CHINA GOLD INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES CORP. LTD.
中國黃金國際資源有限公司

(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, 2018

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2018	2017
	For the Year ended December 31,	
	US$'000	*US$'000*
Revenues	**570,570**	411,881
Net (loss) income	**(4,190)**	64,345
Basic (loss) earnings per share (cents)	**(1.22)**	15.93
Diluted earnings(loss) per share (cents)	**N/A**	N/A
Net cash flows from operations	**154,944**	98,551
Property, plant and equipment	**1,765,360**	1,809,724
Property, plant and equipment capital expenditures	**117,258**	228,752
Cash and cash equivalents	**137,996**	147,318
Working capital	**39,309**	21,390

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, 2018 with comparative figures for the comparable period in 2017, 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 26, 2019. 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 year ended December 31, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017, 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 26, 2019 on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. 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, 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 based in Vancouver, 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.

Performance Highlights

Three months ended December 31, 2018

- Revenue increased by 22% to US$163.0 million from US$133.3 million for the same period in 2017.
- Mine operating earnings decreased by 27% to US$33.3 million from US$45.7 million for the same period in 2017.
- Net loss after income taxes of US$2.0 million decreased from a net profit of US$20.0 million for the same period in 2017.
- Gold production from the CSH Mine decreased by 31% to 41,506 ounces from 59,998 ounces for the same period in 2017.
- Copper production from the Jiama Mine increased by 19% to 17,711 tonnes (approximately 39.0 million pounds) from 14,905 tonnes (approximately 32.9 million pounds) for the same period in 2017. Gold produced was 22,150 ounces compared to 17,893 ounces for the same period in 2017. The increase in production was primarily due to the output from the commercial production of the Phase II expansion.

Year ended December 31, 2018

- Revenue increased by 39% to US$570.6 million from US$411.9 million for the same period in 2017.
- Mine operating earnings decreased by 5% to US$110.7 million from US$116.8 million for the same period in 2017.

- Net loss after income taxes of US$4.2 million decreased from a net profit of US$64.3 million for the same period in 2017.

- Gold production from the CSH Mine decreased by 22% to 144,896 ounces from 186,957 ounces for the same 2017 period.

- Copper production from the Jiama Mine increased by 54% to 55,025 tonnes (approximately 121.3 million pounds) from 35,844 tonnes (approximately 79.0 million pounds) for the same period in 2017. Gold produced was 70,262 ounces compared to 47,710 ounces for the same period in 2017. The increase in production was mainly due to the output from the commercial production of the Phase II expansion.

Selected Annual Information*

	Year ended December 31				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
US$ Millions except for per share					
Total revenue	**571**	412	339	340	278
Profit from operations	**43**	79	34	39	73
Net (loss) profit	**(4)**	64	(12)	(7)	42
Basic (loss) earnings per share (cents)	**(1.22)**	15.93	(3.36)	(2.07)	10.02
Diluted (loss) earnings per share (cents)	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	(2.07)	10.02
Total assets	**3,216**	3,230	2,967	2,781	3,013
Total non-current liabilities	**1,301**	1,324	737	971	850
Distribution or cash dividends declared per share	**–**	–	–	–	–

* Prepared under IFRS

OUTLOOK

- Projected gold production of 210,000 ounces in 2019.

- Projected copper production of approximately 132 million pounds in 2019.

- The Jiama Mine's Phase II expansion consists of two series, with each series having a mining and mineral processing capacity of 22,000 tonnes per day ("tpd"). The Phase II, Series I expansion reached commercial production on December 31, 2017, followed by commercial production of Phase II, Series II effective July 1, 2018, bringing the entire Phase II expansion project into commercial production. The Company was able to accelerate its development and commissioning to achieve commercial production for Series II ahead of schedule. The Company continues to ramp up operations at Series II to full design capacity of 22,000 tonnes per day ("tpd"). The full design capacity of ore processing at the Jiama Mine will increase to 50,000 tpd from the previous capacity of 28,000 tpd once Series II reaches full design capacity.

- The Company will continue to leverage the technical and operating experience of the Company's substantial shareholder, China National Gold Group Corporation ("CNG"), to improve operations at its mines. In addition, the Company continues to focus its efforts on increasing production while minimizing costs at both mines.
- To fulfill its growth strategy, the Company is continually working with CNG and other interested parties to identify potential international mining acquisition opportunities, namely projects outside of China.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Selected Quarterly Financial Data

	Quarter ended							
	2018				2017			
(US$ in thousands except per share)	**31-Dec**	30-Sep	30-Jun	31-Mar	31-Dec	30-Sep	30-Jun	31-Mar
Revenue	**162,957**	158,841	142,087	106,685	133,312	98,543	97,916	82,110
Cost of sales	**129,693**	123,743	106,294	100,131	87,621	71,565	72,923	62,986
Mine operating earnings	**33,264**	35,098	35,793	6,554	45,691	26,978	24,993	19,124
General and administrative expenses	**16,701**	12,666	12,674	9,383	15,116	5,554	4,155	4,278
Exploration and evaluation expenses	**(4)**	134	251	78	176	40	53	36
Research and development expenses	**7,374**	3,068	2,800	2,553	4,193	1,549	1,505	1,498
Income from operations	**9,193**	19,230	20,068	(5,460)	26,206	19,835	19,280	13,312
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	**(1,677)**	(11,024)	(7,580)	4,463	(492)	1,838	4,001	2,845
Finance costs	**11,224**	10,909	11,214	11,128	5,748	5,800	5,264	4,914
(Loss) profit before income tax	**(3,346)**	(998)	3,839	(465)	22,350	17,616	21,936	13,709
Income tax (credit) expense	**(1,351)**	3,591	3,449	(2,469)	2,394	208	1,332	7,332
Net loss (profit)	**(1,995)**	(4,589)	390	2,004	19,956	17,408	20,604	6,377
Basic (loss) earnings per share (cents)	**(0.49)**	(1.23)	0.05	0.45	4.91	4.33	5.09	1.60
Diluted earnings (loss) per share (cents)	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Selected Quarterly And Annual Production Data and Analysis

CSH Mine	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Gold sales (US$ million)	**52.15**	72.88	**186.80**	233.64
Realized average price (US$) of gold per ounce	**1,306**	1,271	**1,286**	1,264
Gold produced (ounces)	**41,506**	59,998	**144,896**	186,957
Gold sold (ounces)	**39,928**	57,350	**145,272**	184,829
Total production cost (US$ per ounce)	**1,288**	1,004	**1,164**	1,055
Cash production cost[(1)] (US$ per ounce)	**817**	645	**750**	670

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

Gold production at the CSH Mine decreased by 31% to 41,506 ounces for the three months ended December 31, 2018 compared to 59,998 ounces for the three months ended December 31, 2017. The decrease in gold production is attributed to lower volumes of ore mined during the 2018 period, which is in line with the revised mining plan.

The total production cost of gold for the three months ended December 31, 2018 increased to US$1,288 per ounce compared to US$1,004 for the three month 2017 period. The cash production cost of gold for the three months ended December 31, 2018 increased by approximately 27% to US$817, from US$645 per ounce for the same period in 2017, mainly due to an approximately 30% lower grade of gold.

Jiama Mine	**Three months ended December 31,**		**Year ended December 31,**	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Copper sales (US$ in millions)	**87.87**	39.81	**285.68**	117.12
Realized average price [1] (US$) of copper per pound after smelting fee discount	**2.26**	2.55	**2.37**	2.25
Copper produced (tonnes)	**17,711**	14,905	**55,025**	35,844
Copper produced (pounds)	**39,046,970**	32,859,328	**121,309,024**	79,021,963
Copper sold (tonnes)	**16,663**	8,333	**53,280**	25,814
Copper sold (pounds)	**36,735,800**	18,370,737	**117,462,608**	56,909,435
Gold produced (ounces)	**22,150**	17,893	**70,262**	47,710
Gold sold (ounces)	**21,941**	12,756	**66,545**	40,294
Silver produced (ounces)	**987,628**	808,457	**3,212,452**	2,365,578
Silver sold (ounces)	**856,090**	635,746	**3,009,074**	1,884,516
Total production cost [2] (US$) of copper per pound	**2.73**	2.82	**2.97**	2.47
Total production cost [2] (US$) of copper per pound after by-products credits [4]	**1.82**	1.72	**2.08**	1.36
Cash production cost [3] (US$) per pound of copper	**2.10**	2.27	**2.25**	2.05
Cash production cost [3] (US$) of copper per pound after by-products credits [4]	**1.19**	1.17	**1.36**	0.94

1 A discount factor of 18.8% to 22.4% is applied to the copper bench mark price to compensate the refinery costs incurred by the buyers

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 and silver during the corresponding period.

During the three months ended December 31, 2018, the Jiama Mine produced 17,711 tonnes (approximately 39.05 million pounds) of copper, an increase of 19% compared with the three months ended December 31, 2017 (14,905 tonnes, or 32.86 million pounds). The increase in production is due to the commercial production of Phase II Series II.

During the three months ended December 31, 2018, 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 2017 due to lower grades of ore produced.

Review of Quarterly Data

Three months ended December 31, 2018 compared to three months ended December 31, 2017

Revenue of US$163.0 million for the fourth quarter of 2018 increased by US$29.7 million or 22%, from US$133.3 million for the same period in 2017.

Revenue from the CSH Mine was US$52.1 million, a decrease of US$20.8 million, compared to US$72.9 million for the same period in 2017. Gold sold by the CSH Mine was 39,928 ounces (gold produced: 41,506 ounces), compared to 57,350 ounces (gold produced: 59,998 ounces) for the same period in 2017.

Revenue from the Jiama Mine was US$110.9 million, an increase of US$50.5 million, compared to US$60.4 million for the same period in 2017. Total copper sold was 16,663 tonnes (36.7 million pounds) for the three months ended December 31, 2018, an increase of 100% from 8,333 tonnes (18.4 million pounds) for the same period in 2017.

Cost of sales of US$129.7 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2018, increased by US$42.1 million or 48% from US$87.6 million for the same period in 2017. The overall increase is primarily attributed to an increase of 161% at Jiama. Cost of sales as a percentage of revenue for the Company increased from 66% to 80% for the three months ended December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Mine operating earnings of US$33.3 million for the three months ended December 31, 2018 a decrease of 27%, or US$12.4 million, from US$45.7 million for the same period in 2017. Mine operating earnings as a percentage of revenue decreased from 34% to 20% for the three months ended December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

General and administrative expenses increased by US$1.6 million, from US$15.1 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2017 to US$16.7 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2018.

Research and development expenses increased by US$3.2 million, from US$4.2 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2017 to US$7.4 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2018.

Income from operations of US$9.2 million for the fourth quarter of 2018, decreased by US$17.0 million, compared to US$26.2 million for the same period in 2017.

Finance costs of US$11.2 million for the three months ended December 31, 2018, increased by US$5.5 million compared to US$5.7 million for the same period in 2017, primarily due to the Jiama Mine no longer capitalizing interest expense for the Phase II expansion as of the commencement of commercial production of Jiama's Phase II.

Foreign exchange loss increased to US$1.7 million for the three months ended December 31, 2018 from US$0.5 million for the same period in 2017. The increase is related to the revaluation of monetary items held in Chinese RMB, which was based on changes in the RMB/USD exchange rates.

Interest and other income of US$0.4 million for the three months ended December 31, 2018 decreased from US$2.4 million for the same period in 2017, due to lower income earned on term deposits and related party loans.

Income tax credit of US$1.4 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2018 increased from US$2.4 million of income tax expenses for the comparative period in 2017. During the current quarter, the Company had US$2.3 million of deferred tax credit compared to US$0.9 million for the same period in 2017.

Net loss of US$2.0 million for the fourth quarter of 2018, decreased by US$22.0 million, compared to net income of US$20.0 million for the same period in 2017.

Year ended December 31, 2018 compared to Year ended December 31, 2017

Revenue of US$570.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 increased by US$158.7 million or 39%, from US$411.9 million for the same period in 2017.

Revenue from the CSH Mine was US$186.8 million, a decrease of US$46.8 million, compared to US$233.6 million for the same period in 2017. Gold sold by the CSH Mine was 145,272 ounces (gold produced: 144,896 ounces), compared to 184,829 ounces (gold produced: 186,957 ounces) for the same period in 2017.

Revenue from the Jiama Mine was US$383.8 million, an increase of US$205.6 million, compared to US$178.2 million for the same period in 2017. Total copper sold was 53,280 tonnes (117.5 million pounds) for the year ended December 31, 2018, an increase of 106% from 25,814 tonnes (56.9 million pounds) for the same period in 2017.

Cost of sales of US$459.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, an increase of US$164.8 million or 56% from US$295.1 million for the same period in 2017. The overall increase is primarily attributed to higher copper sales volume at Jiama compared to the same period in 2017. Cost of sales as a percentage of revenue for the Company increased from 72% to 81% for year ended December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Mine operating earnings of US$110.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, a decrease of 5%, or US$6.1 million, from US$116.8 million for the same period in 2017. Mine operating earnings as a percentage of revenue decreased from 28% to 19% for the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

General and administrative expenses increased by US$22.3 million, from US$29.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 to US$51.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2018. The increase is mainly due to administration and office expenditure at the Jiama Mine.

Research and development expenses increased by US$7.1 million, from US$8.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 to US$15.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Income from operations of US$43.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, decreased by US$35.6 million, compared to US$78.6 million for the same period in 2017.

Finance costs of US$44.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, increased by US$22.8 million compared to US$21.7 million for the same period in 2017. During the year ended December 31, 2018, interest payments of US$1.0 million (2017: US$24.7 million) were capitalized for borrowing costs related to the Jiama Mine expansion.

Foreign exchange loss of US$15.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, decreased from a gain of US$8.2 million for the same period in 2017. The decrease is related to the revaluation of monetary items held in Chinese RMB, which is based on the depreciation of the RMB to USD exchange rates.

Interest and other income of US$16.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 increased from US$10.5 million for the same period in 2017, partially due to sales of low grade product from the Jiama Mine.

Income tax expense of US$3.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 decreased by US$8.1 million from US$11.3 million for the comparative period in 2017. During the year, both the CSH and Jiama mine qualified for preferential tax rates of 15% and 9%, respectively. In addition, a US$2.3 million adjustment was made in 2018 for an overprovision of PRC enterprise income tax related to the prior year. During the current period, the Company had US$1.3 million of deferred tax expenses compared to US$3.0 million deferred tax credit for same period in 2017.

Net loss of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018 was US$4.2 million, which decreased by US$68.5 million, compared to a net income of US$64.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2017

NON-IFRS MEASURES

The following table provides certain unit cost information on a cost of production per tonne of ore processed (non-IFRS) basis for the CSH Mine for the three months and year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

CSH Mine	Three months ended December 31, 2018 US$	2017 US$	Year ended December 31, 2018 US$	2017 US$
Cost of mining per tonne of ore	**1.46**	1.36	**1.43**	1.35
Cost of mining waste per tonne of ore	**1.06**	2.14	**4.09**	1.86
Other mining costs per tonne of ore	**0.53**	0.20	**0.33**	0.20
Total mining costs per tonne of ore	**3.05**	3.70	**5.85**	3.41
Cost of reagents per tonne of ore	**1.83**	1.32	**1.98**	1.02
Other processing costs per tonne of ore	**1.65**	1.23	**1.51**	0.98
Total processing cost per tonne of ore	**3.48**	2.55	**3.49**	2.00

The cash cost of production is a measure that is not in accordance with IFRS.

The Company has included cash production cost per ounce gold data 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 data because it understands that certain investors use this information to determine the Company's ability to generate earnings and cash flow. The measure is not necessarily indicative of operating results, cash flow from operations, or financial condition as determined under IFRS. Cash production costs are determined in accordance with the Gold Institute's Production Cost Standard.

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:

	CSH Mine (Gold)							
	Three months ended December 31,				Year ended December 31,			
	2018		2017		**2018**		2017	
	US$	**US$ Per ounce**	US$	US$ Per ounce	**US$**	**US$ Per ounce**	US$	US$ Per ounce
Total production costs	**51,413,375**	**1,288**	57,590,615	1,004	**169,085,187**	**1,164**	195,005,420	1,055
Adjustments	**(18,783,853)**	**(471)**	(20,599,684)	(359)	**(60,193,581)**	**(414)**	(71,096,501)	(385)
Total cash production costs	**32,629,522**	**817**	36,990,931	645	**108,891,606**	**750**	123,908,919	670

	Jiama Mine (Copper with by-products credits)							
	Three months ended December 31,				Year ended December 31,			
	2018		2017		**2018**		2017	
	US$	**US$ Per Pound**	US$	US$ Per Pound	**US$**	**US$ Per Pound**	US$	US$ Per Pound
Total production costs	**100,129,701**	**2.73**	44,326,022	2.82	**348,919,807**	**2.97**	127,705,079	2.47
Adjustments	**(22,821,607)**	**(0.62)**	(8,617,209)	(0.55)	**(84,544,391)**	**(0.72)**	(21,460,499)	(0.42)
Total cash production costs	**77,308,094**	**2.11**	35,708,813	2.27	**264,375,416**	**2.25**	106,244,580	2.05
By-products credits	**(33,422,628)**	**(0.91)**	(17,256,583)	(1.10)	**(104,185,742)**	**(0.89)**	(57,429,843)	(1.11)
Total cash production costs after by-products credits	**43,885,466**	**1.20**	18,452,230	1.17	**160,189,674**	**1.36**	48,814,737	0.94

The adjustments above include depreciation and depletion, amortization of intangible assets, and selling expenses included in total production costs.

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 (formerly known as Brigade 217) holds the remaining 3.5%.

The CSH Mine has two open-pit mining operations and has a mining and processing capacity of 60,000 tpd.

The capital expenditure incurred in the CSH Mine for the year ended December 31, 2018 was US$57.9 million.

Major new contracts entered into during the year ended December 31, 2018 are as follows:

Item No.	Contract Name	Counterpart	Subject amount (US $ millions) Unit price	Contract period (effective day and expiration date)	Date of Contract
1	Liquid Sodium Cyanide Purchase contract	Inner Mongolia Chengxin Yongan Chemical Co., Ltd.	Estimated: 19.9	2019.1.1 – 2019.12.31	2018.12.12
2	Powder mine transportation and heap leaching site building contract	Urad Zhongqi Taiyue Earthwork Engineering Co., Ltd.	Estimated: 10.8	2018.12.21 – 2021.12.20	2018.12.21

Production Update

CSH Mine	Three months ended December 31, 2018	2017	Year ended December 31, 2018	2017
Ore mined and placed on pad (tonnes)	**2,879,128**	4,665,896	**9,938,110**	19,666,184
Average ore grade (g/t)	**0.40**	0.57	**0.51**	0.56
Recoverable gold (ounces)	**22,209**	50,874	**95,262**	211,491
Ending ore inventory (ounces)	**165,250**	212,051	**165,250**	212,051
Waste rock mined (tonnes)	**19,517,887**	23,663,584	**67,858,227**	91,383,879

For the three months ended December 31, 2018, the total amount of ore placed on the leach pad was 2.9 million tonnes, with total contained gold of 22,209 ounces (691 kilograms). The overall accumulative project-to-date gold recovery rate has slightly increased to approximately 54.02% at the end of December 2018 from 53.59% at the end of September 2018. Of which, gold recovery from the phase I heap is 58.94% and; gold recovery from the Phase II heap is 46.26% at end of 2018.

In the second half of 2017, there were a series of wall failures on one side of the pits at the CSH Mine leading to short term interruptions of mining activities. 2017 production was not significantly impacted. The Company is conducting studies to develop remediation plans to address the slope stability issues and to assess the impact on the long term mine plan. 2019 and onwards production estimates have been reduced accordingly.

Exploration

The Company's mineral exploration plan for 2017 included 10,450 +/- meters, involving nine or more drill sites. The drill sites step out from known mineralized zones. The 2017 drilling program commenced in Q3 of 2017 and continued to 2018.

The Company's 2018 exploration program involved drilling of 6,005 +/- additional meters involving five or more drill sites. By the end of 2018, 6,161 meters or 103% of the 2018 total has been completed. Combined 10,844 +/- meters or 104% of the combined 2017 and 2018 drilling programs have now been completed. Analyses of samples are under review.

Mineral Resource Update

CSH Mine Resources by category, Northeast and Southwest pits combined at December 31, 2018 under NI 43-101:

Type	Quantity Mt	Au g/t	Metal Au t	Au Moz
Measured	12.34	0.62	7.60	0.24
Indicated	124.12	0.62	76.63	2.46
M+I	136.46	0.62	84.24	2.71
Inferred	80.36	0.52	41.51	1.33

Mineral Reserves Update

CSH Mine Reserves by category, Northeast and Southwest pits combined at December 31, 2018 under NI 43-101:

Type	Quantity Mt	Au g/t	Metal Au t	Au Moz
Proven	10.59	0.63	6.72	0.22
Probable	66.49	0.65	43.23	1.39
Total	**77.08**	**0.65**	**49.96**	**1.61**

The Jiama Mine

The Company acquired the Jiama Mine on December 1, 2010. Jiama is a large copper-gold polymetallic deposit containing copper, gold, silver, molybdenum, and other metals 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 mining operations 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.

Phase II Expansion

The Jiama Expansion Program

The Jiama Mine's Phase II expansion consists of two series, with each series having a mining and mineral processing capacity of 22,000 tpd. The Phase II, Series I expansion reached commercial production at the end of 2017. The Series II expansion commenced commercial production in July 2018.

The capital expenditure incurred for the Jiama Mine expansion for the year ended December 31, 2018 was US$137.7 million.

Major new contracts entered into during the year ended December 31, 2018 are as follows:

Item No.	Contract Name	Counterpart	Subject amount (US $ millions)	Contract period (effective day and expiration date)	Date of Contract
1	Blasting Engineering Technology Service Contract	Tibet Zhongjin Xinlian Blasting Engineering Co., Ltd.	Estimated: 12.1	2018.01.01 – 2020.01.01	2018.01.01
2	Cable Purchase Contract	Silon Cable Co., Ltd.	Estimated: 17.5	2018.05.29 – 2019.05.28	2018.05.29
3	Cu-Pb-Zn Sales Contract	Beijing Yuyang Road Investment Co., Ltd.	Estimated: 9.1	2018.05.01 – 2018.12.31	2018.05.01
4	Copper Concentrate Sales Contract	Tibet Huading Resources Development Co., Ltd.	Estimated: 105.8	2018.03.01 – 2019.01.31	2018.03.01
5	Copper Concentrate Sales Contract	Tibet Ruijia Trade Co., Ltd.	Estimated: 90.7	2018.03.01 – 2019.02.28	2018.03.01
6	Copper Concentrate Sales Contract	Gansu Boda Mining Co., Ltd.	Estimated: 36.3	2018.03.01 – 2019.02.28	2018.03.01
7	South Open-pit Production Period Mining and Stripping Project	Shaanxi Xiaoshanchuan Mineral Resources Development and Construction Co., Ltd.	Estimated: 225.5	2018.11.01 – 2023.10.31	2018.12.28
8	Hornfels Open-pit Mining and Stripping Project	Shaanxi Xiaoshanchuan Mineral Resources Development and Construction Co., Ltd.	Estimated: 203.1	2018.12.01 – 2023.11.30	2018.12.28
9	Underground Mining – Cutting Well, Ventilation Well	Sichuan Chuan Coal Sixth Engineering Construction Co., Ltd.	Estimated: 4.0	2018.08.15 – 2019.08.14	2018.08.15
10	Copper Concentrate Sales Contract	Tibet Huading Resources Development Co., Ltd.	Estimated: 8.6	2018.07.10 – 2019.07.09	2018.07.08

Production Update

Jiama Mine	**Three months ended December 31,**		**Year ended December 31,**	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Ore processed (tonnes)	**3,227,260**	1,787,698	**10,431,401**	5,033,396
Average copper ore grade (%)	**0.78**	0.90	**0.71**	0.87
Copper recovery rate (%)	**78**	93	**75**	82
Average gold ore grade (g/t)	**0.43**	0.47	**0.39**	0.47
Gold recovery rate (%)	**55**	67	**53**	63
Average silver ore grade (g/t)	**19.59**	21.94	**17.91**	25.95
Silver recovery rate (%)	**54**	64	**53**	56

According to the mining plan for the Phase II expansion, the Jiama Mine began to produce low grade ore from the open pit mine. As a result, the Company expected the average ore grade to be lower than previous years which used higher grade ore from underground mining only. Production cost was also expected to be higher since the commencement of commercial production of Phase II due to the lower grade of ore and lower recovery rates.

During 2018, metal recovery rates were also lower compared to the same period in 2017 due to presence of the oxide ore from the open pit mine. Recovery rates are expected to increase in 2019 as the ratio of oxide ore gradually decreases.

Exploration

In 2017 the Company developed an exploration program to test for structural controls, extensions of the known mineralize zones and other targeted zones. The 2017-2018 programs called for 6,920 +/- meters involving nine surface drill sites and 10,155 +/- meters involving fourteen +/- underground drill sites. The drilling program ended at fifteen dill sites and 10,871 +/-meters, some projects are terminated in advance given natural condition. Core is being logged and sent for assay. The evaluation of 2017-2018 exploration is expected to be completed in Q2 of 2020. The Company plans to drill approximately 35,000 meters in 2019 and 2020.

Mineral Resources Estimate

An NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate was independently completed by Mining One Pty Ltd. in November 2013, based on information collected up to November 12, 2012. The drilling programs subsequent to November 2012, including an extensive drill program conducted in 2013, will be included in future updates of the Mineral Resources and Reserves.

Mining One Pty Ltd. noted that gold and silver mineralization within the ore body had a significantly higher spatial variability than the other elements. This classification takes into account the proposed large scale mining techniques where Au and Ag will only be credits to the overall products from the operations. Mining One Pty Ltd has assumed that Au and Ag will not be assigned a single cut-off grade for a selected mining block and will be mined in conjunction with the other elements.

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, 2018

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	94.9	0.39	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.08	5.44	371	34.2	41.8	22.4	0.245	16.595
Indicated	1,369.1	0.41	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.11	5.93	5,590	463	732	460	4.762	261.145
M+I	1,463.9	0.41	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.11	5.90	5,961	497.4	773.7	482.4	5.008	277.740
Inferred	406.1	0.30	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	5.1	1,247	123	311	175	1.3	66.9

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

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

A Mineral Reserve estimate, dated November 20, 2013, has been independently verified by Mining One Pty Ltd. in accordance with the CIM Definitions Standards under NI 43-101.

Jiama Project Statement of NI 43-101 Mineral Reserve Estimate as of December 31, 2018

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	20.8	0.61	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.21	8.99	126.4	9.5	10.3	6.9	0.140	6.026
Probable	398.4	0.56	0.03	0.13	0.08	0.18	11.21	2,427.9	128.2	548.2	317.3	2.285	143.574
P+P	419.2	0.61	0.03	0.13	0.08	0.18	11.10	2,554.3	137.8	558.5	324.2	2.425	149.600

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.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company operates in a capital intensive industry. The Company's liquidity requirements arise principally from the need for financing the expansion of 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 borrowing from commercial banks in China, 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, 2018, the Company had an accumulated surplus of US$229.8 million, working capital of US$39.3 million and borrowings of US$1,210 million. The Company's cash balance at December 31, 2018 was US$138.0 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$505.7 million of 3.25% unsecured bonds maturing on July 6, 2020, of which US$16.1 million is included in the current portion of borrowings, and US$107.8 million of short term debt facilities with interest rates ranging from 2.75% to 4.35% 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 currently. The People's Bank of China Lhasa Center Branch's interest rate serves as a 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 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, 2018 the Company has drawdown RMB3.495 billion, approximately US$509.2 million under the Loan Facility. The Company believes that the availability of debt financing in China at favorable rates will continue for the foreseeable future. On July 6, 2017, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Skyland Mining (BVI) Limited, completed the issuance of bonds in an aggregate principal amount of US$500 million. The bonds were issued at a price of 99.663%, bearing coupon rate of 3.25% with a maturity date of July 6, 2020. The bonds are listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited as of July 7, 2017.

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, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
	US$'000	US$'000
Net cash from operating activities	**154,944**	98,551
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(128,899)**	(88,114)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities	**(29,908)**	78,193
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(3,863)**	88,630
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**(5,459)**	(1,242)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	**147,318**	59,930
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**137,996**	147,318

Operating cash flow

For the year ended December 31, 2018, net cash inflow from operating activities was US$154.9 million which is primarily attributable to (i) depreciation and depletion of US$127.0 million (ii) increase of account payables of US$46.0 million and (iii) finance cost of US$44.5 million, partially offset by (i) increase in inventory of US$56.2 million and (ii) interest paid of US$42.5 million.

Investing cash flow

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the net cash outflow from investing activities was US$128.9 million which is primarily attributable to (i) placement of restricted cash balances of US$162.8 million, (ii) payment for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment of US$117.3 million, partially offset by (i) release of restricted bank balance of US$164.0 million and (ii) interest received of US$2.6 million.

Financing cash flow

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the net cash outflow from financing activities was US$29.9 million which is primarily attributable to repayment of borrowings of US$237.5 million, partially offset by proceeds of borrowings of US$208.0 million.

Expenditures Incurred

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company incurred mining costs of US$92.0 million, mineral processing costs of US$110.1 million and transportation costs of US$7.8 million.

Gearing ratio

Gearing ratio is defined as the ratio of consolidated total debt to consolidated total equity. As at December 31, 2018, the Company's total debt was US$1,210 million and the total equity was US$1,489 million. The Company's gearing ratio was therefore 0.81 as at December 31, 2018 and 0.84 as at December 31, 2017.

Restrictive covenants

The Company is subject to various customary conditions and covenants under the terms of its financing agreements.

Under a Loan Facility agreement entered on November 3, 2015 between the Company and a syndicated of banks, led by Bank of China pursuant to which the banks agreed to lend to Tibet Huatailong, the Company's subsidiary, the aggregate principle amount of RMB3.98 billion (approximately US$613 million), the debt to assets ratio of Huatailong should be less than 75% during the term of the agreement.

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 audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, 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, 2018. 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 Group's assets were pledged as at December 31, 2018.

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 32, Financial Instruments, in the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments and contingencies include principal payments on the Company's bank loans and syndicated loan facility, material future aggregate minimum operating lease payments required under operating leases 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 has leased certain properties in China and Canada, which are all under operating lease arrangements and are negotiated for terms of between one and seventeen years. The Company is required to pay a fixed rental amount under the terms of these leases.

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 33, Commitments and Contingencies, in the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

On July 7, 2017, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary Skyland Mining (BVI) Limited, issued bonds on the HKSE, denominated U.S. dollar, with an aggregate principal amount of US$500 million. The Bonds were issued at a price of 99.663%, bearing a coupon of 3.25% per annum with a maturity date of July 6, 2020. Interest is payable in semi-annual installments on January 6 and July 6 of each year.

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

	Total US$'000	Within One year US$'000	Within Two to five years US$'000	Over 5 years US$'000
Principal repayment of bank loans	**704,483**	107,822	311,808	284,853
Repayment of bonds including interest	**505,675**	16,099	489,576	–
Operating lease commitments (a)	**364**	111	141	112
Capital Commitments (b)	**61,657**	61,657	–	–
Total	**1,272,179**	**185,689**	**801,525**	**284,965**

(a) Operating leases are primarily for premises and production.

(b) Capital commitments relate to contracts signed for construction and equipment supply.

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

CNG owned 39.3 percent of the outstanding common shares of the Company as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

The Company had major related party transactions with the following companies related by way of shareholders and 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 has been renewed for a current term that commences on January 1, 2018 and expires on December 31, 2020, which renewal was approved by the Company's shareholders on June 28, 2017.

Revenue from sales of gold doré bars to CNG of US$186.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 decreased from US$233.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2017.

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. For the year ended December 31, 2018, revenue from sales of copper concentrate and other products to CNG was US$127.5 million, compared to US$101.2 million for the same period in 2017.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, construction services of US$16.5 million were provided to the Company by subsidiaries of CNG (US$21.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017).

In addition to the two aforementioned major related party transactions, the Company also obtains additional services from related parties in its normal course of business, including a Deposit Services Agreement and Loan Agreement entered into on December 18, 2017 and renewed on December 18, 2018 among the Company and China Gold Finance.

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 Group did not have any material acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries and associated companies in the year ended December 31, 2018. 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, 2018.

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, 2018.

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, 2018.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As at December 31, 2018, the Company had not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements.

DIVIDEND AND DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company has not paid any dividends since incorporation and does not currently have a fixed dividend policy. The Board of Directors will determine any future dividend policy on the basis of, among others 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 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.

OUTSTANDING SHARES

As of December 31, 2018 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, 2018 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, 2018, 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, 2018 and have concluded that these controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2018 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, 2018, 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, 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.

QUALIFIED PERSON

Disclosure of scientific or technical information in this MD&A was 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 26, 2019

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	NOTES	2018 US$'000	2017 US$'000
Revenue	5	**570,570**	411,881
Cost of sales		**(459,861)**	(295,095)
Mine operating earnings		**110,709**	116,786
Expenses			
General and administrative expenses	6	**(51,424)**	(29,103)
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	7	**(459)**	(305)
Research and development expenses		**(15,795)**	(8,745)
		(67,678)	(38,153)
Income from operations		**43,031**	78,633
Other (expenses) income			
Foreign exchange (loss) gain, net		**(15,818)**	8,192
Interest and other income		**16,292**	10,512
Finance costs	8	**(44,475)**	(21,726)
		(44,001)	(3,022)
(Loss) profit before income tax		**(970)**	75,611
Income tax expense	9	**(3,220)**	(11,266)
(Loss) profit for the year	10	**(4,190)**	64,345
Other comprehensive (expenses) income for the year			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Fair value loss on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		**(1,461)**	–
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange difference arising on translation		**(14,601)**	18,783
Fair value gain on available-for-sale investment		**–**	6,943
Total comprehensive (expense) income for the year		**(20,252)**	90,071

	NOTE	**2018 US$'000**	2017 US$'000
(Loss) profit for the year attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		**647**	1,199
Owners of the Company		**(4,837)**	63,146
		(4,190)	64,345
Total comprehensive (expense) income for the year attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		**651**	1,192
Owners of the Company		**(20,903)**	88,879
		(20,252)	90,071
(Loss) earnings per share – Basic (US$)	13	**(1.22) cents**	15.93 cents
Weighted average number of common shares			
– Basic	13	**396,413,753**	396,413,753

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AT DECEMBER 31, 2018

	NOTES	2018 US$'000	2017 US$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	**137,996**	147,318
Restricted bank balance	14	**16,100**	18,089
Trade and other receivables	15	**23,303**	24,848
Prepaid expenses and deposits	16	**4,107**	2,769
Prepaid lease payments	17	**446**	466
Inventories	18	**282,958**	224,501
		464,910	417,991
Non-current assets			
Prepaid expenses and deposits	16	**30,813**	15,431
Prepaid lease payments	17	**14,515**	15,659
Deferred tax assets	9	**–**	2,562
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	19	**20,230**	–
Available-for-sale investments	20	**–**	21,823
Property, plant and equipment	21	**1,765,360**	1,809,724
Mining rights	22	**920,067**	947,254
		2,750,985	2,812,453
Total assets		**3,215,895**	3,230,444
Current liabilities			
Accounts and other payables and accrued expenses	23	**292,013**	227,410
Contract liabilities	24	**4,593**	–
Borrowings	25	**123,921**	161,489
Tax liabilities		**5,074**	7,702
		425,601	396,601
Net current assets		**39,309**	21,390
Total assets less current liabilities		**2,790,294**	2,833,843
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	25	**1,086,237**	1,113,444
Deferred tax liabilities	9	**122,732**	123,959
Deferred income	27	**3,478**	4,579
Entrusted loan payable	26	**29,140**	30,608
Environmental rehabilitation	28	**59,469**	51,269
		1,301,056	1,323,859
Total liabilities		**1,726,657**	1,720,460

	NOTE	**2018 US$'000**	2017 US$'000
Owners' equity			
Share capital	29	**1,229,061**	1,229,061
Reserves		**15,570**	37,176
Retained profits		**229,802**	229,099
		1,474,433	1,495,336
Non-controlling interests		**14,805**	14,648
Total owners' equity		**1,489,238**	1,509,984
Total liabilities and owners' equity		**3,215,895**	3,230,444

The consolidated financial statements on pages 70 to 151 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 26, 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Xin Song
Director

Liangyou Jiang
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

		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, 2017	396,413,753	1,229,061	11,179	1,278	(19,429)	12,163	172,205	1,406,457	13,732	1,420,189
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	63,146	63,146	1,199	64,345
Fair value gain on available-for-sale investment	–	–	–	6,943	–	–	–	6,943	–	6,943
Exchange difference arising on translation	–	–	–	–	18,790	–	–	18,790	(7)	18,783
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	6,943	18,790	–	63,146	88,879	1,192	90,071
Transfer to statutory reserve – appropriation from retained profits	–	–	–	–	–	825	(825)	–	–	–
Transfer to statutory reserve – safety production fund	–	–	–	–	–	5,427	(5,427)	–	–	–
Dividend paid to a non-controlling shareholder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(276)	(276)
At December 31, 2017	396,413,753	1,229,061	11,179	8,221	(639)	18,415	229,099	1,495,336	14,648	1,509,984
At January 1, 2018	396,413,753	1,229,061	11,179	8,221	(639)	18,415	229,099	1,495,336	14,648	1,509,984
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018 (note 2)	–	–	–	(8,551)	–	–	8,551	–	–	–
At January 1, 2018 (restated)	396,413,753	1,229,061	11,179	(330)	(639)	18,415	237,650	1,495,336	14,648	1,509,984
(Loss) profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4,837)	(4,837)	647	(4,190)
Fair value loss on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	–	(1,461)	–	–	–	(1,461)	–	(1,461)
Exchange difference arising on translation	–	–	–	–	(14,605)	–	–	(14,605)	4	(14,601)
Total comprehensive (expense) income for the year	–	–	–	(1,461)	(14,605)	–	(4,837)	(20,903)	651	(20,252)
Transfer to statutory reserve – appropriation from retained profits	–	–	–	–	–	3,708	(3,708)	–	–	–
Transfer from – safety production fund	–	–	–	–	–	(697)	697	–	–	–
Dividend paid to a non-controlling shareholder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(494)	(494)
At December 31, 2018	396,413,753	1,229,061	11,179	(1,791)	(15,244)	21,426	229,802	1,474,433	14,805	1,489,238

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 until the reserve reaches 50% of the registered capital of the respective 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 RMB5 per ton multiplied by the volume of ore mined less actual payment, each year to a statutory reserve.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	2018 US$'000	2017 US$'000
Operating activities		
(Loss) profit before income tax	**(970)**	75,611
Items not requiring use of cash and cash equivalents:		
Amortisation of mining rights	**23,835**	5,603
Depreciation	**127,019**	87,617
Interest income	**(2,588)**	(5,187)
Dividend income	**(431)**	–
Finance costs	**44,475**	21,726
Allowance for credit losses	**133**	–
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**44**	206
Release of prepaid lease payment	**497**	374
Release of deferred income	**(545)**	(548)
Reversal of allowance for credit losses	**–**	(188)
Unrealised foreign exchange losses (gains), net	**17,766**	(11,773)
Change in operating working capital items:		
Trade and other receivables	**2,018**	(18,806)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	**(291)**	394
Inventories	**(56,245)**	(3,347)
Contract liabilities	**1,797**	–
Accounts and other payables and accrued expenses	**45,969**	5,254
Cash generated from operations	**202,483**	156,936
Environmental rehabilitation expense paid	**(828)**	(11)
Interest paid	**(42,474)**	(43,620)
Income taxes paid	**(4,237)**	(14,754)
Net cash from operating activities	**154,944**	98,551
Investing activities		
Interest received	**2,588**	5,620
Dividend received	**431**	–
Payment for acquisition of mining rights	**–**	(26,694)
Payment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**(117,258)**	(228,752)
Deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**(16,112)**	(115)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**13**	35
Payment for acquisition of land use right	**–**	(866)
Placement of restricted bank balance	**(162,773)**	(173,253)
Release of restricted bank balance	**163,956**	177,429
Receipt of government grant	**256**	482
Proceeds from repayment of loans to related companies	**–**	158,000
Net cash used in investing activities	**(128,899)**	(88,114)

	2018 US$'000	2017 US$'000
Financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	**208,113**	699,389
Repayments of borrowings	**(237,527)**	(621,534)
Proceeds from entrusted loan	**–**	29,186
Repayment of entrusted loan	**–**	(28,572)
Dividend paid to a non-controlling shareholder	**(494)**	(276)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities	**(29,908)**	78,193
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(3,863)**	88,630
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**147,318**	59,930
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**(5,459)**	(1,242)
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**137,996**	147,318

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 ("TSX") 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 reserves in the PRC. Particulars of the subsidiaries of the Company are set out in note 36. 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, 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 NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRSs")

New and amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

The Group has applied the following new and amendments to IFRSs issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") for the first time in the current year:

IFRS 9	Financial Instruments
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers and the related Amendments
IFRIC 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration
Amendments to IFRS 2	Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions
Amendments to IFRS 4	Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts
Amendments to IAS 28	As part of the Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014 – 2016 Cycle
Amendments to IAS 40	Transfers of Investment Property

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

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

New and amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year (Cont'd)

2.1 IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Group has applied IFRS 15 for the first time in the current year. IFRS 15 superseded IAS 18 *Revenue* and the related interpretations.

The Group has applied IFRS 15 retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard recognised at the date of initial application, January 1, 2018. Any difference at the date of initial application is recognised in the opening retained profits (or other components of equity, as appropriate) and comparative information has not been restated. Furthermore, in accordance with the transition provisions in IFRS 15, the Group has elected to apply the Standard retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed at January 1, 2018. Accordingly, certain comparative information may not be comparable as comparative information was prepared under IAS 18 *Revenue* and the related interpretations.

The Group recognises revenue from the following major sources which arise from contracts with customers:

- Sales of gold dore bars
- Sales of copper concentrate and other by-products

Information about the Group's performance obligations and the accounting policies resulting from application of IFRS 15 are disclosed in notes 5 and 3 respectively.

Summary of effects arising from initial application of IFRS 15

The following adjustments were made to the amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at January 1, 2018. Line items that were not affected by the changes have not been included.

	Carrying amounts previously reported at December 31, 2017	**Reclassification**	**Carrying amounts under IFRS 15 at January 1, 2018**
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Current liabilities			
Accounts and other payables and accrued expenses	227,410	(2,724)	224,686
Contract liabilities	–	2,724	2,724

Note:

As at January 1, 2018, advances from customers of US$2,724,000 in respect of sales of copper concentrate and other by-products previously included in accounts and other payables and accrued expenses were reclassified to contract liabilities.

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

New and amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year (Cont'd)

2.1 IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Cont'd)

Summary of effects arising from initial application of IFRS 15 (Cont'd)

The following tables summarise the impacts of applying IFRS 15 on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018 and its consolidated statement of cash flows for the current year for each of the line items affected. Line items that were not affected by the changes have not been included.

Impact on the consolidated statement of financial position

	As reported	Adjustment	Amounts without application of IFRS 15
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Current liabilities			
Accounts and other payables and accrued expenses	292,013	4,593	296,606
Contract liabilities	4,593	(4,593)	–

Impact on the consolidated statement of cash flows

	As reported	Adjustment	Amounts without application of IFRS 15
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Operating activities			
Accounts and other payables and accrued expenses	45,969	1,797	47,766
Contract liabilities	1,797	(1,797)	–

2.2 IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In the current year, the Group has applied IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and the related consequential amendments to other IFRSs. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for 1) the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, 2) expected credit losses ("ECL") for financial assets and 3) general hedge accounting.

The Group has applied IFRS 9 in accordance with the transition provisions set out in IFRS 9, i.e. applied the classification and measurement requirements (including impairment under ECL model) retrospectively to instruments that have not been derecognised as at January 1, 2018 (date of initial application) and has not applied the requirements to instruments that have already been derecognised as at January 1, 2018.

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

New and amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year (Cont'd)

2.2 IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

Accordingly, certain comparative information may not be comparable as comparative information was prepared under IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

Accounting policies resulting from application of IFRS 9 are disclosed in note 3.

Summary of effects arising from initial application of IFRS 9

The table below illustrates the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities under IFRS 9 and IAS 39 at the date of initial application, January 1, 2018.

	Note	**Available-for-sale investments** US$'000	**Equity instruments at FVTOCI** US$'000	**Investments revaluation reserve** US$'000	**Retained profits** US$'000
Closing balance at December 31, 2017 – IAS39		21,823	–	8,221	229,099
Effect arising from initial application of IFRS 9:	(a)	(21,823)	21,823	(8,551)	8,551
Opening balance at January 1, 2018 – IFRS 9		–	21,823	(330)	237,650

(a) Available-for-sale ("AFS") investments

From AFS investments to fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

The Group elected to present in other comprehensive income for the fair value changes of all its equity investments previously classified as available-for-sale. These investments are not held for trading and not expected to be sold in the foreseeable future. At the date of initial application of IFRS 9, US$21,823,000 were reclassified from available-for-sale investments to equity instruments at FVTOCI, of which US$2,143,000 related to unquoted equity investments previously measured at cost less impairment under IAS 39. The fair value gains of US$8,221,000 relating to those investments previously carried at fair value continued to accumulate in investments revaluation reserve. In addition, impairment losses previously recognised of US$8,551,000 were transferred from retained profits to investment revaluation reserve as at January 1, 2018.

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

New and amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year (Cont'd)

2.3 Impacts on opening consolidated statement of financial position arising from the application of all new standards

As a result of the changes in the Group's accounting policies above, the opening consolidated statement of financial position had to be restated. The following table show the adjustments recognised for each of the line items affected. Line items that were not affected by the changes have not been included.

	December 31, 2017 (Audited)	IFRS 15	IFRS 9	January 1, 2018 (Restated)
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Non-current assets				
AFS investments	21,823	–	(21,823)	–
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	–	–	21,823	21,823
Current liabilities				
Accounts and other payables and accrued expenses	227,410	(2,724)	–	224,686
Contract liabilities	–	2,724	–	2,724
Owners' equity				
Reserves	37,176	–	(8,551)	28,625
Retained profits	229,099	–	8,551	237,650

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

New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

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

IFRS 16	Leases[1]
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts[3]
IFRIC 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments[1]
Amendments to IFRS 3	Definition of a Business[4]
Amendments to IFRS 9	Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation[1]
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture[2]
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8	Definition of Material[5]
Amendments to IAS 19	Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement[1]
Amendments to IAS 28	Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures[1]
Amendments to IFRSs	Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015 – 2017 Cycle[1]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019

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

3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021

4 Effective for business combinations and asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2020

5 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020

Except for the new IFRS 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.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 introduces a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and accounting treatments for both lessors and lessees. IFRS 16 will supersede IAS 17 *Leases* and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

IFRS 16 distinguishes lease and service contracts on the basis of whether an identified asset is controlled by a customer. In addition, IFRS 16 requires sales and leaseback transactions to be determined based on the requirements of IFRS 15 as to whether the transfer of the relevant asset should be accounted as a sale. IFRS 16 also includes requirements relating to subleases and lease modifications.

Distinctions of operating leases and finance leases are removed for lessee accounting, and is replaced by a model where a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability have to be recognised for all leases by lessees, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets.

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

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

IFRS 16 Leases (Cont'd)

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost (subject to certain exceptions) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Subsequently, the lease liability is adjusted for interest and lease payments, as well as the impact of lease modifications, amongst others. For the classification of cash flows, the operating lease payments are presented as operating cash flows. Upon application of IFRS 16, lease payments in relation to lease liability will be allocated into a principal and an interest portion which will be presented as financing and operating cash flows respectively by the Group.

Under IAS 17, the Group has already recognised prepaid lease payments for leasehold lands where the Group is a lessee. The application of IFRS 16 may result in potential changes in classification of these assets depending on whether the Group presents right-of-use assets separately or within the same line item at which the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned.

Other than certain requirements which are also applicable to lessor, IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17, and continues to require a lessor to classify a lease either as an operating lease or a finance lease.

Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 16.

As at December 31, 2018, the Group has non-cancellable operating lease commitments of approximately US$364,000 as disclosed in note 33. A preliminary assessment indicates that these arrangements will meet the definition of a lease. Upon application of IFRS 16, the Group will recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability in respect of all these leases unless they qualify for low value or short-term leases.

In addition, the Group currently considers refundable rental deposits paid of US$53,000 as rights and obligations under leases to which IAS 17 applies. Based on the definition of lease payments under IFRS 16, such deposits are not payments relating to the right to use the underlying assets, accordingly, the carrying amounts of such deposits may be adjusted to amortised cost. Adjustments to refundable rental deposits paid would be considered as additional lease payments and included in the carrying amount of right-of- use assets.

The application of new requirements may result in changes in measurement, presentation and disclosure as indicated above. The Group intends to elect the practical expedient to apply IFRS 16 to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease* and not apply this standard to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. Therefore, the Group will not reassess whether the contracts are, or contain a lease which already existed prior to the date of initial application. Furthermore, the Group intends to elect the modified retrospective approach for the application of IFRS 16 as lessee and will recognise the cumulative effect of initial application to opening retained profits without restating comparative information.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs issued by the IASB. 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 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 within the scope of IAS 17 *Leases*, 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 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.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Basis of consolidation (Cont'd)

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.

Where 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.

Revenue from contracts with customers (upon application of IFRS 15 in accordance with transitions in note 2)

Under IFRS 15, 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. 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Revenue from contracts with customers (upon application of IFRS 15 in accordance with transitions in note 2) (Cont'd)

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.

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

Revenue recognition (prior to January 1, 2018)

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities, as described below.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and titles have passed.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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 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 foreign 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.

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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Borrowing costs (Cont'd)

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 are 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 amount 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 utilized. Such deferred assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences arise from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other 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.

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 realized, 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 by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Taxation (Cont'd)

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

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 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.

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, annual leave and sick leave) after deducting any amount already paid.

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Share-based payments (Cont'd)

The fair value of the equity-settled share-based payments determined at the grant date without taking into consideration all non-market vesting conditions is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity (equity reserve).

When share options are exercised, the amount previously recognised in equity reserve will be transferred to share capital and share premium. When the share options are forfeited after the vesting date or are still not exercised at the expiry date, the amount previously recognised in share options reserve will continue to be held in equity reserve.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs of inventories are determined on 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.

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 concentrate 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

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.

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 comprises its purchase price of crushers, and machinery and equipment, any costs directly attributable to the construction for bringing 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 the construction in progress are classified to the appropriate categories of the property, plant and equipment: (1) the completion of the constructions 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. 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.

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 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, 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. 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 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 management. Therefore, such costs incurred are capitalised as part of the mineral assets and the proceeds from sales prior to commercial production 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.

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.

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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Mining rights (Cont'd)

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.

Impairment of tangible assets and mining rights

At the end of the reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets and mining rights 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 amount of an asset is 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. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, 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.

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. 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. The carrying amount of an asset is not reduced below the highest of its fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable), its value in use (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. 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) 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) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Research and development costs

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.

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 since January 1, 2018. 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) 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (upon application of IFRS 9 in accordance with transitions in note 2)

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.

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

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling; 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 the date of initial application/ 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 are required to be measured at the amortised cost or FVTOCI as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

All recognised financial assets of the Group that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are subsequently measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI.

(i) Amortised cost and interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortised cost. For financial instruments, 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. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (upon application of IFRS 9 in accordance with transitions in note 2) (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.

Impairment of financial assets (upon application IFRS 9 with transitions in accordance with note 2)

The Group recognises a loss allowance for ECL on financial assets which are subject to impairment under IFRS 9 (including trade receivables, other receivables, amounts due from related companies and bank balances). 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. Assessment 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 when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, 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.

(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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (upon application IFRS 9 with transitions in accordance with note 2) (Cont'd)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (Cont'd)

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, 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.

(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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (upon application IFRS 9 with transitions in accordance with note 2) (Cont'd)

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events of default 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 reorganization.

(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.

(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 adjusted by 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (upon application IFRS 9 with transitions in accordance with note 2) (Cont'd)

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL (Cont'd)

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.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (before application of IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018)

Financial assets are classified as available-for-sale financial assets and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than twelve months or those that are expected to be settled after twelve months from the end of the reporting period, which are classified as non-current assets. Assets in this category include "cash and cash equivalents", "restricted bank balance", "trade and other receivables" and "amount due from a non-controlling shareholder of a subsidiary (included in prepaid expenses)".

Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

AFS financial assets

AFS financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity investments or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Equity securities held by the Group that are classified as AFS financial assets and are traded in an active market are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period except for unquoted equity investments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured. Dividends on AFS equity investments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established. Other changes in the carrying amount of AFS financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve. When the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss (see the accounting policy in respect of impairment loss on financial assets below).

AFS equity investments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity investments are measured at cost less any identified impairment losses at the end of each reporting period (see the accounting policy in respect of impairment loss on financial assets below).

Impairment of financial assets (before application of IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018)

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of the each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been affected.

For AFS equity investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

For loans and receivables, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (before application of IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018) (Cont'd)

For certain categorises of financial assets, such as trade receivables (included in trade and other receivables), are assessed for impairment on an individual basis. Objective evidence of impairment for the receivables could include the Group's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments past the average credit period of 90 and 180 days, observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods (see the accounting policy below).

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment losses were recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

When an AFS financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the period in which the impairment takes place.

In respect of AFS equity investments, impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

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 upon application of IFRS 9, 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.

On derecognition of an AFS financial asset, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

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, bills payable and 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments (Cont'd)

Derecognition 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.

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.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Leasehold land and building

When the Group makes payments for a property interest which includes both leasehold land and building elements, the Group assesses the classification of each element separately based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the Group, unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases in which case the entire property is accounted as an operating lease. Specifically, the entire consideration (including any lump-sum upfront payments) are allocated between the leasehold land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element at initial recognition.

To the extent the allocation of the relevant payments can be made reliably, interest in leasehold land that is accounted for as an operating lease is presented as "prepaid lease payments" in the consolidated statement of financial position and is amortised over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the Group 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 mining rights and property, plant and equipment

While assessing whether any indications of impairment exist for mining rights and property, plant and equipment, consideration is given to both external and internal sources of information. Information the Management considered 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 mining rights and property, plant and equipment. The carrying amounts of mining rights and property, plant and equipment 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, 2018, the market capitalisation of the Company was below the carrying value of its net assets of approximately US$1,489 million (2017: US$1,510 million). This may indicate the need for a write-down of the carrying amounts of the Group's mining rights and property, plant and equipment. The Group's two cash-generating units ("CGUs") for impairment assessment of mining rights and related property, plant and equipment are two significant mine sites which are producing gold and copper.

When an impairment review is undertaken, recoverable amount is assessed by reference to the higher of 1) value in use ("VIU") and 2) fair value less costs to disposal ("FVLCD"). The best evidence of FVLCD is the value obtained from an active market or binding sale agreement. Where neither exists, FVLCD is based on the best information available to reflect the amount the Group could receive for the CGU in an arm's length transaction. This is often estimated using discounted cash flow techniques. In determining the recoverable amounts of the Group's mining rights and property, plant and equipment, 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 rate. The key assumptions used in estimating the projected cash flows are metal selling price, recoverable reserves, resources, exploration potential, production cost 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 exploration potential, and/or change in economic conditions can result in a write-down of the carrying amounts of the Group's mining rights and property, plant and equipment.

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

(a) Impairment of mining rights and property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

The Group uses its internal experts to perform the valuation for the purpose of impairment assessment with the 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 mining rights and property, plant and equipment.

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and mining rights as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 are disclosed in notes 21 and 22, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, no impairment loss was recognised for the property, plant and equipment in the Group's gold producing mine and the mining rights and property, plant and equipment in the Group's 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, and the amount of gold in the processing plant and an assumption of the gold price expected to be realized when the gold is recovered. If these estimates or assumptions prove 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.

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 led 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 amount of gold in process and gold doré bars as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 are disclosed in note 18.

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION

A. For the year ended December 31, 2018

(i) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

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

	2018
	US$'000
At a point in time	
Gold bullion	**186,796**
Copper concentrate	**277,988**
Other by-products	**105,786**
Total revenue	**570,570**

(ii) Performance obligations for contracts with customers

The Group sells gold bullion, copper concentrate and other by-products directly to customers.

For sales of gold bullion, copper concentrate and other by-products directly to customers, revenue is recognised at a point in time when control of the gold doré bars, copper concentrate 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.

B. For the year ended December 31, 2017

An analysis of the Group's revenue for the year is as follows:

	2017
	US$'000
Sales of goods	411,881

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont'd)

IFRS 8 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, which 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 bullion 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 segment – the production of copper concentrate and other by-products through the Group's integrated processes, i.e., mining, metallurgical processing, production and selling copper concentrate and other by-products to external clients.

Information regarding the above segments is reported below.

(a) Segment revenue and results

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

For the year ended December 31, 2018

	Mine – produced gold US$'000	Mine – produced copper US$'000	Segment total US$'000	Unallocated US$'000	Consolidated US$'000
Revenue – external and segment revenue	186,796	383,774	570,570	–	570,570
Cost of sales	(169,085)	(290,776)	(459,861)	–	(459,861)
Mining operating earnings	17,711	92,998	110,709	–	110,709
Income (expenses) from operations	17,252	34,854	52,106	(9,075)	43,031
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	5,151	(20,895)	(15,744)	(74)	(15,818)
Interest and other income	776	15,265	16,041	251	16,292
Finance costs	(5,689)	(21,233)	(26,922)	(17,553)	(44,475)
Profit (loss) before income tax	17,490	7,991	25,481	(26,451)	(970)

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont'd)

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

For the year ended December 31, 2017

	Mine – produced gold US$'000	Mine – produced copper US$'000	Segment total US$'000	Unallocated US$'000	Consolidated US$'000
Revenue – external and segment revenue	233,641	178,240	411,881	–	411,881
Cost of sales	(195,005)	(100,090)	(295,095)	–	(295,095)
Mining operating earnings	38,636	78,150	116,786	–	116,786
Income (expenses) from operations	38,331	50,536	88,867	(10,234)	78,633
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	(7,474)	15,161	7,687	505	8,192
Interest and other income	920	4,375	5,295	5,217	10,512
Finance costs	(5,458)	(5,219)	(10,677)	(11,049)	(21,726)
Profit (loss) before income tax	26,319	64,853	91,172	(15,561)	75,611

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 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, 2018 and 2017.

5. REVENUE AND 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$'000	Mine – produced copper US$'000	Segment total US$'000	Unallocated US$'000	Consolidated US$'000
As of December 31, 2018					
Total assets	**745,729**	**2,435,072**	**3,180,801**	**35,094**	**3,215,895**
Total liabilities	**203,453**	**1,013,025**	**1,216,478**	**510,179**	**1,726,657**
As of December 31, 2017					
Total assets	733,032	2,446,753	3,179,785	50,659	3,230,444
Total liabilities	208,545	1,003,410	1,211,955	508,505	1,720,460

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

- all assets are allocated to operating segments other than cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, prepaid expenses and deposits, and equity instrument at FVTOCI; and
- all liabilities are allocated to operating segments other than other payables and accrued expenses and certain borrowings.

(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$'000	Mine – produced copper US$'000	Segment total US$'000	Unallocated US$'000	Consolidated US$'000
For the year ended December 31, 2018					
Additions of property, plant and equipment	**57,924**	**137,674**	**195,598**	**–**	**195,598**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**(63,831)**	**(63,188)**	**(127,019)**	**–**	**(127,019)**
Amortisation of mining rights	**–**	**(23,835)**	**(23,835)**	**–**	**(23,835)**
For the year ended December 31, 2017					
Additions of property, plant and equipment	89,088	206,928	296,016	–	296,016
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(70,766)	(16,851)	(87,617)	–	(87,617)
Additions of mining rights	–	26,694	26,694	–	26,694
Amortisation of mining rights	–	(5,603)	(5,603)	–	(5,603)

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont'd)

(d) Geographical information

The Group operated in two geographical areas, Canada and the PRC. The Group's corporate division located in Canada only earns revenue that is considered incidental to the activities of the Group and therefore is not presented as an operating segment. During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group's revenue was generated from gold sales and copper multi-products to customers in the PRC. Approximately 99% (2017: 99%) of non-current assets of the Group are located in the PRC.

(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 and other products to CNG and its subsidiaries as disclosed in note 30 (a)(i). 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, 2018 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2017 US$'000
Customer A[2]	**N/A[1]**	74,499
Customer B[2]	**119,362**	–
Customer C[2]	**121,195**	–

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

2 Revenue from mine-produced copper segment

6. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Year ended December 31, 2018 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2017 US$'000
Administration and office	**22,372**	11,479
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**3,786**	2,850
Professional fees	**3,924**	2,198
Salaries and benefits	**16,855**	9,463
Others	**4,487**	3,113
Total general and administrative expenses	**51,424**	29,103

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

	Year ended December 31, 2018 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2017 US$'000
CSH Gold Mine (note 21(a))	459	304
Generative exploration	–	1
Total explorative and evaluation expenditure	459	305

8. FINANCE COSTS

	Year ended December 31, 2018 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2017 US$'000
Interests on borrowings:	42,474	43,620
Accretion on environmental rehabilitation (note 28)	2,984	2,757
	45,458	46,377
Less: Amounts capitalised to property, plant and equipment	(983)	(24,651)
Total finance costs	44,475	21,726

Interest has been capitalised at the rate of interest applicable to the specific borrowings financing the assets under construction, or, where financed through general borrowings, at a capitalisation rate representing the average interest rate on such borrowings.

	Year ended December 31, 2018 %	Year ended December 31, 2017 %
Capitalisation rate	2.80	4.23

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% (2017: 26%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year ended December 31, 2018. 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% (2017: 25%) on the estimated taxable profit of the group entities located in the PRC for the year ended December 31, 2018 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% (2017: 15%) for three years from the year ended December 31, 2017 and eligible for renewal every three years. Such certificate will expire in 2020.

Tibet Huatailong Mining Development Co. Ltd. ("Huatailong"), Metrorkongka County Jiama Industry and Trade Co. ("Jiama Industry and Trade") and Tibet Jia Ertong Minerals Exploration Ltd. ("Jia Ertong") established in the westward development area of the PRC were was subject to preferential tax rate of 15% (2017: 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, set to expire in 2021. In addition, pursuant to the Tibet Autonomous Region Enterprise Income Tax Policy (2014) ("No. 51", "Measures"), Huatailong was entitled to a preferential tax rate of 9% during the year ended December 31, 2017 and expired in 2018.

Pursuant to No. 25, 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 year ended December 31, 2018. In addition, pursuant to No. 51, Jiama Industry and Trade was entitled to a preferential tax rate of 9% during the year ended December 31, 2017 and expired in 2018.

Pursuant to No. 51, Jia Ertong was entitled to a preferential tax rate of 9% during the year ended December 31, 2017 and expired in 2018.

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. Deferred taxation has not been provided for in the consolidated financial statements in respect of temporary differences attributable to accumulated distributable profits of the PRC subsidiaries amounting to approximately US$420,484,000 and US$366,841,000 at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, 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.

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, 2018 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2017 US$'000
Current tax expense – PRC EIT	**4,151**	16,395
Overprovision in prior year – PRC EIT	**(2,266)**	(2,100)
Deferred tax expense (credit)	**1,335**	(3,029)
Total income tax expense	**3,220**	11,266

Per the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the income tax expense for the Group can be reconciled to the (loss) profit before income tax for the year as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2018 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2017 US$'000
(Loss) profit before income tax	**(970)**	75,611
PRC EIT tax rates	**25%**	25%
Tax at the PRC EIT tax rates	**(243)**	18,903
Tax effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	**(60)**	(64)
Tax effect of concessionary tax rate	**(5,119)**	(11,368)
Tax effect of tax losses and other deductible temporary differences not recognised	**5,146**	4,081
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	**2,719**	2,889
Tax effect of non-taxable income	**(371)**	(808)
Impacts on opening deferred tax asset/liability resulting from decrease in applicable tax rate	**–**	152
Impacts on foreign exchange	**1,933**	(2,076)
Withholding tax in respect of interest income earned from PRC subsidiaries	**1,481**	1,657
Overprovision of PRC EIT in prior year	**(2,266)**	(2,100)
	3,220	11,266

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	**Environmental rehabilitation**	**Mining Rights** (1)	**Inventories**	**Others**	**Total**
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
At January 1, 2017	(4,391)	(10,174)	132,495	7,186	(690)	124,426
Charge (credit) to profit or loss	(2,477)	21	(751)	(542)	568	(3,181)
Effect of change in tax rate	42	2,925	–	(2,874)	59	152
At December 31, 2017	(6,826)	(7,228)	131,744	3,770	(63)	121,397
Charge (credit) to profit or loss	2,596	(540)	(3,344)	3,274	(651)	1,335
At December 31, 2018	(4,230)	(7,768)	128,400	7,044	(714)	122,732

(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:

	2018	2017
	US$'000	US$'000
Deferred tax assets	**–**	2,562
Deferred tax liabilities	**(122,732)**	(123,959)
	(122,732)	(121,397)

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Cont'd)

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

	2018	2017
	US$'000	US$'000
Deferred income tax assets		
Tax loss carry forwards	**20,623**	17,139
Other deductible temporary differences	**5,579**	3,917
Total unrecognised deferred income tax assets	**26,202**	21,056

Deferred tax asset of US$20,623,000 (2017: US$17,139,000) has not been recognised in respect of unused tax losses of US$85 million (2017: US$71 million) due to the unpredictability of future profit streams. Under Canadian tax laws, unused tax loss can be carried forward for 20 years if the loss is arising in tax years ended after December 31, 2005. Included in unrecognised tax losses are losses of US$67 million (2017: US$58 million) that will expire from 2027 to 2038. Other losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

Other deductible temporary differences of US$21 million (2017: US$15 million) primarily comprise 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. LOSS (PROFIT) FOR THE YEAR

	Year ended December 31, 2018 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2017 US$'000
Loss (profit) for the year has been arrived at after charging (crediting):		
Auditor's remuneration	**695**	676
Depreciation included in cost of sales and inventories	**123,233**	82,991
Depreciation included in administrative expenses (note 6)	**3,786**	4,626
Total depreciation	**127,019**	87,617
Release of prepaid lease payment (included in cost of sales)	**497**	374
Amortisation of mining rights (included in cost of sales)	**23,835**	5,603
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**44**	206
Staff costs		
Directors' and chief executive's emoluments (note 11)	**299**	428
Staff salaries and benefits	**15,427**	12,355
Retirement benefit contributions	**1,129**	599
Total salaries and benefits included in administrative expenses (note 6)	**16,855**	13,382
Total salaries and benefits capitalised in construction in progress	**1,556**	6,416
Staff costs included in cost of sales and inventories	**31,702**	16,885
Total staff costs	**50,113**	36,683
Operating lease payment	**3,774**	4,125
Loan interest income	**–**	(3,635)
Bank interest income	**(2,588)**	(1,552)
Government subsidies	**(545)**	(548)
Reversal of allowance for credit losses of other receivables	**–**	(188)
Allowance for credit losses	**133**	–

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, 2018

	Fees US$'000	Salaries and other benefits US$'000	Retirement benefits contributions US$'000	Total US$'000
Executive Directors and Chief Executive (Note a)				
Liangyou Jiang	–	44	1	45
Bing Liu (Note e)	–	–	–	–
Executive Director (Note b)				
Xin Song (Note e)	–	–	–	–
Non-executive Directors (Note c)				
Xiangdong Jiang	48	–	2	50
Yongqing Teng	–	–	–	–
Fuzhen Kang	–	9	1	10
Lianzhong Sun (Note e)	–	–	–	–
Independent Non-executive Directors (Note d)				
Ian He	54	–	2	56
Yunfei Chen	46	–	–	46
Gregory Hall	46	–	–	46
John King Burns	46	–	–	46
	240	53	6	299

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, 2017

	Fees US$'000	Salaries and other benefits US$'000	Retirement benefits contributions US$'000	Total US$'000
Executive Directors and Chief Executive (Note a)				
Bing Liu (Note e)	–	–	–	–
Executive Directors (Note b)				
Xin Song (Note e)	–	–	–	–
Liangyou Jiang	–	130	7	137
Non-executive Directors (Note c)				
Lianzhong Sun (Note e)	–	–	–	–
Xiangdong Jiang	36	–	2	38
Independent Non-executive Directors (Note d)				
Ian He	68	–	2	70
Yunfei Chen	61	–	–	61
Gregory Hall	61	–	–	61
John King Burns	61	–	–	61
	287	130	11	428

Notes:

(a) Mr. Liangyou Jiang was appointed as Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") effective from November 13, 2018, and is also 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. The emoluments disclosed above are inclusive of services rendered by him as executive director. Mr. Bing Liu resigned as executive director and CEO effective from November 13, 2018.

(b) The executive directors' emoluments shown above were mainly for their services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and the Group.

(c) The non-executive directors' emoluments shown above were mainly for their services as directors of the Company. Effective from November 13, 2018, Mr. Yongqing Teng and Ms. Fuzhen Kang were appointed as non-executive directors. During 2018, Mr. Lianzhong Sun resigned as non-executive director as of November 13, 2018.

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

(e) Mr. Bing Liu, Mr. Xin Song and Mr. Lianzhong Sun have also been employed by CNG and the payment of their emoluments was centralised and made by CNG for both years, in which the amounts are considered as insignificant.

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 years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, none of the directors of the Company waived or agreed to waive any emoluments.

(b) Five highest paid employees

The five highest paid employees included nil (2017: nil) director for the year ended December 31, 2018. The emoluments of the five (2017: five) non-director employees for the year ended December 31, 2018, are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2018 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2017 US$'000
Employees		
Salaries and other benefits	**857**	995
Retirement benefits contributions	**6**	6
	863	1,001

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

	No. of individuals	
	2018	2017
HK$1,000,001 to HK$1,500,000 (equivalent to approximately US$129,001 to US$193,000)	**5**	4
HK$2,000,001 to HK$2,500,000 (equivalent to approximately US$258,001 to US$323,000)	**–**	1

During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, 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

No dividend was paid or proposed for ordinary shareholders of the Company during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, nor has any dividend been proposed since the end of reporting period.

13. (LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE

(Loss) profit used in determining (loss) earnings per share are presented below:

	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
(Loss) profit attributable to owners of the Company for the purposes of basic (loss) earnings per share (US$'000)	**(4,837)**	63,146
Weighted average number of shares, basic	**396,413,753**	396,413,753
Basic (loss) earnings per share (US$)	**(1.22) cents**	15.93 cents

The Group had no outstanding potential dilutive instruments issued as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 and during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. Therefore, no diluted (loss) earnings per share is presented.

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS/RESTRICTED BANK BALANCE

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, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Denominated in:		
Canadian dollars ("CAD")	**211**	1,087
Renminbi ("RMB")	**39,197**	27,180
US$	**18**	25
Hong Kong dollars ("HK$")	**674**	245
	40,100	28,537

The bank balances and bank deposits carry interest rates ranging from 0.01% to 2.80% (2017: 0.01% to 2%) per annum for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Restricted bank balance carries interest at market rates ranging from 0.30% to 1.55% (2017: 0.3% to 1.11%) per annum for the year ended December 31, 2018. The balance represents deposits pledged to banks to secure bills payable issued to suppliers for mining costs.

15. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The Group's accounts receivable arise from the following sources: trade receivables and amounts due from related companies. The components are as follows:

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Trade receivables	**570**	20,685
Less: allowance for credit losses	**(46)**	(33)
	524	20,652
Amounts due from related companies (note 30(a))[1]	**725**	65
Other receivables[2]	**22,054**	4,131
Total trade and other receivables	**23,303**	24,848

(1) The outstanding balances represent service fee receivables arising from provision of transportation services to the subsidiaries of CNG during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. The amounts are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

(2) Included in the balance as at December 31, 2018 is an amount of approximately US$19,201,000 (2017: US$3,424,000) value-added tax recoverable which is expected to be recovered within twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

The Group allows an average credit period of 90 days and 180 days to its trade customers including CNG for gold doŕe bar sales and copper sales, 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, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Less than 30 days	**227**	20,538
31 to 90 days	**119**	33
91 to 180 days	**60**	26
Over 180 days	**118**	55
Total trade receivables	**524**	20,652

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. As at December 31, 2017, the customers with balances that are neither past due nor impaired have good repayment history and thus no impairment is considered necessary.

Included in the Group's trade receivables balances are debtors with aggregate carrying amount of US$55,000 at December 31, 2017, respectively, which are past due over six months for which the Group has not provided for impairment loss as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and amounts are still considered recoverable based on historical experience. The Group does not hold any collateral over these balances.

15. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Cont'd)

Movement in the allowance for credit losses:

	2017 US$'000
At January 1	94
Amount written off as uncollectible	(65)
Exchange realignment	4
At December 31	33

Details of impairment assessment of trade and other receivables for the year ended December 31, 2018 are set out in note 32(d).

16. PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEPOSITS

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Deposits for mine supplies and services (Note a)	**1,952**	565
Deposits for spare parts (Note a)	**1,546**	1,566
Deposits for environmental protection (Note b)	**13,848**	14,545
Deposit for acquisition of property, plant and equipment (Note c)	**16,317**	205
Prepaid property and machinery insurance	**159**	222
Amount due from a non-controlling shareholder of a subsidiary (Note d)	**357**	375
Other prepayment and deposits	**741**	722
	34,920	18,200
Less: Amounts that will be settled or utilised within one year shown under current assets	**(4,107)**	(2,769)
Amounts that will be settled or utilised for more than one year shown under non-current assets	**30,813**	15,431

Notes:

a. The amount represents deposits paid to third party vendors and related companies (note 30) for purchasing of raw materials, consumable, spare parts and mine services.

b. The amounts represent deposits paid to the PRC local land administration bureau for undertaking the restoration of land when the lease terms expire. Such amounts are receivable upon the end of the mine life and are expected to be repaid after one year and therefore are shown as non-current assets at both 2018 and 2017 year end.

c. 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.

d. The amount due from a non-controlling shareholder is non-interest bearing, unsecured and repayable after one year.

17. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS

	US$'000
At January 1, 2017	14,769
Additions	866
Release to profit or loss	(374)
Exchange realignment	864
At December 31, 2017 and January 1, 2018	16,125
Additions	–
Release to profit or loss	(497)
Exchange realignment	(667)
At December 31, 2018	14,961

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Analysed for reporting purpose:		
Current portion	**446**	466
Non-current portion	**14,515**	15,659
Total prepaid lease payments	**14,961**	16,125

Prepaid lease payments represent payments for medium-term leasehold land located in the PRC. The prepaid lease payments are released to profit or loss over the remaining lease terms.

18. INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Gold in process	**203,067**	196,611
Gold doré bars	**19,021**	14,726
Consumables	**29,794**	3,812
Copper	**17,251**	672
Spare parts	**13,825**	8,680
Total inventories	**282,958**	224,501

Inventories totalling US$438,505,000 (2017: US$290,486,000) for the year ended December 31, 2018 was recognised in cost of sales.

19. EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31, 2018 US$'000
Listed investments (Details of the investment as set out in note 20):	
– Equity securities listed in Hong Kong (Note a)	**17,655**
Unlisted investments (Details of the investments as set out in note 20):	
– Equity securities (Note b)	**2,575**
Total	**20,230**

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.

b. The above unlisted equity investments represent the Group's equity interests in 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.

20. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS

	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Listed investment, at fair value:	
– Equity securities listed in Hong Kong[1]	19,680
Unlisted investment, at cost:	
– Equity securities[2] [3]	2,143
Total available-for-sales investments	21,823

(1) On June 29, 2012, the Group acquired 70,545,000 shares of China Nonferrous Mining Corporation Limited ("CNMC"), a listed company in Hong Kong at HK$2.20 per share for a total consideration of US$20,011,000 which represents 2.03% equity interest in CNMC. CNMC engaged in mining, processing and trading of nonferrous metals in Zambia.

During the year ended December 31, 2017 a fair value gain of US$6,943,000 was recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investment revaluation reserve in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

(2) As of December 31, 2017, the Group has invested RMB10,000,000, approximately US$1,530,000, representing 10% share interest in Inner Mongolia Chengxin Yong'an Chemicals Co., Ltd. ("Yong'an Chemicals"). Yong'an Chemicals is established in the PRC and principally engaged in the development and manufacturing of chemicals.

(3) As of December 31, 2017, the Group has invested RMB4,000,000, approximately US$613,000, representing 7.425% share interest in Mozu Gongka Jiulian Industrial Explosives Material Co. Ltd. ("Mozu Explosives"). Mozu Explosives is established in the PRC and principally engaged in the development and manufacturing of explosives.

Both Yong'an Chemicals and Mozu Explosives were measured at cost less impairment at December 31, 2017 because the range of reasonable fair value estimates was so significant that the fair values could not be measured reliably.

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, 2017	198,713	213,144	4,403	110,377	8,502	198	442,534	846,790	1,824,661
Additions	1,288	–	1,233	3,807	1,599	–	170,141	117,948	296,016
Disposals	–	–	(4)	–	(1,985)	–	–	–	(1,989)
Transfer from CIP	565,087	10,295	–	136,131	–	–	135,043	(846,556)	–
Environmental rehabilitation adjustment (note 28)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3,899)	–	(3,899)
Exchange realignment	26,671	–	223	7,292	360	–	13,567	30,969	79,082
At December 31, 2017	791,759	223,439	5,855	257,607	8,476	198	757,386	149,151	2,193,871
Additions	371	3,893	1,362	2,185	1,700	–	115,506	25,533	150,550
Costs adjustment	(1,335)	–	(147)	(3,348)	(7)	–	–	–	(4,837)
Disposals	(181)	–	(28)	(57)	(163)	–	–	–	(429)
Transfer from CIP	82,833	–	–	62,641	–	–	17,992	(163,466)	–
Environmental rehabilitation adjustment (note 28)	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,069	–	8,069
Exchange realignment	(40,856)	–	(123)	(13,021)	(342)	–	(24,618)	146	(78,814)
At December 31, 2018	832,591	227,332	6,919	306,007	9,664	198	874,335	11,364	2,268,410
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION									
At January 1, 2017	(43,957)	(61,679)	(2,569)	(52,297)	(5,672)	(143)	(127,037)	–	(293,354)
Provided for the year	(9,455)	(12,985)	(1,169)	(9,483)	(853)	(23)	(53,649)	–	(87,617)
Eliminated on disposals	–	–	4	–	1,744	–	–	–	1,748
Exchange realignment	(2,472)	–	(95)	(1,557)	(206)	–	(594)	–	(4,924)
At December 31, 2017	(55,884)	(74,664)	(3,829)	(63,337)	(4,987)	(166)	(181,280)	–	(384,147)
Provided for the year	(36,615)	(16,968)	(496)	(21,139)	(627)	(20)	(51,154)	–	(127,019)
Eliminated on disposals	172	–	20	40	140	–	–	–	372
Exchange realignment	3,994	–	125	2,323	174	–	1,128	–	7,744
At December 31, 2018	(88,333)	(91,632)	(4,180)	(82,113)	(5,300)	(186)	(231,306)	–	(503,050)
CARRYING VALUE									
At December 31, 2018	744,258	135,700	2,739	223,894	4,364	12	643,029	11,364	1,765,360
At December 31, 2017	735,875	148,775	2,026	194,270	3,489	32	576,106	149,151	1,809,724

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

The above items of property, plant and equipment, except for mineral assets, 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	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$301,684,000 as at December 31, 2018 (December 31, 2017: US$286,824,000).

(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$341,345,000 as at December 31, 2018 (December 31, 2017: US$289,282,000).

22. MINING RIGHTS

	US$'000
COST	
At January 1, 2017	974,341
Additions	26,694
Exchange realignment	3,526
At December 31, 2017 and January 1, 2018	1,004,561
Exchange realignment	(3,596)
At December 31, 2018	1,000,965
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION	
At January 1, 2017	(51,524)
Additions	(5,603)
Exchange realignment	(180)
At December 31, 2017 and January 1, 2018	(57,307)
Additions	(23,835)
Exchange realignment	244
At December 31, 2018	(80,898)
CARRYING VALUE	
At December 31, 2018	920,067
At December 31, 2017	947,254

The amounts represent mining rights in the Jiama Mine, in relation to the copper concentrate and other by-products production, acquired through the acquisition of Skyland. The mining permit will expire in 2023. The Group considers that it will be able to renew the mining rights with the relevant government authority continuously at insignificant cost 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. 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, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Accounts payable	**44,670**	26,191
Bills payable	**83,263**	67,338
Construction costs payable	**138,838**	112,194
Advances from customers	**–**	2,724
Mining cost accrual	**3,578**	1,940
Payroll and benefit payable	**4,863**	4,833
Other accruals	**5,018**	4,714
Other tax payables	**5,185**	4,523
Other payables	**6,598**	2,953
Total accounts and other payables and accrued expenses	**292,013**	227,410

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, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Less than 30 days	**16,832**	15,838
31 to 90 days	**12,232**	3,703
91 to 180 days	**1,619**	2,850
Over 180 days	**13,987**	3,800
Total accounts payable	**44,670**	26,191

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

23. ACCOUNTS AND OTHER PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES (Cont'd)

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

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Less than 30 days	**19,512**	12,243
31 to 60 days	**15,265**	6,122
61 to 90 days	**14,196**	12,243
91 to 180 days	**34,290**	36,730
Total bills payable	**83,263**	67,338

24. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	**January 1, 2018*** US$'000
Copper concentrate	4,593	2,724

* The amount in this column is after the adjustments from the application of IFRS 15.

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

	Copper concentrate US$'000
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	2,724

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 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 order.

25. BORROWINGS

The borrowings are repayable as follows:

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Carrying amount repayable on demand and within one year[(2), (3)]	**123,921**	161,489
Carrying amount repayable within one to two years[(1), (3)]	**537,659**	128,799
Carrying amount repayable within two to five years[(3)]	**263,725**	636,478
Carrying amount repayable over five years[(3)]	**284,853**	348,167
	1,210,158	1,274,933
Less: Amounts due within one year (shown under current liabilities)	**(123,921)**	(161,489)
Amounts shown under non-current liabilities	**1,086,237**	1,113,444

(1) On July 7, 2017, the Company (as "Guarantor"), through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Skyland (BVI), completed the issuance of bonds to independent third parties in an aggregate principal amount of US$500 million, listed on the Stock Exchange. The bonds were issued at a price of 99.663%, bearing coupon rate of 3.25% with a maturity date of July 6, 2020. Interest is payable in equal semi-annual instalments on January 6 and July 6 in each year.

(2) As at December 31, 2018, included in the Group's borrowing balance are loans payable to a CNG subsidiary with an amount of US$50,997,000 (2017: US$53,564,000). Details of balances with related parties are set out in Note 30(a).

(3) Skyland entered into a syndicated long term loan facility agreement with a syndicate of banks ("The Lenders"), on November 3, 2015 which is available for Skyland to draw down up to October 30, 2018. As at December 31, 2018, Skyland has drawn down the loan amount of RMB3,495,000,000 (equivalent to approximately US$509,238,000) (2017: RMB3,495,000,000 (equivalent to approximately US$534,878,000)). The loan carries a floating rate, currently set at 2.83% per annum, set by the People's Bank of China Lhasa Center Branch's interest rate bench mark, discounted by 7 base points (or 0.07%) as at December 31, 2018 and 2017. Repayment of the loan is scheduled to begin in May 2019 and will reach full maturity and repayment in November 2028. The loan is subject to a financial covenant with which the Company was in compliance as at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

25. BORROWINGS (Cont'd)

Analysed as:

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Secured	**509,238**	534,878
Unsecured	**700,920**	740,055
	1,210,158	1,274,933

Fixed rate loans amounting to approximately US$700,920,000 (December 31, 2017: US$740,055,000), carry weighted average effective interest rate of 3.19% (2017: 3.27%) per annum.

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

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Mining rights	**920,067**	947,254

26. ENTRUSTED LOAN PAYABLE

On January 16, 2017, the Group renewed the entrusted loan by entering into a three-year entrusted loan agreement with CNG (note 30) 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 is repayable on January 15, 2020.

27. DEFERRED INCOME

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Deferred income – government grants	**3,459**	4,560
Deferred lease inducement	**19**	19
Total deferred income	**3,478**	4,579

Movement in the deferred income – government grants:

	2018 US$'000	2017 US$'000
At January 1	**4,560**	4,195
Addition	**256**	482
Charged to other income	**(545)**	(548)
Exchange realignment	**(812)**	431
At December 31	**3,459**	4,560

28. 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, which total US$86,910,000 (2017: US$88,772,000), discounted at 4.5% (2017: 7.0%) per annum at December 31, 2018.

The following is an analysis of the environmental rehabilitation:

	2018 US$'000	2017 US$'000
At January 1	**51,269**	49,337
Changes from change in discount rate during the year	**8,897**	(3,899)
Accretion incurred in the current year	**2,984**	2,757
Payment during the year	**(828)**	(11)
Exchange realignment	**(2,853)**	3,085
At December 31	**59,469**	51,269

29. 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, 2017, December 31, 2017 and 2018	396,413,753	1,229,061

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group operates in an economic environment currently predominated by enterprises directly or indirectly owned or controlled or significantly influenced by the PRC government (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Government-related entities"). In addition, the Group itself is a Government-related entity. CNG, a substantial shareholder with significant influence over the Group, is 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.

During the year, except as disclosed below, the Group did not have any individually significant transactions with other government-related entities in its ordinary and usual course of business.

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, 2018 %	December 31, 2017 %
CNG	**39.3**	39.3

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Cont'd)

(a) Transactions/balances with government-related entities in the PRC

(i) Transactions/balances with CNG and its subsidiaries

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

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Gold doré bars sales by the Group (Note a)	**186,796**	233,641
Copper and other product sales by the Group (Note b)	**127,453**	101,225
Provision of transportation services by the Group (Note b)	**1,536**	699
Construction, stripping and mining services provided to the Group (Note b)	**16,548**	21,852
Office lease to the Group (Note b)	**4,051**	3,924
Interest income	**177**	4,124
Interest expense	**3,094**	3,003
Entrusted loan (Note 26) and loans provided to the Group (Note c)	**53,756**	105,065
Cash and cash equivalent held by the Group (Note c)	**14,570**	96,337

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Cont'd)

(a) Transactions/balances with government-related entities in the PRC (Cont'd)

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

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.

   The extent of the continuing connected transactions for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 did not exceed the limit as set out in the announcements of the Company on May 26, 2017 and May 7, 2014 respectively.

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.

   The extent of the continuing connected transactions for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 did not exceed the limit as set out in the announcement of the Company on May 26, 2017 and May 29, 2015 respectively.

c. On May 29, 2015, the Company's subsidiaries, IMP, Huatailong and China Gold Finance, a subsidiary of CNG, entered into a financial services agreement (the "Financial Services Agreement") pursuant to which China Gold Finance will provide deposit services, loan, settlement, credit facility, financial advisory and other financial services subject to terms and conditions provided therein for a term of three years.

   The extent of the continuing connected transactions for the year ended December 31, 2017 did not exceed the limit as set out in the announcement of the Company on May 29, 2015.

   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 the same date, IMP and China Gold Finance entered into a loan agreement ("Loan Agreement") pursuant to which China Gold Finance agreed to provide an unsecured loan in the aggregate amount of RMB350 million (approximately equivalent to US$51 million) to satisfy the financial needs of the Group within the PRC subject to terms and conditions provided therein for a term of one year, and detail of terms as set out in loans payable to a CNG subsidiary below.

   On December 18, 2018, the Deposit Services Agreement and Loan Agreement have been extended for a one year term to December 31, 2019 and four month term to April 30, 2019 pursuant to the supplemental deposit services agreement and loan agreement respectively.

   The extend of the connected transaction for deposit services for the year ended December 31, 2018 did not exceed the limit as set out in the announcement of the Company on December 18, 2017.

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Cont'd)

(a) Transactions/balances with government-related entities in the PRC (Cont'd)

(i) 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, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Assets		
Amounts due from related companies (note 15)	**725**	65
Cash and cash equivalents held in a CNG subsidiary	**14,570**	96,337
Trade receivables from CNG subsidiaries (note 15)	**–**	19,721
Deposits	**53**	81
	15,348	116,204

Other than the cash and cash equivalents held in a CNG subsidiary, the remaining amounts due from CNG and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, which are included in trade and other receivables is non-interest bearing, unsecured and repayable on demand.

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Liabilities		
Loans payable to a CNG subsidiary	**50,997**	53,564
Entrusted loan payable (note 26)	**29,140**	30,608
Construction costs payable to CNG subsidiaries	**25,500**	22,852
Trade payable to CNG subsidiaries	**3,556**	722
Amount due to CNG	**86**	–
Customer advances paid by a CNG's subsidiary	**–**	35
Contract liabilities with a CNG's subsidiary	**3,263**	–
	112,542	107,781

The loans payable to a CNG subsidiary, which are included in borrowings, carry fixed interest rates at 4.13% (2017: 4.13%) per annum and are unsecured and repayable within one year. With the exception of the entrusted loan payable to CNG and loans payable to a CNG 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.

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Cont'd)

(a) Transactions/balances with government-related entities in the PRC (Cont'd)

(ii) Transactions/balances with other government – related entities in the PRC

Apart from the transactions with CNG and its subsidiaries disclosed above, the Group has also entered into transactions of bank deposits, pledged bank deposits, borrowings and other general banking facilities with other government-related entities in its ordinary course of business. Over 80%, 100%, 54% and 100% (2017: over 24%, 100%, 52% and 100%) of the Group's bank deposits, pledged bank deposits, borrowings and other general banking facilities are with government-related entities respectively.

(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, 2018 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2017 US$'000
Salaries and other benefits	**666**	869
Post-employment benefits	**23**	19
	689	888

31. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its common shares as capital. 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 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 or options, issue of new debt, redemption of existing debt or acquire or dispose of assets.

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 pay out dividends. 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.

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost	**158,555**	–
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	**20,230**	–
Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	**–**	187,206
Available-for-sale investments	**–**	21,823
Financial liabilities		
At amortised cost	**1,512,667**	1,514,217

Financial assets at amortised cost and loan and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents) as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 respectively are as follows:

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**137,996**	147,318
Restricted bank balance	**16,100**	18,089
Trade and other receivables (1)	**4,102**	21,424
Amount due from a non-controlling shareholder of a subsidiary (included in prepaid expenses)	**357**	375
	158,555	187,206

Financial liabilities at amortised cost as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Accounts and other payables (2)	**273,369**	208,676
Borrowings		
– Loans, other than syndicated loan	**700,920**	740,055
– Syndicated loan	**509,238**	534,878
Entrusted loan payable	**29,140**	30,608
	1,512,667	1,514,217

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

(1) Excluded VAT recoverables.

(2) Excluded advances from customers, 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.

(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$225,550,000 (2017: US$224,631,000) as at December 31, 2018.

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

RMB monetary assets and (liabilities)

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**23,097**	9,091
Restricted bank balance	**16,100**	18,089
Trade and other receivables	**65**	78
Available-for-sale investments	**–**	1,530
Equity instrument at FVTOCI	**1,992**	–
Accounts and other payables	**(81,921)**	(89,461)
Borrowings	**(80,138)**	(84,173)
	(120,805)	(144,846)

Based on the above net exposures, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 5% (2017: 5%) depreciation/appreciation of the RMB against the US$ would result in a decrease/increase in the Group's loss for the year of approximately US$5,134,000 (2017: increase/decrease in the Group's profit for the year of approximately US$6,158,000) for the year ended December 31, 2018.

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

(a) Currency risk (Cont'd)

US$ monetary assets and (liabilities)

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**18**	25
Inter-company loans	**(225,550)**	(224,631)
Other payables	**(133,087)**	(16,165)
	(358,619)	(240,771)

Based on the above net exposures, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 5% (2017: 5%) depreciation/appreciation of the US$ against the RMB would result in a decrease/increase in the Group's loss for the year of approximately US$16,317,000 (2017: increase/decrease in the Group's profit for the year of approximately US$10,233,000) for the year ended December 31, 2018.

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 balance, borrowings, entrusted loan payable and loan to a CNG subsidiary of US$725,694,000 (2017: US$744,418,000) 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 25 for details of these borrowings).

Sensitivity analysis

The following analysis is prepared assuming the financial instruments 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 (2017: 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.

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

(b) Interest rate risk (Cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis (Cont'd)

The analysis below reflects the sensitivity that the interest rate may be higher/lower by 25 basis points (2017: 25 basis points).

	Year ended December 31, 2018 US$'000	Year ended December 31, 2017 US$'000
25 basis points (2017: 25 basis points) higher		
– increase in loss (2017: decrease in profit) for the year	**(652)**	(175)
– addition in finance costs capitalised	**29**	756
25 basis points (2017: 25 basis points) lower		
– decrease in loss (2017: increase in profit) for the year	**652**	175
– reduction in finance costs capitalised	**(29)**	(756)

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 mining industry sector quoted in the Stock Exchange. In addition, the Group also invested in certain unquoted equity securities for investees operating in the chemical industry sector for long term strategic purposes which had been designated as FVTOCI (2017: available-for-sale investments measured at cost less impairment). The Group has formed a team led by 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 as the directors of the Company consider the amounts of unquoted investments are insignificant. If the prices of the respective equity instruments had been 10% (2017: 10%) higher/lower:

- Investments revaluation reserve would increase/decrease by US$1,766,000 (2017: increase/decrease by US$1,968,000) for the Group as a result of the changes in fair value of listed investment at FVTOCI (2017: available-for-sale investment).

32. 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% (2017: 100%) of its gold to one creditworthy customer, CNG, and approximately 33% (2017: 57%) and 63% (2017: 42%) of its copper concentrate and other by-product to a CNG subsidiary and third-party customers with 10% or more of the Group's revenue respectively for the year ended December 31, 2018 and exposes the Group to concentration of credit risk. 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 concentrate 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 assessment under ECL model upon application of IFRS 9 (2017: incurred loss 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.

Since the adoption of IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018, the Group applies the simplified approach to provide for expected credit losses on trade receivables as permitted and prescribed by IFRS 9.

The Management assessed the expected loss on trade receivables individually. Based on 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, 2018, included in the Group's trade receivables balance are debtors with aggregate carrying amount of US$118,000 which are past due as at the reporting date. The directors of the Company are of the opinion that there has no default occurred for the past due balances and the balances are still considered fully recoverable due to long-term/on-going relationship and good repayment record from these customers.

Movement in the allowance for credit losses of trade receivables:

	December 31, 2018 US$'000
At January 1	33
Allowance for credit losses	20
Exchange realignment	(7)
At December 31	46

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

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

The Group was 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.

The Group's cash and short-term bank deposits are held in large PRC, Hong Kong and Canadian financial institutions, which the credit risks on cash and short-term bank deposits are limited. These deposits mature at various dates within three months from inception date. The exchange rate of RMB is determined by the Government of the PRC and the remittance of funds out of the PRC is subject to exchange restrictions imposed by the Government of the PRC.

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, 2018 and 2017.

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 31.

The Group manages its liquidity primarily through maintaining adequate level of cash and cash equivalents and bank 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 bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Group relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. Details of which are set out in note 25.

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturities for its financial liabilities (see note 33 for other commitments). 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.

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

(e) Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

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 cashflow US$'000	Carrying Amount US$'000
At December 31, 2018							
Accounts and other payables	–	**273,369**	–	–	–	**273,369**	**273,369**
Borrowings	**2.88**	**143,414**	**554,282**	**296,829**	**306,206**	**1,300,731**	**1,210,158**
Entrusted loan payable	**2.75**	**801**	**29,173**	–	–	**29,974**	**29,140**
		417,584	**583,455**	**296,829**	**306,206**	**1,604,074**	**1,512,667**

	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 cashflow US$'000	Carrying Amount US$'000
At December 31, 2017							
Accounts and other payables	–	208,676	–	–	–	208,676	208,676
Borrowings	3.13	183,818	145,382	674,611	371,191	1,375,002	1,274,933
Entrusted loan payable	2.75	842	842	30,645	–	32,329	30,608
		393,336	146,224	705,256	371,191	1,616,007	1,514,217

(f) Fair value

Equity instruments at FVTOCI – listed equity securities (2017: available-for-sale investment – 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 as 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.

33. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating leases commitments

At the end of each reporting period, the Group had commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases which fall due as follows:

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Within one year	**111**	119
In the second to fifth year inclusive	**141**	237
Over five years	**112**	150
	364	506

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Group for its premises. Leases are negotiated for a term of 1 to 14 years.

Capital commitments

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Capital expenditure in respect of acquisition of property, plant and equipment in the consolidated financial statements – contracted but not provided for	**61,657**	188,293
Capital expenditure in respect of capital injection to an investee	**3,643**	3,826

Other commitments existed at the end of each reporting period

The Group has signed a service contract with a third party to provide mining services to the Group up to December 31, 2022. The value of the mining service of each year will vary and is dependent upon the amount of mining work performed.

34. 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$4,473,000 and US$2,493,000 for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, represent contributions payable to the scheme by the Group.

35. 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$'000 (note 25)	**Entrusted loan payable US$'000 (note 26)**	**Total US$'000**
At January 1, 2018	**1,274,933**	**30,608**	**1,305,541**
Financing cash flows	**(29,414)**	**–**	**(29,414)**
Exchange difference arising on translation	**(31,326)**	**(1,468)**	**(32,794)**
Unrealised foreign exchange gain, net	**(4,035)**	**–**	**(4,035)**
At December 31, 2018	**1,210,158**	**29,140**	**1,239,298**

	Borrowings US$'000 (note 25)	Entrusted loan payable US$'000 (note 26)	Total US$'000
At January 1, 2017	1,154,832	28,831	1,183,663
Financing cash flows	77,855	614	78,469
Exchange difference arising on translation	37,590	1,163	38,753
Unrealised foreign exchange loss, net	4,656	–	4,656
At December 31, 2017	1,274,933	30,608	1,305,541

36. PARTICULARS OF SUBSIDIARIES

Details of the Company's subsidiaries at December 31, 2018 and 2017 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
			2018	2017	
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$200,000	**100%**	100%	Investment holding
IMP	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, 2012	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) has US$500 million of listed bonds as at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

37. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

	December 31, 2018 US$'000	December 31, 2017 US$'000
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	6,758	4,360
Other receivables	48	14
Prepaid expenses and deposits	223	234
Amounts due from subsidiaries	–	7,252
	7,029	11,860
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	31	53
Loan receivables from subsidiaries	62,220	59,585
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	17,655	–
Available-for-sale investment	–	19,680
Investments in subsidiaries	987,016	987,016
Amounts due from subsidiaries	53,988	54,236
	1,120,910	1,120,570
Total assets	1,127,939	1,132,430
Current liability		
Other payable and accrued expenses	4,385	4,011
Non-current liability		
Deferred income	19	19
Total liabilities	4,404	4,030
Net current assets	2,644	7,849
Total assets less current liabilities	1,123,554	1,128,419
Owners' equity		
Share capital (note 29)	1,229,061	1,229,061
Reserves (note 38)	440	11,016
Deficits (note 38)	(105,966)	(111,677)
Total owners' equity	1,123,535	1,128,400
Total liabilities and owners' equity	1,127,939	1,132,430

38. RESERVES AND DEFICITS OF THE COMPANY

	Reserves	Accumulated losses	Total
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
At January 1, 2017	4,073	(102,859)	(98,786)
Loss for the year	–	(8,818)	(8,818)
Fair value gain on available-for-sale investment	6,943	–	6,943
Total comprehensive loss for the year	6,943	(8,818)	(1,875)
At December 31, 2017	11,016	(111,677)	(100,661)
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018 (note 2)	(8,551)	8,551	–
At January 1, 2018 (restated)	2,465	(103,126)	(100,661)
Loss for the year	–	(2,840)	(2,840)
Fair value loss on equity instruments at FVTOCI	(2,025)	–	(2,025)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(2,025)	(2,840)	(4,865)
At December 31, 2018	440	(105,966)	(105,526)

39. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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, 2018.

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, 2018.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2018, 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. Chen Yunfei (Chairman of the Audit Committee), Mr. He Ying Bin Ian, Mr. Gregory Clifton Hall and Mr. John King Burns.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, and is of the view that the Group's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 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. Song, Xin
Chairman

Hong Kong, March 27, 2019

As of the date of this announcement, the executive Directors of the Company are Mr. Song, Xin, and Mr. Jiang, Liangyou and the non-executive Directors of the Company are Mr. Jiang, Xiangdong, Mr. Teng Yongqing and Ms. Kang Fuzhen and the independent non-executive Directors of the Company are Mr. He, Ying Bin Ian, Mr. Chen, Yunfei, Mr. Hall, Gregory Clifton and Mr. Burns, John King.