests on lease liabilities	**31**	16
Accretion on environmental rehabilitation (note 30)	**5,687**	2,410
	37,807	42,560
Less: Amounts capitalised to property, plant and equipment	**(1,494)**	(546)
Total finance costs	**36,313**	42,014

Interest has been capitalised at a capitalisation rate representing the weighted average interest to general borrowings.

	Year ended December 31, 2021 %	Year ended December 31, 2020 %
Capitalisation rate	**2.67**	2.45

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The Company was incorporated in Canada and is subject to Canadian federal and provincial tax requirements which are calculated at 27% (2020: 27%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year ended December 31, 2021. Since its incorporation, the Company had no assessable profit subject to Canadian federal and provincial tax requirements. PRC Enterprise Income Tax ("EIT") is calculated at the prevailing tax rate of 25% (2020: 25%) on the estimated taxable profit of the group entities located in the PRC for the year ended December 31, 2021 except as described below.

Pursuant to the Enterprise Income Tax Law (the "EIT" Law) effective on January 1, 2008, Inner Mongolia Pacific Mining Co., Ltd. ("IMP") is a certified "High and New Technology Enterprise" which is entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15% for three years from the year ended December 31, 2017 and eligible for renewal every three years. For the year ended December 31, 2020, IMP is subject to prevailing tax rate of 25% of taxable profit after expiry of certificate of "High and New Technology Enterprise". For the year ended December 31, 2021, IMP is certified as a "High and New Technology Enterprise", and entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15% for three years from the year ended December 31, 2021, set to expire in 2023.

Tibet Huatailong Mining Development Co., Ltd. ("Huatailong"), Metrorkongka County Jiama Industry and Trade Co., Ltd. ("Jiama Industry and Trade") and Tibet Jia Ertong Minerals Exploration Co., Ltd. ("Jia Ertong") established in the westward development area of the PRC were subject to preferential tax rate of 15% (2020: 15%) of taxable profit, except as described below.

Pursuant to the Tibet Administration (2018) Notice on Investment Promotion ("No. 25"), effective on June 15, 2018, Huatailong is certified as a "High and New Technology Enterprise", and entitled to a preferential tax rate of 9% for three years from the year ended December 31, 2018, set to expire in 2021. Pursuant to the Tibet Administration (2021) Notice on Investment Promotion ("No. 9"), effective on April 7, 2021, Huatailong is certified as a "High and New Technology Enterprise", and entitled to a preferential tax rate of 9% for three years from the year ended December 31, 2021, set to expire in 2023.

Pursuant to No. 25 and No.9, Jiama Industry and Trade, employs 70% or above of its employees who are Tibet Permanent Residents and thus is entitled to a reduced preferential tax rate of 9% for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Under relevant PRC Tax Law, withholding tax is imposed on dividends declared in respect of profits earned by the PRC subsidiaries from January 1, 2008 onwards. Except the Group has recognised deferred tax of US$10,418,000 (2020: US$3,779,000) on retained profits of the PRC subsidiary of US$102,953,000 (2020: US$35,751,000) for the year ended December 31, 2021, deferred taxation has not been provided for in the consolidated financial statements in respect of temporary differences attributable to accumulated distributable profits of the other PRC subsidiaries amounting to approximately US$811,265,000 at December 31, 2021 (2020: US$564,895,000) as the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of temporary differences and it is probable the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

According to the requirements of the Provisional Regulations of the PRC on Land Appreciation Tax ("LAT") (revised in 2011) effective from January 8, 2011, and the Detailed Implementation Rules on the Provisional Regulations of the PRC on LAT effective from January 27, 1995, all income from the sale or transfer of state-owned land use rights, buildings and their attached facilities in the PRC is subject to LAT at progressive rates ranging from 30% to 60% of the appreciation value.

Taxation for other relevant jurisdictions is calculated at the rates prevailing in each of those jurisdictions respectively.

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Cont'd)

Tax expense comprises:

	Year ended December 31, 2021 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2020 US$'000
Current tax expense – PRC EIT	**33,286**	25,744
Current tax expense – PRC withholding income tax on profit earned from PRC subsidiaries	**3,779**	–
Overprovision in prior year – PRC EIT	**(1,087)**	(1,278)
(Reversal of) provision for LAT	**–**	(524)
Deferred tax credit – PRC EIT	**(3,423)**	(16,229)
Deferred tax expense – PRC withholding income tax on profit earned from PRC subsidiaries	**10,418**	3,779
Total income tax expense	**42,973**	11,492

The income tax expense for the Group can be reconciled to the profit before income tax for the year as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2021 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2020 US$'000
Profit before income tax	**311,648**	125,430
PRC EIT tax rates	**25%**	25%
Tax at the PRC EIT tax rates	**77,912**	31,358
Tax effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	**1,234**	447
Tax effect of concessionary tax rate	**(46,994)**	(17,588)
Tax effect of tax losses and other deductible temporary differences not recognised	**100**	501
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	**4,561**	5,690
Tax effect of non-taxable income	**(1,204)**	(2,318)
Impacts on foreign exchange	**(1,463)**	(12,532)
Impacts on opening deferred tax liabilities resulting from change in applicable tax rate	**343**	2,157
Utilisation of deductible temporary differences previously not recognised	**(1,432)**	(1,142)
Withholding tax in respect of profit earned from PRC subsidiaries	**10,418**	3,779
Withholding tax in respect of interest income earned from PRC subsidiaries	**585**	2,942
Tax effect of LAT	**–**	(524)
Overprovision of PRC EIT in prior year	**(1,087)**	(1,278)
	42,973	11,492

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Cont'd)

The following are the major deferred tax (assets) liabilities recognised and movements thereon during the current and prior years:

	Property, plant and equipment US$'000	Environmental rehabilitation US$'000	Mining rights[1] US$'000	Inventories US$'000	Others US$'000	Distributable profits of subsidiaries US$'000	Total US$'000
At January 1, 2020	(3,412)	(8,990)	124,523	10,273	(3,101)	–	119,293
(Credit) charge to profit or loss	(5,623)	(3,227)	(5,055)	(7,678)	3,197	3,779	(14,607)
Effect of change in tax rate	345	(2,990)	–	6,848	(2,046)	–	2,157
At December 31, 2020	(8,690)	(15,207)	119,468	9,443	(1,950)	3,779	106,843
Charge (credit) to profit or loss	7,386	75	(4,890)	(3,793)	1,235	6,639	6,652
Effect of change in tax rate	556	2,848	–	(3,836)	775	–	343
At December 31, 2021	(748)	(12,284)	114,578	1,814	60	10,418	113,838

(1) Amount represents deferred tax liability arising from the fair value adjustment on mining rights during the business acquisition of Skyland Mining Limited and its subsidiaries ("Skyland") in December 2010.

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of financial position, certain deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances for financial reporting purposes:

	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
Deferred tax assets	**4,753**	4,463
Deferred tax liabilities	**(118,591)**	(111,306)
	(113,838)	(106,843)

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Cont'd)

The Group's unrecognised deferred income tax assets are as follows:

	2021	2020
	US$'000	US$'000
Deferred income tax assets		
Tax losses carry forwards	**23,388**	23,288
Other deductible temporary differences	**363**	1,794
Total unrecognised deferred income tax assets	**23,751**	25,082

Deferred tax asset of US$23,388,000 (2020: US$23,288,000) has not been recognised in respect of unused tax losses of US$98 million (2020: US$96 million) due to the unpredictability of future profit streams. Under Canadian tax laws, unused tax losses can be carried forward for 20 years if the loss arises in tax years ended after December 31, 2005. Included in unrecognised tax losses are losses of US$75 million that will expire from 2027 to 2040 (2020: US$76 million that will expire from 2027 to 2040). Other losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

Other deductible temporary differences of US$1 million (2020: US$7 million) are primarily comprised of share issue costs and cumulative eligible capital expenditures that were incurred by the Company which are tax deductible according to the relevant tax law in Canada. No deferred tax asset has been recognised because the amount of future taxable profit that will be available to realize such assets is unpredictable and not probable.

10. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

	Year ended December 31, 2021 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2020 US$'000
Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging (crediting):		
Auditor's remuneration	**733**	745
Depreciation included in cost of sales and inventories	**130,089**	141,891
Depreciation included in research and development expenses	**3,139**	2,721
Depreciation included in general and administrative expenses (note 6)	**4,566**	4,060
Total depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**137,794**	148,672
Depreciation included in cost of sales and inventories	**536**	396
Depreciation included in general and administrative expenses (note 6)	**107**	96
Total depreciation of right-of-use assets	**643**	492
Amortisation of mining rights (included in cost of sales)	**37,365**	38,021
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**168**	10
Staff costs		
Directors' and chief executive's emoluments (note 11)	**644**	388
Staff salaries and benefits	**13,829**	13,197
Retirement benefits contributions	**746**	536
Total salaries and benefits included in administrative expenses (note 6)	**15,219**	14,121
Total salaries and benefits included in cost of sales and inventories	**58,250**	41,151
Total salaries and benefits included in research and development expenses	**6,438**	4,616
Total staff costs	**79,907**	59,888
Bank interest income	**(3,662)**	(3,889)
Government subsidies	**(1,671)**	(1,167)
Allowance for credit losses of trade, bills and other receivables, net	**44**	37

10. PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR (Cont'd)

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Group had entered into barter transactions of RMB114 million (equivalent to US$18 million) (2020: RMB105 million (equivalent to US$15 million)) with independent third parties regarding exchange of gold bearing materials. The directors estimated the fair values of the inventories given up and received approximated the same and no gain or loss was recognised.

11. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S EMOLUMENTS AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES

(a) Directors' and chief executive's emoluments

Directors' and chief executive's remuneration for the year, disclosed pursuant to the applicable Listing Rules and CO, is as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Fees US$'000	Salaries and other benefits US$'000	Retirement benefits contributions US$'000	Total US$'000
Executive Director and Chief Executive (Note a)				
Liangyou Jiang	–	–	–	–
Executive Directors (Note b)				
Shiliang Guan	–	288	9	297
Weibin Zhang	–	115	5	120
Na Tian	–	20	–	20
Non-executive Director (Note c)				
Junhu Tong	–	–	–	–
Independent Non-executive Directors (Note d)				
Yingbin Ian He	59	–	3	62
Wei Shao	50	–	3	53
Bielin Shi	46	–	–	46
Ruixia (Rane) Han	46	–	–	46
	201	423	20	644

11. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S EMOLUMENTS AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES (Cont'd)

(a) Directors' and chief executive's emoluments (Cont'd)

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Fees	Salaries and other benefits	Retirement benefits contributions	Total
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Executive Director and Chief Executive (Note a)				
Liangyou Jiang	–	–	–	–
Executive Directors (Note b)				
Shiliang Guan	–	87	1	88
Weibin Zhang	–	27	1	28
Na Tian	–	47	2	49
Non-executive Directors (Note c)				
Yongqing Teng	–	–	–	–
Fuzhen Kang	–	24	2	26
Junhu Tong	–	–	–	–
Independent Non-executive Directors (Note d)				
Yingbin Ian He	55	–	2	57
Wei Shao	46	–	2	48
Bielin Shi	46	–	–	46
Ruixia (Rane) Han	46	–	–	46
	193	185	10	388

11. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S EMOLUMENTS AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES (Cont'd)

(a) Directors' and chief executive's emoluments (Cont'd)

Notes:

(a) Mr. Liangyou Jiang is the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and an executive director of the Company. He is also an employee of CNG and his emolument payments are centralised by CNG as of his CEO appointment.

(b) The executive directors' emoluments shown above were for their services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and the Group. Effective from June 17, 2020, Mr. Weibin Zhang and Ms. Na Tian were appointed as executive directors.

(c) The non-executive directors' emoluments shown above were mainly for their services as directors of the Company. Effective from June 17, 2020, Mr. Junhu Tong was appointed as a non-executive director. Mr. Junhu Tong is employed by CNG and the payment of his emoluments are centralised and made by CNG for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, in which the amounts are considered as insignificant. During 2020, Mr. Yongqing Teng and Ms. Fuzhen Kang resigned as non-executive directors of the Company as of June 17, 2020. Mr. Yongqing Teng is employed by CNG and the payment of his emoluments are centralised and made by CNG for the year ended December 31, 2020, in which the amounts are considered as insignificant.

(d) The independent non-executive directors' emoluments shown above were mainly for their services as directors of the Company.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, none of the directors of the Company waived or agreed to waive any emoluments.

11. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S EMOLUMENTS AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES (Cont'd)

(b) Five highest paid employees

The five highest paid employees included nil (2020: nil) directors for the year ended December 31, 2021. The emoluments of the five (2020: five) non-director employees for the year ended December 31, 2021, are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2021 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2020 US$'000
Employees		
Salaries and other benefits	**739**	818
Retirement benefits contributions	**10**	6
	749	824

The number of the highest paid employees who are not the directors of the Company whose remuneration fell within the following band is as follows:

	No. of individuals	
	2021	2020
Nil to HK$1,000,000 (equivalent to approximately US$129,000)	**2**	1
HK$1,000,001 to HK$1,500,000 (equivalent to approximately US$129,001 to US$193,000)	**3**	4

During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, no emoluments were paid by the Group to the directors of the Company or the five highest paid individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office.

12. DIVIDEND

During the year ended December 31, 2021, a special dividend in respect of the year ended December 31, 2020 of US$0.12 (2020: nil) per common share amounting to US$47,570,000 (2020: nil) was paid to the shareholders of the Company.

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, a special dividend in respect of the year ended December 31, 2021 of US$0.25 (2020: US$0.12) per common share, in an aggregate amount of US$100,000,000 (2020: US$47,570,000), has been declared by the directors of the Company upon the approval of the board resolution dated March 30, 2022.

13. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Profit used in determining earnings per share are presented below:

	Year ended December 31, 2021 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2020 US$'000
Profit attributable to owners of the Company for the purposes of basic earnings per share (US$'000)	**267,361**	111,962
Weighted average number of common shares, basic	**396,413,753**	396,413,753
Basic earnings per share (US cents)	**67.44**	28.24

The Group had no outstanding potential dilutive instruments issued as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 and during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Therefore, no diluted earnings per share is presented.

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS/RESTRICTED BANK BALANCES

Cash and cash equivalents of the Group are comprised of bank balances and bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. The Group's bank balances, cash equivalents and restricted bank balances denominated in the foreign currencies other than the respective group entities' functional currencies are presented below:

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Denominated in:		
Canadian dollars	**76**	214
Renminbi ("RMB")	**47,859**	20,577
US$	**6**	13
Hong Kong dollars	**1,698**	1,680
	49,639	22,484

The bank balances and bank deposits carry interest rates ranging from 0.001% to 2.22% (2020: 0.001% to 2.45%) per annum.

Restricted bank balances carry interest at market rates ranging from 0.30% to 1.55% (2020: 0.30% to 1.55%) per annum. The balance represents deposits pledged to banks to secure bills payable issued to suppliers for mining costs.

15. TRADE, BILLS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Trade receivables	**1,311**	1,603
Less: allowance for credit losses	**(163)**	(119)
	1,148	1,484
Bills receivables (note 16)	**–**	15,316
Amounts due from related companies (note 32(a))[1]	**1,883**	1,498
Other receivables[2]	**22,881**	17,462
Total trade, bills and other receivables	**25,912**	35,760

At January 1, 2020, trade receivables from contracts with customers amounted to US$880,000.

(1) The amounts are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

(2) Included in the balance as at December 31, 2021 are value-added tax recoverable of approximately US$12,980,000 (2020: US$7,257,000) and tax and other surcharges of US$7,161,000 (2020: US$9,211,000) to be recovered from Zhongxinfang Tibet Construction Investment Co. Ltd. ("Zhongxinfang") as set out in note 23. As disclosed in note 33, the lawsuit related to settlement of the tax reimbursement from Zhongxinfang is still in process but the Group assessed that there is no impairment of the receivable amount of US$7,161,000 (equivalent to RMB45,655,000) as at December 31, 2021 (2020: US$9,211,000 (equivalent to RMB60,104,000).

The Group allows an average credit period of 30 days and 180 days to its trade customers including CNG for gold dore bar sales and copper concentrate trade business, respectively.

Below is an aged analysis of trade receivables (net of allowance for credit losses) presented based on invoice dates, which approximated the respective revenue recognition dates, at the end of the reporting period:

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Less than 30 days	**372**	745
31 to 90 days	**605**	348
91 to 180 days	**2**	127
Over 180 days	**169**	264
Total trade receivables	**1,148**	1,484

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date.

15. TRADE, BILLS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Cont'd)

As at December 31, 2021, no bills receivable is held by the Group for future settlement of trade receivables.

As at 31 December 2020, bills receivable amounting to US$15,316,000 were held by the Group for future settlement of trade receivables, which were further discounted to a CNG's subsidiary by the Group and the Group continues to recognise their full carrying amounts of US$15,316,000 at the end of the reporting period and details are disclosed in note 16. All bills received by the Group were matured during the year ended December 31, 2021.

Other than bills received amounting to US$15,316,000 as at December 31, 2020, the Group does not hold any collateral over these balances. Details of impairment assessment of trade, bills and other receivables are set out in note 35(d).

16. TRANSFERS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The following were the Group's financial assets as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 that were transferred to banks by discounting on a full recourse basis. As the Group has not transferred the significant risks and rewards, it continues to recognise the full carrying amount and has recognised the cash received on the transfer as a secured borrowing (see note 26). These financial assets are carried at amortised cost in the consolidated statement of financial position.

	Bills receivable discounted to bank with full recourse	
	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Carrying amount of transferred assets	–	15,316
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	–	(15,316)
Net position	–	–

17. PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEPOSITS

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Deposits for mine supplies and services (Note a)	**118**	429
Deposits for spare parts (Note a)	**176**	382
Deposit for acquisition of property, plant and equipment (Note b)	**1,175**	2,199
Prepaid property and machinery insurance	**24**	23
Amount due from a non-controlling shareholder of a subsidiary (Note c)	**–**	376
Other prepayment and deposits	**1,019**	2,475
	2,512	5,884
Less: Amounts that will be settled or utilised within one year shown under current assets	**(1,337)**	(3,309)
Amounts that will be settled or utilised for more than one year shown under non-current assets	**1,175**	2,575

Notes:

a. As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the amount represents deposits paid to third party vendors and related companies (note 32) for purchasing of raw materials, consumable, spare parts and mine services.

b. The amount represents deposits paid to third party contractors for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment to expand its mining capacity in Tibet, the PRC. The amount is shown as non-current asset.

c. The amount due from a non-controlling shareholder is non-interest bearing, unsecured and was settled during the year ended December 31, 2021.

18. INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Gold in process	**229,049**	220,059
Gold doré bars	**24,263**	22,665
Consumables	**18,086**	23,255
Copper concentrate	**3,599**	9,016
Spare parts	**24,648**	22,699
Total inventories	**299,645**	297,694

Inventories totalling US$717,454,000 (2020: US$621,414,000) for the year ended December 31, 2021 was recognised in cost of sales.

19. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Leasehold lands US$'000	Leased equipment US$'000	Leased properties US$'000	Total US$'000
At December 31, 2021				
Carrying amount	22,906	2,313	330	25,549
At December 31, 2020				
Carrying amount	13,806	–	438	14,244
For the year ended December 31, 2021				
Depreciation charge	496	39	108	643
For the year ended December 31, 2020				
Depreciation charge	396	–	96	492

	Year ended December 31, 2021 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2020 US$'000
Total cash outflow for leases	**9,409**	102
Additions to right-of-use assets	**11,642**	–

For both years, the Group leases leasehold lands, equipment and office premises for its operations. The lease terms of leasehold lands are 50 years to in perpetuity (2020: 50 years). Lease contracts of office premises and equipment are entered into for a fixed term of 5 years (2020: 5 years). Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. In determining the lease term and assessing the length of the non-cancellable period, the Group applies the definition of a contract and determines the period for which the contract is enforceable.

In addition, the Group obtained several land use right certificates for leasehold lands where its mining facilities are primarily located. Lump sum payments were made upfront to acquire these leasehold lands. The leasehold lands are presented separately.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the additions of right-of-use assets resulting from a new lease entered for equipment and lease modification of leasehold land. On the date of lease modification, the Group recognised right-of-use assets of US$9,290,000 (2020: nil) and depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the leasehold land. Details of new lease entered are set out in note 32(a).

Restrictions or covenants on leases

In addition, lease liabilities of US$2,711,000 are recognised with related right-of-use assets of US$2,643,000 as at December 31, 2021 (2020: lease liabilities of US$447,000 are recognised with related right-of-use assets of US$438,000). The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

20. EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Listed investments:		
Equity securities listed in Hong Kong (Note a)	**28,041**	20,015
Unlisted investments:		
Equity securities (Note b)	**917**	809
Total	**28,958**	20,824

Notes:

a. The above listed equity investments represent ordinary shares of an entity listed in Hong Kong. These investments are not held for trading, instead, they are held for long-term strategic purposes. The directors of the Company have elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognising short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Group's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes and realising their performance potential in the long run.

   The investment of China Nonferrous Mining Corporation Limited ("CNMC"), a listed company in Hong Kong, represents 2.03% equity interest in CNMC. CNMC is engaged in mining, processing and trading of nonferrous metals in Zambia. During the year ended December 31, 2021, a fair value gain of US$8,026,000 (2020: a fair value gain of US$3,530,000) was recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

b. The above unlisted equity investments represent the Group's equity interests in two (2020: two) private entities established in the PRC. The directors of the Company have elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognising short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Group's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes and realising their performance potential in the long run.

   During year ended December 31, 2020, the Company invested in 4% share interest in Tibet Electric Power Trading Center Co., Ltd. ("Tibet Electric") for RMB1,272,000, approximately US$184,000. Tibet Electric is established in the PRC and is principally engaged in the trading of electric power in the PRC.

   During year ended December 31, 2021, the Company paid additional RMB566,000, approximately US$88,000 to Tibet Electric for its capital increase arrangement, upon the end of the capital increase, the Company held 4% share interest in Tibet Electric as at December 31, 2021.

   As at December 31, 2021, the carrying amount of RMB5,838,000, approximately US$917,000 (2020: RMB5,272,000, approximately US$809,000), representing 7.425% share interest in Mozu Gongka Jiulian Industrial Explosives Material Co. Ltd. ("Mozu Explosives") and 4% share interest in Tibet Electric. Mozu Explosives is established in the PRC and principally engaged in the development and manufacturing of explosives. The directors of the Company are of the opinion that the fair value change of unlisted investments are insignificant and has not been recognised for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

21. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings	Crushers	Furniture and office equipment	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Mineral assets	Construction in progress ("CIP")	Total
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
COST									
At January 1, 2020	827,696	227,332	8,826	308,942	10,490	98	950,429	18,718	2,352,531
Additions	1,224	–	1,945	5,206	742	–	116,262	20,349	145,728
Costs adjustment	4,442	–	–	(7,100)	–	–	(184)	–	(2,842)
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(155)	–	–	–	(155)
Transfer from CIP	4,004	–	900	2,438	–	–	–	(7,342)	–
Environmental rehabilitation adjustment (note 30)	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,492	–	14,492
Exchange realignment	54,949	–	581	16,993	548	–	35,346	2,021	110,438
At December 31, 2020	892,315	227,332	12,252	326,479	11,625	98	1,116,345	33,746	2,620,192
Additions	723	–	1,190	3,706	1,954	–	58,388	43,800	109,761
Costs adjustment	(267,917)	–	(983)	(10,329)	(832)	–	276,592	–	(3,469)
Disposals	(43)	–	(133)	(156)	(779)	–	–	–	(1,111)
Transfer from CIP	65,127	–	226	785	–	–	9,778	(75,916)	–
Environmental rehabilitation adjustment (note 30)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(7,407)	–	(7,407)
Exchange realignment	17,823	–	218	6,278	204	–	17,430	366	42,319
At December 31, 2021	708,028	227,332	12,770	326,763	12,172	98	1,471,126	1,996	2,760,285
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION									
At January 1, 2020	(124,395)	(113,422)	(4,834)	(102,905)	(5,959)	(98)	(291,469)	–	(643,082)
Provided for the year	(38,325)	(18,512)	(1,064)	(24,377)	(857)	–	(65,537)	–	(148,672)
Eliminated on disposals	–	–	–	–	135	–	–	–	135
Exchange realignment	(9,769)	–	(272)	(5,672)	(298)	–	(3,601)	–	(19,612)
At December 31, 2020	(172,489)	(131,934)	(6,170)	(132,954)	(6,979)	(98)	(360,607)	–	(811,231)
Provided for the year	(28,034)	(18,505)	(1,706)	(23,983)	(918)	–	(64,648)	–	(137,794)
Eliminated on disposals	40	–	121	42	740	–	–	–	943
Reclassification	34,727	–	256	2,888	15	–	(37,886)	–	–
Exchange realignment	(3,581)	–	(117)	(2,360)	(111)	–	(2,052)	–	(8,221)
At December 31, 2021	(169,337)	(150,439)	(7,616)	(156,367)	(7,253)	(98)	(465,193)	–	(956,303)
CARRYING VALUE									
At December 31, 2021	538,691	76,893	5,154	170,396	4,919	–	1,005,933	1,996	1,803,982
At December 31, 2020	719,826	95,398	6,082	193,525	4,646	–	755,738	33,746	1,808,961

21. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)

The above items of property, plant and equipment, except for mineral assets, taking into account the residual value, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets as follows:

Buildings	Over the shorter of the term of lease, or 24 years
Crushers	10 to 14 years
Furniture and office equipment	2 to 5 years
Machinery and equipment	2 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 to 10 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the term of lease, or 5.5 years

Mineral assets mainly represent drilling, stripping and related costs incurred on sites with an existing mine and on areas within the boundary of a known mineral deposit which contains proven and probable reserves and are capitalised when they are incurred to improve access to the future ores. Mineral assets are depreciated using the unit-of-production method based on the actual production volume over the estimated total proven and probable reserves of the mines.

Mineral Assets

(a) CSH Gold Mine

CSH Gold Mine, in which the Group holds a 96.5% equity interest, consists of a licensed area of 36 square kilometers ("km^2") in the western part of Inner Mongolia, northern China. The site is centrally positioned within the east-west-trending Tian Shan Gold Belt and is approximately 650 kilometers ("km") northwest of Beijing. The carrying value of the CSH Gold Mine in relation to mineral assets is US$210,148,000 as at December 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020: US$275,068,000).

(b) Jiama Mine

The Jiama Mine, a large copper-gold polymetallic deposit consisting of skarn-type and hornfels-type mineralization located in Metrorkongka County in Tibet, in which the Group holds 100% equity interest through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Skyland. The Group acquired Skyland on December 1, 2010. The carrying value of the Jiama Mine in relation to mineral assets is US$795,785,000 as at December 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020: US$480,670,000).

22. MINING RIGHTS

	US$'000
COST	
At January 1, 2020	1,010,572
Exchange realignment	5,604
At December 31, 2020	1,016,176
Exchange realignment	2,028
At December 31, 2021	1,018,204
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION	
At January 1, 2020	(110,199)
Provided for the year	(38,021)
Exchange realignment	(697)
At December 31, 2020	(148,917)
Provided for the year	(37,365)
Exchange realignment	(366)
At December 31, 2021	(186,648)
CARRYING VALUE	
At December 31, 2021	831,556
At December 31, 2020	867,259

Notes:

The amounts represent two mining rights in the Jiama Mine and CSH Gold Mine. Mining rights in the Jiama Mine are in relation to the copper and other by-products production, acquired through the acquisition of Skyland. The mining permit will expire in 2023. The Group acquired mining rights in the CSH Gold Mine from the Department of Natural Resources of Inner Mongolia in relation to gold production at a consideration of US$11.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2019. The mining permit will expire in 2026. The Group considers that it will be able to renew the mining rights with the relevant government authority continuously until the end of mine life.

Amortisation on mining rights acquired is provided to write off the cost of the mining rights using the unit-of-production method based on the actual production volume over the estimated total proven and probable reserves of the mines.

23. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Group entered into a cooperation agreement (the "Cooperation Agreement") with an independent third party property developer, Zhongxinfang in relation to the development of a composite project in Lhasa, Tibet, China. Pursuant to the Cooperation Agreement, the Group agreed to transfer the land use right for the development and Zhongxinfang agreed to compensate the Group by transferring a block of the buildings and twenty car parks (the "New Premises") within two years from the date of the Cooperation Agreement (the "Land Exchange") and all related tax exposures including but not limited to LAT, EIT and other related tax. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the land use right was transferred to Zhongxinfang. Accordingly, the Group derecognised the right-of-use assets with a carrying amount of approximately US$999,000 (equivalent to RMB6,970,000) at the date of transfer, and recognised the right to receive the a block of the buildings and twenty car parks (the "New Premises") of approximately US$17,954,000 (equivalent to RMB125,252,000), which approximates the fair value of the New Premises at the date of transfer and the other receivables of US$7,980,000 (equivalent to RMB55,669,000) relating to the tax reimbursement from the Developer. The related gain and income tax expenses of approximately US$25,312,000 (equivalent to RMB174,502,000) and US$8,155,000 (equivalent to RMB56,220,000) has been recognised in the profit or loss respectively during the year ended December 31, 2019. The right to receive the New Premises was initially recognised at its fair value and subsequently carried at cost less impairment. Based on the Cooperation Agreement, Zhongxinfang is obligated to deliver the New Premises to the Group no later than 2021. As at December 31, 2021 and up to the date these consolidated financial statements are authorised for issue, the composite project is still suspended due to litigations against Zhongxinfang and the New Premises are not delivered to Huatailong on May 31, 2021, the original contractual delivery date. Based on Group's assessment on the completion status of the New Premises, the construction of the New Premises has been substantially completed pending for installation of plumbing, electrical wiring, interior walls and decoration, there has been no significant market value decline of comparable properties during the current year and the Group has first priority of claim over the New Premises under New Premises Pre-litigation Preservation (as defined in note 33). Accordingly, no impairment loss (2020: nil) has been made on the other non-current assets as the management of the Company are of the opinion that the recoverable amount of the non-current assets is above its carrying amount of US$19,645,000 (equivalent to RMB125,252,000) as at December 31, 2021 (2020: US$19,196,000 (equivalent to RMB125,252,000)).

24. ACCOUNTS AND OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accounts and other payables of the Group are principally comprised of amounts outstanding for trade purchases relating to minerals production activities and construction activities. The average credit period taken for trade purchases is between 120 to 150 days.

Accounts and other payables and accrued expenses comprise the following:

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Accounts payable	**43,266**	45,634
Bills payable	**48,144**	63,494
Construction costs payable	**106,100**	145,973
Mining cost accrual	**2,213**	3,524
Payroll and benefit payable	**337**	257
Other accruals	**4,437**	3,306
Other tax payables	**5,388**	3,053
Other payables	**5,449**	7,589
Payable for acquisition of a mining right	**6,620**	7,762
Total accounts and other payables and accrued expenses	**221,954**	280,592

The following is an aging analysis of the accounts payable presented based on the invoice date at the end of the reporting period:

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Less than 30 days	**20,961**	26,263
31 to 90 days	**11,357**	9,628
91 to 180 days	**2,614**	2,496
Over 180 days	**8,334**	7,247
Total accounts payable	**43,266**	45,634

The credit period for bills payable is 180 days from the bills issue date.

24. ACCOUNTS AND OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED EXPENSES (Cont'd)

The following is an ageing analysis of bills payable, presented based on bills issue date at the end of the reporting period:

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Less than 30 days	**10,942**	27,720
31 to 60 days	**12,140**	6,832
61 to 90 days	**2,144**	13,867
91 to 180 days	**22,918**	15,075
Total bills payable	**48,144**	63,494

25. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Copper concentrate	**10,265**	2,878

At January 1, 2020, contract liabilities amounted to US$6,783,000.

The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised relates to carried-forward contract liabilities.

	Copper concentrate	
	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	**2,878**	6,783

Typical payment terms which have an impact on the amount of contract liabilities recognised are as follows:

When the Group receives a deposit before the goods are delivered, this will give rise to contract liabilities at the start of a contract, until the revenue recognised on the relevant contract exceeds the amount of the deposit. The Group typically receives 100% deposit on acceptance of sales orders for copper concentrate including other by-products.

26. BORROWINGS

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Bank loans	672,579	859,476
Loans payable to a CNG subsidiary	–	38,305
Bonds	297,980	296,616
	970,559	1,194,397

The borrowings are repayable as follows:

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Carrying amount repayable within one year (1) (3) (4)	97,606	140,303
Carrying amount repayable within one to two years (1) (2) (3) (4)	399,412	118,228
Carrying amount repayable within two to five years (3) (4)	200,762	519,002
Carrying amount repayable over five years (3) (4)	272,779	416,864
	970,559	1,194,397
Less: Amounts due within one year (shown under current liabilities)	(97,606)	(140,303)
Amounts shown under non-current liabilities	872,953	1,054,094

(1) On June 23, 2020, the Company (as "Guarantor"), through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Skyland Mining (BVI) Limited ("Skyland (BVI)"), completed the issuance of bonds to independent third parties in an aggregate principal amount of US$300 million, listed on the Stock Exchange and ChongWa (Macao) Financial Asset Exchange CO., Limited. The bonds were issued at a price of 99.886%, bearing coupon rate of 2.80% with a maturity date of June 23, 2023. Interest is payable in equal semi-annual instalments on December 23 and June 23 in each year.

(2) As at December 31, 2020, included in the Group's borrowing balance are loans payable to a CNG's subsidiary with an amount of RMB249,934,000 (equivalent to approximately US$38,305,000). Details of balances with related parties are set out in note 32(a).

(3) Skyland entered into a syndicated long term loan facility agreement with a syndicate of banks, on November 3, 2015 which is available for Skyland to draw down up to October 30, 2018. Subsequently, a supplementary agreement was signed for the extension of the draw down period to October 30, 2020. As at December 31, 2021, Skyland has the outstanding loan amount of RMB2,949,159,000 (equivalent to approximately US$462,562,000) (2020: RMB3,360,000,000 (equivalent to approximately US$514,950,000)). The loan carries a floating rate, currently set at 2.65% per annum, set by the People's Bank of China National Interbank Funding Center Loan Prime Rate bench mark, discounted by 200 base points (or 2.00%) effective from June 30, 2020. Repayment of the loan is scheduled to begin in May 2019 and will reach full maturity and repayment in November 2028.

26. BORROWINGS (Cont'd)

(4) Skyland entered into a syndicated long term loan facility agreement with a syndicate of banks, on April 27, 2020 which is available for Skyland to draw down up to May 31, 2020. As at December 31, 2021, Skyland has the outstanding loan amount of RMB840,000,000 (equivalent to approximately US$131,750,000) (2020: RMB1,370,000,000 (equivalent to approximately US$209,965,000)). The loan carries a floating rate, currently set at 2.65% per annum, set by the People's Bank of China National Interbank Funding Center Loan Prime Rate benchmark, discounted by 200 base points (or 2.00%) as at December 31, 2021 and 2020. Repayment of the loan is scheduled to begin in October 2020 and will reach full maturity and repayment in April 2034.

Analysed as:

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Secured	**594,312**	740,231
Unsecured	**376,247**	454,166
	970,559	1,194,397

Fixed rate loans amounting to approximately US$321,350,000 (December 31, 2020: US$365,266,000), carry weighted average effective interest rate of 3.40% (2020: 2.68%) per annum.

The carrying values of the pledged assets to secure borrowings by the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Mining rights	**825,995**	859,793
Bills receivables (note 16)	**–**	15,316
	825,995	875,109

27. ENTRUSTED LOAN PAYABLE

On January 16, 2017, the Group entered into a three-year entrusted loan agreement with CNG (note 32) and China National Gold Group Finance Company Limited ("China Gold Finance"), a subsidiary of CNG, in which CNG provided a loan of RMB200 million (equivalent to approximately US$29,186,000 based on the spot rate at the withdrawal date) to the Group through China Gold Finance as the entrusted bank. The entrusted loan is unsecured and carries interest at a fixed rate of 2.75% per annum. The principal amount was repayable on January 15, 2020 and extended during the year ended December 31, 2020, for another 3 years until January 15, 2023.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the amount of RMB200 million (equivalent to approximately US$30,652,000) was early repaid in full.

28. LEASE LIABILITIES

	Year ended December 31, 2021 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2020 US$'000
Lease liabilities payable:		
Within one year	**533**	95
Within a period of more than one year but not more than two years	**562**	104
Within a period of more than two years but not more than five years	**1,616**	248
	2,711	447
Less: Amount due for settlement with 12 months shown under current liabilities	**(533)**	(95)
Amount due for settlement after 12 months shown under non-current liabilities	**2,178**	352

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities range is 4.76% (2020: 5.24%).

29. DEFERRED INCOME

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Deferred income – government grants	**1,123**	2,314
Deferred lease inducement	**19**	19
Total deferred income	**1,142**	2,333

Movement in the deferred income – government grants:

	2021 US$'000	2020 US$'000
At January 1	**2,314**	2,667
Addition	**–**	79
Credited to other income	**(1,196)**	(772)
Exchange realignment	**5**	340
At December 31	**1,123**	2,314

30. ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION

The environmental rehabilitation relates to reclamation and closure costs relating to the Group's mine operations at the CSH Gold Mine and Jiama Mine. The environmental rehabilitation is calculated as the net present value of estimated future net cash flows of the reclamation and closure costs of US$151,686,000 (2020: US$128,375,000), discounted at 7.1% (2020: 6.5%) per annum at December 31, 2021.

The following is an analysis of the environmental rehabilitation:

	2021	2020
	US$'000	US$'000
At January 1	**85,663**	63,145
Additions to site reclamation	**12,996**	23,134
Decrease to site reclamation	**(19,288)**	–
Changes from change in discount rate during the year	**(1,115)**	(8,582)
Accretion incurred in the current year	**5,687**	2,410
Payment during the year	**(1,048)**	(60)
Exchange realignment	**2,217**	5,616
At December 31	**85,112**	85,663

In compliance with the prevailing regulations regulatory and requirements of Metrorkongka County Natural Resources Bureau and Bayannur Natural Resources Bureau, the Group updated the estimated future cash flows of reclamation and closure costs with decrement of RMB122,975,000 (equivalent to US$19,288,000) (2020: nil) in CSH Gold Mine and increment of RMB83,844,000 (equivalent to US$12,996,000) (2020: RMB159,560,000 (equivalent to US$23,134,000)), with the assistance of an independent specialist during the year ended December 31, 2021. The environmental rehabilitation is determined based on the CSH Gold Mine's latest closure plan being approved by Bayannur Natural Resources Bureau during the year ended December 31, 2021 and Jiama Mine's latest closure plan being approved by Tibet Land and Mineral Rights Transaction and Resource Reserve Evaluation Center during the year ended December 31, 2020 with updated cost estimates made during 2021.

31. SHARE CAPITAL

Common shares

(i) Authorized – Unlimited common shares without par value

(ii) Issued and outstanding

	Number of shares	**Amount**
		US$'000
Issued & fully paid:		
At January 1, 2020, December 31, 2020 and 2021	396,413,753	1,229,061

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties are those parties that have the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence in making financial and operation decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. CNG, a state owned company registered in Beijing, PRC, which is controlled by State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council of the PRC, is able to exercise significant influence over the Company.

The management believes that information relating to related party transactions have been adequately disclosed in accordance with the requirements of IAS 24 "Related party disclosures".

In addition to the related party transactions and balances shown elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, the following is a summary of significant related party transactions entered into in the ordinary course of business between the Group and its related parties for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and related party balances as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Name and relationship with related parties during the years are as follows:

CNG owned the following percentages of outstanding common shares of the Company:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
	%	%
CNG	**40.01**	40.01

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Cont'd)

(a) Transactions/balances with CNG and its subsidiaries

The Group had the following transactions with CNG and CNG's subsidiaries:

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Gold doré bars sales by the Group (Note a)	**266,187**	260,074
Copper and other by-product sales by the Group (Note b)	**568,373**	166,671
Provision of transportation services by the Group (Note b)	**1,313**	658
Construction, stripping and mining services provided to the Group (Note b)	**7,239**	16,627
Accrued expenses for short-term property management fee (Note b)	**504**	459
Commitment fee	**1,066**	695
Interest income	**1,380**	113
Interest expense on borrowings and entrusted loan payable	**860**	2,676
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**9**	–
Loans provided to the Group (Note c)	**–**	15,316
Cash and cash equivalents held by the Group (Note c)	**180,049**	14,304

Notes:

a. On May 7, 2014, the Company's subsidiary, IMP entered into an exclusive contract for the sale of doré with CNG pursuant to which IMP sells gold doré bars to CNG for the period up to December 31, 2017. On May 26, 2017, the Company and IMP entered into the Supplemental Contract for Purchase and Sale of Dore for an extended term commencing on January 1, 2018 and expiring on December 31, 2020. On May 6, 2020, the Company and IMP entered into the third Supplemental Contract for Purchase and Sale of Dore for an extended term commencing on January 1, 2021 and expiring on December 31, 2023.

   The extent of the continuing connected transactions for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 did not exceed the limit as set out in the announcements of the Company on May 7, 2020 and May 31, 2017, respectively.

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Cont'd)

(a) Transactions/balances with CNG and its subsidiaries (Cont'd)

Notes: (Cont'd)

b. On April 26, 2013, the Company entered into a product and service framework agreement with CNG for the provision of mining related services and products to the Company for three years until June 18, 2016. The agreement was amended to extend the term of the agreement to December 31, 2017 and to include copper concentrates sales contract and office lease contract with CNG since May 29, 2015. On May 26, 2017, the Company and CNG entered into the second supplemental product and service framework agreement to extend the term to December 31, 2020 and to extend the scope of the supplemental product and service framework agreement to include leasing services to be provided by Zhongxin International Financial Leasing (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd., the shares of which are 80% owned by CNG. On May 6, 2020, the Company and CNG entered into the third supplemental product and service framework agreement to extend the term to December 31, 2023.

   The extent of the continuing connected transactions for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 did not exceed the limit as set out in the announcements of the Company on May 7, 2020 and May 31, 2017, respectively.

c. On December 18, 2017, the Company and China Gold Finance entered into a deposit services agreement ("Deposit Services Agreement") pursuant to which the Company and its subsidiaries may, from time to time, make withdrawals and deposits with China Gold Finance up to a daily maximum deposit balance (including interest) not exceeding RMB100 million (approximately equivalent to US$15 million) and commencing from January 1, 2018 for one year.

   On December 18, 2018, the Deposit Services Agreement has been extended for a one year term to December 31, 2019 pursuant to the supplemental deposit services agreement.

   On December 31, 2019, the Deposit Services Agreement have been extended for a one year term to December 31, 2020 pursuant to the supplemental deposit services agreement, all other terms and conditions remain the same.

   On December 22, 2020, the Company and China Gold Finance entered into a second Deposit Services Agreement pursuant to which the Company and its subsidiaries may, from time to time, make withdrawals and deposits with China Gold Finance up to a daily maximum deposit balance (including interest) not exceeding RMB180 million (approximately equivalent to US$28 million) and extend for one year term to December 31, 2021 with all other terms and conditions remaining the same. The second Deposit Services Agreement was expired with the effective of the third Deposit Services Agreement on June 30, 2021 as described below.

   On May 5, 2021, the Company and China Gold Finance entered into a third Deposit Services Agreement pursuant to which the Company and its subsidiaries may, from time to time, make withdrawals and deposits with China Gold Finance up to a daily maximum deposit balance (including interest) not exceeding RMB3,000 million (approximately equivalent to US$465 million) and extend for three year term to December 31, 2023 with all other terms and conditions remaining the same and the third Deposit Services Agreement was effective on June 30, 2021.

   The extend of the connected transaction for deposit services for the year ended December 31, 2021 did not exceed the limit as set out in the announcement of the Company on December 23, 2020 and May 6, 2021. The extend of the connected transaction for deposit services for the year ended December 31, 2020 did not exceed the limit as set out in the announcement of the Company on December 19, 2017.

   On March 25, 2019, IMP and China Gold Finance entered into a loan agreement pursuant to which China Gold Finance agreed to provide financial assistance to be used towards daily operation working capital of RMB350 million (approximately equivalent to US$50 million) for a term of 36 months, and detail of terms as set out in loans payable to a CNG subsidiary below.

   On December 31, 2020, the Group discounted the bills received of RMB100 million (approximately equivalent to US$15,316,000) to China Gold Finance with recourse. As the Group has not transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the bills receivables, the carrying values of bills received continue to be recognised as assets in the consolidated financial statements as set out in note 15 and accordingly, the liabilities associated with such bills are recognised as secured borrowing repayable within one year (note 26) based on the matured dates of bills. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the amount of RMB100 million (equivalent to approximately US$15,316,000) was accepted in full.

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Cont'd)

(a) Transactions/balances with CNG and its subsidiaries (Cont'd)

The Group has the following significant balances with CNG and its subsidiaries at the end of each reporting period:

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Assets		
Amounts due from related companies (note 15)	**1,883**	1,498
Cash and cash equivalents held in a CNG's subsidiary	**180,049**	14,304
Total amounts due from CNG and its subsidiaries	**181,932**	15,802

Other than the cash and cash equivalents held in a CNG subsidiary and deposits paid to CNG subsidiaries, the remaining amounts due from CNG and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, which are included in trade, bills and other receivables is non-interest bearing, unsecured and repayable on demand.

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Liabilities		
Loans payable to a CNG's subsidiary (Note a, note 26)	**–**	38,305
Entrusted loan payable (note 27)	**–**	30,652
Construction costs payable to CNG's subsidiaries	**335**	7,296
Trade payable to CNG's subsidiaries	**1,138**	280
Amount due to CNG	**755**	258
Contract liabilities with a CNG's subsidiary	**9,538**	2,539
Lease liabilities to a CNG's subsidiary (Note b)	**2,361**	–
Total amounts due to CNG and its subsidiaries	**14,127**	79,330

Notes:

a. As at December 31, 2020, the loans payable to a CNG's subsidiary, which are included in borrowings, represent borrowings of RMB150 million (equivalent to approximately US$22,989,000) carrying fixed interest rates at 4.51% per annum and are unsecured and repayable in two years and classified as non-current, and bills receivable of RMB100 million (equivalent to approximately US$15,316,000) discounted for future settlement of trade receivables. The loans payable to a CNG's subsidiary was settled in full during the year ended December 31, 2021.

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Cont'd)

(a) Transactions/balances with CNG and its subsidiaries (Cont'd)

Notes: (Cont'd)

b. During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group entered into a new lease agreement for the use of equipments with a subsidiary of CNG for 5 years, the Group has recognised an addition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of US$2,352,000 and US$2,352,000 respectively.

With the exception of the entrusted loan payable to CNG (terms are set out in note 27), loans payable to a CNG's subsidiary and lease liabilities to a CNG's subsidiary, the amounts due to CNG and its subsidiaries which are included in other payables and construction costs payable, are non-interest bearing, unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayments.

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

Other than the directors' emoluments disclosed in note 11(a), the Group has the following compensation to other key management personnel during the years:

	Year ended December 31, 2021 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2020 US$'000
Salaries and other benefits	**506**	653
Post-employment benefits	**14**	8
	520	661

33. CONTINGENCIES

During the year ended December 31, 2020, there was a construction contract dispute between independent third parties including the constructor, Huaxin Construction Group Co., Ltd. (formerly named as "Nantong Huaxin Construction Group Co., Ltd.") ("Huaxin"), Zhongxinfang, and the Group's subsidiary, Huatailong. The land use right was transferred from Huatailong to Zhongxinfang in 2019 pursuant to the Cooperation Agreement in relation to the Land Exchange (note 23).

As disclosed in note 23, the composite project is still suspended due to litigations against Zhongxinfang and the New Premises are not delivered to Huatailong on May 31, 2021, the original contractual delivery date. On June 21, 2021, Huatailong applied for pre-litigation preservation of the New Premises from Zhongxinfang, the Intermediate People's Court of Lhasa City, Tibet, adjudicated that the value of New Premises limited to RMB137 million (equivalent to US$21 million), and a block of the buildings and twenty car parks from Zhongxinfang were frozen for three and two years respectively (the "New Premises Pre-litigation Preservation"). On July 21, 2021, pursuant to the New Premises Pre-litigation Preservation, Huatailong proceeded a lawsuit against Zhongxinfang for the delivery of New Premises and penalty amounting to RMB5 million (equivalent to US$773,000), and on 18 October 2021, Huatailong submitted further application to the court and requested assessment on the level of rent to be used for determining the penalty, the lawsuit is currently under processing and the result is not ascertain as at the date these consolidated financial statements are authorised for issue.

33. CONTINGENCIES (Cont'd)

In addition, Huatailong has paid the tax and other surcharges related to the Land Exchange during the year ended December 31, 2020 and expects to recover such payments from Zhongxinfang in accordance with the Cooperation Agreement. On July 8, 2020, Huatailong applied for pre-litigation preservation of assets from Zhongxinfang, the Intermediate People's Court of Lhasa City, Tibet, adjudicated that the value of certain properties limited to RMB46 million (equivalent to US$6,609,000) from Zhongxinfang was frozen for one year (the "Pre-litigation Preservation"). Based on the first instance adjudication dated November 20, 2020 in relation to the lawsuit against Zhongxinfang for the recoverability of the tax and other surcharges (the "Tax and Other Surcharge") paid by Huatailong, which became final adjudication upon expiry of appeal application in December 2020, the litigation ruling adjudicated that Zhongxinfang shall repay the Tax and Other Surcharge of RMB46 million (equivalent to US$6,997,000) to Huatailong (the "November Adjudication") within 30 days from the effective date of the November Adjudication (the "Due Date"). As Zhongxinfang has not settled such amount within the Due Date, Huatailong applied for an enforcement of the November Adjudication in January 2021 (the "Enforcement"). On June 24 2021, the Intermediate People's Court of Lhasa City, Tibet, adjudicated the Enforcement is suspended as there are no executable properties from Zhongxinfang as all of the assets owned by Zhongxinfang have been sealed up or frozen. Based on legal advice, the Enforcement is currently suspended and the Group's first priority of claim over one of the assets under Pre-litigation Preservation has been extended for three years till May 24, 2024. Furthermore, in order to recover Tax and Other Surcharge from Zhongxinfang, Huatailong has applied for participation of enforcement procedures over certain asset sealed up together with the other plaintiffs, which the Higher People's Court of Lhasa City has completed the auctions of the asset. The Group will also reapply for enforcement when there are executable properties of Zhongxinfang being made available, as such that the result is not ascertain as at the date these consolidated financial statements are authorised for issue. Based on the best available information to the Group as of December 31, 2021 and up to the date these consolidated financial statements are authorised for issue, the Group estimated that the fair value of total assets owned by Zhongxinfang exceeded the outstanding liabilities that the courts adjudicated to Zhongxinfang's plaintiffs. In the opinion of the management, ECL on other receivables is insignificant based on the credit risk assessment for the year ended December 31, 2021, taking into account the Group has first priority of claim over one of the assets under Pre-Litigation Preservation, which has estimated fair value exceeding the carry amount of the other receivable related to the Tax and Other Surcharge.

34. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to operate its mines, pursue the development of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior years.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt, which includes the borrowings and lease liabilities disclosed in notes 26 and 28 respectively, net of bank balance and cash, restricted bank deposits and equity attributable to owners of the Company, comprising issued share capital, retained profits and other reserves. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of operating results, changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may attempt to issue new shares, issue of new debt, redemption of existing debt.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Group prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including operating results, successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the board of directors of the Company.

In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Group does not currently have a recurring dividend policy. The Group's policy is to invest its short-term excess cash in fixed bank deposits with maturities of 90 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from its operations.

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost	**227,463**	277,236
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	**28,958**	20,824
Financial liabilities		
At amortised cost	**1,180,138**	1,495,501
Lease liabilities	**2,711**	477

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

Financial assets at amortised cost as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 respectively are as follows:

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**208,128**	243,288
Restricted bank balances	**6,403**	5,069
Trade, bills and other receivables [1]	**12,932**	28,503
Amount due from a non-controlling shareholder of a subsidiary (included in prepaid expenses)	**–**	376
	227,463	277,236

Financial liabilities at amortised cost as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Accounts and other payables [2]	**209,579**	270,452
Borrowings		
– Loans, other than syndicated loan	**376,247**	469,482
– Syndicated loan	**594,312**	724,915
Entrusted loan payable	**–**	30,652
	1,180,138	1,495,501

(1) Excluded VAT recoverables.

(2) Excluded mining cost accrual, other accruals, payroll and benefit payable and other tax payables.

The Group's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks including market risk (e.g. currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

(a) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates for the monetary assets and liabilities denominated in the currencies other than the functional currencies to which they related. The Group has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations. However, the Management monitors foreign exchange exposure and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure should the need arise.

At the end of each reporting period, Huatailong of which its functional currency is RMB, had US$ denominated intra-group borrowings from Skyland (BVI). The intra-group borrowing is approximately US$42,961,000 (2020: US$42,961,000) as at December 31, 2021.

The Group is mainly exposed to exchange rate fluctuation of RMB and US$.

RMB monetary assets and (liabilities)

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**41,961**	15,508
Restricted bank balances	**5,897**	5,069
Trade, bills and other receivables	**373**	352
Accounts and other payables	**(40,934)**	(38,108)
Borrowings	**(23,370)**	(53,334)
	(16,073)	(70,513)

Based on the above net exposures, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 5% (2020: 5%) depreciation/appreciation of the RMB against the US$ would result in an increase/decrease in the Group's profit for the year of approximately US$683,000 (2020: increase/decrease in the Group's profit for the year of approximately US$2,644,000) for the year ended December 31, 2021.

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

(a) Currency risk (Cont'd)

US$ monetary assets and (liabilities)

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**6**	13
Inter-company loans	**(42,961)**	(42,961)
Other payables	**(146,851)**	(140,725)
	(189,806)	(183,673)

Based on the above net exposures, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 5% (2020: 5%) depreciation/appreciation of the US$ against the RMB would result in an increase/decrease in the Group's profit for the year of approximately US$8,636,000 (2020: increase/decrease in the Group's profit for the year of approximately US$8,357,000) for the year ended December 31, 2021.

In the Management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk as the year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year.

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value in relation to bank balances, borrowings, entrusted loan payable, loans payable to a CNG subsidiary and lease liabilities with total net carrying amounts of US$324,062,000 (2020: US$394,998,000) bearing fixed interest rate or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on the variable rate bank balances and variable-rate bank borrowings (see note 26 for details of these borrowings).

Sensitivity analysis

The following analysis is prepared assuming the variable rate bank balances and borrowings outstanding at the end of the reporting period were outstanding for the whole year and all other variables were held constant. A 25 basis point (2020: 25 basis points) increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents the Management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

The analysis below reflects the sensitivity that the interest rate may be higher/lower by 25 basis points (2020: 25 basis points).

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

(b) Interest rate risk (Cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis (Cont'd)

	Year ended December 31, 2021 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2020 US$'000
25 basis points (2020: 25 basis points) higher		
– decrease in profit (2020: decrease in profit) for the year	**(758)**	(1,070)
– addition in finance costs capitalised	**76**	28
25 basis points (2020: 25 basis points) lower		
– increase in profit (2020: increase in profit) for the year	**758**	1,070
– reduction in finance costs capitalised	**(76)**	(28)

The Group monitors interest rate exposure and will consider hedging significant interest rate exposure should the need arise.

(c) Other price risk

The Group is exposed to equity price risk through its investments in equity securities listed in Hong Kong. The Group's equity price risk is mainly concentrated on equity instruments operating in the mining industry sector quoted on the Stock Exchange. In addition, the Group also invested in unquoted equity securities for an investee operating in the chemical and public utility industries for long term strategic purposes which had been designated as FVTOCI. The Group has formed a team led by the Chief Financial Officer to monitor the price risk and will consider hedging the risk exposure should the need arise.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risk at the reporting date. No sensitivity analysis is presented for unlisted investments as the directors of the Company consider the amounts of unlisted investments to be insignificant. If the prices of the respective listed equity instruments had been 10% (2020: 10%) higher/lower, investments revaluation reserve would increase/decrease by US$2,804,000(2020: increase/decrease by US$2,002,000) for the Group as a result of the changes in fair value of listed investment at FVTOCI (2020: investment at FVTOCI).

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

(d) Credit risk and impairment assessment

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial asset fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group sold approximately 100% (2020: 100%) of its gold to one creditworthy customer, CNG, and approximately 65% (2020: 28%) of its copper and other by-product to CNG subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2021. The Group sold 23% (2020: 43%) of its copper and other by-product to third-party customers that represent 10% (2020: 10%) or more of the Group's revenue for the year ended December 31, 2021. The failure of these customers to make required payments could have a negative impact on the Group's results. The Group manages this risk by demanding upfront payment for sales of copper and other by-products and has set up monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken for timely settlement of receivables from CNG, the CNG subsidiary and third-party customers. The Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure the adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. In addition, the Group performs impairment assessments using the ECL model on trade balances individually. In this regard, Management considers the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced. The Group does not hold any collateral over these balances.

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for ECL on trade receivables as permitted and prescribed by IFRS 9.

The Management assessed the ECL on trade receivables individually. Based on the historical experience of the Group, these trade receivables are generally recoverable due to the long term/on-going relationship and good repayment record.

As at December 31, 2021, included in the Group's trade receivables balance are debtors with aggregate carrying amount of US$169,000 (2020: US$264,000) which are past due over 90 days as at the reporting date. The directors of the Company are of the opinion that no default has occurred for the past due balances and the balances are still considered fully recoverable due to long-term/on-going relationships and good repayment records from these customers.

Movement in the allowance for credit losses of trade receivables:

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
At January 1	**119**	78
Allowance for credit losses	**41**	34
Exchange realignment	**3**	7
At December 31	**163**	119

In order to minimise the credit risk on bills received from customers, the Group will only accept bills issued by certain licensed banks. Before accepting any bills from customers, the Group will verify the validity of each bill. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Group's credit risk associated with its bills receivable is limited.

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

(d) Credit risk and impairment assessment (Cont'd)

The Group was also exposed to credit risk on amount due from related parties and other receivables. The Management periodically monitors the financial position of each of the related companies to ensure each related company is financially viable to settle the amount due to the Group. The Management makes individual assessment on the recoverability of other receivables based on historical settlement records and past experience. The directors of the Company believe that there is no material credit risk inherent in the Group's outstanding balance of other receivables except the receivable of the Tax and Other Surcharge, of which the impairment assessment has been disclosed in note 33.

The Group's cash and short-term bank deposits are held in large PRC and Canadian financial institutions, where the credit risks on cash and short-term bank deposits are limited.

The Group had concentration of credit risk by geographical locations as the financial assets at amortised cost comprise various debtors which are located either in the PRC or Canada for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Other than the concentration of the credit risk on bank balances and accounts receivable, the Group does not have any other significant concentration of credit risk.

(e) Liquidity risk

The Group operates in a capital intensive industry. The Group's liquidity requirements arise principally from the need for financing the expansion of its mining and processing operations.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage as outlined in note 34.

The Group manages its liquidity primarily through maintaining an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents and borrowings.

In the management of the liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The Management monitors the utilisation of borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Group relies on borrowings as a significant source of liquidity, details of which are set out in note 26.

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

(e) Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturities for its financial liabilities. The table is based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to satisfy the liabilities.

To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate at the end of the reporting period:

	Weighted average interest rate %	On demand or within 1 year US$'000	1 – 2 years US$'000	2 – 5 years US$'000	Over 5 years US$'000	Total undiscounted cash flow US$'000	Carrying amount US$'000
At December 31, 2021							
Accounts and other payables		209,579	–	–	–	209,579	209,579
Borrowings	2.86	99,031	429,176	232,256	290,016	1,050,479	970,559
Lease liabilities	4.76	660	663	1,758	–	3,081	2,711
		309,270	429,839	234,014	290,016	1,263,139	1,182,849

	Weighted average interest rate %	On demand or within 1 year US$'000	1 – 2 years US$'000	2 – 5 years US$'000	Over 5 years US$'000	Total undiscounted cash flow US$'000	Carrying amount US$'000
At December 31, 2020							
Accounts and other payables	–	270,452	–	–	–	270,452	270,452
Borrowings	2.51	163,207	137,636	561,403	458,473	1,320,719	1,194,397
Entrusted loan payable	2.75	857	904	30,699	–	32,460	30,652
Lease liabilities	5.24	116	119	265	–	500	447
		434,632	138,659	592,367	458,473	1,624,131	1,495,948

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

(f) Fair value

Equity instruments at FVTOCI – listed equity securities and equity instruments at FVTOCI – unlisted equity securities which are measured at fair value based on the quoted bid price in an active market (Level 1) and the discounted cash flow model are considered insignificant respectively. The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

The Group considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values. There was no transfer amongst 1, 2 and 3 in the current and prior years.

36. COMMITMENTS

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Capital expenditure in respect of acquisition of property, plant and equipment in the consolidated financial statements – contracted but not provided for	**13,472**	35,966

37. RETIREMENT BENEFITS SCHEMES

The employees of the Group's subsidiaries are members of a state-managed retirement benefits scheme operated by the PRC government. The subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefits scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefits scheme is to make the specified contributions.

The total cost charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of approximately US$6,895,000 and US$3,353,000 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, represent contributions payable to the scheme by the Group.

38. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details changes in the Group' liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	Borrowings US$'000 (note 26)	Entrusted loan payable US$'000 (note 27)	Lease liabilities US$'000 (note 28)	Dividend payables US$'000
At January 1, 2021	1,194,397	30,652	447	–
Financing cash flows	(228,003)	(30,592)	(119)	(48,829)
Dividend declared	–	–	–	48,361
New leases entered	–	–	2,352	–
Exchange difference arising on translation	17,235	(60)	–	–
Unrealised foreign exchange loss, net	881	–	–	846
Interest expenses	1,365	–	31	–
Bills receivables accepted (note 32(a))	(15,316)	–	–	–
Others[1]	–	–	–	(378)
At December 31, 2021	970,559	–	2,711	–

[1] During the year ended December 31, 2021, dividend paid to a non-controlling shareholder amounting to US$378,000 was offset with amount from a non-controlling shareholder included in other prepayment and deposits.

	Borrowings US$'000 (note 26)	Entrusted loan payable US$'000 (note 27)	Lease liabilities US$'000 (note 28)	Dividend payables US$'000
At January 1, 2020	1,215,101	28,669	533	–
Financing cash flows	(71,179)	–	(102)	(355)
Dividend declared	–	–	–	355
Exchange difference arising on translation	52,789	1,983	–	–
Unrealised foreign exchange loss, net	3,782	–	–	–
Interest expenses	(6,096)	–	16	–
At December 31, 2020	1,194,397	30,652	447	–

39. PARTICULARS OF SUBSIDIARIES

Details of the Company's subsidiaries at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Place and date of incorporation/ establishment	Issued and fully paid share capital/ registered capital	Equity interest attributable to the Group as at December 31,		Principal activities
			2021	2020	
Pacific PGM Inc.	British Virgin Islands ("BVI") May 17, 2001	US$100	**100%**	100%	Investment holding
Pacific PGM (Barbados) Inc.	Barbados September 6, 2007	US$250,000	**100%**	100%	Investment holding
IMP[(1)]	PRC April 29, 2002	US$45,000,000	**96.5%**	96.5%	Engaged in exploration and development of mining properties in China
Skyland Mining Limited	Barbados October 6, 2004	US$233,380,700 plus RMB1,510,549,032	**100%**	100%	Investment holding
Jia Ertong[(1)]	PRC October 31, 2003	US$273,920,000	**100%**	100%	Exploration, development and mining of mineral properties and investment holding
Huatailong[(1)]	PRC January 11, 2007	RMB1,760,000,000	**100%**	100%	Exploration, development and mining of mineral properties
Jiama Industry and Trade[(1)]	PRC December 1, 2011	RMB5,000,000	**51%**	51%	Mining logistics and transport business
Skyland (BVI)	BVI October 26, 2010	US$1	**100%**	100%	Issue of bonds

(1) Domestic limited liability company.

None of the subsidiaries had issued any debt securities at the end of the year except for Skyland (BVI), which has issued listed bonds of US$300 million (2020: US$300 million) as at December 31, 2021. Other than Pacific PGM Inc., Pacific PGM (Barbados) Inc. and Skyland (BVI) which are directly held by the Company, all other subsidiaries listed above are indirectly held under the Group.

40. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

	December 31, 2021 US$'000	December 31, 2020 US$'000
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,528	5,094
Other receivables	1,030	1,034
Prepaid expenses and deposits	77	90
Loan receivables from subsidiaries	35,197	–
Amounts due from subsidiaries	28,508	–
	68,340	6,218
Non-current assets		
Right-of-use assets	330	438
Property, plant and equipment	2	5
Loan receivables from subsidiaries	–	67,347
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	28,041	20,015
Investments in subsidiaries	987,066	987,066
Amounts due from subsidiaries	–	40,998
	1,015,439	1,115,869
Total assets	1,083,779	1,122,087
Current liabilities		
Other payable and accrued expenses	4,102	3,263
Lease liabilities	104	95
	4,206	3,358
Net current assets	64,134	2,860
Total assets less current liabilities	1,079,573	1,118,729
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	246	352
Deferred income	19	19
	265	371
Total liabilities	4,471	3,729
Owners' equity		
Share capital (note 31)	1,229,061	1,229,061
Reserves (note 41)	10,826	2,800
Accumulated losses (note 41)	(160,579)	(113,503)
Total owners' equity	1,079,308	1,118,358
Total liabilities and owners' equity	1,083,779	1,122,087

41. RESERVES AND DEFICITS OF THE COMPANY

	Reserves	Accumulated losses	Total
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
At January 1, 2020	(730)	(111,321)	(112,051)
Loss for the year	–	(2,182)	(2,182)
Fair value gain on equity instruments at FVTOCI	3,530	–	3,530
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year	3,530	(2,182)	1,348
At December 31, 2020	2,800	(113,503)	(110,703)
Profit for the year	–	494	494
Fair value gain on equity instruments at FVTOCI	8,026	–	8,026
Total comprehensive income for the year	8,026	494	8,520
Dividends distribution	–	(47,570)	(47,570)
At December 31, 2021	10,826	(160,579)	(149,753)

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company has complied with the code provisions under the Code on Corporate Governance Practices (the "Code") set out in Appendix 14 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules") during the year ended December 31, 2021.

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted policies in its Corporate Disclosure, Confidentiality and Securities Trading Policy that has terms which are no less exacting than those set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules (the "Model Code"). The Board is pleased to confirm, after specific enquiries with all Directors, that all Directors have fully complied with standards required according to the Model Code during the year ended December 31, 2021.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S LISTED SECURITIES

For the year ended December 31, 2021, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Code and the Listing Rules, the Company has established an audit committee (the "Audit Committee") comprising all the existing Independent Non-executive Directors, namely Mr. He, Yingbin Ian (Chairman of the Audit Committee), Mr. Shao, Wei, Dr. Shi, Bielin and Ms. Han, Ruixia.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, and is of the view that the Group's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 are prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standard, laws and regulations, and appropriate disclosures have already been made.

By Order of the Board
China Gold International Resources Corp. Ltd.
Mr. Jiang, Liangyou
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Hong Kong, March 31, 2022

As of the date of this announcement, the executive Directors of the Company are Mr. Jiang, Liangyou, Mr. Guan, Shiliang, Mr. Zhang, Weibin and Ms. Tian, Na, the non-executive Director of the Company is Mr. Tong, Junhu and the independent non-executive Directors of the Company are Mr. He, Ying Bin Ian, Mr. Shao, Wei, Mr. Shi, Bielin and Ms. Han, Ruixia.